

CHAPTER 15

EDUCATION

Education is the most crucial investment in human development. 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 net-work of educational institutions offering among the finest education within India. In 2004-05, close to 93000 teachers were teaching around 3.02 million children enrolled in 4862 schools which include 2515 Pre-primary and Primary schools, 635 Middle schools, 504 Secondary and 1208 Senior Secondary schools (Table 15.1).

2. NCT of Delhi has shown good progress in the filed of education. Delhi's Literacy Rate is higher than the national average. 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.
3. 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. The target of achieving total literacy has remained elusive because of the continuous migration into Delhi. 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 since the Sixth Five Year Plan period is indicated in Statement 15.1.

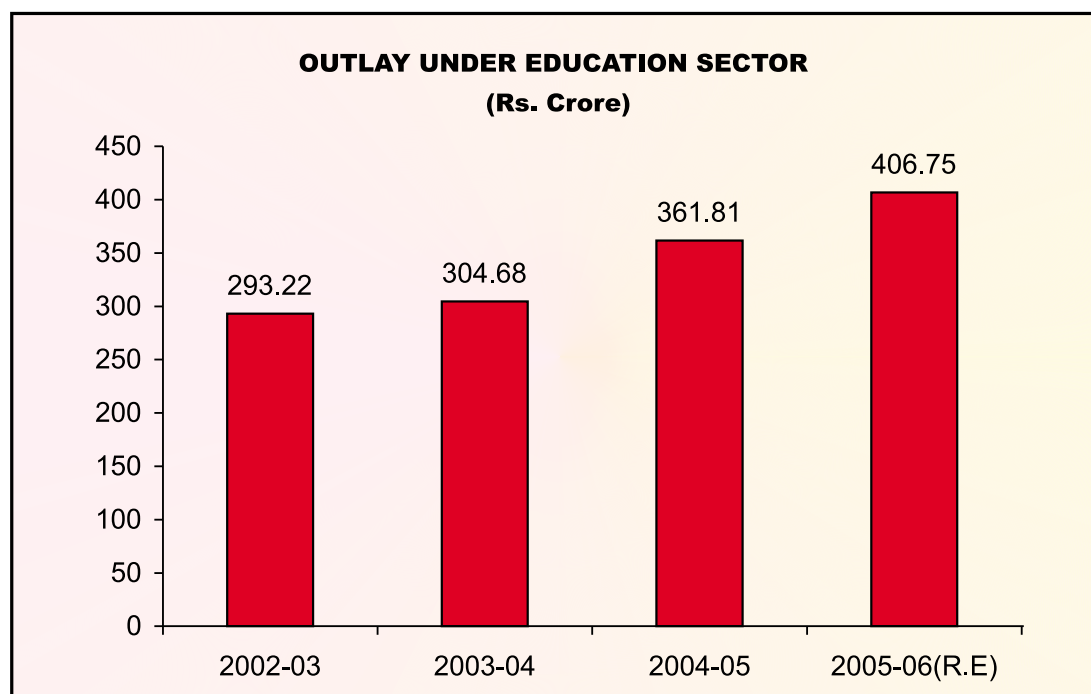
Statement 15.1

OUTLAY UNER EDUCATION SECTOR

(Rs. in Crore)

Plan	Period	Total Plan expenditure	Expenditure on Education Sector	% of total Plan Expenditure
Sixth Five-Year Plan	1980-1985	1042.07	138.80	13.32
Seventh Five-Year Plan	1985-1990	2631.47	243.33	9.25
Eight Five-Year Plan	1992-1997	6208.32	647.89	10.43
Ninth Five-Year Plan	1997-2002	13465.15	1199.38	8.91
Tenth Five-Year Plan	2002-2007	23000.00 (Outlay)	2218.60 (Outlay)	9.65
Annual Plan	2002-2003	4405.89	293.22	6.66
Annual Plan	2003-2004	4609.22	304.68	6.61
Annul Plan	2004-2005	4260.53	361.81	8.49
Annual Plan	2005-06 (R.E)	4700.00	331.11	7.04

Chart. 15.1



EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

5. The Govt. of Delhi has been spending between 1.58% to 1.95% 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 Lakhs)	Expenditure on Education (Rs. In Lakhs)	% Exp. of GSDP On Education
2001-02	6799432	118453	1.74%
2002-03	7207311	123753	1.72%
2003-04	8054499	127174	1.58%
2004-05	9073302	176693	1.95%

