

CHAPTER 15

EDUCATION

A life of joy and happiness is possible only on the basis of knowledge and science.

Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

The future of a country is shaped in its classrooms implementing a sound education system based on a holistic approach to learning i.e. to provide equal educational opportunities to everyone, to emphasize a wholesome curriculum as well as incorporate educational technologies to make learning a fun and interactive process. Thus, an education system must aim to penetrate creativity, decisiveness, communication, collaboration and leadership and the spirit of teamwork.

- 1.2 New Education policy 2020 emphasizes systematic and institutional improvement in regulation, governance and promotion of multi disciplinary academics and research in Indian Higher Educational Institutions. Further, the policy promotes accessibility, equality, quality, affordability and accountability. Govt. of NCT of Delhi has already been working to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong opportunity for all by 2030 (as reflected in the sustainable development goal (SDG-04) of 2030 agenda).
- 1.3 Government of NCT of Delhi, through huge public investment in Education has continuously been thriving to bring transformation of human being, to make the children compassionate, value-oriented and responsible citizen of the country. Almost a quarter of the total annual budget of the Government is meant for school education and higher education in Delhi for improving infrastructure facility, quality of learning outcomes, creating highly skilled teaching faculty, innovative methods of learning, promotion of talent in sports etc.
- 1.4 There are 5619 number of recognized schools in Delhi with enrolment of approx. 45.72 lakh students. Delhi Govt. has a total of 1250 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 22.24% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrolment in government and government-aided schools is 41.64% of a total enrolment of all schools in Delhi during 2021-22.
- 1.5 Directorate of Education (DoE) aims at imparting qualitative, continuous and inclusive education to the children of Delhi. To achieve this target, many new initiatives have been taken in the recent past by focusing on improving of infrastructure & ambience of government schools, improving pedagogies, involving parents/community through continuous engagement, intensive and ongoing teacher training and above all addressing students with learning deficits by targeted teaching methods, redesigned learning materials and redesigned assessment tools.

- 1.6 “Education model of Delhi” has now become widely appreciated not only in the country but across the world. Highly innovative teaching strategies in school education system make Delhi’s education Model unique, which constantly improved the learning experience of children by making it more interesting and enjoyable. The Happiness Curriculum in school helped the children in developing skills like empathy, critical thinking, problem solving, communication and collaboration to build meaningful relationships in the society. Many quality improvement programmes in schools like Chunauti, Mission Buniyad, Pragati learning materials, Spoken English classes etc. have started yielding quality learning outcomes.
- 1.7 High quality infrastructure facilities in Delhi Government schools viz SMART classes, swimming pools, classroom libraries, vocational laboratories and other such facilities make them unparalleled and comparable with private schools. On the infra front, construction of about 20K equivalent additional classrooms was completed and made them functional. Construction of another additional classroom is in full swing and these are likely to be completed by March, 2023. Further construction of about 27 new school buildings was completed with state of art facilities and Sanction has been issued for construction of 20 more new school buildings to PWD and 8 new school Buildings to DTTDC and work is in full swing and these are likely to be completed soon. Further, proposals for setting up of Science hub, experience learning hub and state of art Montessori lab in various Govt. schools are in the pipeline. Out of 728 school buildings, CCTVs have been installed in 619 school buildings & 19 school buildings are under process. The work in remaining 90 school buildings shall be started after the availability of school sites.
- 1.8 On 28th September 2021, Deshbhakti Curriculum was launched across all Delhi government schools with the aim of making students true patriots. It is a KG-12 citizenship curriculum which seeks to inculcate a spirit of empathy, tolerance and brotherhood which are enshrined in the Constitution of India and a sense of collective belonging in students. During 2022-23, 100% of schools have implemented Deshbhakti Pathyakaram in their curriculum.
- 1.9 Continuous engagement of parents with teachers and students through Mega Parent Teacher Meetings, restructuring of School Management Committees establishes cordial relationship and conducive environment for improving children's learning levels. The teachers and school leaders of Government schools were given opportunities to learn from some of the most prestigious universities across the world- including University of Cambridge, University of Harvard, NIE Singapore. The relentless and sustained efforts of the government in the education sector has shown high pass percentage in the examination results of government schools i.e. secondary (97%) and higher secondary (98%) level during 2021-2022.
- 1.10 Some of the strategies of the Government in Education sector are ensuring access to quality and affordable education, prevent school dropouts; improve student and teacher attendance; monitoring attendance of students & teachers online; conduct

periodic assessments of learning outcomes: to undertake State Achievement Survey on the pattern of National Achievement Survey; continuous research and improvement of pedagogy and curricula; creating highly skilled and quality teaching faculties, supply of trained teachers; increase enrolment at secondary /senior secondary levels; and allocating highest share of annual budget to education every year.

- 1.11 (i) Prime focus of the Government may be discerned from the trend of investment in education sector depicted in the Statement 15.1:

STATEMENT 15.1
EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP OF DELHI

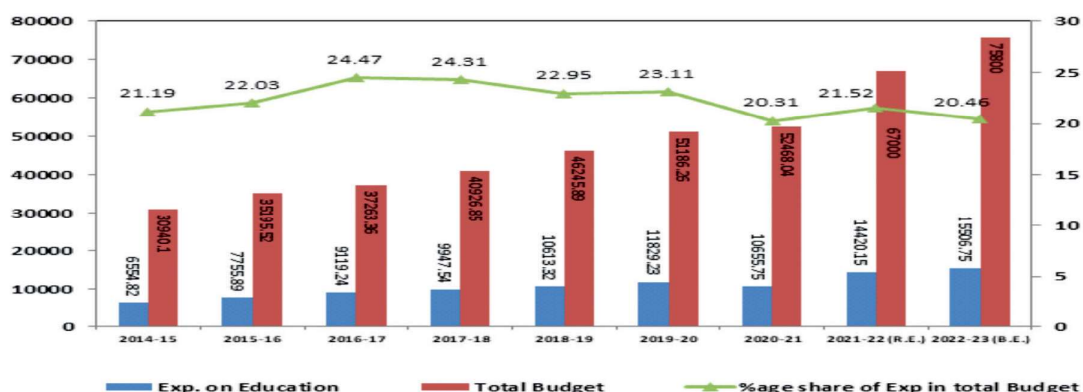
(₹ In Crore)

S. No.	Years	Expenditure on Education	Total Budget	% share of Exp in Total Budget	GSDP of Delhi at current prices	% Exp. on Education to GSDP of Delhi
1.	2014-15	6554.82	30940.10	21.19	494803	1.32
2.	2015-16	7755.89	35195.52	22.03	550804	1.41
3.	2016-17	9119.24	37263.36	24.47	616085	1.48
4.	2017-18	9947.54	40926.85	24.31	677900	1.47
5.	2018-19	10613.32	46245.89	22.95	738389	1.44
6.	2019-20	11829.23	51186.26	23.11	792911	1.49
7.	2020-21	10655.75	52468.04	20.31	763435	1.40
8.	2021-22 (R.E.)	14420.15	67000.00	21.52	904642	1.59
9.	2022-23 (B.E.)	15506.75	75800.00	20.46	1043759	1.49

Source: Budget Documents and DES

- (ii) The total expenditure on education including sports, arts and culture increased from ₹ 6554.82 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 15506.75 crore in 2022-23. The share of expenditure on Education to the total budget of the Delhi Govt. is 20.46 % in 2022-23. The expenditure on education as a percentage to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi is 1.49 per cent in 2022-23. The year wise increase in expenditure on Education is shown in chart 15.1.

