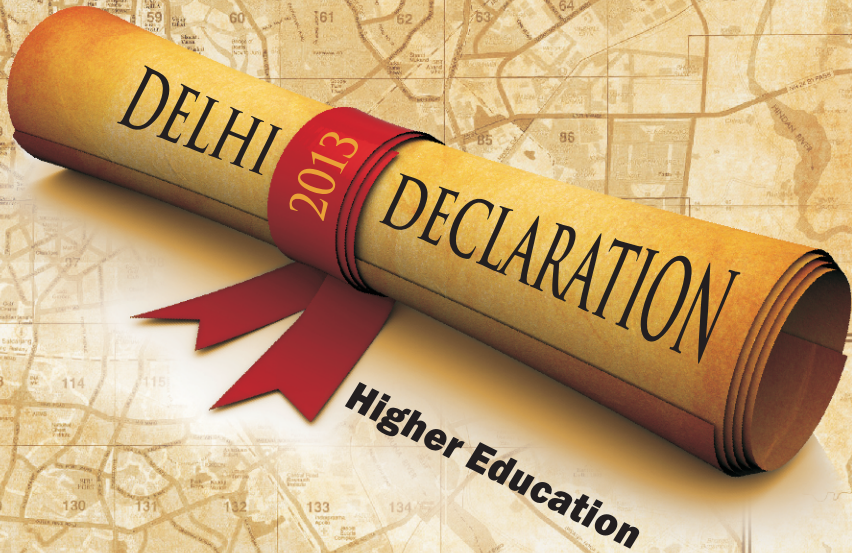
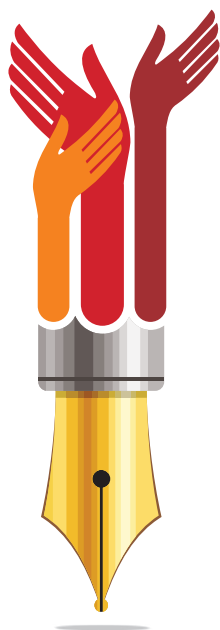


DELHI



**COMMITTEE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
BHARATIYA JANATA PARTY
DELHI PRADESH**



HIGHER EDUCATION

BHARATIYA JANATA PARTY

EDUCATION IS A
MANIFESTATION
OF PERFECTION
ALREADY EXISTING
IN MAN

-SWAMI VIVEKANANDA



आओ फिर से दिया जलाएँ

भरी दुपहरी में अँधियारा,
सूरज परछाई से हारा,
अन्तरतम का नेह निचोड़ें, बुझी हुई बाती सुलगाएँ।
आओ फिर से दिया जलाएँ।

हम पड़ाव को समझे मंजिल,
लक्ष्य हुआ आँखों से ओझल,
वर्तमान के मोहजाल में आने वाला कल न भुलाएँ।
आओ फिर से दिया जलाएँ।

आहुति बाकी, यज्ञ अधूरा,
अपनों के विघ्नों ने घेरा,
अंतिम जय का वज्र बनाने, नव दधीचि हड्डियाँ गलाएँ।
आओ फिर से दिया जलाएँ।

अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी



**Bharatiya Janata Party
Delhi Pradesh**

I am glad to share with you this report by Delhi BJP on the state of higher education in Delhi. This report highlights the challenges faced in the field of higher education in Delhi and how BJP intends to resolve these challenges.

It is time to get away from rhetoric and act if we really want to set things right. I am sure this report will initiate a constructive discussion and debate on real issues.

I am looking forward to suggestions from all of you to further strengthen our vision for making Delhi the best city in the world.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vijay Goel', written over a horizontal line.

Vijay Goel
President
Bharatiya Janata Party
Delhi Pradesh

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Delhi, as Capital, of the country had the potential to emerge as an education hub for higher education till a few years ago. But it seems that a state of inertia and short-sightedness of the Congress government in Delhi over the last one and a half decade have made us to miss this great opportunity. Nowhere it is more evident than in the case of Delhi University.

Not a single new college has been opened by Congress ruled Delhi government over the last 15 years. With more than 2.5 Lakh students applying for Delhi University colleges this year too, the numbers of undergraduate seats have been stagnating at 54000 only for quite a number of years. We need to open atleast 15 new colleges immediately, decentralise campuses, open an online university and start evening colleges in all morning colleges to enhance the number of undergraduate seats in DU.