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

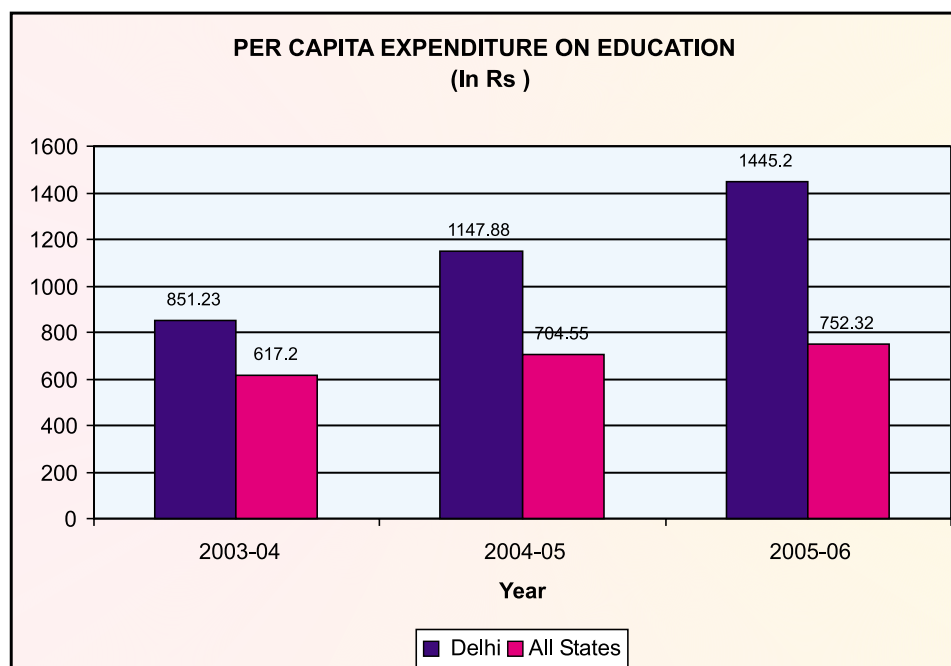
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION*

(In Rs.)

Year	Delhi	All States
2003-2004	851.23	617.20
2004-2005	1147.88	704.55
2005-2006	1445.20	752.32

This includes Plan + Non Plan expenditure under Education, Higher Education, Technical Education, Sports and Art & Culture Sectors.

Chart 15.2



7. The Report on Household Consumer Expenditure in Delhi, based on NSS 59th Round (State Sample) indicates that monthly per capita expenditure on Education was 7.69% which is much higher than the expenditure of 6.33% for all States. The Report also shows that Monthly Household Consumer expenditure on Education in Delhi was Rs.521.70 in 2003.
8. Recognizing the over riding importance of education in our Country, the Govt. of India has stated two major goals of the Tenth-Five Year Plan as:-
- (i) Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) and
 - (ii) Eradication of illiteracy.

Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) has three aspects: (i) universal access and enrolment (ii) universal education for children up to the age of 14 and (iii) substantial improvement in the quality of education to allow all children to achieve essential levels of learning.

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 Government of NCT of Delhi.

