

CHAPTER - 12

EDUCATION

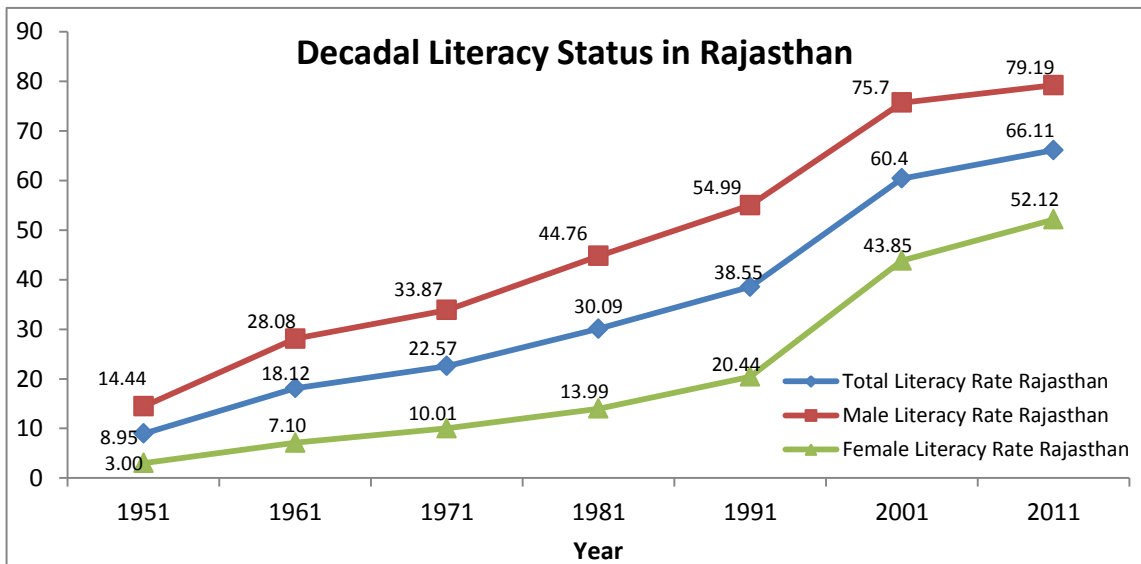
12.1 Historically, the society has been conservative due to the legacy of princely and feudal rule. Even after independence, practices like child marriage, parda systems etc. still prevail. Resultantly, the impact of all these on the spread of education, especially amongst the females, has been adverse.

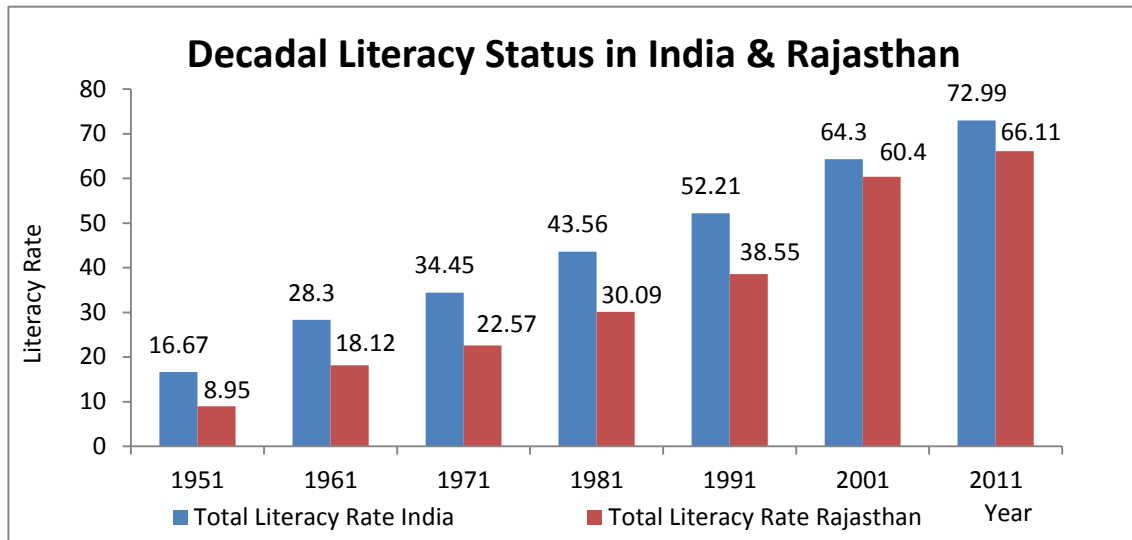
12.2 The pattern in public spending on education presents an encouraging picture. Though Rajasthan's per capita income is relatively low, it spends around 4.5 per cent of GSDP on education, and this ratio has been increasing over the past decade. Furthermore, Rajasthan allocates more than half of its education budget to elementary education, with a strong pro poor focus, and this share has gone up in recent years.

12.3 Literacy rate of the State as per 2011 census is 66.11 percent. The female literacy rate is 52.12 per cent. The decadal literacy rate of India and Rajasthan are shown in table below:-

Table No. 12.1
Decadal Literacy Status in India & Rajasthan

Year	Total Literacy Rate		Male Literacy Rate		Female Literacy Rate	
	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan
1951	16.67	8.95	24.95	14.44	7.93	3.00
1961	28.30	18.12	40.39	28.08	15.33	7.10
1971	34.45	22.57	45.95	33.87	21.97	10.01
1981	43.56	30.09	56.37	44.76	29.75	13.99
1991	52.21	38.55	64.13	54.99	39.29	20.44
2001	64.30	60.40	75.30	75.70	53.70	43.85
2011	72.99	66.11	80.89	79.19	64.64	52.12





12.4 This progress in education during the decades was made possible by the interaction of a number of factors. The key factors include:

- Progressive National policies that mandated State actions, starting with the landmark National Educational Policy of 1986 which set up the framework for partnership between the Union and the State Government. Significant changes in the Indian educational context have occurred over the 1990's including: the political recognition of universal elementary education (UEE) as a legitimate demand and State commitment towards universalizing elementary education, clearly demonstrated in the 86th Constitutional Amendment (2002), which makes education for children between the ages of 6-14 years a Fundamental Right and compulsory. Derived from this, the Right to Education Act, 2009 seeks to mandate proactive action on the part of the State vis-à-vis every child of the country in the 6-14 age group via Article 21A.
- Strong civil society and NGO activism to champion the causes of women and socially disadvantaged groups, has led to the development of innovative models to address issues in education (such as Lok Jumbish or community education project and Shiksha Karmi or Para Teacher for remote communities) in partnership with the State. These successful models were scaled up by Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) like the District Primary Education Program (DPEP) of the 1990s and National program for Universal Elementary Education (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan or SSA) of the 2000s.
- Effective partnership with external agencies that provide exchange of ideas, support and additional financing; with three external partners- the World Bank, Department for International Development (DFID), and European Commission (EC) – pooling their funds with the Union and State Governments to support the SSA. UNICEF has been supporting various new initiatives in school education especially in the areas of gender, teacher training,

activity based learning & Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE).

- State commitment and federal fiscal transfer to fund elementary education through CSS has enabled rapid scaling up of interventions in elementary education.

12.5 Educational outcomes have improved substantially over the period even though indicator of gender equity and transition from elementary to higher classes are still behind national averages.