CHART 15.1
EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION



2. Expenditure on Education by States- As per RBI State Budget Analysis

- 2.1 As per the State Budget Analysis Report of RBI, it may be observed that Govt. of NCT of Delhi has continuously been investing the highest share of its budget in the education sector among all states. During 2022-23, Delhi was at the top with 20.5 % of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector followed by Assam (19.6%) and Chhattisgarh (17.8%). The National Average was 13.6% in 2022-23.
- 2.2 As per RBI Report on Budget Analysis of States, Delhi has highest budgetary allocation in education sector. Table below gives the share of expenditure on education by a few states as percent of aggregate expenditure during the last eight years:

STATEMENT 15.2
EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENT OF AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE
(Percent)

S. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
1.	Gujarat	15.2	14.5	14.1	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.4	12.7
2.	Haryana	12.3	13.7	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.0	11.0	11.2
3.	Karnataka	13.6	12.5	12.0	11.4	12.4	10.8	11.7	12.0
4.	Kerala	16.0	16.2	16.3	15.1	15.2	11.4	14.3	13.1
5.	Maharashtra	19.2	17.7	17.0	15.6	17.2	15.6	14.4	14.7
6.	Assam	25.5	22.0	21.6	21.8	19.4	20.7	16.2	19.6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	16.3	15.2	17.6	16.5	16.2	15.7	16.5	17.6
8.	Chhattisgarh	18.6	19.6	18.5	17.4	18	16.8	17.5	17.8
9.	Tamil Nadu	15.5	13.0	14.4	13.9	15	13.3	12.1	12.2
10.	Uttar Pradesh	15.5	16.7	14.8	12.4	14.6	14.5	11.9	12.4
11.	Delhi	21.8	24.2	24.2	22.8	23.1	20.3	21.5	20.5
	All India	15.3	14.7	15.0	14.4	15.1	14.3	13.6	13.6

Source: State Budget Analysis Report (January 2023) from RBI website

3. Literacy

- 3.1 The Literacy rate is defined as the percentage of literate persons among persons of 07 years of age and above. A person who can read and write simple message in any language with understanding is considered literate.
- 3.2 As per Census 2011, Delhi's literacy rate at 86.2% comprising male literacy rate of 90.9% and Female literacy rate of 80.8% is higher than the all India average of 73% with male literacy rate of 80.9% and Female literacy rate of 64.6%. In Delhi, the gender gap in literacy has declined moderately over the years from 12.62% in 2001 to 10.1% in 2011.
- 3.3 National Statistical Office (NSO), GOI has published 75th round of NSS report on "Household Social Consumption: Education" surveying 1.13 lakh households spread

over 8000 villages and 6000 urban blocks. The report is based on the data collected between July 2017 to June 2018.

- 3.4 As per 75th NSS report, Delhi stands at number two after Kerala with 88.7% literacy rate. In Delhi, Male literacy rate is 93.7% and Female literacy rate is 82.4%. Both are higher than the All India literacy rate. Average literacy rate of the country is 77.7% comprising male literacy rate at 84.7% and female literacy rate 70.3%.
- 3.5 The literacy in Delhi has continuously been improving and also the literacy gap has been decreasing. This is the outcome of the concerted efforts made in the Education Sector for improvement through various programmes of the Government. There is an upward trend in the Literacy Rate for both male and female. The Literacy Rate of 75.29% in 1991 increased to 86.2% in the 2011 Census and further to 88.7% in 2017-18. The cause of worry is still the gender gap of 11% between the male and female literacy which is to be addressed.

4. The network of Educational Institution and Enrolment in schools run by all Management

The network of educational Institutions being run by all Management i.e. Local Bodies, Central Govt., Govt. of Delhi and that of private sector agencies is elucidated in statement 15.3:

STATEMENT 15.3

S. No.	Indicators	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Educational Institutions							
	Pre Primary+ Primary	2779	2735	2745	2718	2682	2653	2594
	Middle	940	933	905	872	867	855	826
	Secondary	393	400	374	367	359	357	357
	Senior Secondary	1684	1704	1736	1769	1783	1801	1842
	Total	5796	5772	5760	5726	5691	5666	5619
2.	Enrolment in Schools (in Lakh)							
	Pre Primary+ Primary	21.02	20.83	20.63	20.79	21.08	20.01	20.08
	Middle	11.20	11.27	11.21	11.23	11.39	11.53	11.91
	Secondary	6.92	7.41	7.00	7.31	7.27	7.62	7.25
	Senior Secondary	5.16	4.92	5.09	4.86	5.02	5.63	6.48
	Total	44.30	44.43	43.93	44.19	44.76	44.79	45.72
3.	Teachers							
	Pre Primary+ Primary	29577	28989	28048	27662	27040	26244	26262
	Middle	12315	12657	12392	12431	12905	11865	10657

S. No.	Indicators	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
	Secondary	10292	9401	9512	9805	9829	9202	8563
	Senior Secondary	93909	97224	97291	105848	107944	104893	106118
	Total	146093	148271	147243	155746	157718	152004	151600
4.	Student-Teacher Ratio	30	30	30	28	28	29	30

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

5. The network of Educational Institutions and Enrollment of Delhi Govt.

- 5.1 Delhi Govt. has a total of 1250 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 22.24% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 41.64% of total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2021-22.
- 5.2 The status with respect to number of schools and enrolment functioning under the aegis of Govt. of Delhi is given in statement 15.4.

STATEMENT 15.4

S. No.	Indicator	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
A	No. of Delhi Govt. Schools	1011	1017	1019	1022	1026	1027	1047
	Total Enrolment (in lakh)	15.09	15.28	14.81	14.98	15.19	16.20	17.62
	Boys	7.14	7.18	6.91	7.01	7.13	7.74	8.63
	Girls	7.95	8.10	7.90	7.97	8.00	8.46	8.99
B	No. of Govt. Aided Schools	211	211	208	207	204	204	203
	Total Enrolment (in lakh)	1.68	1.57	1.55	1.49	1.45	1.43	1.42
	Boys	0.85	0.83	0.82	0.78	0.75	0.74	0.74
	Girls	0.83	0.74	0.73	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.68

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

- 5.3 The State Government has focused on improving cleanliness, security, electricity, toilets and drinking facilities in Government schools. All schools have drinking water facilities, toilets, and boundary wall and electricity connection. The table given below indicates that there is a scope for improving in some facilities like playgrounds.

