

# CHAPTER 15

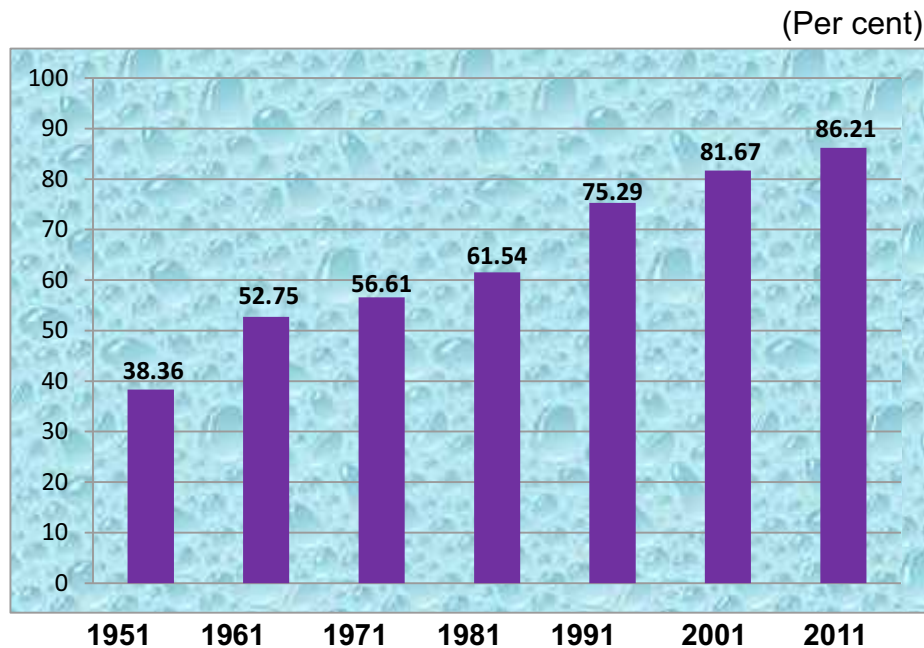
## EDUCATION

Education is considered to have a strong correlation with social and economic development and is of prime importance for development of human capital. Education can reduce poverty and social injustice by providing the underprivileged resources and opportunities for upward social mobility and social inclusion. Delhi Government is persistently thriving to develop a “knowledge economy” by way of enhanced budgetary allocation for improving the infrastructure and quality of education. The primary education is the responsibility of all civic bodies of Delhi i.e. three Delhi Municipal Corporations, New Delhi Municipal Council and Delhi Cantonment. However, Delhi government has also introduced primary classes in Sarvodaya Vidyalayas. It is looking after secondary, higher secondary, technical and professional education. The central govt. and other private agencies are also having their own educational infrastructure in Delhi.

### 2. Literacy

As per census 2011, the literacy rate in Delhi was 86 per cent. Literacy rates in Delhi increased from 38 per cent in 1951 to 86 per cent in 2011. The highest percentage change in literacy rate was observed during 1951-61 at 14.39 per cent. The trend of literacy rate in Delhi during census decades from 1951 to 2011 is given in chart 15.1:

**Chart 15.1**  
**LITERACY RATE IN DELHI-1951-2011**



Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook 2014

### 3. Youth Literacy Rate

Youth Literacy is defined as the percentage of population between 15-24 years who are capable of both reading and writing with understanding of a short simple statement on everyday life. Out of the total population, youth aged between 15-24 years comprises a major proportion. Youth literacy was 90.17 in 2001-02 which has gradually increase to 96.46 in 2011-12 as per the 68th National Survey Report (July 2011-June 2012).

#### 3.1 Ratio of Literate Women in Total Youth Literacy

Higher literacy among youth is of great importance because they form the future of the nation and a good literate ratio of literate female points to gender parity and equal prospects for women.