Schools

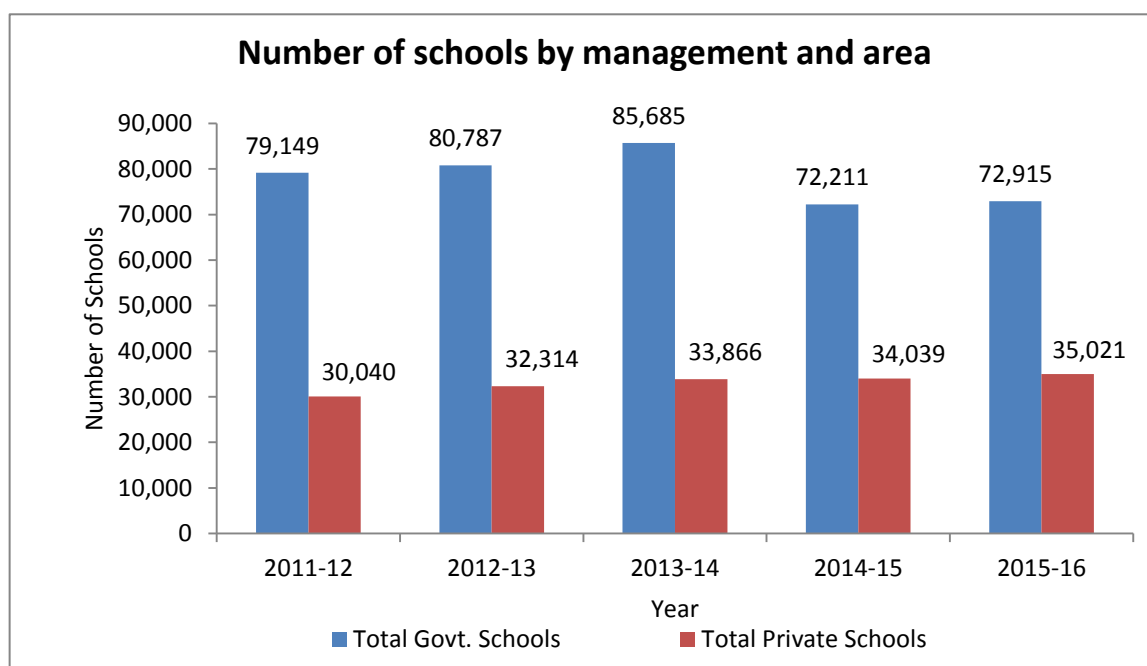
12.6 The total number of schools where elementary classes are running has increased to 107936 schools in government and private sector upto 2015-16. The significant trend is the phenomenal growth of private schooling in Rajasthan is shown in the table below:

Table No. 12.2
Number of elementary schools by management and area

Year	Total Schools*		Rural Schools*	
	Govt. School	Private School	Govt. School	Private School
2011-12	79,149	30,040	73,663	20,145
2012-13	80,787	32,314	74,892	20,744
2013-14	85,685	33,866	80,065	21,296
2014-15	72,211	34,039	67,650	21,311
2015-16	72,915	35,021	68,310	21,849

Source: DISE 2015-16

* Primary only, Primary with Upper Primary, Primary with U. P. & Sec./H. Sec., Upper Primary only and U. P. with Sec. /H. Sec.



Teachers

12.7 Teacher pupil ratio is targeted as per the RTE norms for both primary and upper primary schools. To staff this ever- expanding system with adequate number of qualified teacher remains a huge challenge despite year after year of recruitment of teachers. The number of teachers has been decreased at primary school level and increased at UPS and Secondary/Sr. Secondary level due to the integration of schools in the year 2015-16. The number of teachers in government schools is as under:-

Table No. 12.3
Number of Teachers in Govt. Schools

Year	Primary schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary/ Sr. Sec
2011-12	1,43,141	1,25,490	64,232
2012-13	1,47,879	1,26,503	72,428
2013-14	1,58,736	1,15,244	84,645
2014-15	1,16,298	1,42,772	1,08,565
2015-16	1,17,380	1,38,068	1,31,791

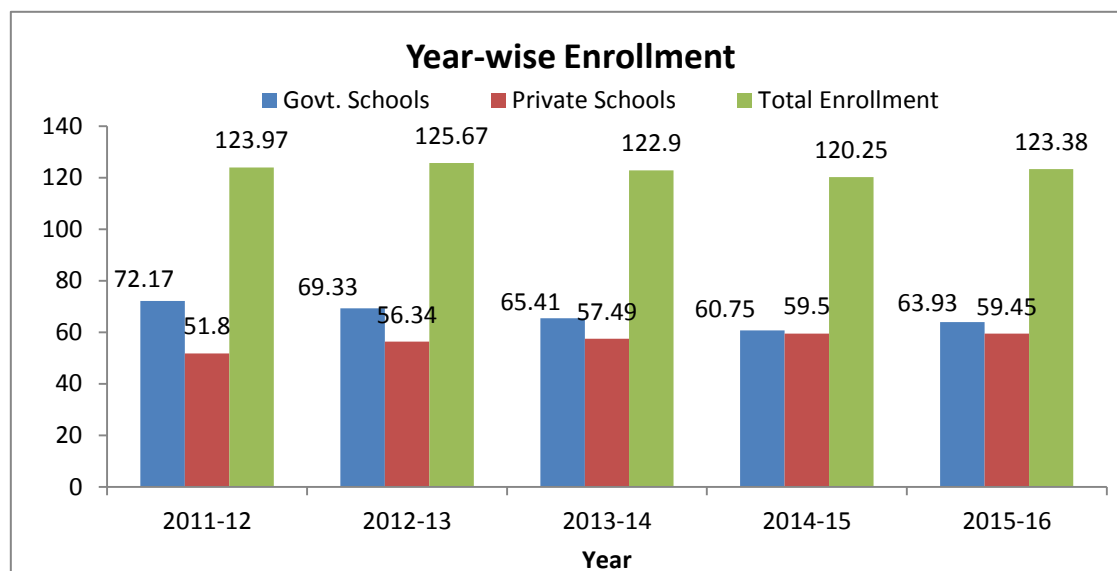
Enrolment

12.8 Enrolment is improving at elementary level and continuously increasing at secondary level in government schools. The total enrolment in the last 5 years is as under:-

Table No. 12.4

(in lakh)

Year	Elementary Education			Secondary Education
	Govt. School	Private School	Total Enrolment	
2011-12	72.17	51.80	123.97	34.48
2012-13	69.33	56.34	125.67	35.98
2013-14	65.41	57.49	122.90	37.33
2014-15	60.75	59.50	120.25	38.44
2015-16	63.93	59.45	123.38	40.32



Pupil-Teacher Ratio

12.9 PTR at elementary level; it has improved from 1:28 to 1:23, at secondary level it has constant at 1:22 and at senior secondary level, it come down to 1:28 to 1:33 during the last 5 years period. The PTR is as under:-

Table No. 12.5
Category-wise PTR

Year	PTR (Govt.)				
	PS	UPS	Total Elementary	Sec.	Sr. Sec.
2011-12	33	18	28	22	28
2012-13	31	14	24	21	28
2013-14	27	14	22	19	26
2014-15	27	14	22	25	30
2015-16	28	14	23	22	33

Transition

12.10 The transition rate of primary to upper primary is hovering around 90 per cent and it reached 94.72 per cent from upper primary to secondary school level in 2015-16. The year wise transition rate of the last 5 years is as under:-

Table No. 12.6
Year wise transition rate

Year	Primary to Upper Primary School	Upper Primary to Secondary School
2011-12	90.63	91.30
2012-13	90.10	84.95
2013-14	88.41	91.46
2014-15	88.23	90.33
2015-16	91.97	94.72

Dropouts

12.11 The dropout rate is showing a mark of improvement during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 at elementary level and reached at 4.73 per cent. Dropout rate also declined at secondary level and reached at 3.28 per cent during 2015-16. The dropout rate in the last 5 years is as under:-