In the mad rush for admission in colleges, with almost 50 per cent of the seats in the DU going to students from outside, the students who have passed XII from Delhi Schools seem to be missing out. It is time that students passing out class XII from Delhi schools(whether they belong to any states like Haryana, Uttar Pradesh , Gujarat ,Bihar etc) should get 2 to 4 per cent relaxation in admission to all government run education institutes in Delhi. Most of the other states have implemented mechanisms to give preference to students from their states for admission to such institutions in their respective states, so it is time that we have such a mechanism in Delhi also.

Meanwhile, we need to have better hostel facilities for students coming outside Delhi also. Studies have shown in the past that these students, especially the women, are living in unsafe environment in private accommodations in absence of the adequate hostel facilities. There are places like Burari (near Delhi University Campus)in Delhi where student hostels can be built in large numbers to cater to the needs of these students.We can also ask the Defence Ministry for their land near the north campus of Delhi university to build hostels for students.

The total infrastructure of the Delhi University has also been stagnant; on an average 65- 70 students are studying in one class today.

Colleges may also ask for extra FAR from the Government to build more infrastructures.

Delhi is also facing a challenge of linking skill development with the higher education to ensure that the youngsters getting out of college are well equipped to take up new jobs and contribute to the economic growth of the city while pursuing their own fruitful careers. There is an urgent

need to look into this aspect. Restructuring of our industrial training institutes, linking college education with skill development programmes through National Skill Development Mission can be one of the solutions which would help to break the stalemate in which we have landed due to state of inertia of the present day government in Delhi.

There is also a huge scope for linking world class institutes such as Harvard University and London School of Economics to educational institutes in Delhi so that students can get the best of the world class experience here.

We are also going to convene a meeting of all School Associations and Principals to have their suggestions on the action plans.

STATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION DELHI DECLARATION 2013

Education holds the key to economic growth, social transformation, modernization and national integration. Excellence in higher and professional education is essential to the growth of a nation. A well-planned and innovative system of higher and technical education is imperative for sustaining the rapid pace of development required by our country.

For focused development in the field of higher education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi under the Bharatiya Janata Party established a separate Directorate of Higher Education, in the year 1997.

In 1997, Delhi had four Universities viz. The Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Jamia Millia Islamia University and Indira Gandhi National Open University. All of them are Central Universities. The population of Delhi has grown nearly a 100 folds, since the establishment of Delhi University. The setting up of another university was a necessity long overdue. Under the BJP government, the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University was established in the year 1998 by an Act of Legislature. Even Maharaja Agrasen College was established in the year 1994 under the BJP Government.

The University is functioning from a new campus at Dwarka. Fourteen years ago the Congress Government promised a second campus at Surajmal Vihar in East Delhi. The campus is still awaited.

As the premier university catering to the entire nation, Delhi University is the first choice for many students from all over the country. Every year, the university has to, perforce; turn away aspiring and deserving students as it is unable to meet the needs of the growing young population of Delhi. Notwithstanding the presence of five universities, the demand for undergraduate seats by far exceeds the availability. One of the major challenges facing us today is the need for expansion of educational opportunities for the youth, particularly, in the broad areas of liberal, social sciences and science education.

ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION

Today, in the field of higher education there are 160 Colleges which includes 83 Delhi University Colleges, 77 Colleges affiliated with GGSIP University. The Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University and The Jamia Milia Islamia are Central Universities in the capital.

In the field of professional and technical education, Delhi has 107 Degree and PG level Professional and Technical Education Institutions affiliated to GGSIP University, Delhi University and other Universities. There are 21 Diploma Level Institutions which include 12 Government /aided Polytechnics Institutions and 9 Private Sector Institutions. The number of Certificate Level Institutions in the form of ITIs and ITCs has reached 78 which include 19 Govt. ITIs and 59 Private Sector ITIs.

While considering that, about 2.5 Lakh students apply to Delhi University every year. .The University of Delhi has only an annual intake of around 54000 students for under-graduate courses. There is a huge gap between students admitted and those desiring admission in higher education courses.

Out of the 54000 seats, 27000 are reserved for Sc/ST and OBC. The chart given below shows a clear picture that only 27000 seats are available for students in the general category. Out of these 27000, more than 50 % from outside Delhi.