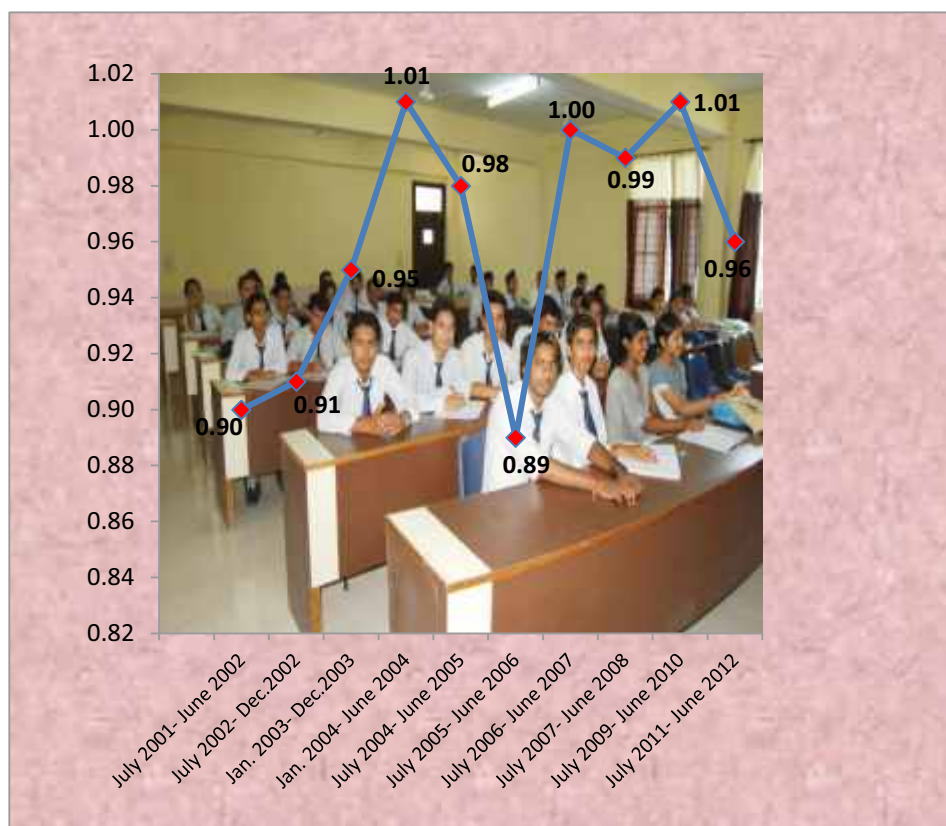
#### Statement 15.1

Round	Period	Literacy Rate			Ratio
		Male	Female	Total	
57th	July 2001-June 2002	94.64	85.07	90.17	0.90
58 <sup>th</sup>	July 2002-Dec 2002	95.60	86.65	91.81	0.91
59th	Jan 2003-Dec 2003	95.19	90.05	92.78	0.95
60 <sup>th</sup>	Jan 2004-June 2004	91.37	92.60	91.89	1.01
61 <sup>st</sup>	July 2004-June 2005	93.48	91.28	92.53	0.98
62 <sup>nd</sup>	July 2005-June 2006	95.76	85.59	91.17	0.89
63 <sup>rd</sup>	July 2006-June 2007	95.88	95.93	95.91	1.00
64 <sup>th</sup>	July 2007-June 2008	92.22	91.26	91.81	0.99
66 <sup>th</sup>	July 2009-June 2010	95.41	96.42	95.80	1.01
68th	July 2011-June 2012	98.26	94.31	96.46	0.96

Source: Millenium Development Goals, Delhi State Report 2014

3.2 As shown in statement 15.1 that in 2001-02, the literacy rate in Delhi among males (15-24 years) was 94.64 percent against 85.07 percent for females in the same age group and the ratio of literate women to men was 0.90. The literacy rate of youth male and female varied from 91.37 percent to 98.26 percent and from 85.07 percent to 96.42 percent respectively during the period 2001-02 to 2011-12.

**Chart 15.2**  
**RATIO OF LITERATE WOMEN TO MEN (15-24 YEARS)**



Source: Millenium Development Goals, Delhi State Report 2014

The above chart 15.2 shows that the ratio of literate females to males in Delhi during July 2011 to June 2012 was 0.96. It varied between 0.89 to 1.01 during 2001-02 to 2011-12. Ratio of female literacy rate to male literacy rate exceeding 1 signifies higher literacy rate among females than males. Delhi is very close in attaining the universal literacy rate among youth with a gender parity of 1, but yet to achieve it. A little concerted push will help it in achieving the target but more important is to sustain the achieved target.

#### 4. Network of Educational Institutions and Enrollment

The network of educational Institutions being run by Local Bodies, Central Govt., Govt. of Delhi and that of private sector agencies is given in statement 15.2 :