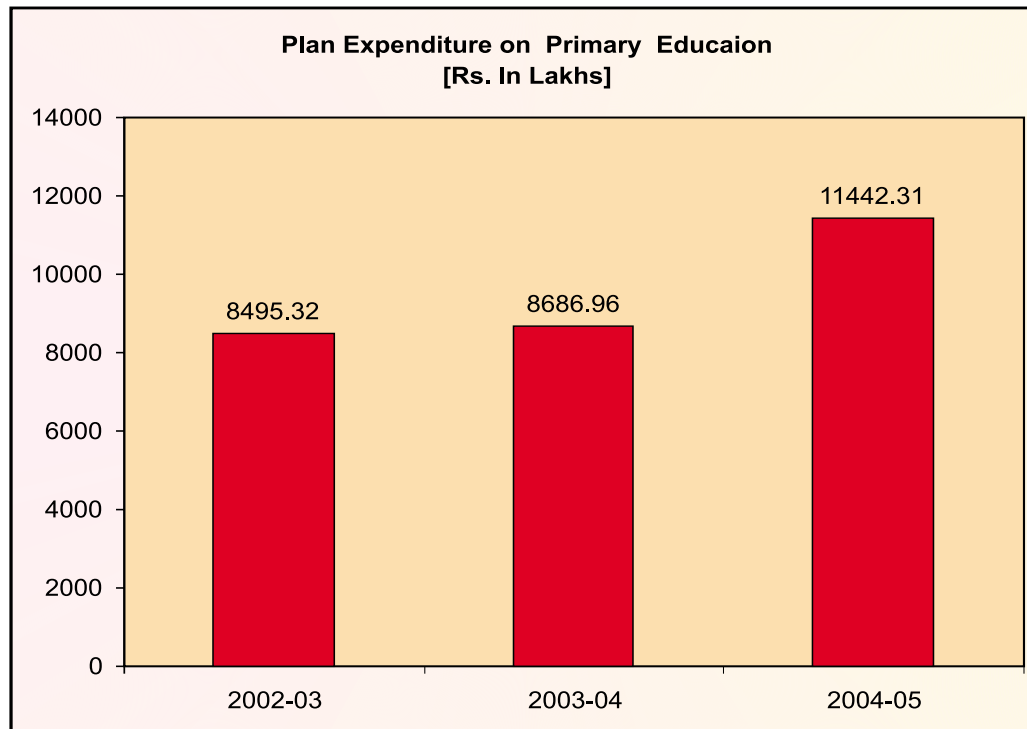
The number of primary schools has increased from 1,726 in 1980-81 to 2515 in 2004-05 and enrolment has increased more than two-fold from 6.68 lakh in 1980-81 to 15.29 lakh in 2004-05. MCD accounts for 62% of primary school enrolment. The teacher-pupil ratio in primary schools is 1:40.

PLAN EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION

[Rs. in Lakh]

S.No	Class	Actual Expenditure		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	Pre-Primary /Primary	8495.32	8686.96	11442.31

Chart 15.3



MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION

10. The number of middle schools in Delhi increased from 326 in 1980-81 to 669 in 2000-01. However, this number has come down to 635 in 2004-05 due to Upgradation and merger. In addition to this, middle level classes also exist in secondary and sr. secondary schools. Student enrolment has also

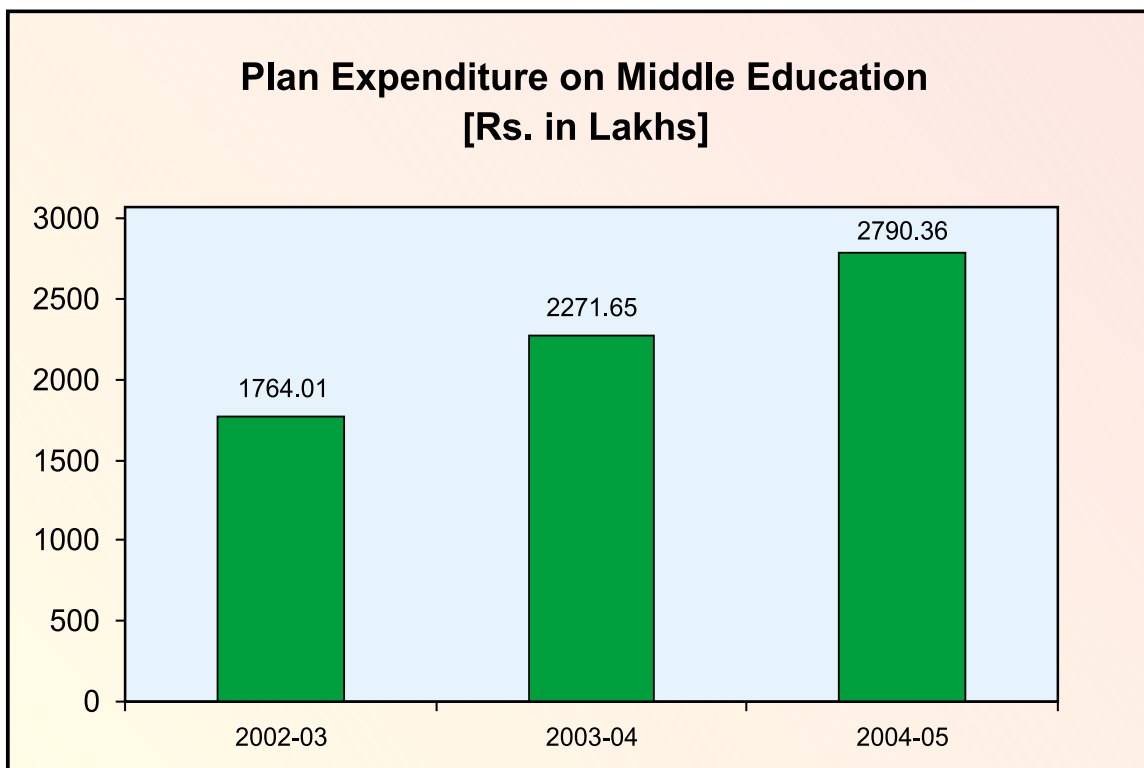
increased substantially from 3.23 lakh in 1980-81 to 8.22 lakh in 2004-05. The teacher-pupil ratio in middle schools is 1:26.