Total Seats	54000	Reservation %
General	27270	
OBC	14850	27%
SC/ST	12150	7.5%

Apart from this there is 3 % reservation for candidates with physical disability, about 5 % reservation for ECA (Extra Curricular Activities) and sports quota and, 5 % for foreign students, 5 % of the seats are offered to the children of widows, wives of officers and men of the armed offices.

It's a matter of surprise that though the number of applications kept increasing over the years, the number of available seats in DU didn't increase at all. Even this very year when DU received 2.5 lakh applications it has only 54,000 college seats to offer.

Delhi, therefore, deserves many more colleges and seats for undergraduate courses. These seats which have almost remained stagnant over the last 15 years need to get enhanced by atleast 10% every year. The situation has come to such a passé in Delhi as despite the growing number of aspirants for admission in the DU colleges, the Delhi government has not opened even a single college during the last 15 years.

All 28 Delhi government colleges in the DU were opened by BJP. The result of this state of inertia of the Congress government is that today over 2.5lakh students are refused admission every year.

The Congress government has failed to deliver in this regard. At present, there are 28 Delhi Govt. sponsored Colleges. Out of these, 12 Colleges are 100% funded by Delhi Govt. and 16 are 5% funded by Delhi Govt. (95% share by UGC for recurring expenditure). Names of the Colleges are as under:

100% GOVT. FUNDED COLLEGES:
Indira Gandhi Institute of Physical Education & Sports Sciences.
B.R. Ambedkar College.
Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies.
Shaheed Rajguru College of Applied Sciences for Women.
Maharishi Valmiki College of Education.
Maharaja Agrasen College.
Acharya Narendra Dev College.
Bhagini Nivedita College.
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya College.
Aditi Mahavidyalaya.
Keshav Mahavidyalaya.
Bhaskaracharya College of Applied Sciences.
5% GOVT. FUNDED COLLEGES:
Shyama Prasad Mukherji College.
Shaheed Bhagat Singh College.
Sri Aurobindo College.
Satyawati College.
Swami Sradhanand College.
Vivekanand College.
Shivaji College.
Rajdhani College.
Moti Lal Nehru College.
Kamala Nehru College.
Laxmi Bai College.
Gargi College.
Maitreyi College.
Kalindi College.
Bharti College.
Delhi College of Art & Commerce.

WHERE DO DELHI STUDENTS GO?

Due to non-availability of seats in DU, local students are forced to study outside Delhi and live in small PG accommodations shelling out exorbitant fees in other states, sometimes 200 % of DU fee. More than 50% DU seats are filled by students from other states which has increased the pressure for admissions further on students from Delhi.

Every state has established a university of its own to cater to their respective population only. But Delhi Government Colleges does not give any preference to Delhi students.

Several families across the country have settled in Delhi in search of opportunities and better future. For long, they have been living here, earning their livelihood and paying their share of taxes too. They have been fulfilling all responsibilities of being a responsible citizen. Delhi belongs equally to them as much it belongs to people of traditional walled city. However, people of Delhi are unable to get the admission in Delhi University for their children. As a result, they are forced to send their wards outside Delhi.

There are universities in the national capital that cater to only Delhi students such as Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi Technological University (formerly Delhi College of Engineering, Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology and Ambedkar University. However, these institutions offer specialized courses like Engineering, MBA, BBA or Mass Communication etc. Students seeking admissions in B.A. or B.Com Hons end up applying in DU where no preference is given to Delhi based students

STATUS OF RESERVATION FOR DELHI STUDENTS

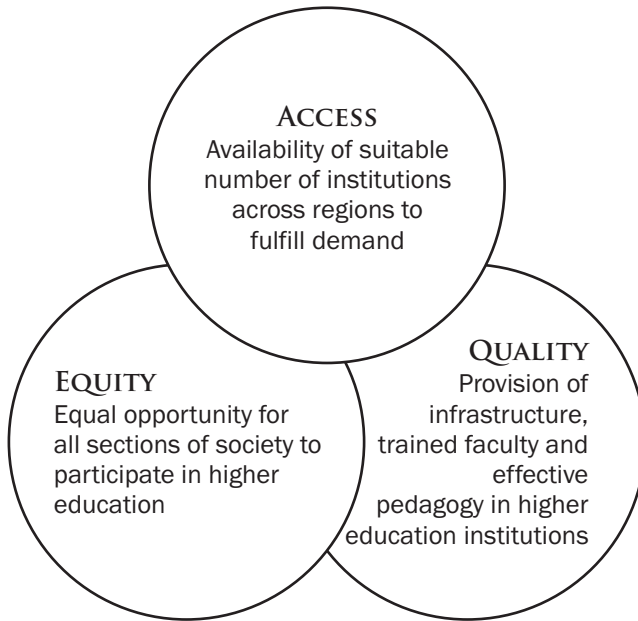
Institutes	Reservation
Indraprastha University	85%
Delhi Technology University	85%
Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology	85%
IGIT(GGSIPU)	85%