## Statement 15.2

S.No	Items	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	<b>No. of Schools</b> in Delhi(Government+ aided+ Unaided Schools)						
	Pre Primary+ Primary	2636	2613	2632	2629	2709	2806
	Middle	583	588	600	564	728	933
	Secondary	474	480	463	458	389	385
	Senior Secondary	1350	1392	1427	1504	1627	1674
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5043</b>	<b>5073</b>	<b>5122</b>	<b>5155</b>	<b>5453</b>	<b>5798</b>
2	<b>Enrollment of Students (in lakh)</b>						
	Pre Primary+ Primary	18.35	18.80	19.73	19.81	20.22	20.83
	Middle	9.97	9.83	10.10	10.63	11.16	11.16
	Secondary	5.17	6.34	6.79	6.44	6.44	6.52
	Senior Secondary	3.89	4.24	4.90	5.80	6.01	5.62
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37.38</b>	<b>39.21</b>	<b>41.52</b>	<b>42.68</b>	<b>43.85</b>	<b>44.13</b>
3	<b>No. of Teachers</b>						
	Pre Primary+ Primary	28166	28876	28140	28466	28499	29708
	Middle	7297	7482	8029	7230	9316	11741
	Secondary	10613	10859	10867	10755	9782	9370
	Senior Secondary	64158	68255	71506	79275	89975	88661
	<b>Total</b>	<b>110234</b>	<b>115472</b>	<b>118542</b>	<b>125726</b>	<b>137572</b>	<b>139480</b>
4	<b>Student Teacher Ratio Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

### 5. Network of Educational Institutions of Delhi Govt.

The status with respect to secondary and Senior secondary schools functioning under the aegis of Govt. of Delhi is given in statement 15.3:

### Statement 15.3

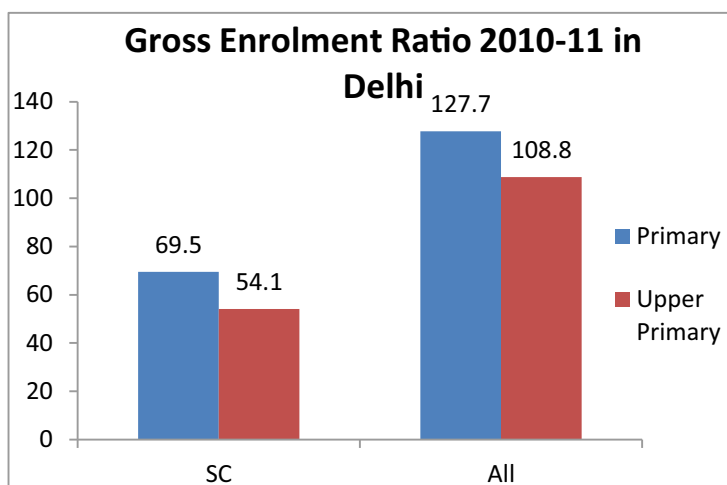
No	Indicator	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>A.1</b>	<b>No. of Delhi Govt. schools</b>	924	934	948	969	992	1007
<b>A.2</b>	<b>Total Enrollment</b>	1301591	1399172	1493396	1574919	1610405	1541992
	Boys	650824	699110	745049	784130	787581	739900
	Girls	650767	700062	748347	790789	822824	802092
<b>B.1</b>	<b>No. of DOE Aided schools</b>	214	211	212	216	211	211
<b>B.2</b>	<b>Total Enrollment</b>	164224	159178	164601	164601	164706	162774
	Boys	89582	85987	89767	89767	89301	86473
	Girls	74642	73191	74834	74834	75405	76301
<b>C.1</b>	<b>No. of Un-Aided schools</b>	1956	1995	2030	2076	2277	2277
<b>C.2</b>	<b>Total Enrollment</b>	1227689	1307603	1380466	1380466	1356818	1470857
	Boys	740175	785812	833158	833158	819323	886416
	Girls	487514	521791	547308	547308	537495	584441

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

## 6. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

- 6.1 Gross enrolment ratio is the total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. The Gross Enrolment Ratio gives a rough indication of the level of education.
- 6.2 The Gross Enrolment ratio in 2010-11 at the primary and upper primary level in Delhi are 127 and 108 respectively, as opposed to the corresponding all India figure of 116 and 85 respectively. The GER of SC at 69.5 percent and for the ST at 54.1 percent are rather low and highlight the need for specifically targeted intervention. The GER for SC children has fallen to 54.1 percent at the upper primary level and further dropped to 64 and 38.6 percent at the secondary and senior secondary level respectively. The same is presented in chart 15.3:

**Chart 15.3**



Source: Selected Educational Statistics, 2010-11, MHRD, GOI

### 6.3 Share of Private Sector in Gross Enrolment

The share of private sector schooling in Delhi during 2011-12 to 2013-14 is presented in Statement 15.4:

**Statement 15.4**  
**SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN SCHOOL EDUCATION DURING 2011-12 TO 2013-14**

Sl. No	Schools	Enrolment in (Lakh)								
		2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		Private Schools	Total Enrollment	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	Private Schools	Total Enrollment	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	Private Schools	Total Enrollment	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)
1.	Primary and Middle	10.68	29.83	35.80	11.11	30.44	36.49	12.04	31.40	38.34
2.	Secondary and Sr. Secondary	3.11	11.69	26.60	3.27	12.24	26.71	3.40	12.45	27.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13.79</b>	<b>41.52</b>	<b>33.21</b>	<b>14.38</b>	<b>42.68</b>	<b>33.69</b>	<b>15.44</b>	<b>43.85</b>	<b>35.21</b>

Source: - Directorate of Education, GNCTD.