STATEMENT 15.5 STATUS OF BASIC FACILITIES IN DELHI SCHOOLS

% of Schools having Access to	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Playgrounds	87.4	87.37	88.06	85.89	88.28	93.27	96.47
Boundary wall	99.5	99.90	99.88	100	100.00	100.00	100.00
Girls Toilets	100	100	100	100	100.00	100.00	100.00
Boys Toilets	100	100	100	100	100.00	100.00	100.00
Drinking Water Facility	100	100	100	100	100.00	100.00	100.00

% of Schools having Access to	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Electricity Connection	99.9	99.90	100	100	100.00	100.00	100.00
Computer Facility	83.9	87.18	88.82	89.26	97.56	100.00	100.00

Source: UDISE 2021-22

6. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) / Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)

- 6.1 Gross Enrolment Ratio, is calculated as the ratio of the number of students in a given class or set of classes to the number of children in the given age group. Net Enrolment Ratio, on the other hand, is the enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population of that age group.
- 6.2 As per UDISE+ Reports, during 2021-22, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at all levels of education in Delhi is higher as compared to all India level. The GER at various levels is given as under:

STATEMENT 15.6 GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22

Education Level	Delhi			All India		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	112.41	120.05	115.88	102.12	104.82	103.39
Upper Primary	128.25	131.73	129.86	94.45	94.90	94.67
Elementary	118.34	124.50	121.15	99.28	101.06	100.13
Secondary	110.45	112.15	111.24	79.72	79.40	79.56
Higher Secondary	91.18	99.46	95.01	56.95	58.23	57.56

Source: UDISE+ Reports

- 6.3 **NET ENROLMENT RATIO** - It may be seen from the table below that Delhi's position in NER during 2021-22 at various levels is also much higher than the National Average. Thus, Statements 15.6 & 15.7 show that Delhi is far ahead in terms of GER and NER with All India figures.

STATEMENT 15.7 NET ENROLMENT RATIO ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22

Education Level	Delhi			All India		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	97.47	100	100	87.35	90.00	88.60
Upper Primary	97.24	100	98.84	71.00	71.66	71.32
Elementary	100	100	100	89.67	91.49	90.54
Secondary	70.40	72.92	71.57	47.89	48.00	47.94
Higher Secondary	56.72	62.36	59.33	33.54	34.95	34.22

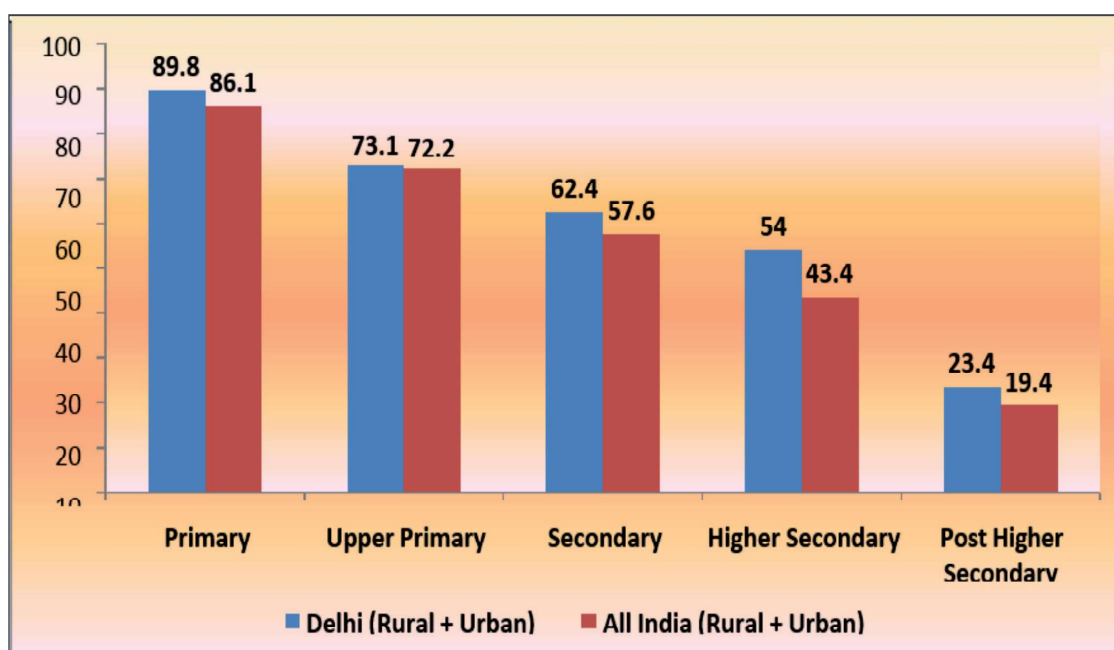
6.4 As per the 75th NSS Survey (July 2017-June 2018), the Net Attendance ratio of Delhi and all India is depicted in Statement 15.8

STATEMENT 15.8

Level of Education	Delhi (Rural + Urban)			All India (Rural + Urban)		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Primary	92.8	85.5	89.8	86.8	85.1	86.1
Upper Primary	80.3	65.8	73.1	72.5	71.8	72.2
Secondary	57.9	71.0	62.4	57.9	57.3	57.6
Higher Secondary	56.0	50.9	54.0	43.9	42.7	43.4
Post Higher Secondary	20.3	27.5	23.4	21.1	17.6	19.4

The statement 15.8 and chart 15.2 shows that Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) of Delhi at all levels is higher than the NAR at All India level.

CHART 15.2



7. Learning Outcomes of Students

National Achievement Survey (NAS) is conducted to assess the learning outcomes at different stages of school education accurately for improving the elementary & Secondary school education system. As per the NAS Report, 2021, the performance of students of class-8 and class-10, in Delhi, was above the national average in all subjects. Whereas, performance was below the national average in class-3 and class-5. Girls outdo boys in most of the areas. Details of subject-wise class wise average performance at State and National level is shown in Statement 15.9.

STATEMENT 15.9
PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT SUBJECT

(In Percentage)

Proficiency in	Delhi			National Average		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Class 3						
Mathematics	46	47	47	57	57	57
Environmental Sciences	47	49	48	57	58	57
Language	51	53	52	61	63	62
Class 5						
Mathematics	39	37	38	44	44	44
Environmental Sciences	44	45	44	48	49	48
Language	51	53	52	54	56	55
Class 8						
Language	55	61	58	52	54	53
Mathematics	37	35	36	36	36	36
Science	41	42	42	40	39	39
Social Science	39	40	39	39	39	39
Class 10						
Modern Indian Language	47	50	48	41	42	41
Mathematics	36	34	35	33	32	32
Science	40	41	41	35	35	35
Social Science	45	45	45	38	37	37
English	57	60	58	43	43	43

Source: National Achievement Survey Report, 2021

8. Share of Private Sector in Gross Enrolment

The share of the private sector in school education in Delhi during 2014-15 to 2021-22 is given in statement 15.10:

STATEMENT 15.10
SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Schools (Enrollment in lakh)	Primary and Middle	Secondary and Sr. Secondary	Total
2014-15	Private Schools	9.94	3.53	13.47
	Total Enrollment	31.99	12.14	44.13
	Share of Pvt. to Total (%age)	31.07	29.08	30.52

Year	Schools (Enrollment in lakh)	Primary and Middle	Secondary and Sr. Secondary	Total
2015-16	Private Schools	10.34	3.62	13.96
	Total Enrollment	32.22	12.08	44.30
	Share of Pvt. to Total (%age)	32.09	29.96	31.51
2016-17	Private Schools	14.06	3.69	17.75
	Total Enrollment	32.10	12.33	44.43
	Share of Pvt. to Total (%age)	43.80	29.93	39.95
2017-18	Private Schools	14.51	3.81	18.32
	Total Enrollment	31.85	12.08	43.93
	Share of Pvt. to Total (%age)	45.56	31.54	41.70
2018-19	Private Schools	14.94	3.87	18.81
	Total Enrollment	32.03	12.17	44.20
	Share of Pvt. to Total (%age)	46.64	31.80	42.56
2019-20	Private Schools	15.17	3.92	19.09
	Total Enrollment	32.47	12.29	44.76
	Share of Pvt. to Total (%age)	46.72	31.90	42.65
	Private Schools	13.85	3.97	17.82
2020-21	Total Enrollment	31.54	13.26	44.80
	Share of Pvt. to Total (%age)	43.91	29.94	39.78
2021-22	Private Schools	11.18	3.81	14.99
	Total Enrollment	31.99	13.73	45.72
	Share of Pvt. to Total (%age)	34.95	27.75	32.79

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD.

