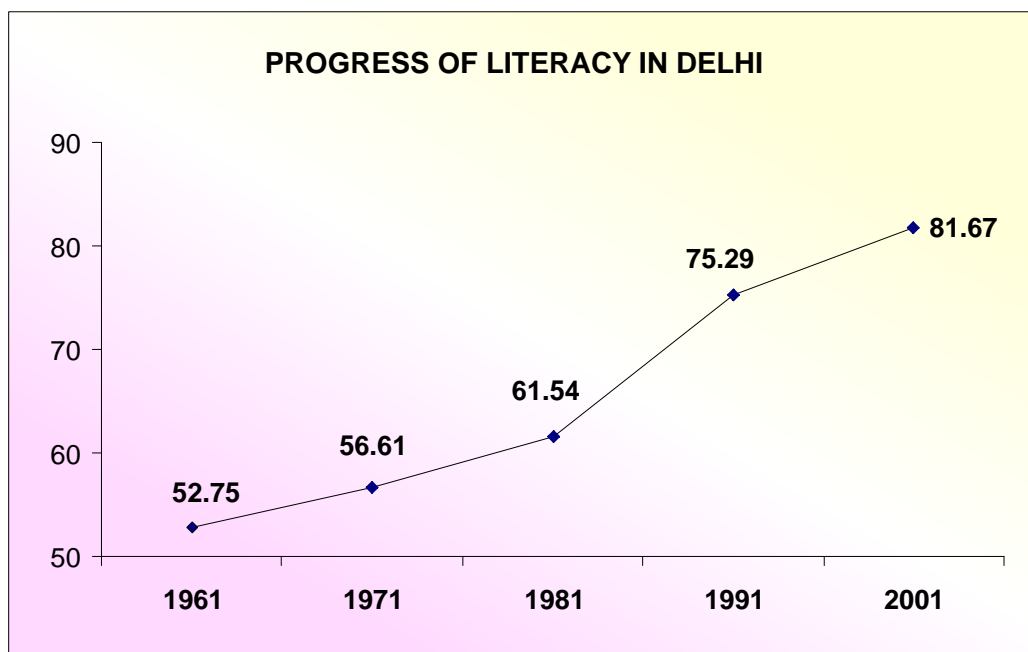


CHAPTER 15

EDUCATION

1. Education in its broadest sense of development is the most critical input for empowering people with skills and knowledge. Education strongly influences improvement in health, hygiene, demographic profile, productivity and practically all that is connected with the quality of life. It plays a major role in improving economic opportunities for people and enhancing their quality of life by building capabilities, enhancing skill levels and providing more productive employment. Over the years Delhi has established an extensive network of educational institutions offering among the finest education within India. In 2005-06, 95806 teachers were teaching around 3.43 million children enrolled in 5063 schools which include 2668 Pre-primary and Primary schools, 645 Middle schools and 1750 Secondary / Senior Secondary Schools (Table 15.1).
2. Delhi's Literacy Rate is higher than the national average. Close to 82% of Delhi's population is literate higher than the national average of 65%. The Literacy Rate in Delhi rose from 38.4 percent in 1951 to 81.8 percent in 2001, while the Literacy Rate at the national level for the corresponding period rose from 18.3 percent to 65.4 percent. During the last decade (1991-2001), the Literacy Rate in Delhi has improved by 6.5 percent as compared to 13.2 percent at national level.

CHART 15.1



3. Delhi is much better place as compared to the all India picture in case of literacy. In Delhi, the Literacy Rate for males has increased from 82.01 percent in 1991 to 87.4 percent in 2001. At the national level, the Literacy Rate for males has increased from 64.1 percent in 1991 to 75.8 percent in 2001. In the case of females, the Literacy Rate in Delhi has increased from 67 percent in 1991 to 75 percent in 2001. At the national level, the Literacy Rate for females has increased from 39.3 percent in 1991 to 54.2 percent in 2001. Within Delhi the Literacy Rates vary between 78% to 85%, North East Delhi has the lowest Literacy rate and East Delhi the highest. Comparative picture of Literacy rate is indicated in Table 15.2.

INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION SECTOR

4. The share of the Education Sector (Gen. Education, Tech. Education, Art & Culture and Sports) in total Plan expenditure of Delhi Government from 2002-03 onwards is indicated in Statement 15.1.