Table No. 12.7
Dropout Rate

Year	Elementary	Secondary
2011-12	3.95	NA
2012-13	3.90	8.09
2013-14	7.90	13.65
2014-15	7.65	7.48
2015-16	4.73	3.28

Monitorable Targets for Twelfth Five Year Plan

12.12 Implementation of RTE in letter and spirit would be the main focus for elementary education during the Twelfth Plan period. Government of India has already started the process of harmonization of SSA and RTE. The State priorities and plans will be aligned accordingly. In view of the provisions of Right to Education Act, 2009 monitorable targets can be summarized as follows:

Table No. 12.8
Monitorable Targets for Twelfth Five Year Plan

Indicators	Latest Status		Target for Twelfth Plan (2017)
	National (2014-15)	State (Rajasthan) 2015-16	
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)			
PS	100.08	108.07	
UPS	91.24	82.38	
Secondary	78.51	77.48	80.00
Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)			
PS	87.41	85.22	98.28
UPS	72.48	60.58	92.00
Sec./Sr. Sec.	45.63/30.43	42.80/30.02	45.00
Gender Gap			
PS		7.05	5.00
UPS		9.36	5.00
Sec./Sr. Sec.	5.00	14.79	15.00
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)			
PS	24	28	As per RTE
UPS	17	14	As per RTE
Sec./Sr. Sec.	26/41	22/33	26
Transition Rate			
PS to UPS	89.74 (2013-14)	91.97	95
Sec./Sr. Sec.	91.58	94.89	95

Source: Flash Statistics 2014-15 for India and DISE 2015-16 for Rajasthan.

Sub-Sectoral Allocation for Annual Plan 2015-16

12.13 For the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017), an allocation of ₹1476605.57 lakh was kept for the various constituent sub-sectors under education. An expenditure of ₹790298.83 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 891189.07 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1135492.87 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details are given in the following table:-

Table No. 12.9
Financial Outlays of Education Sector

Sub-sector	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	(₹in lakh)
				Outlay 2016-17
A. General Education				
1. Elementary Education (including SSA and Mid Day Meal)	956952.32	561052.33	425615.81	569599.51
2. Secondary Education (including RMSA)	448520.10	279107.26	306241.42	488399.53
3. University and Other Higher Education	15071.80	17592.66	28079.19	41775.40

Sub-sector	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
4. Literacy and Continuing Education	10500.06	7716.82	1064.28	5802.05
5. Physical Education	140.16	23.00	19.18	0.03
6. Sanskrit Education	1752.03	3520.04	5640.46	5786.73
Total : General Education	1432936.47	869012.11	766660.34	1111363.25
B. Arts and Culture	13323.87	5740.81	7976.77	7831.93
C. Technical Education	21374.77	5750.62	8926.68	6849.34
D. Sports and Youth Welfare	8970.46	10685.53	6735.04	9448.35
Total	1476605.57	891189.07	790298.83	1135492.87

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

12.14 Social and community service is the most essential sector of the functioning of a country working in democratic pattern of government. Being a welfare State the betterment of the masses is the ultimate target of our country. This target can be achieved through imparting services relating to this sector. Education is the important subsector of this sector. This is most critical element in empowering people with skills and knowledge and giving them access to productive employment in future. Towards this, Government of Rajasthan is concentrating on expansion of educational facilities, improvement in quality of teaching and learning and improvement in access, coverage and retention ratio in schools.

12.15 The last year of Eleventh Five Year Plan witnessed the introduction of Right to Education Act (RTE). Rajasthan has completed the formulation of state rules for implementation of RTE, recognition of all primary schools, identification of out-of-school children through Child Tracking Survey (CTS), GIS based school mapping has been undertaken in the last years of implementation of RTE.

12.16 Rajasthan's progress particularly in primary education has been impressive over the last decade. The State Government has assigned top priority to increasing literacy rate particularly amongst women. During the year 2016-17 the figures of enrolment would be 127.62 lakh in elementary education. The details of enrolment are as follows:-

Table No. 12.10
Enrolment in Elementary Education

(in 000')

Category	Primary School (Class I-V)			Upper Primary School (Class VI-VIII)		
	XIIth Plan target (2012-17)	Anti. Ach. 2015-16	Target 2016-17	XIIth Plan target	Anti. Ach. 2015-16	Target 2016-17
Total	9383	9131	9290	3506	3885	3472
Boys	5014	4940	4964	1954	2149	1935
Girls	4369	4191	4326	1552	1736	1537
SC	1910	1782	1891	708	754	701
ST	1410	1368	1396	441	536	437

Vision

12.17 Sectoral vision of the department is to realize the values articulated in the Constitution of India by ensuring access and delivery of qualitative & value based school education to one and all with equity as its corner stone.

Objectives

- Access: Imparting “barrier free” quality school education to all the children.
- Inclusiveness/Equity: Inclusion of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections.
- Quality: Improving standards of education by ensuring regular and consistent value addition in the form of quality.
- Creation of vast network of qualitative infrastructure which addresses needs of the school in a comprehensive manner.

Challenges

12.18 Economical, social and geographical conditions of the State create a number of challenges in the way of imparting education. Poverty, unemployment, social structure, poor status of literacy, scattered population, absence of appropriate infrastructure and geographical hardships are the major challenges.

Strategy

- Formulation of Comprehensive Policy framework and setting up of Institutional structures for the effective implementation of policies and programmes envisaged for achieving the goal of universal education.
- Financial administration of the set up with inherent in-built monitoring mechanism.
- Periodic review, monitoring & seamless coordination with all stakeholders.
- Working in partnership with the civil society by enabling strategic partnerships with all stakeholders.

Quality Interventions in Elementary Education:

12.19 Sambalan Abhiyan: To ensure quality education in schools, Sambalan, the school monitoring programme has been introduced since 2012-13. It aims at supervision of status of physical and human resources, school environment, teaching-learning process and learning levels of students in Hindi, Mathematics & English. 6,545 Schools work was supervised in first phase of 2015-16. Remedial measures were taken after analysis of learning levels.

12.20 Teacher performance appraisal programme: Teacher performance appraisal programme has been started for quality improvement in education system. Data base of Teachers information and work is being collected and uploaded on web portal. In first phase about 1,79,076 teachers appraisal format has been uploaded on portal. Data were analysed and feedback was given by state and district.

12.21 Although the State has achieved substantial improvement in school access & infrastructure but quality of education & learning levels of children still remain a challenge. Principles given in National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 and provisions of RTE Act 2009 put focus on key areas of quality of education. These areas are mainly linked to improvement in classroom processes, curriculum revisions, teacher education and minimum standards for a school.

12.22 Teacher recruitment and proper teacher deployment as per the provisions of RTE. Consolidation and integration of schools.

12.23 Improvement in the quality of teacher trainings by making them relevant & modular. Resource support from civil societies working for teacher education will be ensured to address large number of teachers. Head teachers will go through training on school management with a quality focus to be able to run schools effectively.

12.24 All the quality interventions require rigorous research based planning and implementation. Research based academic institutes such as SIERT, State Institute of Educational Management and Training (SIEMAT), and Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE) have been designed to guide implementing agencies such as Department of Elementary Education (DOEE) and SSA. SIERT has been declared as 'Academic Authority' for the State under RTE Act. DIETs are the extended hands of SIERT at district level to work as mentor and provide academic support. Paradigm shift in the structure and redefining the functions of the institutes will help the State to face recent challenges in the field of elementary education.