HOSTEL FACILITES

In the last 30 years or so, the number of women colleges in Delhi has gone up from five to seventeen, not including the college of nursing and the college of applied sciences. Correspondingly the number of college going girls have also gone up from 8,000 to around more than one Lakhs which includes those enrolled in evening classes as well. The five prominent girls colleges namely Miranda House, Lady Shri Ram College, I.P. College, Lady Irwin College and Daulat Ram College have hostel facilities. With the increase in enrolment, these facilities are

proving to be totally inadequate. The demand for hostel in these five colleges has been increased manifolds i.e. at least 5 to 6 times. In the other girls' colleges, no hostel facility is provided. The Delhi Commission for Women (DWC) conducted a study of the residential facilities available to out-of-town girl students of Delhi University and made several recommendations regarding provision of hostel for girl students. There is an acute shortage of accommodations for girl students in Delhi and immediate steps have to be initiated to solve the problem.

THE WAY FORWARD



DELHI AS AN EDUCATIONAL HUB

Every year, the university has to perform turn away many aspiring students and is unable to meet the needs of the growing young population of Delhi. Notwithstanding the presence of five universities, the demand is far outstretching the availability of educational opportunities, as the admission rush in the University of Delhi every summer will testify.

1. A 2 to 4 % relaxation in admission to students passing out of Delhi boards.
2. There is urgent need to envision and plan the opening up of new colleges near to specific localities. It is suggested to open 15 new colleges immediately for East, West and Dwarka Campuses of Delhi University in addition to the existing North and South Campus.
3. An online university can be opened to provide online education

4. Extending reach of existing prestigious institutions in Delhi (some famous /popular colleges, etc) to other states by these institutions opening up their establishments there (based on model of IIMC) so that students from other states don't have to come here in large numbers, instead they can study there in these institutions. This will create more opportunities for Delhi students.
5. Opening up more medical, engineering and other professional colleges in PPP Model.
6. Using CSR initiatives to pool in resources of private sector.
7. Linking higher education institutes in Delhi with prestigious universities such as Harvard and LSE.
8. The Global Fellowship Programme needs to be initiated for Visiting Faculty from Universities of other countries for Research Oriented Inter-University Programmes on the subjects like Environmental Engineering, Disaster Management and Transportation & Traffic Engineering etc.
9. Facilitating opening up of campuses of world class universities and institutions in Delhi so that students don't have to go abroad.
10. Streamlining Distance Education and linking it with global institutions.

INCREASE IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES, IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

The overall theme of growth with quality has to be kept in mind and a number of concomitant steps must be taken for improving the quality of education in Delhi Government's technical, professional and higher education institutions. These steps include granting functional autonomy to institutions, wherever possible, and taking steps to encourage renowned academics and professionals to join the Delhi's educational institutions.

Professional courses should be industry oriented and practice based. For this to happen, all professional bodies /industrial associations should prepare generalized competency profile for different vocations/sectors of employment and based on this, curricula at different levels should be developed.

AICTE/Government may stop further mushrooming and commercialization of professional institutions in the conventional disciplines and allow the system to stabilize with specific reference to making available right type of faculty in the technical/professional institutions.

- There is also a need to promote entrepreneurial development in the field of technical education.
- Academicians should be encouraged for collaborative research and they should do consulting and help build competencies.