It is evident from above Statement that enrollment in primary and middle in private schools increased from 36 percent in 2011-12 to 38 percent in 2013-14. At the secondary and senior secondary level there was a marginal increase in enrollment of private schools.

### 6.4 Average Number of Years of Schooling

The average number of years of schooling is a good indicator of the quality of human resources in a particular sample group. Using data from the National Sample Survey

(NSS) 66th Round (2009-10), the average number of years of schooling for Delhi and all-India, disaggregated by social groups is as under:-

Social Group	Delhi	All-India
SC	5.8	3.7
ST	3.2	3.5
OBC	6.1	4.5
Others	8.5	6.2
Total	7.5	4.8

- 6.5 On an average, the population in Delhi has 7.5 years of schooling as compared to the corresponding all-India figure of 4.8 years of schooling. For all social groups too, Delhi fares better with regard to the average number of years of schooling with the exception of the STs, who may be showing a downward bias in this areas due to their small sample.

### COMPARATIVE STATUS OF AVERAGE YEAR OF SCHOOLING DURING 1993-2010

Social Group	Delhi (1993-94)	Delhi (2009-10)
SC	2.9	5.8
ST	5.8	3.2
Others	6.9	8.5
Total	6.2	7.5

- 6.6 A comparison of the average number of years of schooling over two NSS time points, viz., 1993-94 and 2009-10 reveals an improvement from 6.2 years to 7.5 years. The SC population shows a marked improvement in the average number of years of schooling from 2.9 years to 5.8 years during the period under consideration, which could be a reflection of the various interventions undertaken by the state government under the SSA. Surprisingly, the average number of years of schooling for the STs shows a decline over the same period from 5.8 years to 3.2 years, which could be a result of the large-scale migration of the illiterate ST population from other states into Delhi, or due to the bias resulting from the small sample size. State Government has to plan various strategies aimed at inclusion for enhancing the average number of years of schooling.

## 7. Performance of Delhi Govt. schools- Pass percentage

- 7.1 Pass percentage of students both in secondary and senior secondary level examination clearly depicts the improvement in education. The information regarding pass percentage of students both in secondary and senior secondary level in Delhi during 2007-2014 is presented in the statement 15.5:

**Statement 15.5**  
**PASS PERCENTAGE OF CBSE RESULTS IN DELHI & INDIA: 2007-2014**

Sl. No	Area / Class Level	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	<b>Delhi</b>								
	a. Secondary	77.18	82.87	87.70	89.04	95.85	97.92	98.40	98.31
	b. Senior Secondary	81.93	83.69	84.25	84.97	85.45	85.40	86.78	86.78
2.	<b>India</b>								
	a. Secondary	84.44	87.08	88.84	89.28	96.61	98.19	98.76	98.87
	b. Senior Secondary	80.64	80.91	81.00	79.87	80.88	80.19	82.10	82.66

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2014.

7.2 It may be inferred from above Statement that pass percentage both in the secondary and senior secondary level in Delhi showed an increasing trend during the period covered under the study. At the secondary level the pass percentage increased from 77.18 in 2007 to 98.31 in 2014. Like-wise, senior secondary level, enhanced from 81.93 in 2007 to 86.78 in 2014. The national level also showed the increasing trend.

## 8. Major Welfare Schemes to encourage Education

To ensure implementation of Right to Education Act and to provide free and compulsory education to all children, various schemes are being implemented in GNCT of Delhi. Some of the major schemes implemented through Directorate of Education in Delhi are listed in statement 15.6:

**Statement 15.6**

SNo	Scheme	2013-14		2014-15	
		Number of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Number of Beneficiaries	Tentative Expenditure (₹ in crore)
1	Free supply of Text Books in Govt. / Govt. Aided Schools	17 lakh	120.00	17.5 lakh	124.80
2	Free supply of Uniform in Govt. / Govt. Aided Schools	17 lakh	137.12	17.05 lakh	124.43
3	Scholarship to Educationally Backward/ Minority Students	2.38 lakh	10.67	2.32 lakh	10.03
4	Reimbursement of Tuition Fee for EWS admission under Right to Information Act	22559 EWS students admitted in pvt. Unaided schools	11.75	24330 students	23.04
5	Lal bahadur Shastri Scholarship to meritorious students	46,000 students	2.52	13,336 students	2.37
6	KISHORI Yojna in Govt./ Govt. Aided Schools (providing sanitary napkins to girl students of class 6th to 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Around 7.27 lakh girl students	13.48	Around 8.00 lakh girl students	14.80