PLAN EXPENDITURE ON MIDDLE EDUCATION

[Rs. in Lakh]

S.No	Class	Actual Expenditure		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	Middle	1764.01	2271.65	2790.36

Chart 15.4



SECONDARY AND SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION

- 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 1712 in 2004-05. Students enrolment also increased from 2.54 lakh in 1980-81 to 6.69 lakh in 2004-05. Because of

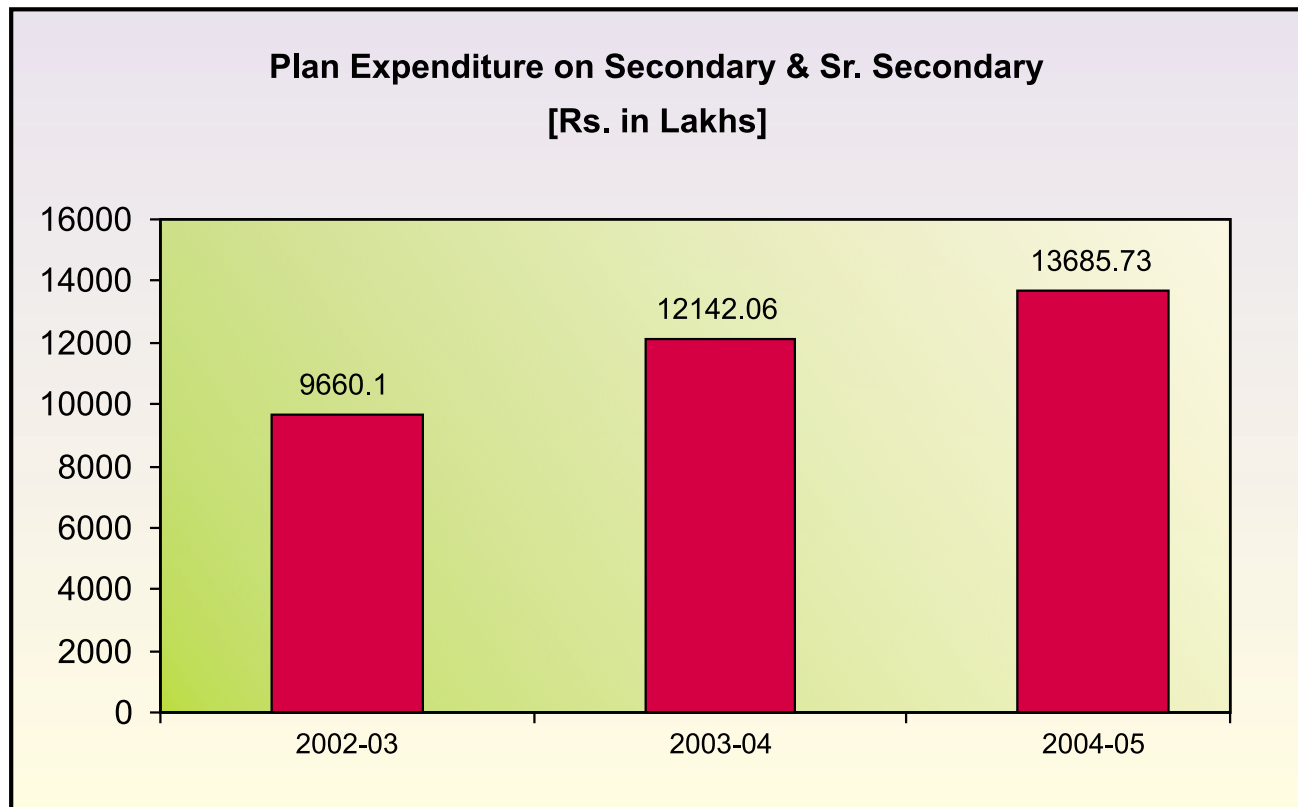
the space constraint, the majority of these schools run in double shift. The teacher pupil ratio is around 1:30.