ENABLING AND FACILITATING HIGHER EDUCATION

The role of any government must also be to enable and facilitate not only access to education but also the education process itself. In this regard too, the Congress government has shown lack of vision and planning. It is imperative that some key steps be taken. These include the following:

- Creation and extension of hostel facilities
- Making campuses and colleges more safe for students, especially women students
- More U-Specials and concession on metro travel of at least 10 per cent for all college students
- Linking Skill Development and employment with Higher Education

SUPPORT TO STUDENTS FROM WEAKER SECTIONS:

Empowerment of economically weaker sections has been a priority for the BJP since long. We find a number of Plan schemes and programmes being implemented for the welfare of SC / ST students. But there is no provision in these plan schemes for providing scholarships to students of economically weaker sections. It is the demand of the time to make a provision to provide financial assistance to students of weaker sections in order to enable them to pursue higher education courses. The assistance to economically weaker section students may be given on merit-cum-means basis, out of those who are desirous to pursue higher education. The students of economically weaker sections can also enhance their skills and capabilities for ensuring the rapid economic development and integration in the national main stream. The students who could not seek admission in higher education / Colleges due to high level of admission fee will be benefited by this scheme.

Education, as perceived by the lower strata of the society is neither a status symbol nor a passport for going abroad. It's simply a way to empower one to earn money. That circumscribes the whole gist of it. And

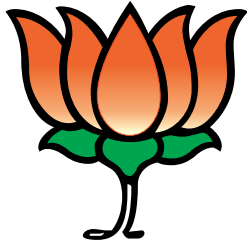
the very element of vocational training, quality and the tool to empower one to earn money is missing. A concerted political will and commitment is required to deliver the state's promises to its people of access to education and empowerment leading to a better quality of life. The need of the hour is to upgrade the Higher Education system to train the increasing proportion of young population so India can truly realise the prophesised 'Demographic Dividend', and nowhere is this more evident than in Delhi, where thousands are being denied admission to colleges in their hometown.

दिल्ली में बेहतर उच्च शिक्षा के लिए प्रस्तावित योजना के प्रमुख बिंदु

- दिल्ली के स्कूलों से 12वीं कक्षा पास हुए छात्रों को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में दाखिले के लिए 2 से 5 प्रतिशत की छूट दी जाए।
- ऑन लाइन यूनिवर्सिटी खोली जानी चाहिए ताकि छात्र ऑन लाइन शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें और डिस्टेंस एजुकेशन को व्यवस्थित करना चाहिए और उसे वैश्विक संस्थाओं के साथ जोड़ा जाना चाहिए।
- दिल्ली के उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों को हार्वर्ड, एल.एस.ई. जैसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति विश्वविद्यालयों के साथ जोड़ा जाना चाहिए।
- विदेशी प्रोफेसरों को हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में शोध हेतु लाने के लिए पर्यावरण इंजीनियरिंग, आपदा प्रबंधन, परिवहन एवं ट्रैफिक इंजीनियरिंग जैसे आधुनिक महत्व के विषयों पर ग्लोबल फेलोशिप प्रोग्राम शुरू किए जाने चाहिए।
- दिल्ली में विश्वविद्यालयों में विश्व स्तरीय शिक्षा व सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिए ताकि छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए विदेश न जाना पड़े।
- उत्तर और दक्षिण कैम्पस के अलावा पूर्व और पश्चिम कैम्पस भी खोले जाने चाहिए और दिल्ली में 15 नए कॉलेज खुलने चाहिए।
- दिल्ली में नए विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के लिए सार्वजनिक-निजी सहयोग(पीपीपी) मॉडल को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए।
- थियेटर, टी.वी. और सिनेमा जैसी विधाओं से जुड़े विभिन्न पक्षों में प्रशिक्षण के लिए विशिष्ट कॉलेज खुलने चाहिए।
- आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए छात्रों को मैरिट के आधार पर आर्थिक सहायता दी जानी चाहिए ताकि वे उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें।
- दिल्ली के बाहर से आने वाले छात्रों के लिए छात्रावास की बेहतर सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए। बेहतर छात्रावास सुविधाओं के अभाव में छात्रों और छात्राओं को निजी घरों में किराए पर रहना पड़ता है जिनसे खासतौर से छात्राओं को असुरक्षा महसूस होती है। बुराड़ी में निकट भविष्य में बड़े पैमाने पर छात्रावास बनाए जा सकते हैं जिससे इस समस्या का स्थायी समाधान हो सकता है।



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DELHI PRADESH



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