The analysis of data depicted in the statement 15.10 shows that the share of enrolment at Primary and middle level in Private schools to total enrolment in Delhi at this level has increased significantly from 31.07% (in 2014-15) to 46.72% (in 2019-20) and it came down to 34.95% during 2021-22. On the same pattern, the said share of enrollment at secondary and Sr. secondary level has also increased from 29.08% (in 2014-15) to 31.90% (in 2019-20) and it came down to 27.75% during 2021-22.

9. Performance of Delhi Govt. Schools – Pass Percentage

The information regarding the pass percentage of students both in secondary and senior secondary level in Delhi during 2015-2022 is presented in the statement 15.11:

STATEMENT 15.11

PASS PERCENTAGE OF CBSE RESULTS IN DELHI & INDIA: 2015 to 2022

	Area /Class Level	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Delhi	Secondary	95.81	89.25	92.44	68.90	71.58	82.61	97.52	97.00*
	Sr. Secondary	88.11	88.91	88.27	90.64	94.24	97.92	99.95	98.00*

	Area /Class Level	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All India	Secondary	97.32	96.21	93.06	86.70	91.10	91.46	99.04	94.40
	Sr. Secondary	82.00	83.05	82.02	83.01	83.40	88.78	99.37	92.71

* After Compartment Result

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2021 and DOE, GNCTD.

It may be inferred from the above statement that pass percentage at the senior secondary level in Delhi is higher than all India level during the last 8 years. During 2021-22, Delhi performs better than All India at both stages i.e. Secondary and Sr. Secondary. Govt. has introduced many quality improvement programmes in schools like Chunnauti, Mission Buniyad, Pragati learning materials, Spoken English classes, Happiness Curriculum etc. have started yielding quality learning outcomes and the result at secondary level also improved in comparison to last year.

STATEMENT 15.12 INVESTMENT ON SCHOOL EDUCATION

(In Crore)

S. No.	Years	Expenditure on Education	Total Budget of Delhi	% share of Expenditure in Total Budget	GSDP of Delhi @ Current Prices	% Expenditure on Education to GSDP of Delhi
1.	2014-15	6145.03	30940.10	19.86	494803	1.24
2.	2015-16	7178.57	35195.52	20.40	550804	1.30
3.	2016-17	8561.85	37263.36	22.98	616085	1.39
4.	2017-18	9208.77	40926.85	22.50	677900	1.36
5.	2018-19	9837.51	46245.89	21.27	738389	1.33
6.	2019-20	11081.09	51186.26	21.65	792911	1.40
7.	2020-21	9912.11	52468.04	18.89	763435	1.30
8.	2021-22 (R.E.)	13313.73	67000.00	19.87	904642	1.47
9.	2022-23 (B.E.)	13850.85	75800.00	18.27	1043759	1.33

Source: Budget Documents and DES

The Education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi is 1.33 in 2022-23.

10. Per Student Expenditure on Education

In Delhi, the per student per annum expenditure incurred by the government on education has increased to ₹ 69,736 in 2021-22 (R.E.) from ₹ 50,812 in 2016-17. The year-wise information regarding the per-student expenditure on education in Delhi is presented in Statement 15.13:

STATEMENT 15.13**PER STUDENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOL EDUCATION IN DELHI**

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 R.E
Expenditure (Per Annum)	50812	56288	59730	66593	56223	69736

Note: Expenditure based on aggregate expenditure both Revenue & Capital

11. ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS UPTO DEC. 2022:

11.1 Directorate of Education achieved commendable results both at 10th & 12th Levels in CBSE Boards despite disturbances in functioning of schools due to outbreak of COVID-19. Govt. Schools recorded pass percentage of 98% at 12th level and 97% at 10th level for academic session 2021-22.

11.2 Under the RTE Act DoE conducted centralized online draw of lots for admission of EWS & DG category students for academic session 2022-23 and 2032 No. of Private Unaided Recognized Schools participated in the draw and 32406 No. of students at entry level were allocated.

11.3 Parents Outreach Programme (Parents Samvaad)

In order to ensure quality education with the help of community and parental involvement, a Parent Outreach Programme was launched on 28th October 2021. Under this programme each School Mitra keeps in touch with families of 50 students in his/her area to support the activities going on in the school in order to garner parental support for academic growth of students. Approx. 81% parents (of students) are mapped with 34749 SMC Members/School Mitras.

11.4 MISSION BUNIYAAD

During current session 2022-23, Mission Buniyaad activities were conducted in the month of April during regular school hours and during May – June, 2022 as summer camp. The assessment of students was conducted in April, May and June 2022 and significant improvement was observed in the learning levels of the students of Classes 3-9.

A common online Mission Buniyaad assessment module for reading & numeracy level data collection was adopted for DoE and MCD. Baseline assessments were done in 7 phases up to December 2022. A substantial increase in the level of learning of the students was observed due to the programme.

11.5 Strengthen school libraries

- The annual Mega Book Fair (2021-22) was held in the Virtual Mode. 614644 books were procured and added to the collection of school libraries.

- Extension of classroom Libraries for post primary in DoE schools with an objective to provide good quality, age appropriate, interesting reading material right into the classrooms. This project aims to enhance classroom teaching, making it more interactive and informative.
- Barcode system is being implemented in libraries of 2 Govt. schools of DoE on pilot basis for fast and error free circulation and housekeeping services in compliance with the automation process envisioned in NEP 2020.

11.6 School Health Clinics as Pilot project in 20 Govt. school of GNCTD.

Pilot project of School Health Clinics was launched on 12.01.2022 in 20 Government Schools with many services which includes physical screening and referral services to the school students and teachers, which concluded on 30.06.2022.

On the basis of experience of Pilot Project DGHS and DoE has taken the School Health Clinic Project forwarded and Doctors, PHNOs and Attendants have started working in July 2022 in 20 School Health Clinic in Govt. Schools of Delhi.

11.7 Entrepreneurship Mindset Curriculum (EMC)

Business Blasters is a practical component of the Entrepreneurship Mindset Curriculum for grades XI and XII, where participating students are given seed money of ₹ 2000 to come up with a business idea and implement it in their neighbourhoods to earn profit or solve a social problem applying their entrepreneurial mindset in real life. During 2022-23, 79% students of Delhi Govt. schools, who submitted a business plan, have received ₹ 2000 as seed money under Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP).

11.8 Inclusive Education

During 2021-22, home based education was provided to 2204 Out of School Children with Disabilities (OoSCwDs). In the year 2021-22 around 293 OoSCwDs have been identified. Fourteen Resource centers started during 2021-22 for catering to the therapeutic needs of CWSN studying in Govt. schools under all districts of Director of Education. In total there are fourteen resource centers are functional to provide therapeutical service to all CWSN.