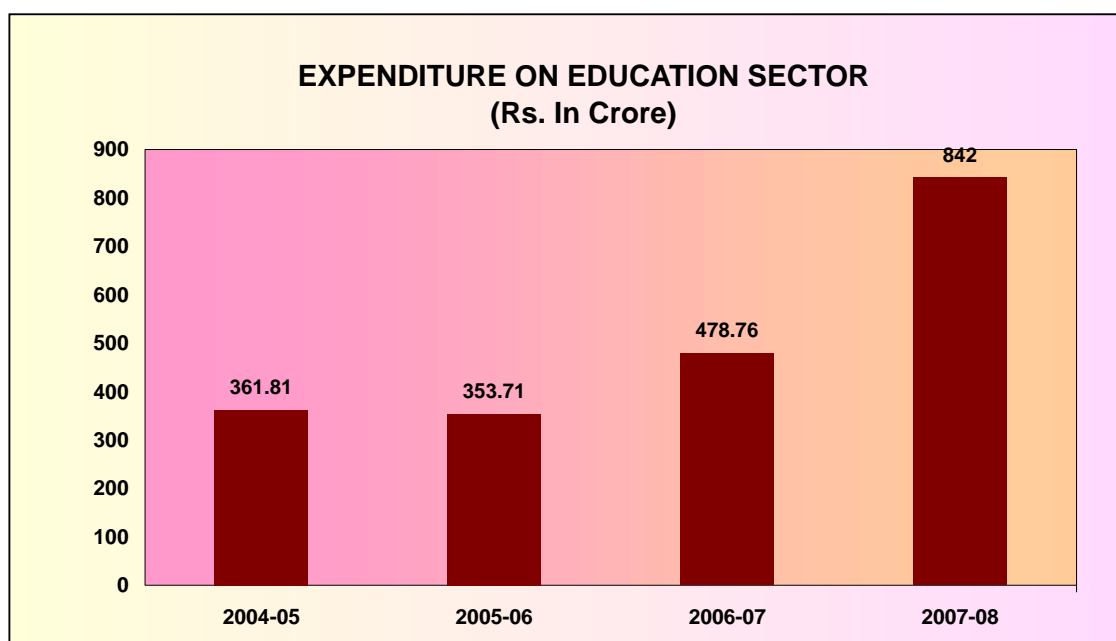
Statement 15.1

OUTLAY UNDER EDUCATION SECTOR

(Rs. in Crore)

Plan	Period	Total Plan Expenditure	Expenditure on Education Sector	% of total Plan Expenditure
Annual Plan	2002-03	4405.89	293.22	6.66
Annual Plan	2003-04	4609.22	304.68	6.61
Annual Plan	2004-05	4260.53	361.81	8.49
Annual Plan	2005-06	4286.30	353.71	8.25
Annual Plan	2006-07	5083.70	478.76	9.42
Annual Plan	2007-08	9000.00	842.00	9.36

CHART 15.2



EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

5. The Govt. of Delhi is spending between **1.61% to 1.85%** of Gross State Domestic Product on Education. This is evident from following statement.

Statement 15.2

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP

Year	GSDP (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure on Education (Rs. in Crore)	% Exp. GSDP on Education
2002-03	71244	1238	1.74
2003-04	78997	1272	1.61
2004-05	91129	1682	1.85
2005-06	102000	1806	1.71
2006-07	118440	2026	1.71

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE

6. In Delhi, per capita expenditure on Education (including Sports and Art & Culture) is far above that at the national level.