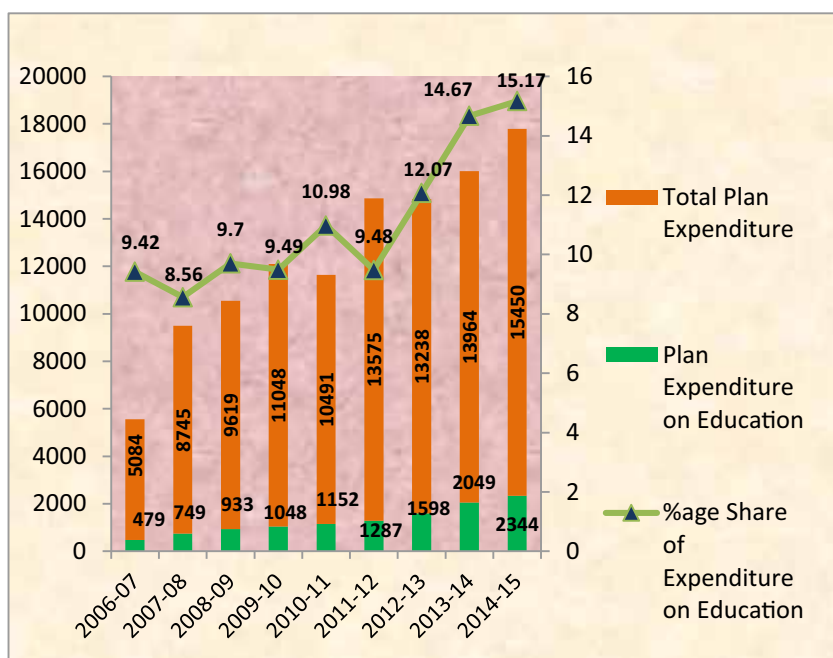
Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD



## 9. Investment in Education Sector

9.1 Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has given more importance to promotion of education particularly female children and spending more than 10 per cent of plan funds to this sector. The Information regarding share of education (including general education, technical education, arts and culture and sports and youth services) in the plan expenditure of Delhi during the last nine years is presented in Chart 15.4:

**Chart 15.4**  
**SHARE OF PLAN EXPENDITURE IN EDUCATION**



Source: Schemewise Plan Outlay Document of GNCTD

9.2 The plan expenditure on education sector in Delhi increased from 8.56% in 2007-08 to 15.17% in 2014-15. A budget of ₹ 2344 crore was approved for Education sector in 2014-15 against the total approved plan outlay of ₹ 15450 crore which clearly indicates the concern of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi for the Education sector.

### Statement 15.7

## EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP OF DELHI

(₹Crore)

Sl. No.	Years	Expenditure on Education	Total Budget of Delhi	% age share of Expenditure In total budget	GSDP of Delhi @ Current Prices	% Expenditure on Education to GSDP of Delhi
1.	2009-10	4085.32	24925.92	16.39	217618	1.88
2.	2010-11	4219.99	25524.33	16.53	252753	1.67
3.	2011-12	4798.76	26402.43	18.18	287107	1.67
4.	2012-13	5490.74	29858.80	18.39	334915	1.64
5.	2013-14	6169.11	34051.60	18.11	391125	1.58
6.	2014-15	6894.93	34790.00	19.82	451154	1.53

Source: - Annual Financial Statements Delhi Govt. and Estimates of State Domestic Product of Delhi 2014-15 by DES

- 9.3 As per statement 15.7, the total expenditure (plan and non-plan) on education including sports, arts and culture increased from ₹ 4085 crore in 2009-10 to ₹ 6895 crore in 2014-15. The percentage expenditure on Education by the Govt. in the total budget of Delhi increased from 16.39 in 2009-10 to 19.82 in 2014-15. For arriving the expenditure of education as a percentage of Gross State Domestic Product, used GSDP at current prices and expenditure of education in Delhi.
- 9.4 The Education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi was highest at 1.88 per cent in 2009-10 as compared to 1.53 percent in 2014-15.