12.25 Section 24 and 29 of RTE Act and rule 20 of 'Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules 2011' talk about the duties of teachers. With an effective monitoring system in place and regular academic support to teachers a campaign would be undertaken for capacity building of teachers to perform as per the duties given in Right to Education Act 2009.

12.26 Enhancing the present school academic support will be one of the focus of the plan period with more human and financial resources for this. Capacities of the supervisory system will be enhanced to become effective mentors of teachers with a quality focus.

12.27 Paradigm shift in evaluation system: State is rigorously piloting all the aspects of implementation of CCE (Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation). It is envisaged that by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan CCE will be part of school processes in entire state.

12.28 State is planning to establish library in all the schools which will enhance the teaching learning processes in the schools.

12.29 School Management Committee (SMC): avenue for improved community participation: Section 21 of RTE Act lays down the details of provision and constitution of school management committee to establish community ownership in the management of the school. SMCs of all government schools have been constituted as per RTE provisions.

12.30 Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutes: local authority: In Rajasthan, elementary education has been transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

12.31 Promoting Public Private Partnership in Education: Public Private Partnership would be encouraged in the teachers training, girls' education, adoption of schools etc. During the Twelfth Plan, there would be deeper engagement with NGOs as well as corporate partners in our effort to make more and more schools RTE compliance. Bhamashah scheme will be re-structured to encourage private as well as community partnerships.

Achievements of the Annual Plan 2015-16

- Fees of 3.71 lakh students' were reimbursed by the State Government under RTE.
- The fee reimbursed by State Government and the entire admission process against 25 per cent seats for wards of disadvantaged section of society was made transparent by launching and making functional RTE web-portal.
- Sambalan as an effective mechanism to monitor and extend support to schools to ensure quality education involved visit of 57000 primary & upper primary schools across the State.
- In an effort to make sure that every child in standard I to VIII read fluently and learns basic numeracy, Reading Campaign covered all primary & upper primary schools.
- Intensive inspection of elementary schools was carried out by state, district and block level officers to monitor school management and class room practice.
- Reimbursements of tuition fees for BSTC to 348 widow/divorce women.
- Libraries were set up in all government Primary and Upper Primary Schools of the State.

Priorities and Strategy for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- To mobilize and sensitize entire machinery towards quality education and inspire teachers for better classroom interaction Sambalan Abhiyan will be set in force.
- Reading Campaign will be rigorously organised in elementary schools.
- District level evaluation exams for class-V from 2016-17.
- The provision for admission of 25 per cent children in private schools under the RTE Act will be effectively used for providing access to the marginalised group of children.
- Improvement in school infrastructure like construction of toilets and especially separate toilets for girls, construction of schools own building and new class rooms, providing drinking water facilities.
- Opening of new primary schools and up-gradation of schools as per RTE norms.
- Expansion of residential schooling facilities for marginalised children. This would include expansion of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalayas (KGBVs), residential hostels and migratory hostels.
- Transport facilities/vouchers schemes will be expanded.
- Greater convergence and co-ordination between Education, Tribal Area Development, Social Justice and Empowerment, Minority Affairs and Labour Department would be ensured to target this marginalised group of children.
- Initiatives would be taken to reduce the gender gap like sensitisation of teachers, district officers on creating a girl child friendly school, promotion of life skill program as a part of daily learning and teaching and classroom processes to enhance the confidence level of girls and ensure they continue their education.
- Focus will be on orientation of women panchayat leaders and School Management Committee (SMC) members for girl education.
- Focus on Early Childhood Education and Secondary/Higher Education for girls, especially those from disadvantaged groups has a large impact on girls as sibling care is reduced and higher education increased the employability of the girls, hence making elementary education more attractive.

12.32 For the Twelfth Plan, an outlay of ₹956952.32 lakh was kept for the Elementary Education. An expenditure of ₹425615.81 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹561052.33 lakh.

12.33 An outlay of ₹569599.51 lakh including Mid-Day Meal is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details of major schemes are as follows:-

Reimbursement of Fee for Private Schools under RTE

12.34 As per the provisions of RTE, 25 per cent students have to be granted admission in the private schools from BPL, Poor, Marginalised and Underprivileged sections. Fees of 3.71 lakh students have been reimbursed by the State government to private schools under RTE during 2015-16 by incurring an expenditure of ₹ 14639.84 lakh. An outlay of ₹30000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for benefitting 6.00 lakh students.

Mukhya Mantri Sambal Yojana for Widow/Divorcee

12.35 After implementation of Right to Education Act 2009 on April 1, 2010, as per National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) guidelines only trained persons can be appointed as teachers. Due to this direction most of the widow/divorcee females who have not passed BSTC or B.Ed. cannot be appointed as III grade teachers. For such widow/divorcee females, government has announced Mukhya Mantri Sambal Yojana. Under this scheme, these females will get BSTC training on government expenditure. The BSTC fee is reimbursed by the State Government. Under the scheme, 348 women have been benefitted during the year 2015-16 by incurring an expenditure of ₹ 29.16 lakh. An outlay of ₹50.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for benefitting 550 women.

Central Assistance Schemes

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

12.36 The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is for achievement of Universalisation of Elementary Education in a time bound manner. This programme was formally launched in the State in the year 2001-02 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The main objective of this project is to provide educational facility to all children of 6-14 age groups in the State. It also includes activities to bridge social, regional and gender gaps with the help of public participation in school management. This programme is being implemented in all the districts of the State.

12.37 In Rajasthan, conversion of Education Guarantee Scheme into primary schools, running of 200 KGBV's and residential schools, GIS mapping of schools, opening of new primary schools, upgrading primary school to upper primary school, repair and maintenance of primary & upper primary school buildings, training to teachers and the activities relating to quality improvement i.e. CCE, revised curriculum, reading campaign, sambalan abhiyan, establishment of libraries in upper primary schools are being implemented under SSA.

12.38 The new funding pattern between the Central and the State Government is 60:40 between the Central and State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 402500.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 453071.79lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 271843.07 lakh as GoI share.

Education Training Institutes

12.39 State Institute of Education Research and Training (SIERT) has been established for imparting training to officials of education. 33 DIETs and BIET's are established, which provides "pre" and "in service" training to the teachers and also provide facilities for research. For assessment of the performance of teacher, monitoriable indicators have been introduced. 4 BIET's are also established at SCSP and TSP blocks for trainings to teachers.

12.40 The scheme is being implemented under new revised funding pattern 60:40. An expenditure of ₹ 4444.75 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 5531.59lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 3072.72 lakh as GoI share for DIET, SIERT and BIET schemes.

Gender Budgeting for Annual Plan 2016-17

12.41 In Elementary Education, details of Gender Budgeting under the schemes approved in Annual Plan 2016-17 is as under :-

- Girl students studying in UPS is covered to the accidental risk under Vidhyarthi Durghatna Bima Yojana.
- Under the Mukhya Mantri Sambal Yojana, the fees of widows/divorcee women are reimbursed.
- Under the scheme Educational Tour- Educational tours are conducted for UPS boys & girls within the State.
- There is a provision for admission of 25 percent children of reserved category in private schools under the RTE Act. Under this scheme provision has been made for reimbursement of fee to private schools by the State Government.
- For the Annual Plan 2016-17, an outlay of ₹ 229171.97 lakh is kept against the total outlay of ₹ 498672.86 lakh.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

12.42 Secondary Education is a crucial stage in the educational hierarchy as it prepares the students for higher education and also for the world of work. With the liberalization and globalization of the Indian economy, the rapid changes witnessed in scientific and technological world and the general need to improve the quality of life and to reduce poverty, it is essential that school leavers acquire a higher level of knowledge and skills than what they are provided in the 8 years of elementary education, particularly when the average earning of a secondary school certificate holder is significantly higher than that of a person who has studied only up to class VIII. It is also necessary that besides general education up to the secondary level, opportunities for improvement of vocational knowledge and skill should be provided at the higher secondary level to enable students to be employable.