11.9 Samagra Shiksha is a flagship programme of Government of India under which assistance is provided for recruitment of teachers, infrastructure, trainings, text books etc. From the year 2018-19, 03 CSS schemes, namely, SSA, RMSA and Teacher Education have been subsumed under the scheme "Samagra Shiksha". The scheme focuses on achievement of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, providing free and compulsory education to the children of 6-14 years age group.

- 822 Special Training Centres (STCs) have been set up for mainstreaming of Out

of School children

- 37354 numbers of children enrolled at STCs.

11.10 SCERT

Strengthening of existing infrastructure in SCERT/DIETs

- To develop world class teachers & strengthen education revolution SCERT inaugurated its new 'Training wing' on 21st October 2022 equipped with facilities at par with world-class institutes.
- Assessment Cell has been established (under Samagra Shiksha Fund) for transforming assessment practices in the states & lead and coordinate NAS, SLAS in the state.
- Studio has been setup for developing high quality e-content material (Interactives, audio, video, e-educational resources), teleconferencing and broadcasting services.

11.11 A total number of 20,645 additional class rooms have been constructed upto December, 2022.

11.12 During 2022-23, total enrolment at Special Training Centers has increased to 37477 as compared to 25593 during 2021-2022

11.13 100% of schools have implemented Deshbhakti Pathyakaram in their curriculum.

12. New Initiatives/Activities (2023-24)

12.1 Hobby Hubs

Under this program, "Hobby Hubs" are being setup in 46 single shift/general shift Govt. schools in order to provide opportunity to students after school hours to nurture the innate abilities through various activities by approximately equal number (46) of interested Academics/Individuals/NGOs. In sync with the National Education Policy 2020, this program encourages schools to utilize their resources and infrastructure to full capacity during non-teaching/ after school hours. The activities include interalia : Western Dance, Classical Dance, Theatre, Photography etc.

12.2 Project Voices

'Project Voices' is being launched in all DoE schools for students of class 3 to 12 for sharing thoughts through speaking. It is an endeavour to encourage students to develop a skill-set in fearlessly articulating their opinions through activity like Debate, Extempore, Declamation, Spell, etc.

12.3 A pilot project on E-magazines with content developed by students on the theme of SDGs has been launched in 30 selected Govt. Schools of DoE.

12.4 Setting up of School Science Museum

A School Science Museum will be setup at Govt. school at Chirag Enclave for developing curiosity and interest in science among children. Many such topics of science among students and teachers, which make them feel like the world of magic, will be understandable easily by visiting this museum.

12.5 Setting up a Boarding school for Homeless children

Concerning the future of underprivileged homeless children at an early age, the Delhi Govt. has decided to setup a boarding school with modern facilities for providing them food, shelter and quality education.

12.6 Conversion of classroom into Digital Classroom: All classrooms will be converted into digital classrooms within 5 years.

12.7 SCERT

This year SCERT has initiated the process to establish a virtual management information system i.e Teachers Training Management System (TTMS) for implementing, monitoring and evaluation of the In-service teachers training programme which will help to streamline and facilitate teacher training across Delhi.

12.8 MISSION BUNIYAAD

For the session 2023-24, the development of new LEM (Learning Enrichment Material) by the concerned Mentor Teacher is under process for the subjects Hindi/Urdu, English and Mathematics. The development of LEM for CWSN students is also under process for the first time.

13. Higher Education

13.1 The role of higher education in sustainable economic and social development is crucial. Knowledge is the focal point of higher education. Investing in knowledge creation and enabling its diffusion is the key to create high wage employment and enhance productivity growth. In higher education institutions knowledge is produced via research, transmitted via teaching and acquired by students. Higher Education Institutions provide different programmes to their students with aim to prepare them for different economic sectors, help them to stay for long and keep pace with changes in the global economy.

Government has been focusing on quality higher education by investing in infrastructure and faculty, improving governance and institutional restructuring towards the inclusion of the hitherto deprived communities. Recently many innovative programmes have been launched for promotion of research & development in higher educational

Institute, setting up of incubation centres and inculcating entrepreneurial talents among students. Promotion of skill development is the priority area of the Government by upgrading institutes to attain global standards.

The budget allocation for the Higher Education has been increased from ₹ 619.93 crore in financial year 2021-22 to ₹ 981.94 crore in financial year 2022-23.

There are total 245 higher educational institutions in Delhi in the year 2021-22, the details of which are given as under :

STATEMENT 15.14

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI

S. No.	Institutions	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Universities	12	12	12	13	13	14	16
2.	Institutions as Deemed as Universities	12	11	11	11	11	9	8
3.	Institutions of National Importance	3	4	4	4	4	5	6
4.	Colleges for General Education	84	84	85	90	90	91	90
5.	Colleges for Professional Education	100	102	107	100	100	103	125
	Total	211	213	219	218	218	222	245

Source: DHE - AISHE portal; Survey Year 2022-23 and universities letter (DU & GGSIPU).

Note: Increase/decrease in number of colleges is due to affiliation given to colleges in a particular year in Delhi.

13.3 It may be observed from the statement 15.14 that approx. 51% of the total higher educational institutions in Delhi are under the category of professional educational institutions followed by approx. 37% under the category of colleges for general education and 12% remaining are Universities/ Deemed Universities/ Institute of National Importance.

STATEMENT 15.15

TOTAL ENROLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION (2018-19 TO 2020-21)

(In lakh)

	Total Enrolment in Higher Education		Women Enrolment		%age of Women	
	Delhi	All India	Delhi	All India	Delhi	All India
2018-19	10.77	373.99	5.28	181.89	49.02	48.63
2019-20	10.99	362.53	5.43	177.19	49.41	48.88
2020-21	10.89	383.04	5.33	185.47	48.94	48.42

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) portal; Survey Year 2020-21

13.4 From the Statement 15.15, it may be observed that women enrolment of higher Education has been maintained almost at the level of previous year.

STATEMENT 15.16**GENDER PARITY INDEX AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF COURSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

LEVEL	2020-21	
	DELHI	ALL INDIA
Under Graduate	0.90	0.94
Post Graduate	1.40	1.29
PG Diploma	0.77	0.78
M. Phil.	0.97	1.64
PhD	0.91	0.82
Diploma	0.82	0.55
Certificate	0.84	0.84
Integrated	0.60	0.81

Source: Calculated on the basis of data of enrolment in Report for AISHE 2020-21.

13.5 Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the ratio of the female enrolment to male enrolment in higher education and it reflects the status regarding gender equity at different levels of education which is a significant indicator of the empowerment of women in society. It is evident from the above table that the GPI in Delhi at the educational level of Post Graduate, Ph.D and Diploma are far better than at National level.

13.6 Major Highlight in respect of Higher Education upto Dec. 2022 :

13.6.1 Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University

- The project work of East Campus of GGSIPU was awarded in August, 2017, at the total estimated cost of ₹ 271 crore of which ₹ 41 crore was decided to be borne by DHE, GNCTD. Now, the project has been revised and the estimated cost is ₹ 386.83 Crore. At present, 97% work of the project is completed.
- The proposal for construction of 2nd phase campus of GGSIPU at Sector 16-C Dwarka is also in process.