PLAN EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY & SR. SECONDARY EDUCATION

[Rs. in Lakh]

S.No	Class	Actual Expenditure		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	Secondary & Sr. Secondary	9660.10	12142.06	13685.73

Chart 15.5



12. The student enrolment figures and number of school teachers are indicated in Table 15.3 & 15.4.
13. The table below summarises 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	2004-05	1991-92	2001-02	2004-05
Pre-Primary/Primary	9.64	14.34	15.29	2029	2406	2515
Middle	5.35	7.81	8.22	502	666	635
Secondary/Sr. Secondary	4.02	5.65	6.69	1178	1576	1712
TOTAL	19.01	27.80	30.20	3703	4648	4862

Chart 15.6

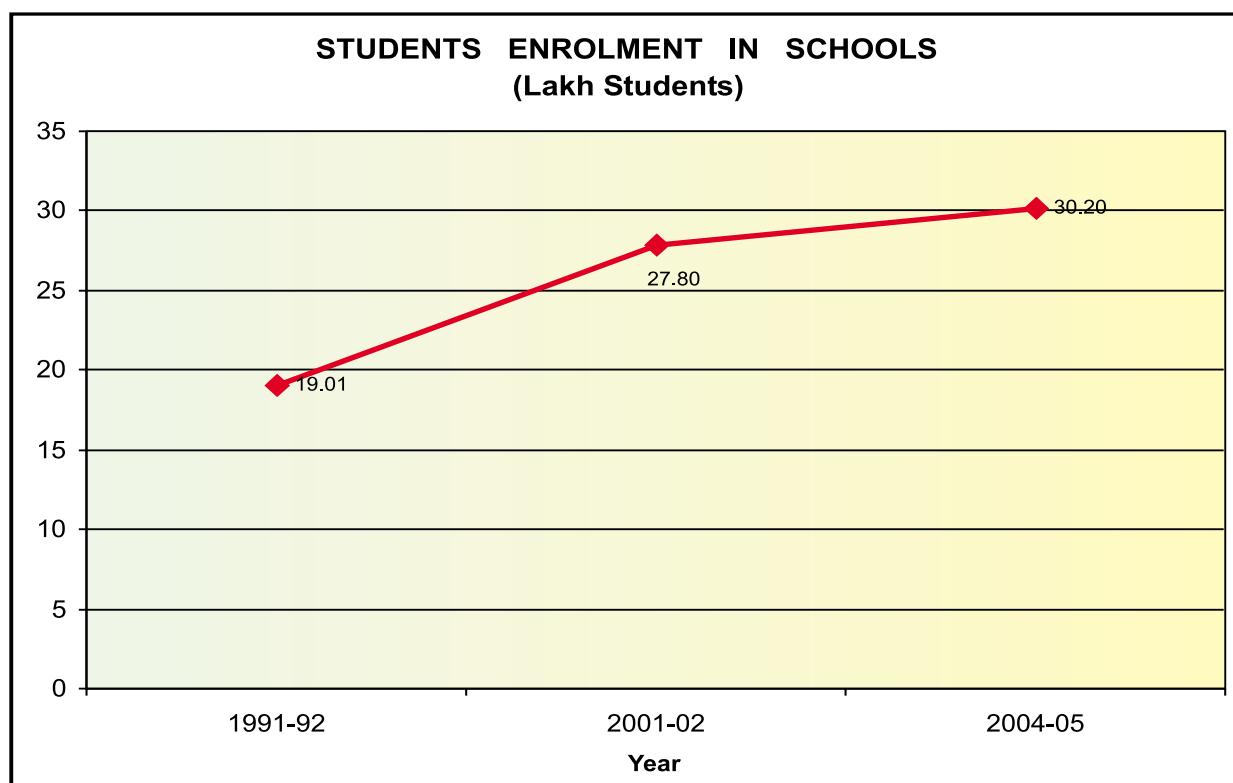
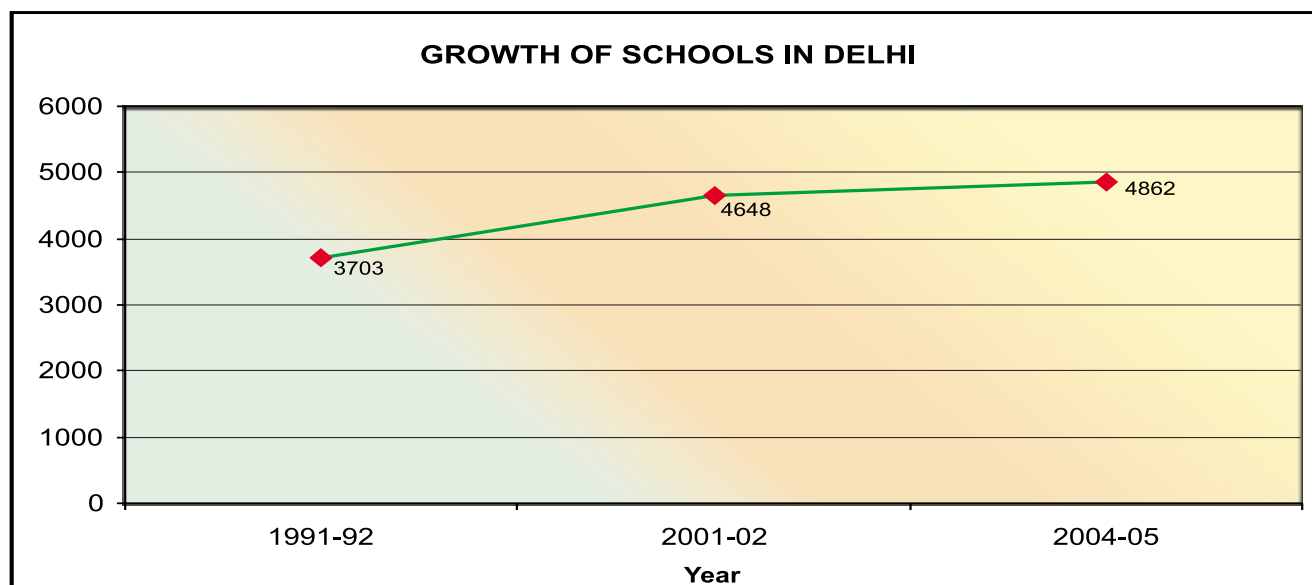


