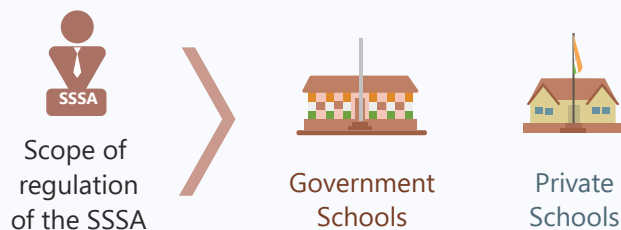


Context

India's education is jointly governed by the Union and states. The RTE Act, 2009 offers national guidelines, while states have approximately 145 education Acts.

State education departments oversee both private and government schools, creating a dual role. NEP 2020 suggests an independent regulator, **State School Standards Authority (SSSA)**, to address this.

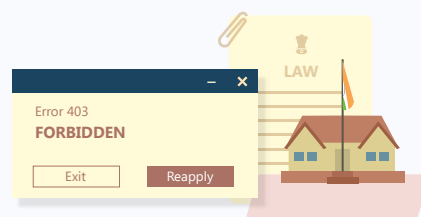
SSSA ensures regulatory parity with minimum standards. This report examines Delhi's regulatory structure, assessing enrollment, equity, infrastructure, and educational outcomes to guide its future direction.



Here are the key findings

1

Education laws in Delhi **discriminate against private schools**; the recognition and inspection process is ridden with conflict of interest and adopts a discriminatory approach towards private schools.



2

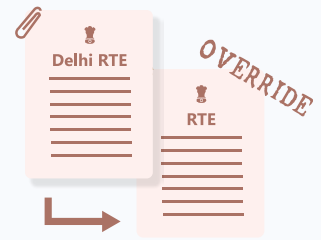
Private unaided schools also have to bear **heavy cost of compliance** related to employee salaries and teacher qualifications which can result in hike in school fees.



3

The Delhi RTE Rules has introduced new rules for opening and recognising private schools which do not find a mention in the RTE Act.

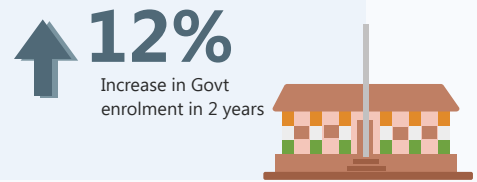
Some of these rules such as rule 26 evades a parliamentary check, otherwise necessary for all rules, and **opens room for misuse of power.**



4

The enrolment in **government schools has increased** from 53.83% in 2019 to 61.17% in 2022. However **enrolment has fallen in private schools.**

The **pandemic led to 220,789 students leaving private schools** and **42 closures** from 2019-2022.



5

Private schools perform better than government schools on equity parameters, such as provision of toilets for girls.

31% of government schools in Delhi do not have functional toilets for girls, while only 0.27% of private unaided schools lacked these facilities in 2021-2022.

31%

of government schools have no functional toilets for girls.



6

At the primary level, the Pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) was 40:1, second highest in the country after Bihar (60:1). At the upper-primary level in government schools the PTR was 39:1.

The **pupil-teacher ratio in government schools** of Delhi has been recorded as **the worst in the country** in 2021.

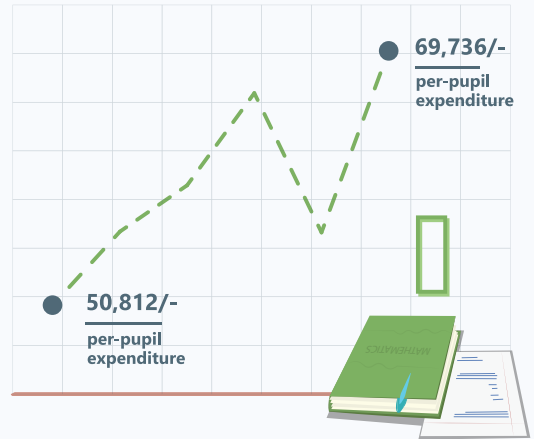


7

The Government of NCT Delhi has allocated 23% of its total budget to education in 2020-2021, which is higher than the average allocation of 15.8% by other states.

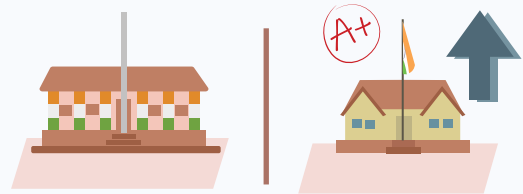
In 2016-2017, the government's per-pupil expenditure was ₹50,812 which jumped to ₹69,736 in 2021-2022 (Economic Survey of Delhi, 2022-23).

However, **despite the rise in per-child expenditure, the learning outcomes in government schools have decreased.**

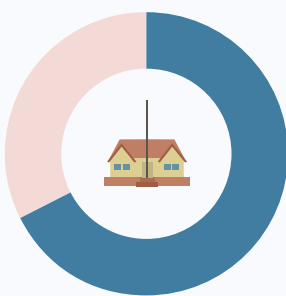


8

Students from **private unaided schools perform better** than students in state government schools across all grades, as per the National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2021.

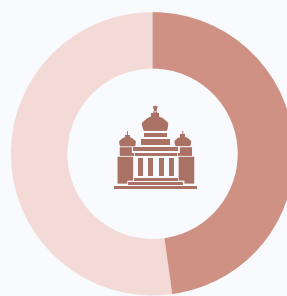


On average, in **language**



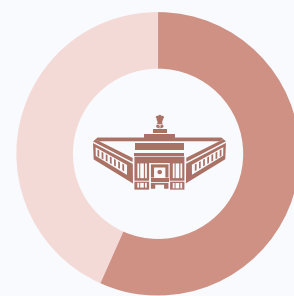
Private Schools

67.59% of students gave right answers



State Govt Schools

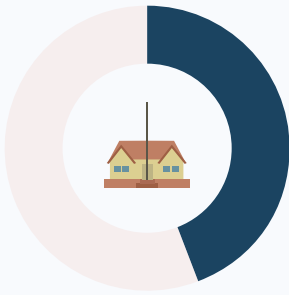
49.7% of students gave right answers.



Central Govt Schools

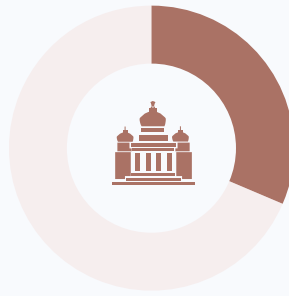
56.85% of students gave right answers.

On average, in **mathematics**



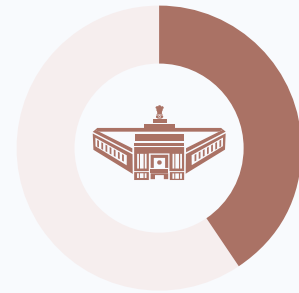
Private Schools

44.25% of students gave right answers



State Govt Schools

31.58% of students in gave right answers.



Central Govt Schools

40.83% of students gave right answers.