13.6.2 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi

The AUD has planned to develop two new university campuses at allotted plots at Dheerpur and Rohini measuring about 20 Hectares and 7.3 Hectares respectively. The proposals have been approved by EFC. The estimated cost of the Dheerpur campus is Rs 1199.02 crore and the estimated cost of the Rohini campus is Rs 1107.56 crore. The project duration for completion for both the projects is 3 years after obtaining necessary approval. The Draft Cabinet Note is being prepared for approval of Hon'ble Dy. Chief Minister/ MoHE. It is expected to start the project from 2022-23. After completion of construction of Dheerpur Campus, it is estimated to cater to 16040 students and the Rohini Campus shall cater to 9900 students.

13.6.3 National Law University

Capital Project:

The NLU is planning to construct hostel for students in Dwarka, Delhi.

13.6.4 Delhi Sports University

At present, Delhi Sports University is functioning at Ludlow Castle Sports Complex, 4, Shamnath Marg, Delhi. The engagement of teaching staff and coaches for Delhi Sports University is ongoing and the process to start admission for the academic session 2022-23 is under process.

Capital Project:

The permanent campus of the University is proposed to be set up at Ghevra More, village Hirankudna (near Mundka), Delhi.

13.6.5 Delhi Teachers University

The Delhi Teachers University is the first and the only University in India solely established for promoting excellence in Teachers Education. It reinforces the focus of the Delhi Government on providing quality education accessible to all the children of Delhi.

The Council of Ministers had approved the draft Cabinet Note on Delhi Teachers University Bill vide Cabinet Decision No. 3061 dated 20.12.2021, the same was passed by the Delhi Assembly in the month of January 2022. Accordingly, Delhi Teachers University Act 2022 has already been notified on 10.01.2022. Delhi Teachers University was established through Delhi Teachers University Act 2022 on 26.01.2022 vide Gazette notification dated 25.01.2022.

At present, DTU is functioning at Outram Lane Campus, Mukherjee Nagar, New Delhi. DTU is presently in the process of obtaining the approval from NCTE for 2 and 3 years integrated B.Ed, M.Ed Programme and other courses.

Capital Project:

The permanent campus of the University is proposed to be set up at the gram sabha land of about 12 acres at the village Bakkarwala, Delhi.

13.6.6 Schemes under DHE Trust:

“Merit-cum-Means Linked Financial Assistance Scheme” funded from the funds of ‘Delhi Higher Education Aid Trust’ under DHE-

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the students enrolled in under graduate courses in 9 State Universities of Delhi and their affiliated colleges. Students having National Food Security Card are given financial assistance of 100% of tuition

fee. Students not covered under food security scheme and having annual family income less than ₹ 2.50 lakh avail benefit upto 50% of tuition fee and students having annual family income between ₹ 2.50 lakh to ₹ 6.00 lakh avail benefit equal to 25% of tuition fee. The students should have 60% marks in preceding class to avail the financial assistance, 5% relaxation in marks is allowed for SC/ST students. During the academic session 2021-22, total 11379 applications have been received and the verification of the applications is under process.

Delhi Higher Education & Skill Development Guarantee Scheme:

The Directorate of Higher Education also runs a scheme 'Delhi Higher Education and Skill Development Credit Guarantee scheme' w.e.f. the year 2015-16 under which the student can avail the educational loan upto ₹ 10 Lakh for which the guarantee is provided to banks through 'Delhi Higher Education and Skill Development Credit Guarantee Fund Trust'.

14. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

- 14.1 Government of NCT of Delhi has taken multiple initiatives to enhance the skill levels among youth and working population with the aim to bridge the gap between demand and supply of skilled manpower in the industry, inculcating innovative thinking and developing entrepreneurship abilities for existing as well as prospective employment generation, building technical and vocational training framework, increasing intake capacity of students, and setting up of incubation centres. GNCTD has been promoting technical institutes and Universities to do more researches by providing research exclusive grants.
- 14.2 The Department of Training & Technical Education is entrusted with the responsibility of providing trained technical skilled manpower to meet the contemporary needs of the industry and contribute to the planned growth of National economy. DTTE has accorded high priority to development of technical education and skill development, for this purpose, has initiated a number of measures to augment higher education infrastructure, introducing new courses, providing affordable and quality technical & vocational courses to promote decent employment and entrepreneurship, faculty development programmes etc.
- 14.3 Delhi Government has 06 state Universities in Technical Education namely Delhi Technological University (DTU), Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW), Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi (IIIT-D), Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University (DPSRU), Netaji Subhash University of Technology (NSUT) and Delhi Skill Entrepreneurship University (DSEU). Besides, there is 01 degree level institute i.e. College of Art, 08 Polytechnics (Private +Aided) and 52 ITIs (Govt. & Private) i.e. total 60 technical institutes imparting technical & professional education at various levels including certificates, diploma and degree up to Ph.D. under Department of Training and Technical Education. The details are given below:

- 14.3.1 **Delhi Technological University (DTU)**, erstwhile Delhi College of Engineering (DCE), is a state university in Delhi. It was reconstituted as Delhi Technological University (DTU) vide Delhi Act 6 of 2009 w.e.f. July 2009. The vision of the University is to establish centers of excellence in emerging areas of science, engineering, technology, management and allied areas and to foster an ecosystem for incubation, product development and transfer of technology and entrepreneurship. The intake capacity of the university in various technical and professional courses during 2022-23 is 4596.
- 14.3.2 **Netaji Subhash University of Technology (NSUT)** is a state university in Delhi. It is affiliated to the University of Delhi and a premier University of global recognition that provides Hi-Tech courses in the emerging areas of technology at UG, PG, and Ph.D levels, undertakes R&D consultancies and technology transfer programmes to create potential innovators and leaders to serve Society and Nation. During the academic year 2022-23 the intake capacity of the university is 3946.
- 14.3.3 Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University (DPSRU) is a State University and the first Pharmacy University in India. The University has been made functional from academic session 2015-16. It is the ultimate destination for education, training and providing research in various Diploma, UG, PG and PhD courses related to Medical/Health or pharmaceutical sciences. The intake capacity of the university during 2022-23 is 1137.
- 14.3.4 Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW) The University has been established under “The Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women” in May 2013. IGDTUW ensures active participation of women in the field of Engineering, Science, Management and Architecture, while striking out a work-life balance. IGDTUW is committed to make the student’s educational experience multifaceted and holistic. Currently IGDTUW having 07 Departments and offers Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Doctorate programs in Computer Science, IT, Electronics, Mechanical & Automation, Artificial Intelligence, Architecture and Management. The intake capacity of the university during 2022-23 is 1275.
- 14.3.5 Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi (IIIT-D) was established in 2008, under Delhi Act, 2007 empowering it to do research and development and grant degrees. The Institute has established a strong research culture, focused research groups, and innovative education programs. IIIT-Delhi has six academic departments viz; Computer Science, Electronics and Communication, Computational Biology, Human Centered design, Social Science and Humanities, and Mathematics. The Institute is moving forward as a community and is firmly on the path to sustainability and transformation, and thus becoming a globally respected and recognized institution. During 2022-23, it has intake capacity of 934.
- 14.3.6 Delhi Skill & Entrepreneurship University (DSEU): The Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University (DSEU) was established in August 2020 by the Government of NCT of Delhi to equip students with world-class skill education to enable access to aspirational jobs and inculcate entrepreneurial mindset and entrepreneurship. DSEU aims to create

a win-win for the youth and the industry by filling the existing gaps in skill training. The course curriculum offered at DSEU is inspired by industry requirements and will help graduates to be career-ready. The University offer courses at Certificate level, Diploma level, Degree level and Post Graduation level through its 19 campuses in Delhi. During 2022-23 it has intake capacity of 7933.