Chart 15.7



FEMALE ENROLMENT

14. The proportion of male student is higher than females at school level. 14.73 lakh girls were enrolled in schools in 2004-05 accounting to 49% of total enrolment, as indicated below:-

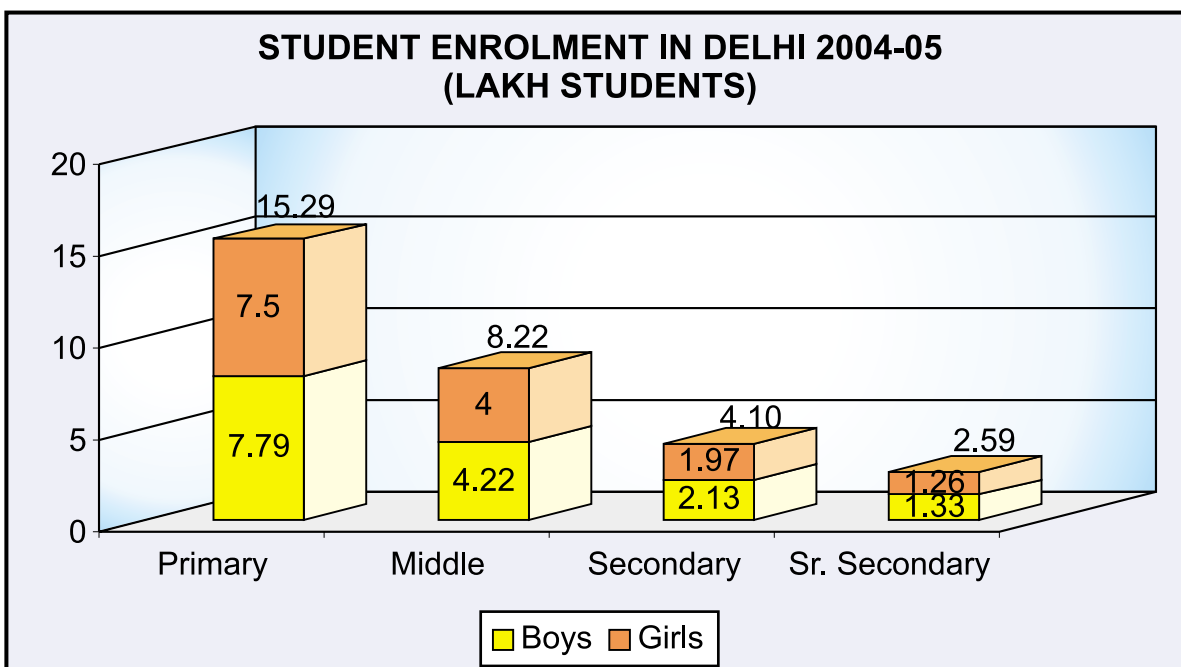
Statement 15.5

STUDENT ENROLMENT IN DELHI DURING 2004-05

(In lakhs)