### 10. Per capita Expenditure on Education

In Delhi, the per capita expenditure incurred by the government on education has been increased from ₹ 2542 in 2010-11 to ₹ 3852 in 2014-15. The year-wise information regarding the per capita expenditure on education in Delhi is presented in Statement 15.8:

### Statement 15.8

## PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN DELHI\*

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Expenditure	2542	2839	3174	3505	3852

Note: - \* means inclusion of plan and non plan expenditure under education, higher education and technical education, sports and arts and culture sector.

### Statement 15.9

## EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS RATIO TO AGGREGATE DISBURSEMENT

(In percent)

S.No	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Gujarat	13.8	15.9	15.8	14.3	14.8	15.8
2	Haryana	16.3	17.3	16.0	15.4	15.8	16.8
3	Karnataka	14.0	15.6	14.7	15.5	15.2	15.4
4	Kerala	16.8	17.0	17.7	17.2	16.6	17.0
5	Maharashtra	19.1	20.8	20.2	20.7	20.0	18.8
7	Tamil Nadu	15.2	15.2	14.3	14.7	14.7	14.2
8	Uttar Pradesh	13.8	16.1	17.1	17.3	16.7	15.8
9	Delhi	16.4	16.5	18.2	18.4	18.1	19.8
	All States	15.3	16.6	16.3	16.4	16.2	16.5

Source :- Publications-RBI

- 10.1 As may be observe from statement 15.9, the Expenditure on education as ratio to total expenditure of Delhi increased from 16.4 in 2009-10 to 19.80 in 2014-15 in comparison to aggregate percentage of all states of India from 15.3 in 2009-10 to 16.5 in 2014-15.

### 11. Construction of School buildings

- 11.1 The objective of this of this scheme is to provide Pucca School building for all schools as far as possible. Where construction of pucca or SPS is not feasible and school is necessary, porta cabins are constructed with all basic amenities. Presently, 1007 schools of Directorate of Education are housed in 702 buildings. As a result, around 292 schools run in double shifts. The effort of the Government is to house as many schools as possible in single shift in Pucca building or Semi-Pucca buildings.
- 11.2 During 2014-15 , proposals for 20 new school buildings have been cleared by EFC/FD. Tenders have been awarded for 14 projects and work has been started in 13 projects. Sanctions for ₹ 14 Cr (Approx ) for construction and repairs of toilets have been issued.
- 11.3 Also data has been collected in respect of non-functional toilets from all the schools. 41 schools have been identified where more than 40% of toilets have been found to be non-functional. Schools have been identified where with respect to student enrolment, shortage of toilets is observed. Steps are being taken to get new toilet blocks constructed in these schools.

### 12. Computer Education Programme (ICT)

Under ICT scheme of the Ministry of HRD, GOI, it is proposed to set up new computer labs

in all Delhi Govt. schools for computer Education at Sr. secondary level and computer literacy programme for other students. This Programme is being jointly funded by Govt. of India and Govt. of Delhi in the ratio of 75:25.

- 12.1 This programme will provide two computers, furniture, broadband connectivity, peripherals and one IT assistant for each school as well as branches. Further, funds are provided for strengthening and maintenance of MIS (Management Information System) application in government schools.
- 12.2 All Government schools under GNCTD have been approved by MHRD under ICT scheme in 75:25 sharing basis for setting up of computer labs for providing computer education.
- 12.3 An MOU has been signed between M/s TCIL (an Enterprises of Govt. of India) and Dte. of Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, for installation of computer labs in Govt. and Govt. Aided Schools, maintenance of these labs and to deploy computer teachers. Beneficiaries are lakhs of students studying in Government schools. Computer Labs are to be installed under the project. The total cost of the project is ₹215.34 Crore for the tenure of 5 years. An Agreement has also been signed between M/s Intelligent Communication Systems India Ltd. (ICSIL), (A Joint Venture of T.C.I.L.; A Govt. of India Enterprise & D.S.I.I.D.C. an Undertaking of Delhi Govt.) for deployment of 1068 IT Assistants in Govt. Schools.

### **13. Right to Education Act**

- 13.1 The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides children in the age group of 6-14, the legal entitlement to free and compulsory education. It lays down norms and standards for infrastructure, PTRs for the primary and upper primary stage of education and academic responsibilities of teachers.
- 13.2 It is obligatory under the Act for Private School to admit 25% of Students from poor families and Govt shall re-imburse expenditure so incurred by it to the extent of per-child-expenditure incurred by the State on education, or the actual amount charged from the child, whichever is less. The rate of per child expenditure adopted for reimbursement by Govt. of Delhi has been revised @ ₹ 1290/- per student per month since 2013-14 to the private schools for students admitted under EWS quota.
- 13.3 There are around 1200 private unaided schools in Delhi in which about 25000 students were admitted under EWS Quota.