Universalizing access to secondary education

12.43 Following the Constitutional mandate to universalize elementary education, and success of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, it has become absolutely essential to push this vision forward to move towards universalisation of secondary education.

12.44 In Rajasthan, there are 27998 (13882 government and 14116 private) secondary and senior secondary schools. In the year 2014-15, 5000 secondary schools have been upgraded to senior secondary level to achieve the target of at least one secondary/senior secondary school at every Gram Panchayat. Total number of teachers working in Government Secondary & Sr. Secondary Schools is 131791 in 2015-16. There are total 40.32 lakh students in the State which includes 19.60 lakh girls.

12.45 Various incentive schemes are being implemented to promote students towards the Secondary Education. The girls of class IX in Government schools are provided new cycles and Transport Vouchers. Free text books are being given to all the girls. Scholarship Schemes for SC/ST/OBC/SBC/Minority/ Scavengers, pre-kargil and other identified categories are running. Laptop distribution to topper students of Board exams, Gargi awards, Inspire awards and incentive to girls are some important schemes under which financial assistance is given to the meritorious students.

Achievements of the year 2015-16

- Decision was taken to establishment one Adarsh Vidhyalay in each of 9894 Gram Panchayats. The facility of equipment's, computers, play-ground, drinking water, electricity connection and required staff as per staffing norms will be provided for these schools.
- A web portal "Shala Darpan" was launched. All the information relating to enrolment, teachers and infrastructure is now available on the portal.
- Under the Laptop Distribution Yojana as per merit of VIII optional board, X & XII Secondary Board Examination first 40750 students of Government schools were rewarded with Laptops.
- 114 secondary schools up-graded to senior secondary schools.
- Cycles were distributed to 278070 girl students of class 9th, 20000 girls were benefitted under Transport Voucher Scheme.
- Transport Voucher facility started for students of Vivekananda Government Model School in same Panchayat Samiti.
- A scholarship scheme was launched in 2015-16 to all selected students in National Talent Search Exam (NTSE) of private schools of the State. A lumpsum cash amount of ₹ 10000/- was given to 134 students as a reward.

- Vocational training started in 220 schools.
- Gargi Award/ Balika Protsahan were given to 68878 meritorious girls.
- Additional funds of ₹38.26 crore was provided in the year 2015-16 by the State Government to complete pending sanctioned works of 2011-12 under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

Objectives and Priorities for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- 61 more Model Schools will be made functional. Classes from 6-8th will be started in remaining Model Schools at alternate places where construction is pending. Additional funds will be provided from State Plan for completing construction work of model schools.
- Sharde Balika Hostels will be made functional in all 186 Educationally Backward Blocks during 2016-17. ₹ 47.88 crore will be provided from State for construction of these hostels as per targeted 100 intake capacities.
- Vocational education started in 380 schools.
- Virtual Class Rooms will be established in 770 Secondary/ Senior Secondary Schools.
- Additional class rooms, library rooms, computer rooms, science labs, art and craft rooms, drinking water facilities and toilets will be constructed in 445 schools.
- ₹ 50 crore for new building of 60 dilapidated senior and senior secondary schools.
- All Secondary/ Senior Secondary Schools will be electrified covering 628 left out schools.
- ₹ 60 crore for laptop for meritorious students.
- Cycle distribution to 280000 girl students with a provision of ₹ 85.00 crore and transport voucher to 25000 girl students.
- Extension of transport voucher scheme to girls studying in city area where desired subject in class XI and XII is not available in nearby rural schools.
- A new scheme "Mukhya Mantri Jan- Sahbhagita Vidhalaya Vikas Yojana" will be started for creation and development of infrastructure in secondary schools.
- Science or Commerce or Agriculture subject in 152 senior secondary schools.
- Upgradation of selected schools to Sr. Secondary School in phased manner.

- Additional 525 new Sec. and Sr. Sec schools will be covered under ICT.
- E-teaching and e-training in DIETs.
- District Education Boards will be established for quality improvement and effective monitoring of government schools.
- Construction of new Sainik School in Jhunjhunu.

12.46 An allocation of ₹ 448520.10 lakh was kept for the Secondary Education for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹306241.42 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 279107.26 lakh. An outlay of ₹488399.53 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Gargi Award and Balika Shiksha Protsahan Yojana

12.47 This scheme was launched in 1998. Under the scheme, the girl students who secure 75 per cent or more marks in the Secondary/Praveshika examination conducted by Board of Secondary Education Rajasthan, Ajmer and continue their studies in class 11th and 12th are awarded with ₹3000.00. Under Balika Shiksha Protsahan Yojna, the girl students who secure 75 per cent or more marks in the Sr. Secondary/Varisth Upadhay examination conducted by Board of Secondary Education Rajasthan, Ajmer are awarded with ₹5000.00. For the year 2015-16, 39543 girls awarded under Gargi Award and 29335 girls awarded under Balika Shiksha Protsahan Yojna. An expenditure of ₹ 2653.04 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹3000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Cycle Distribution and Transport Voucher Scheme

12.48 The girls taking admissions in class 9th in Government schools are distributed free of cost cycles and also provided the facility of free Transport Vouchers to those girls who are not taking free cycles. In the year 2015-16, the State Government has enhanced the Transport Voucher facility for coverage of Swami Vivekanand Government Model Schools. As per the new scheme, girl studying in Swami Vivekanand Model Schools beyond 5 KM. distance shall also be provided free transport voucher facility within a Panchayat Samiti. Cycles have been distributed to 278070 girl students of class 9th in rural and urban area and 20000 girls were benefitted under Transport Voucher Scheme in the year 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 13267.77 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 8500.00 lakh is kept for cycle distribution and ₹ 1070.00 lakh is kept for Transport Voucher Scheme for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Vidhyarthi Suraksha Durghatana Bima Yojna:

12.49 The scheme was introduced in the year 2011-12. All the students enrolled in the government schools have been insured through State Insurance and Provident Fund Department. In the case of accidental

death/wound, compensation is given by State Insurance Department under the scheme. The entire premium for this scheme is paid by State Government. Accident coverage under the scheme is ₹1.00 lakh per annum per student. An expenditure of ₹ 276.83 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹276.83 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Student Police Cadet Yojana

12.50 Student Police Cadet Yojana is self responded training based scheme. The aim of this scheme is to prepare disciplined, civilized and responsible citizens. This scheme is a joint scheme of Police Department and Education Department. In this scheme both the departments tries to develop the personality of students.

12.51 Under this scheme one school has been selected of each district. Total 39 schools have been selected. This scheme is provided for the government school students of class 9 and 10. Under this scheme during the year 2015-16, 858 cadets, 78 C.P.O/A.C.P.O total 936 cadets are working. An expenditure of ₹ 22.07 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 29.04 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Laptop Distribution Yojana

12.52 A scheme of laptop distribution, 9300 meritorious student each of class VIII optional board, X & XII board has been launched. In this scheme 6000 student of state merit & 100 student of district merit total 9300 student from the state board is being rewarded a laptop. An expenditure of ₹ 8591.21 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 6000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Model School Scheme

12.53 A scheme for the construction of Model Schools in all 186 EBB's of Rajasthan was initiated in 11th Five Year Plan. Out of these, 134 model schools will be operational in 2016-17.

12.54 An expenditure of ₹ 22041.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 37232.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of 63 model schools of phase-I and 71 model schools of phase-II.