Statement 15.3

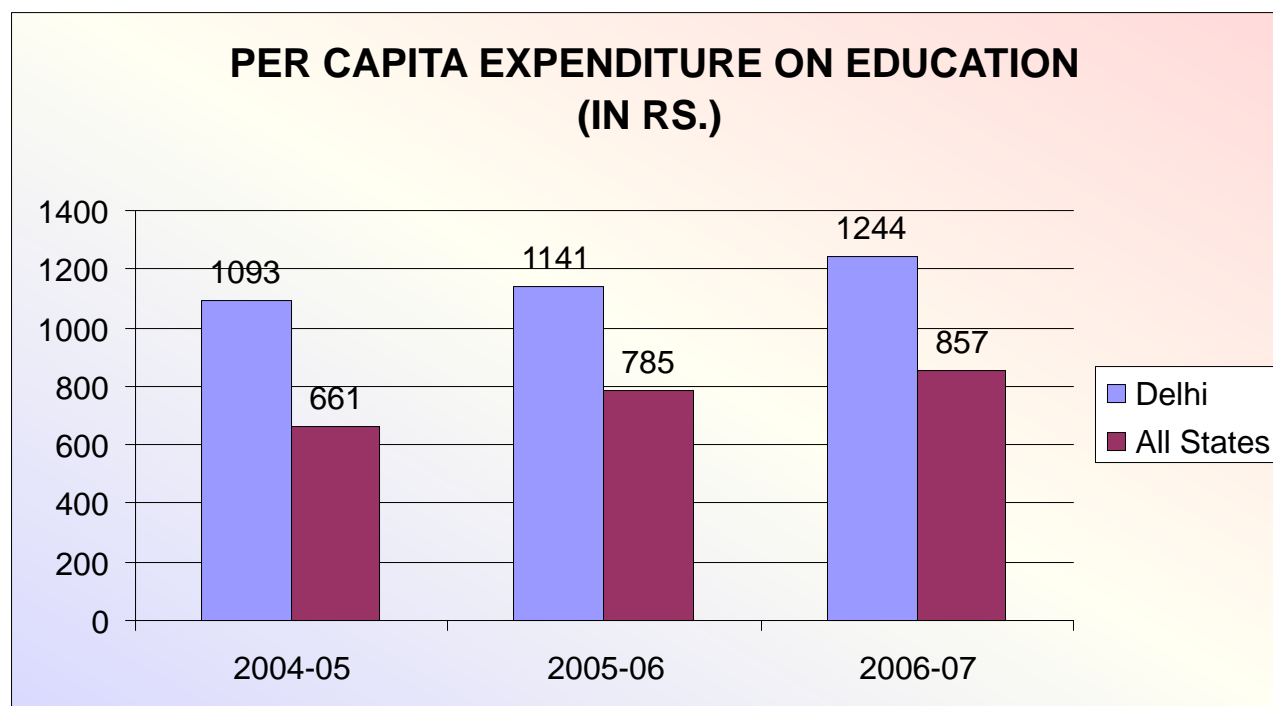
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION*

(In Rs.)

Year	Delhi	All States
2003-2004	851	617
2004-2005	1093	661
2005-2006	1141	785
2006-07	1244	857

*This includes Plan + Non Plan expenditure under Education, Higher Education, Technical Education, sports and Art & Culture Sector.

CHART 15.3



7. The Report on Household Consumer Expenditure in Delhi, based on NSS 61st Round year 2004-05 (State Sample) indicates that monthly per capita expenditure on Education was 7.26%. The Report also shows that Monthly Household Consumer expenditure on Education in Delhi was Rs.533.08 in 2004-05..

8. Recognizing the over riding importance of education, Delhi Govt. is determined to provide quality education to all the children of Delhi. Universal enrolment and retention of the children up to the age of 14 years and providing quality education to the students are two major goals that Delhi Government is focusing on. It has launched various schemes to ensure that the benefit of education reach every household of Delhi, irrespective of caste, gender, religion or the economic status.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

9. In Delhi, primary education is mainly the responsibility of local bodies-the MCD, NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board. However, the Directorate of Education has also introduced primary classes in 364 Sarvodaya Vidyalayas of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi

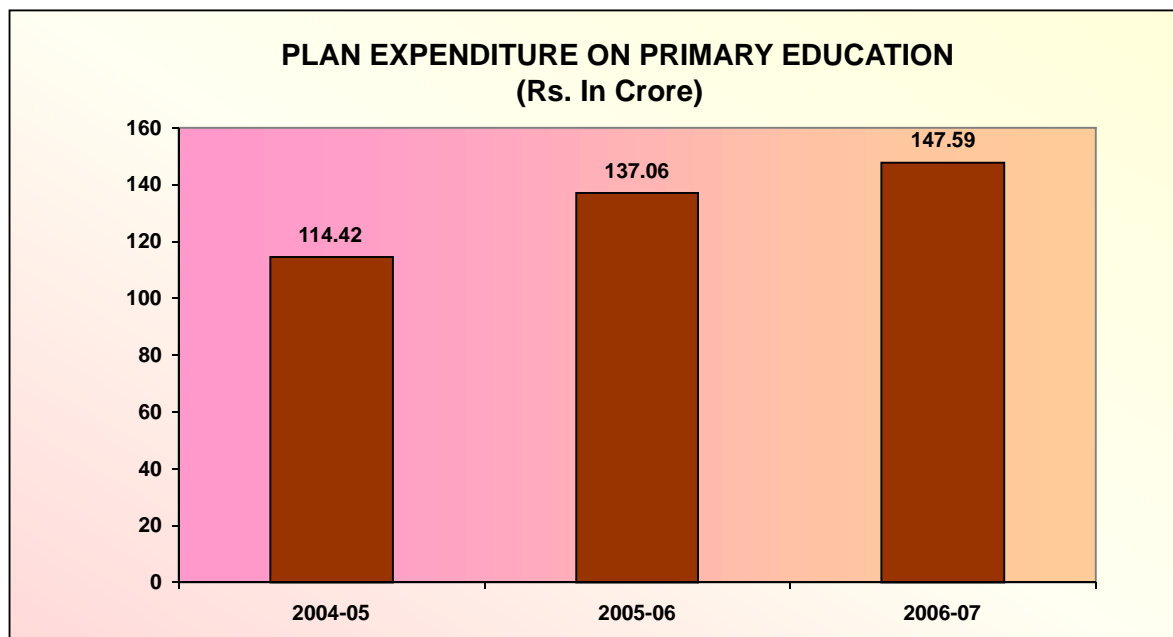
Number of primary schools has increased from 1,726 in 1980-81 to 2668 in 2005-06 and enrolment has increased more that two-fold from 6.68 lakh in 1980-81 to 18.53 lakh in 2005-06. MCD accounts for 66% of primary school enrolment. The teacher-pupil ratio in primary schools is 1:52.

PLAN EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION

[Rs. in Crore]

S.No	Class	Actual Expenditure		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	Pre-Primary /Primary	114.42	137.06	147.59

CHART 15.4



SECONDARY AND SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION

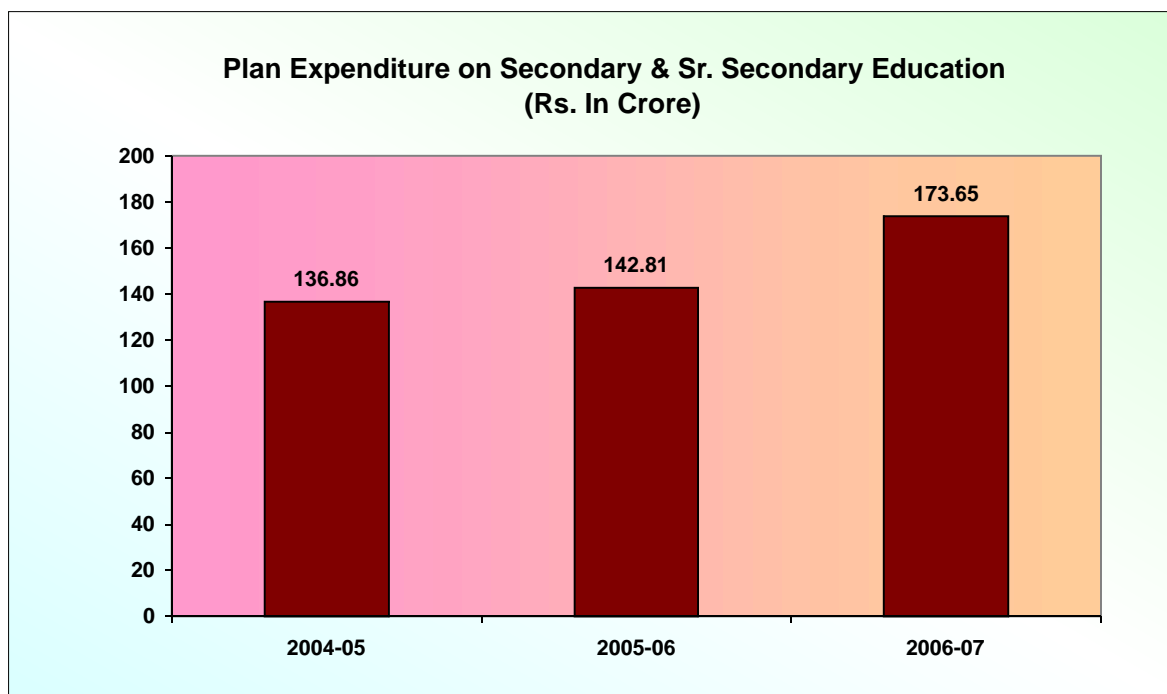
10. Secondary/senior secondary education in Delhi is mainly provided by the Government of Delhi. In 1980-81, Delhi had 704 secondary/senior secondary schools which increased to 1750 in 2005-06. Students enrolment also increased from 2.54 lakh in 1980-81 to 6.91 lakh in 2005-06. Because of the space constraint, the majority of these schools run in double shift. The teacher pupil ratio is around 1:44.