The seat availability in technical education with respect to the number of aspirants is limited and Delhi Government has been constantly working to address this issue by augmenting the available infrastructure for accommodating increased intake capacity. The intake capacity in Technical and Professional courses in colleges and universities under Directorate of Training and Technical Education has been reflected in Statement 15.17. The intake capacity has increased significantly in the last seven years that is from 6513 in 2016-17 to 20069 in 2022-23 i.e. approximately 208%.

STATEMENT 15.17

INTAKE CAPACITY IN TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

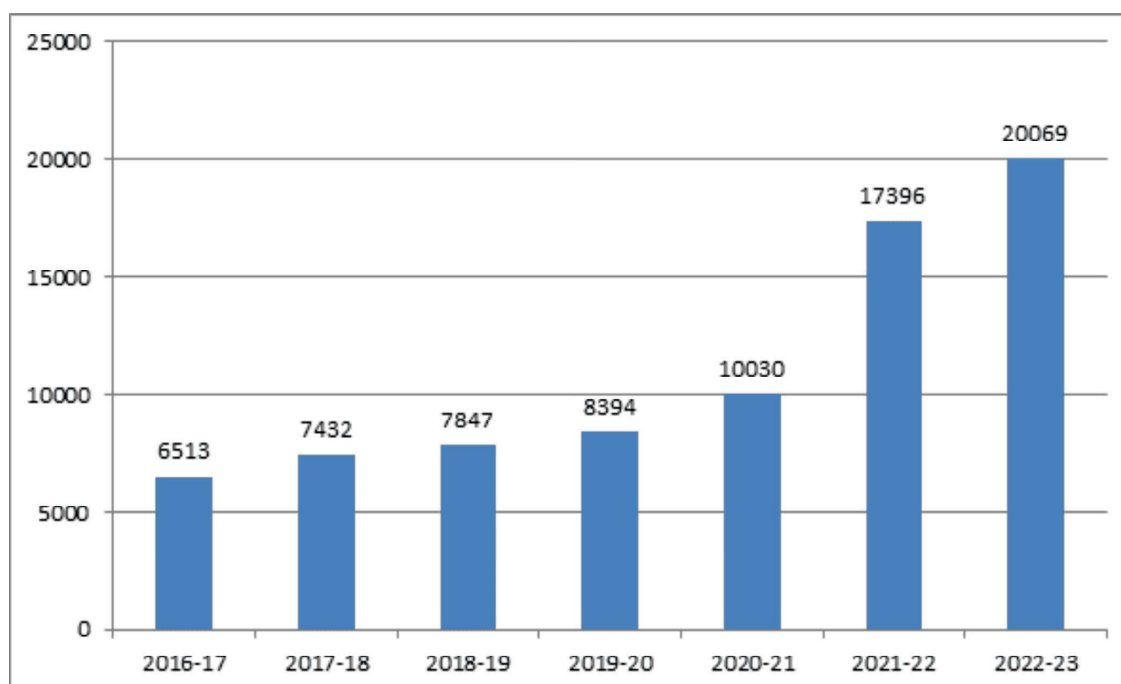
S. No.	Institute	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Delhi Technological University (DTU) [Including East Campus]	2843	3689	3814	3790	5000	5100	4596
2.	Netaji Subhas University of Technology (NSUT)	1033	1051	1175	1521	1696	2788	3946
3.	Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTU-W)	689	689	618	710	1113	1275	1275
4.	Indraprastha Institute of Information and Technology (IIIT-Delhi)	444	546	612	660	859	878	934
5.	G.B. Pant Govt. Engineering College (GBPGEC)	225	180	210	220	NIL	-	-

S. No.	Institute	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
6.	Ambedkar Institute of Advanced Communication Technology & Research (AIACT&R)	252	252	252	270	-	-	-
7.	Ch. Brahm Prakash Govt. Engineering College (Ch. BPGEC)	148	120	134	180	250	-	-
8.	Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering (DITE)	258	258	138	140	180	-	-
9.	Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Science & Research (DIPSAR)	215	235	241	150	-	-	-
10.	Delhi Pharmaceutical Science & Research University (DPSRU)	175	173	310	410	530	1097	1137
11.	College of Art (COA)	231	239	343	343	402	Nil	248*
12.	Delhi skill & Entrepreneurship University	-	-	-	-	-	6258	7933
TOTAL		6513	7432	7847	8394	10030	17396	20069

Note:

1. *AIACT&R and Ch. BPGEC has been merged with NSUT and data has been shown in NSUT*
2. *DIPSAR has been merged with DPSRU and data has been shown in DPSRU.*
3. *DITE & GBPEC has been merged with DSEU whereas the intake capacity has been shown separately.*
4. ** The Admission process for BFA 2022-23 is still under process in College of Art.*

CHART 15.3
INTAKE CAPACITY IN TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES IN COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES



STATEMENT 15.18
TECHNICAL INSTITUTES IN DELHI DURING 2016-17 TO 2022-23

S. No.	Technical Institutes	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
2.	Industrial Training Centers	63	63	63	40	33	33	33
3.	Basic Training Centers	1	1	1	1	NA	0	0
4.	Commercial Section Institutes	1	1	1	1	--	0	0
5.	Institute of Technology (Polytechnics)	19	19	19	19	18	8 (Private + Aided)	8 (Private + Aided)
6.	World Class Skill Up gradation Centre	1	1	7	7	7	0	0
	TOTAL	104	104	110	87	77	60	60

Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Note: Institute of Technology (Polytechnics) and WCSCs have been merged with the DSEU during the year 2021-22.

STATEMENT 15.19

STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES OF DELHI: 2016-17 TO 2022-23

S. No.	Technical Institutes	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	12771	11672	11792	10241	10960	11020	11336
2.	Industrial Training Centers	4427	3747	3672	3720	6128	5478 (Approx.)	4408
3.	Basic Training Centers	681	680	754	765	NA	NA	NA
4.	Commercial Section Institutes	118	0	0	0	--	--	--
5.	Institute of Technology (Polytechnics)	15568	14540	15023	16770	7934	637 (Private)	473 (Private)
6.	World Class Skill Up gradation Centre	630	612	683	690	NIL	--	--
TOTAL		34195	31251	31924	32186	25022	17135	16217