Cultural Educational Tour

12.55 In order to enhance educational and cultural knowledge in students this scheme was initiated in the year 2011-12. The scheme will be continued for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 12.09 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 31.68 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17

Secondary School Buildings

12.56 A new scheme "Mukhya Mantri Jan-Sahbhagita Vidhalaya Vikas Yojana" is announced in the budget 2016-17 for creation and development of infrastructure facilities in secondary schools. An outlay of ₹ 4870.14 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 2500.00 for matching contribution of the Mukhya Mantri Jan- Sahbhagita School Development Scheme.

Sainik School

12.57 ₹ 250.00 lakh is kept for development of infrastructure in Sainik School, Chittorgarh and ₹ 3050.00 lakh is kept for new sainik school in Jhunjhunu.

Central Assistance Schemes

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

12.58 Rastryia Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan was formally introduced in the year 2008-09. The primary objective of this programme is to ensure universal access of secondary education by 2017 (Gross Enrolment Rate 100 per cent), universal retention by 2020 and providing quality Secondary Education. This project is being implemented under C.S.S. with 40 per cent State contribution. Activities under taken in this project are as per the project guidelines, the Annual Work Plan of the project for the State is sanctioned by the GoI every year. The activities/programmes/schemes are included in the Annual Work Plan of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) as per the strategy/priority indicated.

12.59 An outlay of ₹117720.60 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹58858.98lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹108648.27 lakh. An outlay of ₹153800.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹90000.03 lakh of GoI share.

Education Training Institutes

12.60 In the State, there are 2 Institute of Advance Studies in Education (IASE) and 8 College of Teacher's Education (CTEs) i.e. Vidya Bhawan (Udaipur), Sardarsahar (Churu), Dabok (Udaipur), Hatundi (Ajmer), Sangaria (Hanumangarh), Bhusawar (Bharatpur), Jamdoli (Jaipur) and Jodhpur, which provide "pre" and "in service" training to the teachers and also provide facilities for research. For assessment of the performance of teacher, monitoriable indicators have been introduced.

12.61 The scheme is being implemented under 60:40 funding pattern. An expenditure of ₹ 870.69 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹881.04 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 535.33 lakh of GoI share.

Girls Hostel Scheme

12.62 186 blocks of Rajasthan have been identified as Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB). Girls Hostel scheme has been launched to provide better residential facilities to the girl students of economically & socially backward section of the society. Sanction has been issued by the GoI for all 186 blocks. Hostels in 149 blocks have been completed and started. Construction in 37 blocks is under progress.

12.63 The scheme is being implemented under 60:40 funding pattern. An expenditure of ₹ 1189.63 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹10426.36 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 3383.01 lakh of GoI share.

Information & Communication Technology and Computer Education:

12.64 All Sec. and Sr. Sec. schools will be covered under ICT in school during Twelfth Five Year Plan. To fulfil this target, about 525 new schools will be covered under ICT in 2016-17. The scheme is running in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the State respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 4340.10 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 7200.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹4320.00 lakh of GoI share.

National Service Scheme

12.65 National Service Scheme is working for literacy, AIDS awareness, eradication of social evils, encouraging volunteerism, gender awareness, etc. 772 units of National Service Scheme are working in the State. An outlay of ₹408.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 238.00 lakh of GoI share.

Vocational Education

12.66 To develop and encourage vocational skills among the school students, vocational education has been introduced in the year 2014-15 in 70 schools from class 9th onwards in NOS aligned roles in 4 trades under the revised scheme "Vocationalization of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education". Some skills related to daily life and to everybody will be included under vocational educational courses. Vocational training has been started in 290 schools during 2015-16 and will be introduced in 380 schools during 2016-17. The scheme is being implemented under 60:40 funding pattern. An expenditure of ₹ 1894.62 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 5864.80 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹3518.90 lakh of GoI share.

Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)

12.67 The Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) has been launched from the year 2009-10. This Scheme provides assistance for the inclusive education of the disabled children in classes IX-XII. The scheme is being implemented under revised funding

pattern of 60:40. An expenditure of ₹ 185.55 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 999.99 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including GoI share of ₹ 600.01 lakh.

Scholarship schemes implemented by Secondary Education

Table No. 12.11
Financial progress of different scholarship schemes implemented under State Plan and CSS by Secondary Education

(₹in lakh)

S. No.	Name of Scholarship	Sharing Pattern GoI:State	Financial Provision			
			2015-16 (Expenditure including CSS)	2015-16 (Expenditure of which released by GoI)	2016-17 (Outlay)	2016-17 (Outlay) of which CSS
1	Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC	For Class 6-8=100% GoR For Class 9-10=100% GoI	1139.91	0.00	5000.00	4100.00
2	Pre-Matric Scholarship to ST		925.43	0.00	5100.00	4250.00
3	Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC	Over and Above Committed Liability 50:50	2024.77	598.33	2680.66	720.68
4	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Minority	100% GoI	0.00	669.91*	4520.53	4520.53
5	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Scavengers	Over and Above Committed Liability 100% byGoI	1903.76	0.00	1200.00	0.01
	Total		5993.87	1268.24	18501.19	13591.22

* The payment of pre-matric scholarship to minority students was made through DBT in the year 2015-16.

Table No. 12.12
Physical Achievement in Pre-metric Scholarship Distribution During last 5 years and proposed for 2016-17

S.No.	Name of scholarship scheme	Physical Achievement (Number of student benefited)					Proposed for 2016-17
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1	Scholarship to SC students	528120	656241	396397	349037	142940	421300
2	Scholarship to ST students	402967	442504	353335	296174	121299	357500
3	Scholarship to OBC students	311420	394830	344788	456665	455645	450000
4	Scholarship to Scavengers	99529	0.00	119074	64359	105418	80000
5	Scholarship to Minority students	147783	199139	275474	250492	33324	302500

*The payment of scholarship to SC/ST/Minority was made through DBT.

Note on Gender Budgeting

12.68 Department of Education implemented Gender responsive Budget policy. Many schemes are prevailing to developments and extension of Girls Education. Free cycles distribution, Gargi award, Mukhya Mantri Hamari Betiyan is some examples of schemes for the encouragement of girl education. More than 44 per cent of the total Education budget is spent on girl's education. A fruitful result of girl education encouragement scheme is that girls are 49 per cent of total enrolments in government schools under Secondary Education Department.

Mid-Day-Meal Program

12.69 Mid-Day-Meal program was started by Government of India with the objective of improving the nutritional status of children in classes 1 to 8, increase enrollment and encouraging students to attend school more regularly.

12.70 The mid-day meal program is being implemented in 71344 Education Guarantee Centers in rural & urban areas of Rajasthan. It covers approximately 62.84 lakh students studying in class 1 to 8 (41.58 lakh in class I to V and 21.26 lakh in class VI to VIII).

12.71 In the Mid-Day-Meal, different recipes are being served for different days of the week on a rotational basis. These include dal-roti, vegetable-roti, khichdi, rice etc. Seasonal fruit and a meal according to the local demand and practice are also being provided once a week. Food being served contains minimum 450 calories and 12 gram protein (for class 1 to 5 students) and 700 calories and 20 gram protein (for class 6 to 8 students). The variety in the food being served has been widely appreciated and also sustains the interest of the students. Food grains (wheat/rice) @ 100 gm per student (class I to V) and 150 gm per student for class 6 to 8 are being provided.

12.72 Mid-Day-Meal is cooked through School Monitoring Committees (SMCs), Centralized Kitchens and Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samities (AMSS) in the State. According to the guidelines of Government of India, the services of persons as cook cum helper have been hired on monthly remuneration of `1000. Services of around 1.16 lakh cook cum helpers have been hired for cooking and serving MDM.