PLAN EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY & SR. SECONDARY EDUCATION

[Rs. in Crore]

S.No	Class	Actual Expenditure		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	Secondary & Sr. Secondary	136.86	142.81	173.65

CHART 15.5



- 11 The student enrolment figures and number of school teachers are indicated in Table 15.3 & 15.4

12. The table below summarizes the picture regarding school education over the last two decades.

Statement 15.4

SCHOOL EDUCATION

Class	Enrolment (In Lakh)			Number of Schools		
	1991-92	2001-02	2005-06	1991-92	2001-02	2005-06
Pre-Primary/Primary	9.64	14.34	18.53	2029	2406	2668
Middle	5.35	7.81	8.86	502	666	645
Secondary/Sr. Secondary	4.02	5.65	6.91	1178	1576	1750
TOTAL	19.01	27.80	34.30	3703	4648	5063

CHART 15.6

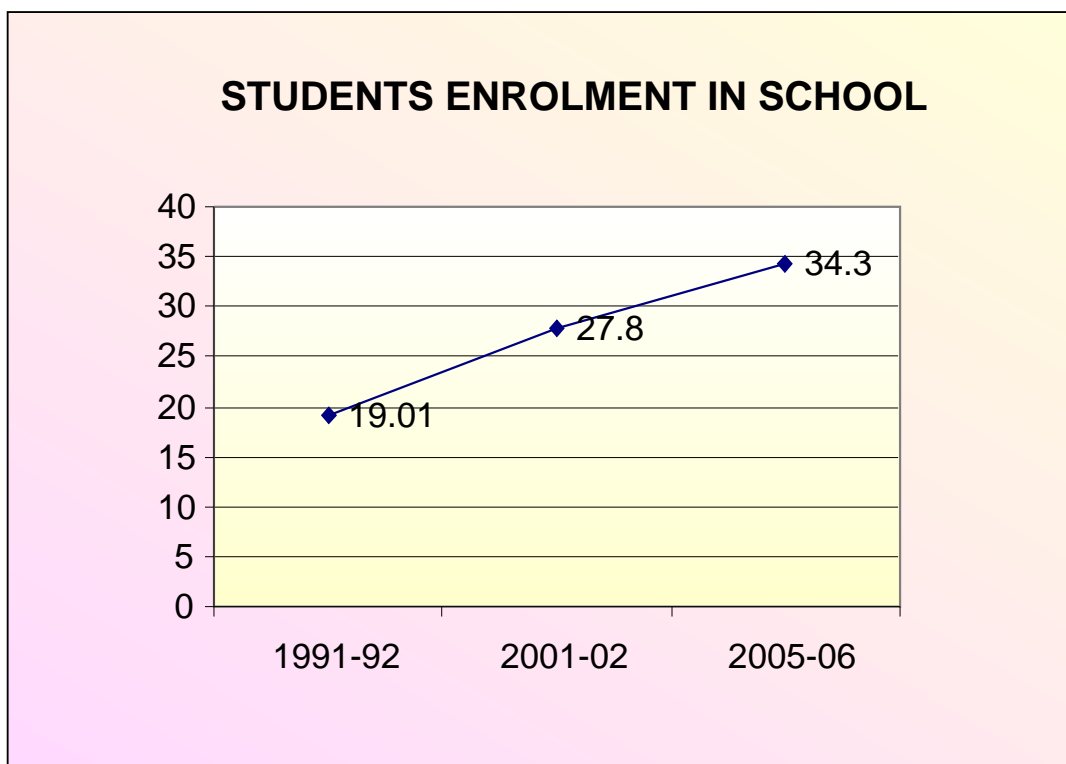
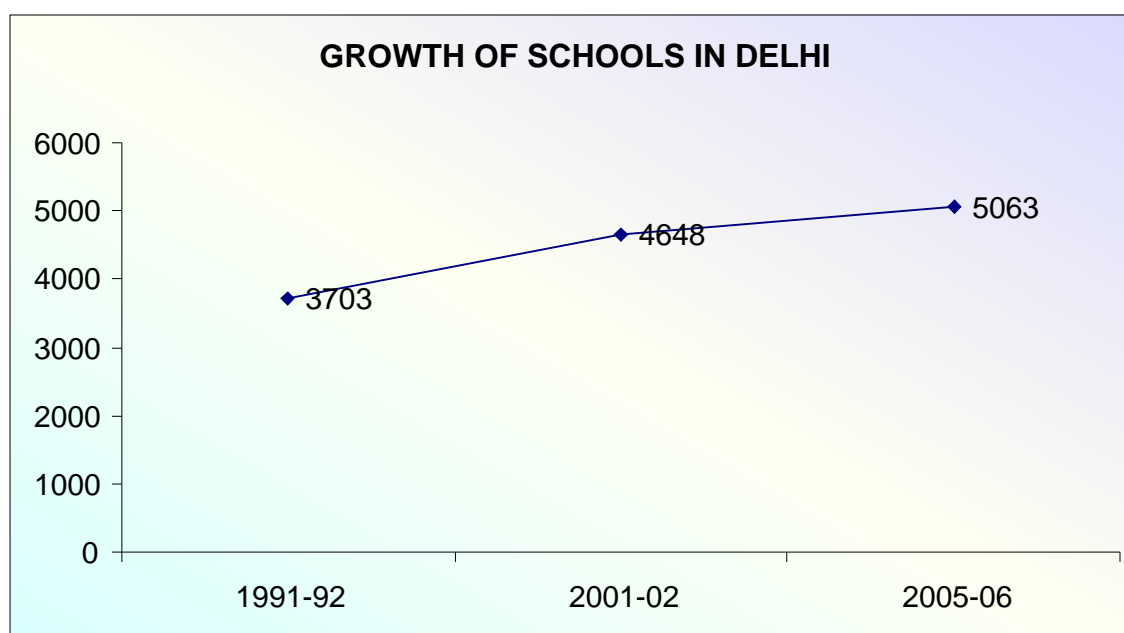