### **14. Menstrual Hygiene among adolescent girls in school (KISHORI).**

Under the scheme, one pack of sanitary napkin is provided every month to all girl students from classes VI to XII in Govt. and Aided School. Around 8 lakh girls students of Govt. and Govt. aided schools benefitted under this plan scheme in 2014-15.

## 15. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

- 15.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner. SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments. In Delhi, the expenditure under SSA is shared between centre and state in the ratio of 65:35 respectively. UJEE is registered as a society to implement Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Delhi.
- 15.2 SSA seeks to open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants. Existing schools with inadequate teacher strength are provided with additional teachers, while the capacity of existing teachers is being strengthened by extensive training, grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level.
- 15.3 SSA has a special focus on girl's education and children with special needs. SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide.
- 15.4 During 2014-15, grants amounting to ₹50.86 crore and ₹40.85 crore were released under SSA by MHRD, GOI and Delhi Govt. respectively. For the Annual plan 2015-16, a budget of ₹70 crore and 50 crore is provided for SSA for centre and state share respectively.

## 16. Management Information System (MIS)

Directorate of Education has developed computerized module for MIS for the following areas:

- Transfer/posting of teaching and non-teaching staff.
- Personal Information system.
- Enrolment of students.
- Financial budget control.
- School infrastructure.
- Attendance of employees on internet.
- Online admission in Government Schools of Directorate of Education

## 17. Higher Education

- 17.1 Development of Higher Education by way of establishing more Degree colleges / States universities has been envisaged. Plan outlay has been increased from ₹100 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 159 crore in 2014-15 which was 59 percent more than the previous year. The increase in outlay was mainly due to increase in capital outlay for creation of additional infrastructure of college buildings. The Govt. has proposed for construction of 05 new college buildings which are 100% Delhi Govt. funded colleges like DDU College at Dwarka (78% completed), Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies (30% completed), Maharishi Valmiki College of Education at Rohini, Bhagini Nivedita at Kair and Acharya Narendra Dev College, Rohini. Besides these colleges, it is also proposed to construct East Delhi Campus for Guru Gibind Singh Indraprastha University at Surajmal Vihar and New campus of Dr. BR Ambedkar University at Dheerpur, Delhi.
- 17.2 The number of higher educational institutions in Delhi is presently 209. Details status higher educational institutions is presented in a statement 15.10 :-

### Statement 15.10 HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI

Sl. No.	Institutions	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Universities	8	8	10	10	11	11
2.	Institutions as Deemed as Universities	12	12	12	12	12	12
3.	Institutions of National Importance	2	3	3	3	3	3
4.	Colleges for General Education	78	78	81	81	81	81
5.	Colleges for Professional Education	107	106	103	103	100	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>207</b>

Source: - Directorate of Higher Education, GNCTD

- 17.3 It may be observed from the statement 15.10 that more than one half of the higher educational institutions in Delhi are under the category of professional educational institutions. 39 per cent of the higher educational institutions are under the category of general colleges. In Delhi the number of Universities increased from 8 to 11 upto 2014-15 since the year 2009-10.

## 18. Technical Education

18.1 Delhi is the academic hub of India and is nurturing human resources across the country by providing education and skills of the highest standard. Delhi Government has 03 State Universities in Technical Education namely Delhi Technological University (DTU), Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW) and Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology (IIIT). Besides, there are 07 degree level institutions under Department of Training & Technical Education including premier institute "Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology". The present strength in all the technical colleges/ Universities is about 18,370. Also there are 98 Diploma/ Certificate level technical institutions having an intake capacity of 28,628, details of which are as under:.

**Statement 15.11**  
**TECHNICAL INSTITUTES IN DELHI DURING 2009-14**

No.	Technical Institutes	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	16	16	16	16	16
2.	Industrial Training Centers	58	61	56	61	59
3.	Basic Training Centers	1	1	1	1	1
4.	Commercial Sector Institutes	1	1	1	1	1
5.	Polytechnic	21	20	20	20	20
6.	World Class Skill Upgradation Centre					1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>

Source: - Directorate of Technical education, GNCTD.