12.73 As per guidelines issued by the Government of Indi, to improve the quality of food and additional food item, the State Government had motivated to N.G.O. and Trust. Presently Akshay Patra, Iskon, Adamaya Chetana Trust, QRG Foundation are providing food to children in city area of Jaipur, Nathdwara, Jodhpur & Alwar city under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme.

12.74 Stringent checking and inspection norms have been designed for all district, sub divisional and village level government functionaries, so that adequate vigilance is ensured in the preparation and supply of the meals. During 2015-16, more than 1,26,000 inspections have been done

by various officers. Sudden inspections are done on quarterly basis during the year. MDM Steering and Monitoring Committees at State, District and Block level have been formed and are functioning. Effective MIS system has been developed for better monitoring of the programme at the school, block, district and State level. Independent agencies such as IDS, SCMS PRI & CDECS have also been appointed by Government of India to evaluate/monitor the MDM Scheme in the State. The constitution of State Review Mission has been done in compliance to the direction of Government.

Innovations & Efforts

12.75 The State Government had decided to increase nutritional value for students in Saharia blocks (Kishanganj and Shahabad block of Baran district). As per decision, 200 gms. Foodgrain to students studying in class 1 to 5 and 300 gms. Foodgrain to students studying in class 6 to 8 are being provided regularly, in above areas.

12.76 The State has provided funds for LPG Connection in schools. Out of 71344 schools, 65806 schools have been provided gas connection till date.

12.77 The State has started "UTSAVBHOJ" Yojna in Mid-day Meal. In the scheme any person can provide full meal, sweets, raw material and equipment and utensils on their personal and social occasions, like birth-day, birth occasion, marriage, anniversary etc.

12.78 Training programme was organized at each block of the state to train the cook cum helpers about hygiene, cleanliness, cooking techniques, maintenance of food grains and to keep proper nutritional values in MDM.

12.79 An expenditure of ₹64901.93 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 65944.92 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 70926.65 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

UNIVERSITIES AND OTHER HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES

12.80 Higher Education Department caters to the Management of General Education Universities and Colleges. At the time of independence there were only 7 General Education Colleges in the State but in last six decades the number of colleges has increased to more than one thousand.

12.81 As a result of the rapid spread of education in Rajasthan, now there are 1639 colleges of general education comprising of 180 Government Colleges, 15 Government Law Colleges and 1432 Private Colleges, 7 Self Financing Institutions and 5 PPP colleges. There are 814 B.Ed. Colleges run by the department. Out of the 195 government colleges, 99 are post-graduation level colleges and 44 colleges are for women only.

12.82 Directorate of College Education was established in 1958, which is responsible for the overall management of these colleges and to further enhance higher education institutes in the State. Six zonal offices at Ajmer, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Kota and Jaipur are functioning for supervision and monitoring of the activities of the colleges of their region.

12.83 At present, there are 25 State Universities, 7 Deemed and 44 Private Universities in the State including Agriculture University, Law University, Medical University, Ayurved University, Sanskrit University, Veterinary University and Technical University. Nearly 15 lakh students are enrolled in these institutions. The average gross enrolment in higher education was 18.2 in Rajasthan against the all India average 19.4 in the year 2010.

12.84 The concept of Public Private Partnership (PPP) has also been introduced in the field of higher education for establishment of new colleges, introduction of new subjects, establishment of knowledge centres, vocational courses, model colleges as centre of excellence and opening of science faculty in Government Colleges. Youth Skill and Development Centres for personality development and career counseling have been established in 179 government colleges.

12.85 State Government is providing financial assistance to government universities for strengthening and development of infrastructure. Financial assistance is also providing to the new universities for their teaching and non-teaching establishment for running their academic courses and day to day functions.

12.86 An allocation of ₹ 15071.80 lakh was kept for the various higher education institutions in the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹28079.19 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹17592.66 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 41775.40 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details are given in the following table:-

Table No. 12.13
Financial Outlays

(₹in lakh)

Department/University	12th Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1. College Education	11552.90	13236.93	26085.51	37129.74
2. Kota University, Kota	700.81	100.00	50.00	112.00
3. Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner	419.49	78.20	29.30	14.59
4. National Law University, Jodhpur	1235.25	225.00	225.00	225.00
5. Sanskrit University, Jaipur	1163.35	303.80	111.00	940.30
6. Haridev Joshi Patrakarita and Sanchar University, Jaipur	0.00	471.20	275.00	31.00
7. Brij University, Bharatpur	0.00	240.00	85.00	200.00

Department/University	12th Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
8. Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Shekhawati University, Sikar	0.00	418.00	91.14	353.76
9. Matsya University, Alwar	0.00	488.53	234.25	510.00
10. Sardar Patel Police and Safety University, Jodhpur	0.00	1383.00	750.00	1775.00
11. Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedker Law University, Jaipur	0.00	223.00	37.00	15.01
12. Rajeev Gandhi Tribal University, Udaipur	0.00	400.00	99.99	459.00
13. Sports University, Jhunjhunu	0.00	25.00	6.00	10.00
Total	15071.80	17592.66	28079.19	41775.40

Commissionerate of College Education

Achievements of Annual Plan 2015-16

- 8 New Government Colleges (Mahua, Khandaar, Sumerpur, Manohar Thana, Osiyan, Degana, Siwana and Ahore) were started.
- Online Admission Process (OAP) was started for Part I under graduate courses in all government colleges.
- 25 percent seats were increased in 1st year Science, Arts & Commerce faculty in all government colleges.
- Scooties were given to 50 girls of every district who had passed 9th to 12th class from government schools, had obtained 75 per cent or above marks and taken admission in government colleges. 961 Scooties were distributed to meritorious girl students of general category and 1000 girl students under Dev Narayan Yajana.
- Under Mukhya Mantri Uchcha Shiksha Chhatravrati Yojana, 85444 students were benefitted.
- Employment Centers were established under Youth Skill Development Cell in all government colleges, to provide employment related information to students.
- Under the UGC e-Library scheme, all the Government Colleges were linked with INFLIBNET, through which students will have access to 97000 e-books and 6000 e-journals.
- Schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan, Blood donation, Tree plantation, Sadvakyalekhan and Book Bank were launched in colleges.
- Coaching classes for various competitive exams were started in Government Colleges (Shri Vidya Anushikshan Kendra).

Budget Announcements 2016-17

- 12 new UG Government colleges (Khajuwala, Karanpur, Rawatbhata, Chhabra, Rajakhera, Pidawa, Khivsher, Chhoti Sadari, Choumhala, Manglana, Gogunda, Mangrol) will be started from session 2016-17.
- 12 New subjects at UG level will be started in 12 Government College from session 2016-17.
- 18 New subjects at PG level will be introduced in 13 Government College from session 2016-17. Out of these 13 Government Colleges 5 Government Colleges will be upgraded to PG Colleges.
- New faculties will be added in 3 Government College from session 2016-17.
- In Sikar, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Baran & Dholpur government colleges of the State, wi-fi facilities will be provided as a pilot project and ₹ 1 crore is kept for this project.
- ₹ 173 crore for infrastructure development of colleges and universities.
- ₹ 104.50 crore for new construction of college buildings.