CHART 15.7



FEMALE ENROLMENT

13. The proportion of male student is higher than females at school level. 16.39 lakh girls were enrolled in schools in 2005-06 accounting to 47.70% of total enrolment, as indicated below:-

Statement 15.5

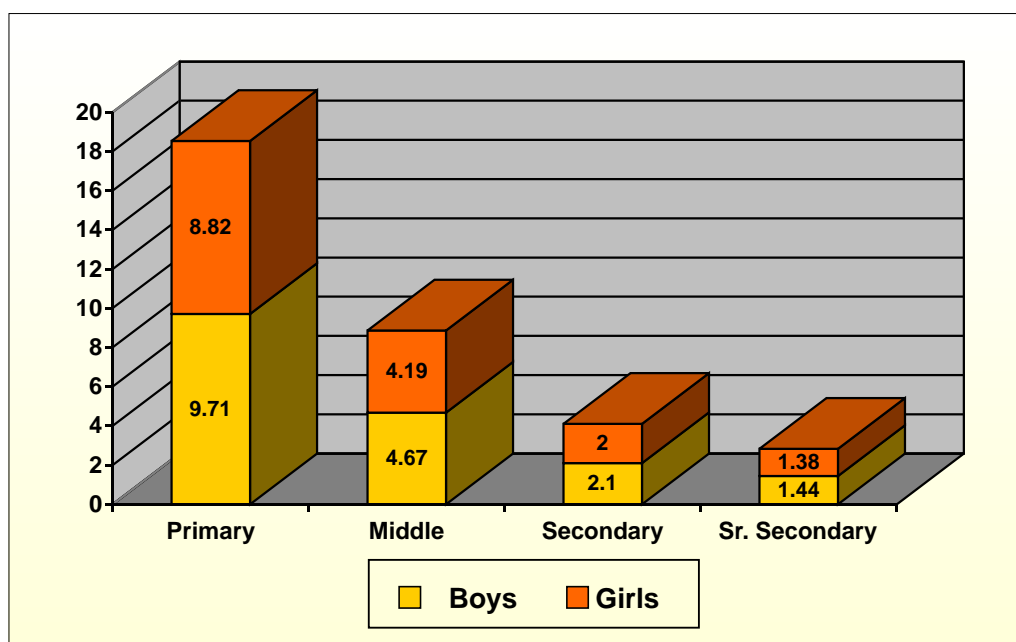
STUDENT ENROLMENT IN DELHI DURING 2005-06

(In lakhs)

Classes	Boys	Girls	Total
Pre- Primary/Primary	9.71	8.82	18.53
Middle	4.67	4.19	8.86
Secondary	2.10	2.00	4.10
Sr. Secondary	1.44	1.38	2.81
TOTAL	17.19	16.39	34.30

CHART 15.8

**STUDENT ENROLMENT IN DELHI 2005-06
(LAKH STUDENTS)**



SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR

14. Non government institutions plays a significant role in managing school education. The share of private sector in terms of enrolment is substantial at higher levels of schooling. In the primary stage, about a quarter of all children attend private schools. But in high school stage, 37.19% children study in private schools (Statement 15.6).