Classes	Boys	Girls	Total
Pre- Primary/Primary	7.79	7.50	15.29
Middle	4.22	4.00	8.22
Secondary	2.13	1.97	4.10
Sr. Secondary	1.33	1.26	2.59
TOTAL	15.47	14.73	30.20

Chart 15.8



SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR

15. 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, 38.42% children study in private schools (Statement 15.6).

Statement 15.6

SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN SCHOOLING IN DELHI IN 2004-05

(In lakhs)

Classes	Total enrolment	Enrolment in private schools	% of Total enrolment
Primary/ Pre-Primary	15.29	3.86	25.25
Middle	8.22	1.87	22.75
Sec. & Sr. Secondary	6.69	2.57	38.42
All Classes	30.20	8.30	27.48

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO

16. 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 2004 (2004-05 academic session start point) were as under :-

Statement 15.7

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO

S.No	Age Group	Projected Population in March 2004 (in lakhs)	Actual Enrolment in Schools 2004-05 (in lakhs)	Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)
1	7-11 Year (Primary)	16.96	15.29	90.15
2	12-14 Year (Middle)	10.09	8.22	81.47
3	15-18 Year (Secondary)	13.24	6.69	50.53
4	7-18 Year (All Classes)	40.29	30.20	74.96

PASS PERCENTAGE

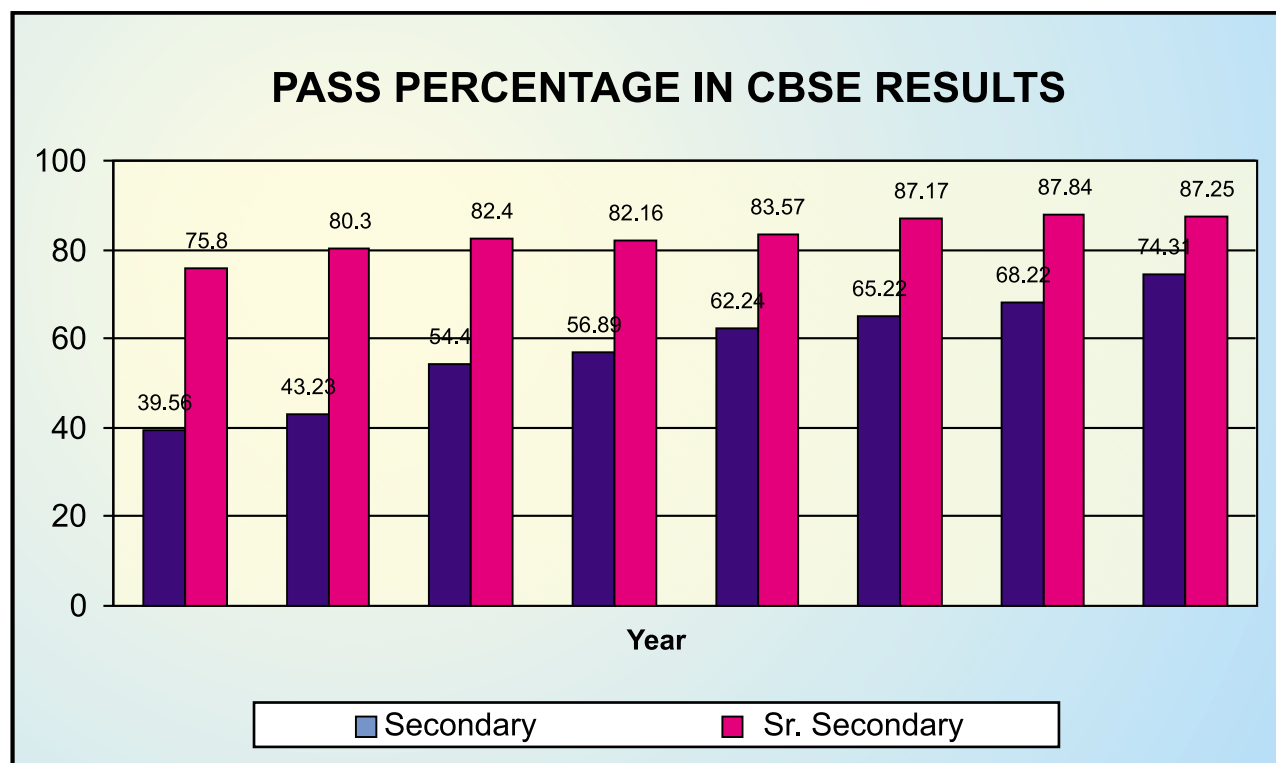
17. The CBSE results are improving year after year. Since 1998, there has been a significant improvement in pass percentage both in Secondary & Sr. Secondary Examination. At secondary level, the pass percentage has increased from 39.56% in 1998 to 74.31% in 2004-05. At Sr. Secondary level, it has increased from 75.80% in 1998 to 87.25% in 2004-05.