18.2 The number of students in technical institutes during 2009-14 is presented in Statement 15.12.

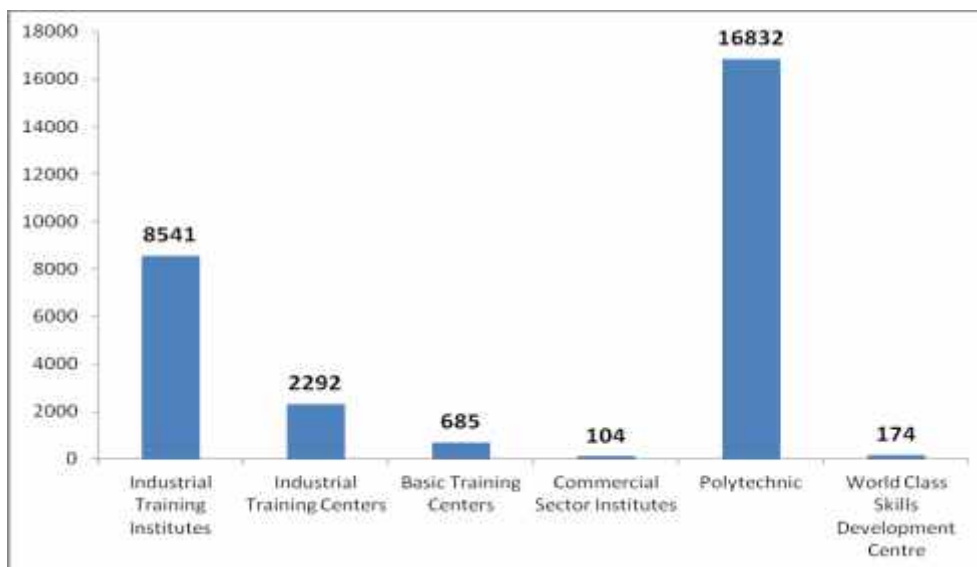
**Statement 15.12**  
**STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES OF DELHI: 2009-14**

Sl. No.	Technical Institutes	Students in Technical Institutions				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	7828	8445	7545	8531	8541
2.	Industrial Training Centers	1666	1836	1762	2135	2292
3.	Basic Training Centers	604	512	512	447	685
4.	Commercial Sector Institutes	220	155	155	110	104
5.	Polytechnic	11752	12800	12211	16857	16832
6.	World Class Skills Development Centre					174
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22070</b>	<b>23748</b>	<b>22185</b>	<b>28080</b>	<b>28628</b>

Source: - Directorate of Technical education, GNCTD.

18.3 It may be observed from Statement 15.12 that the number of students in technical institutes in Delhi increased from 22070 in 2009-10 to 28628 in 2013-14 registering a growth of 30 per cent in 5 years. The information regarding students in technical institutions in Delhi during 2013-14 is depicted in Chart 15.5.

**Chart 15.5**  
**STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES IN DELHI 2013-14**



## 18.4 Delhi Skill Development Mission

18.4.1 Skill up-gradation is essential to meet the requirement of trained and skilled manpower of the industrial and service sectors. Accordingly it was decided to set up a State Level Skill Development Mission to provide inter-sectoral co-ordination at the state level by Government of Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. Delhi Skill Development Mission was registered on 12th June 2009 under the Societies Act, 1860.

18.4.2 The Mission is to provide skill development training to the students passing out from schools, unemployed youth and drop-outs, informal sector workers. At present various schemes/ activities are simultaneously running under the aegis of Delhi Skill Mission in the field of imparting training, granting certification, quality improvement and introduction of new scheme, courses and institutes. More than 16000 trainees were trained during 2014-15 under Skill Development Initiative Scheme of Government of India through Vocational Training Providers.



18.5 The Skill Development Initiative Scheme based on modular employable skills is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by Government of Delhi for imparting training to the semi-skilled, un-skilled persons in unorganized sectors. GNCTD is contemplating to impart training to 50000 persons in 2015-16 under SDI Scheme as per the approved norms and guidelines of Government of India. This target will further be enhanced to cover five lakh persons in a period of five years. The Government of Delhi has planned to implement this project from its own resources in addition to the funding from Govt. of India under the CSS.

## 19. **World Class Skills Development Centre**

The Government of NCT of Delhi decided to set up a World Class Skill Development Centre at Jonapur, Delhi in collaboration with Institute of Technical Education, Singapore. The project was approved by Delhi Cabinet on 12-06-12 and MoU has already been signed with ITE, Singapore on 11th July 2012. The project, on completion, will train around 15000 trainees per annum. The main aim of setting up World Class Skill Centre is to enhance the training skills of aspirants in Delhi and create skilled manpower as per the requirement of Indian and global industries. Land measuring 37.01 acre has already been allotted for the project at Jonapur village south District, New Delhi. The Centre started functioning from the temporary campus at ITI Vivek Vihar with one year course in two subjects i.e. Hospitality and Retail Merchandising.