Statement 15.6

SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN SCHOOLING IN DELHI IN 2005-06

(In lakhs)

Classes	Total Enrolment	Enrolment in Private Schools	% of Total Enrolment
Primary/ Pre Primary	18.53	3.86	20.83
Middle	8.86	2.44	27.54
Sec. & Sr. Secondary	6.91	2.57	37.19
All Classes	34.30	8.87	25.86

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO

15. The Gross Enrolment Ratio can be defined as percentage of projected Population of School age children in Delhi in age groups 7-18 Years with that of actual no of children attending schools. The Gross Enrolment Ratio in Delhi in March 2005 (2005-06 academic session start point) was as under: -

Statement 15.7

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO

S.No	Age Group	Projected Population in March 2005 (in lakh)	Actual Enrolment in Schools in 2005-06 (in lakh)	Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)
1	7-11 Year (Primary)	18.68	18.53	99.20
2	12-14 Year (Middle)	9.15	6.86	66.09
3	15-18 Year (Secondary)	13.63	6.91	50.70
4	7-18 Year (All Classes)	41.46	34.30	82.73

PASS PERCENTAGE

16. The CBSE results are improving year after year. Since 1998, there has been a significant improvement in pass percentage both in Secondary & Sr. Secondary Examination. At secondary level, the pass percentage has increased from 46.14% in 2002 to 77.12% in 2007. At Sr. Secondary level, it has increased from 71.23% in 2002 to 82.71% in 2007.

Statement 15.8

PASS PERCENTAGE IN CBSE RESULTS of GOVT. SCHOOLS

Year	Secondary (Main)	Sr. Secondary (Main)
2002	46.14	71.23
2003	48.87	76.96
2004	50.76	77.83
2005	48.03	76.44
2006	59.73	78.05
2007	77.12	82.71

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

17. Under the National Policy on Education, 1986 (revised in 1992), priority has been assigned to vocational education. The target was to enroll 25% of students at the senior secondary level in the vocational stream by 2000. 23 Vocational courses such as engineering and technology, commerce and secretarial practices, home science, health and paramedical services have been introduced at Senior Secondary level. Presently, Vocational Education programme is being implemented in 217 government schools and 9250 students are enrolled.

COMPUTER EDUCATION PROJECT (CEP)

- 18 The aim of the project is to achieve computer literacy in all the schools of Delhi Government with curriculum of CBSE. The curriculum to be covered in the schools for standard VI to X is as optional and at XI TO XII level as an elective subject Computer science and information. Computer Science as an elective subject at the +2 level was started in 2000-01 in 115 schools. Presently, this programme is being implemented in all government and government aided schools of Dte. of Education in phased manner as indicated below:-

Phase	Period	Labs	schools
CEP - I	2000 – March 2004	102	159
CEP - II	2001 – March 2005	187	267
CEP - III	2004 – October 2008	512	638 (Including 133 Aided)
CEP - IV	2005 – June 2009	102	159
CEP - V	2006 – March 2010	187	267

The present mode of outsourcing computer education through vendors, who provided man and machine both, has not been found successful. It has therefore been decided that computer education project will now be implemented through heads of schools. Based on specifications fixed by Dte. Of Education, Head of school would procure computers from NICS and DG&D. Agency for teachers shall be decided by Dte. Of Education head of school can ask for teachers from them. They are empowered to procure the hardware and other peripherals and will be able to undertake the AMC at their own level. By decentralizing its implementation, heads of schools would own responsibility and shall be accountable for its performance.

CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

19. Presently, 917 schools are housed in 637 buildings. As a result, around 300 schools run in double shifts. The effort of the Government is to house as many as schools as possible in single shift and tin-shed schools are replaced by Pucca building or semi-Pucca buildings. Six buildings at Sector-6 - Dwarka , BL-Block Shalimar Bagh , Sector-15 - Rohini , J & K block Dilshad garden,

Gazipur and Bhorgarh (Narela) were constructed in 2006-07. Four Pucca School Buildings at Nathu colony/ Ashok Nager (East of Loni Road), Shastri Nagar ,ZP-Block Pitampura and Chilla Dallupura and 100 SPS class rooms are expected to be completed during the year 2007-08 .DSIIDC is also under taking works relating to up-gradation, improvement of infrastructure and fire safety in 198 schools in North- West A, North - East and East District.

To encourage people 's participation in managing school buildings, Vidyalayas Kalyan Samitis have been constituted for each school building. Beside the head of schools, members have been drawn from PTA, RWA, and NGO working in the area. Till last year Rs. 1.20 Lakh were allocated to schools to carry out petty repairs in school buildings. In order to strengthen, VKS, budgetary allocation has been enhanced to Rs. 400 lacs per year from Rs. 1.20 Lakh. This is likely to change the face of school buildings.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)

20. Directorate of education has developed a very comprehensive MIS for efficient management of the department. The Department has developed computerized modules for MIS for the following area:

- I Transfer/posting of teaching and non – teaching staff
- ii Personal Information system.
- iii Students enrolment
- iv Financial budget control
- v School Infrastructure
- vi Attendance of employees on Internet
- viii On- line admission in Govt. schools of Dte. of Education.

MID – DAY – MEAL

21. In November, 2001, Supreme Court has directed to the States to provide 'cooked food' to every child in government and government aided primary schools with a minimum of 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein each day of school for a minimum of 200 days in a year The amount of Mid – day Meal has increased from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 3/- per child so that requirement of calorie and protein specified in court order are met. Additional amount of Re 1/- per child as conversion cost is provided by the Govt. of India. Till 2004-05,cooked meal was served in schools run by Govt. and local bodies. The program has been extended to Govt. aided schools from 2005-06. The children enrolled in learning centers under SSA would also be provided Mid – Day – Meal .Presently about 11 Lakh children are provided mid day meal.

HIGHER EDUCATION

22. There are 176-degree colleges in Delhi. Of these, 86 colleges are affiliated with Delhi University and the remaining 88 colleges are affiliated with G.G.S.I.P. University. These include Delhi Government

sponsored 28 Delhi University Colleges, of which 12 are fully funded by Delhi Government . Delhi also have five Universities, including one Open University, eight deemed universities and two Institutes of National Importance.(Table 15.5) . Delhi Govt. is also going to set up Dr B. R. Ambedkar University.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

23. Delhi has 43 AICTE approved Technical Education Institutions at the Degree/Post Graduation level affiliated to Delhi University or GGSIP University. In the Government and private sector 19 institutes are offering Diploma level courses. Out of which, 18 institutes are affiliated to Board of Technical Education, Delhi and one is affiliated to Delhi University. 73 Institutes (18 ITI's in Govt. sector and 55 ITI's in Private Sector) are offering certificate level courses affiliated to BTE/SCVT/NCVT. Sanctioned intake at each level is given in Statement No. 15.9.

Statement 15.9

TECHNICAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Level	Number of Institute (2006-07)				Intake Capacity (2006-07)			
	Govt.	Aided/ Sponsored	Pvt.	TOT AL	Govt.	Aided/ Sponsor ed	Pvt.	TOTAL
Post Graduation								
1. M.Tech/M.E	2	-	-	2	258	-	-	258
2. M.F.A.	1	-	-	1	21	-	-	21
3. M.Pharma	1	-	-	1	26	-	-	26
4. M.C.A.	1	-	16	17	90	-	820	910
Degree level								
B.Tech.	6	-	8	14	1720	-	2820	4540
B.Arch	-	-	2	2	-	-	80	80
B.Pharma	1	-	1	2	60	-	60	120
B.HMCT	-	-	1	1	-	-	120	120
BFA/B/Design	1	-	1	2	108	-	-	108
Diploma Level	9	1	8+1 BSF	19	2235	20	1470	3725
Certificate level ITI's/ ITCs/ CSIs	18*	19**	36	73	10460	680	2936	14036

Source: Dte. of Trg. & Tech. Education, GNCTD.

- Including Govt ITIS (Extensions centers of IT IS / CSI run by DTTE, Govt of Delhi.
- ** ITC run by other Deptts like social welfare/ Delhi Police / CRPF / NDMC etc.