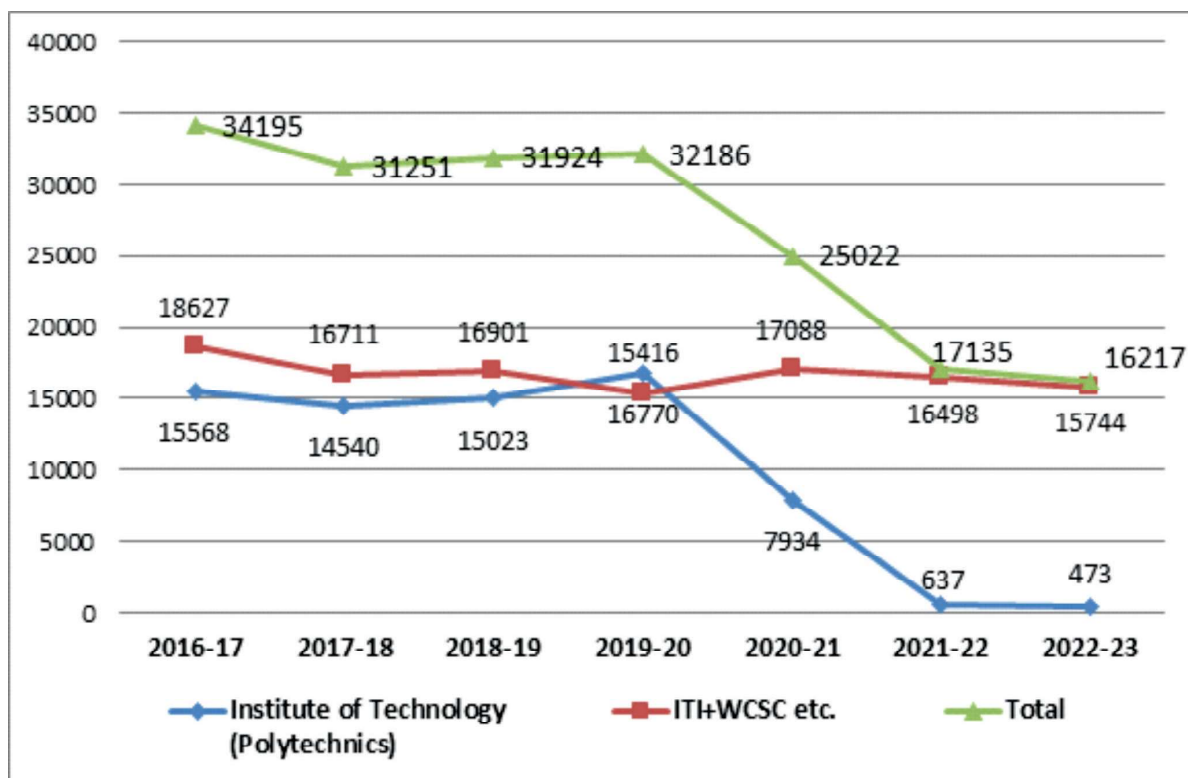
Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Note: 1. Institute of Technology (Polytechnics) & WCSCs have been merged with DESU during the year 2021-22.

2. Students shown in Polytechnics are Private Institutes under DTTE as on 04.01.2023

CHART 15.4

STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES OF DELHI 2016-17 TO 2022-23



- **Setting up of Incubation Centres**

Govt. of NCT of Delhi approved the State Incubation Policy for the promotion of entrepreneurship among youths for setting up of start-ups and creating abilities to make them job providers instead of job seekers. 11 Incubation Centres have already been set up. Grant of ₹ 1.5 Crore was given by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi to each technical & higher educational institutions for setting up of requisite infrastructure, computing resources and for creating an environment for collaboration and innovation. As per the Incubation Policy, section 8 Companies have been created to act as Holding Company for Incubators and enter into MOU with participating institutes to facilitate setting up of Incubation Centres within the campus. There are 159 numbers of Incubates working in Incubation Centres.

The institutes' wise list is given below:-

UPDATED STATUS OF INCUBATION CENTERS / START-UPS ESTABLISHED AT VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES / COLLEGES & INSTITUTIONS UTILIZING GOVERNMENT SUPPORT / FUND

S. No.	Name of the Incubation Center	Number of Start-ups till 30 Nov. 2022	Seed money released amount (till 2022)
1.	AIACTR Incubation and Research Foundation	5	1.52 Crore
2.	ANDC in Start Foundation	13	2.29 Crore
3.	AUD Centre for Incubation Innovation & Entrepreneurship	14	3.16 Crore
4.	BPIBS Knowledge and Innovation Foundation	3	1.67 Crore
5.	DPSRU Innovation and Incubation Foundation (DIIF)	15	2.53 Crore
6.	DTU Innovation and incubation foundation	33	1.86 Crore
7.	IGDTUW- Anveshan Foundation	17	2.75 Crore
8.	IIIT-Delhi Innovation and Incubation Center	28	3.06 Crore
9.	NSUT Incubation and Innovation Foundation (NSUT - IIF)	12	2.18 Crore
10.	SSCBS Innovation and Incubation Foundation (SIIF)	19	2.76 Crore
11.	DITE	0	0.83 Crore
	TOTAL	159	24.61 Crore approx.

Major Highlights in respect of Technical Education in 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) :

1. Delhi Technological University (DTU) Phase-II construction work comprises of two nine story Academic Blocks and three twelve story Hostel Blocks, are completed. It will enhance academic infrastructure for 3000 students and the hostels accommodation for additional 660 girls and 330 boys is likely to be completed in this year.
2. In Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University (DPSRU) a new course B.Sc. Biomedical Science has already been started from academic session 2022-23 and B.Sc. Nursing is likely to be started from the academic session 2023-24. DPSRU is expending by adding research led courses and established some Precision Centre of Excellence i.e. Centre for Precision Medicine DSIR Project and DIIF Project.
3. With the Ambedkar Institute of Advanced Communication Technologies & Research, Geeta Colony and Ch. Braham Prakash Government Engineering College, Jaffarpur as part of Netaji Subhash University of Technology (NSUT) have introduced Emerging area courses i.e. B.Arch, B.Tech. (Geoinformatics), B.Tech. (CSE-IoT), B.Tech.(C.S. in Big Data Analytics), B.Tech.(Electronics & Communication in Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning).
4. G.B Pant integrated complex is being constructed at the estimated cost of ₹ 526 Crore. This will add 193641.41 Sq. metre built up area to accommodate 3000 students in diploma & degree programmes.
5. Total intake capacity in technical & professional courses in colleges & universities has increased significantly as compare to last year i.e. from 17396 in 2021-22 to 20069 in 2022-23.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	New Education policy 2020 emphasizes systematic and institutional improvement in regulation, governance and promotion of multi disciplinary academics and research in Indian Higher Educational Institutions.
➤	There are 5619 number of recognized schools in Delhi with enrolment of approx. 45.72 lakh students. Delhi Govt. has a total of 1250 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 22.24% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 41.64% of a total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2021-22.
➤	Highly innovative teaching strategies in school education system make Delhi's education Model unique, which constantly improved the learning experience of children by making it more interesting and enjoyable.

➤	Samagra Shiksha is a flagship programme of Government of India under which assistance is provided for recruitment of teachers, infrastructure, trainings, text books etc.
➤	'Project Voices' is being launched in all DoE schools for students of class 3 to 12 for sharing thoughts through speaking. It is an endeavor to encourage students to develop a skill-set in fearlessly articulating their opinions through activity like Debate, Extempore, Declamation, Spell, etc.
➤	Government has been focusing on quality higher education by investing in infrastructure and faculty, improving governance and institutional restructuring toward the inclusion of the hitherto deprived communities.
➤	Govt. of NCT of Delhi approved the State Incubation Policy for the promotion of entrepreneurship among youths for setting up of start-ups and creating abilities to make them job providers instead of job seekers.
➤	Grant of ₹1.5 Crore was given by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi to each technical & higher educational institutions for setting up of requisite infrastructure, computing resources and for creating an environment for collaboration and innovation.