Statement 15.8

PASS PERCENTAGE IN CBSE RESULTS

Year	Secondary	Sr. Secondary
1998	39.56	75.80
1999	43.23	80.30
2000	54.40	82.40
2001	56.89	82.16
2002	62.24	83.57
2003	65.22	87.17
2004	68.22	87.84
2005	74.31	87.25

Chart 15.9



OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

18. As part of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Delhi Government has launched a massive door to door survey to find and identify out of school children. The Survey reveals that 1.03 lakh out of school children (6.4 percent) were in the 6-10 years age group. Of these 49.5 percent were girls. Similarly, there were 0.84 lakh out of school children (7 percent) in the 11-14 years age group. Of these, 48 percent were girls.

Statement 15.9

OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN in 2003

(In Lakh)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
6-10 years	0.52	0.51	1.03
11-14 years	0.43	0.41	0.84
TOTAL	0.95	0.92	1.87

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

19. 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. 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)

20. The Directorate of Education in 2000 started a new and ambitious programme of introduction of computer courses and integration of computer science teaching at +2 stage in schools was launched as "Computer Education Project". 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.

CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

21. Because of space constraint, the majority of schools run in double shift. Providing infrastructure facilities, particularly school buildings, has been accorded the highest priority under school education. A massive programme has been undertaken in Delhi to replace tented accommodation with pucca school buildings. But 21 Delhi Government schools and 50 MCD schools are still functioning in tents mainly due to land disputes. Porta cabins are proposed to be set up on such sites. Principal/Vice-Principal has been delegated financial powers to incur expenditure upto Rs.1.20 lakh in a year on repair/maintenance/petty works in school building.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)

22. 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
- (vii) On-line admission in Govt. schools of Dte. of Education.

MID-DAY-MEAL

23. 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 will be provided by the Govt of India. Till 2004-05, cooked meal was served in schools run by Govt. and local bodies. The programme 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.

HIGHER EDUCATION

24. There are 165 degree colleges in Delhi. Of these, 82 colleges are affiliated with Delhi University and the remaining 83 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, nine deemed universities and two Institutes of National Importance. (Table 15.5)

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

25. 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 21 institutes are offering Diploma level courses. Out of which, 20 institutes are affiliated to Board of Technical Education, Delhi and 1 is affiliated to Delhi University. 72 Institutes (17 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. 15.8.

Statement 15.8

TECHNICAL EDUCATION INSTITUTES

Level	Number of Institute (2005-06)				Intake Capacity (2005-06)			
	Govt.	Aided/ Spons	Pvt.	TOTAL	Govt.	Aided/ Spons	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		-						
1. B.Tech.	6	-	8	14	1640	-	2250	3890
2. B.Arch	-	-	2	2	-	-	80	80
3. B.Pharma	1	-	2	3	60	-	120	180
4. B.HMCT	-	-	1	1	-	-	120	120
5. BFA/B/Design	1	-	1	2	108	-	30	138
Diploma Level	8	2	10+1BSE	20+1	2175	80	1690+60	3945+60
Certificate level ITI's/ITCs/CSIs	17	-	55	72	8972	-	2924	11896

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

This statement does not include the Engineering and MBA courses offered at Jamia, Milia University Delhi IIT, Pharmacy courses at Jamia Hamdard University and MBA at Delhi University.

26. In addition, the Polytechnics and ITIs also conduct Short Term Courses for the under privileged under different schemes.