12.87 An outlay of ₹11552.90 lakh was kept for College Education for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 26085.51 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹ 13236.93 lakh. An outlay of ₹37129.74 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details of major schemes are as under:-

Construction of Higher and College Buildings

12.88 Buildings for 43 new government colleges have to be undergoing and improvement in the existing infrastructure of government colleges have to be taken up. An expenditure of ₹4386.42 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 10450.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology

12.89 The Government of India has launched a "National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology" (NME-ICT). The mission aims at providing broadband connectivity to all colleges. BSNL is collaborating with the government in this mission. The Department also envisages establishing video conferencing facilities in all government colleges. An expenditure of ₹ 28.78 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹32.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Youth Skill Development Centres in Colleges

12.90 Youth Development Centres (YDCs) were established in all government colleges. Following activities are taken up by these centers:-

- Personality Development & Career Counseling.
- Cultural and Folk Art
- Exhibitions and Career Fairs
- Preparation for Competitive and Aptitude Tests

12.91 An expenditure of ₹ 82.20 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹100.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Opening of Colleges in PPP Scheme

12.92 Onegirl's college at Pratapgarh has been announced in PPP mode. An amount of ₹ 80.00 lakh will be provided to college for development of infrastructure and library by the State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹240.04 lakh is kept as state share for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for colleges of Pratapgarh and Vair (Bharatpur).

Mukhyamantri Uchcha Shiksha Chhatravrati Yojana

12.93 This scheme was introduced in the year 2012-13 for encouraging deprived and meritorious students to pursue higher education. One lakh awards have been announced for this scholarship. A scholar can receive ₹5000.00 per annum under this scheme. An eligible student can avail this scholarship for 5 years. 85444 students were benefitted from this scholarship during the year 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 4485.71 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹4550.00 lakh is kept for scholarship to approximately 100000 eligible students for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Smart Classes

12.94 E-class Programme:-Under the project 34 colleges including one big Government college from each district HQ and one unit at the Commissionerate premise to administrate and monitor the programis planned to establish in the first phase. Thus, the works of installation of 35 nodes of E-class were initiated during the year 2015-16. The procurement of the required equipments will be made through the state Department of Information & Technology (DOIT). To expand this facility further in 35 more colleges with the state grant, a provision of ₹ 500.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

12.95 Virtual Lab, E-Repository & E-Platform for Quick Response System: The 3 IT based innovations in Government Colleges - Virtual Lab, E-Repository & E-Platform for Quick Response System, selecting one college from each of the districts under Virtual lab facility and another

one for establishing E-Repository to strengthen teaching- learning environment is proposed to begin in the year 2016-17. Therefore, a total 66 colleges will be supported with the Virtual Lab and E-Repository facilities in the first phase. These facilities may be further expanded in future to other colleges also.

12.96 E-Platform for Quick Response System is the facility which will provide 24 hours' query system where they can put their academic queries and the same will be responded by a group of teacher, available on the website. This may be initiated / started through a dedicated website for Quick Response System, monitored at the CCE level; or may also be through the proposed Higher Education Web Portal.

12.97 An expenditure of ₹490.55 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹500.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Sooty Distribution Scheme

12.98 Girls are provided Sooty on the basis of merit of 12th class after taking admission in government colleges. An expenditure of ₹ 376.29 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 700.00 lakh is kept for distribution of 1000 Sooties for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

12.99 Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, spread over to 12th and 13th plan period for funding the State Universities and Colleges.

12.100 The key objectives of RUSA are to improve access, equity and quality in higher education through its planned development at the State level. Such planning includes creating new academic institutions, upgrading the existing ones, developing institutions that are self reliant and provide students an education which is relevant to them and bring about development and socio-economic change that will be beneficial to them as well as to the nation as a whole.

12.101 The funding pattern is 60:40 between The Centre and the State and based on key principles, eligibility norms and priorities under each component of the scheme.

12.102 State has constituted the Rajasthan State Higher Education Council under RUSA. ₹ 357.00 crore have been approved under different components of RUSA by GoI. During 2015-16, Rajasthan has received the funds of ₹ 65.40 crores for capacity building & preparation, data collection & planning of the RUSA scheme.

12.103 An expenditure of ₹11399.94 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹14249.06 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

National Service Scheme

12.104 National Service Scheme is working for literacy, AIDS awareness, eradication of social evils, encouraging volunteerism, gender awareness, etc. among college students. 750 units of National Service Scheme are working in the State. The sharing rates of the scheme are 58.33:41.67 between the Government of India and the State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 112.65 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 550.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 330.00 lakh as central assistance.

Gender Budgeting

- Out of the 195 government colleges, 44 colleges are exclusively for girls. There are 422 girls' colleges in private sector including 4 girls' colleges in PPP mode.
- 60000 girl students took admission in the academic year 1997-98, & the number increased considerably to about 3.70 lakh in the year 2015-16.
- No tuition fee is being charged from girls in government colleges.
- Girls are given admission in girls' colleges on vacant seats upto minimum pass marks. Besides the girls' colleges, they can also seek admission in co-educational colleges.
- Free books under the book bank scheme are made available to SC/ST girl students whose parents are non-income tax payers.
- 961 Scooties have been distributed to meritorious girl students of general category and 1000 girl students were provided Scooties under Dev Narayan Yojana.
- Special scholarship scheme such as 'Mahila Yogyata Scholarship' and 'Need-cum-Merit Scholarship' are made available especially for girl students.
- An outlay of ₹37129.74 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 which includes ₹16517.53 lakh for women component.

Sanskrit University, Jaipur

12.105 Jaipur, for its high traditions of Sanskrit learning, is known as Chhoti Kashi and has acquired the unique distinction of not only establishing a separate directorate of Sanskrit education but also establishing a Sanskrit University known as Jagadguru Ramanand Acharya Rajasthan Sanskrit University. The university came into existence on February 1st 2001 by Government of Rajasthan. There are 119 colleges which are affiliated to the university in the State. During the

11th Plan period, eight Peeths were started by the university. The main faculties of the university are Vedic Studies, Literature & Culture, Philosophy, Shraman Vidya, Modern Science and Education. Courses are conducted in Sahitya (Literature), Jyotish (Astrology), Vyaakrana (grammar) and Darshan (philosophy). Certificate and diploma courses in Jyotishshastra and Vastushastra is also taught here as a short term course.

12.106 An outlay of ₹1163.35 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 111.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹303.80 lakh. An outlay of ₹940.30 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of mantra prathisthan, sports complex, academy unit of yoga and construction of open air theatre building and establishment related expenses.

LITERACY & CONTINUING EDUCATION

12.107 The State Literacy Mission was formed in the year 1988 to literate the illiterate persons. Total Literacy Campaign is organized in the State under the guidance of National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA) since 1990-91. The main object of Directorate of Literacy & Continuing Education is to impart functional literacy for the 15 and above age group illiterate persons with due emphasis on national integration, family welfare, healthcare and education of social evils like child marriage etc. Education has an important role in the overall progress of the State. Apart from Saakshar Bharat Mission, Special Literacy Camps are organized for non-literate women and neo-literate women through vocational camps.

Action Plan in light of the Vision-2020

- Saakshar Bharat Programme as a flagship scheme for adult education is continued during the Twelfth Plan by 2017, it shall strives to raise the overall literacy rate to over 80 percent and reduce the gender gap in literacy to less than 10 percent.
- During the Twelfth Plan Saakshar Bharat Programme is providing special focus on young adults and out of school adolescents (15-19 years).
- It would continue to focus on inclusion with programmatic intervention in rural areas, low literacy areas, tribal areas, SC's and minority concentrated area.

12.108 An outlay of ₹10500.06 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹1064.28 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹7716.82 lakh. An outlay of ₹5802.05 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details of various schemes are as under:-

Mahila Shikshan Vihar, Jhalawar

12.109 Mahila Shikshan Vihar is the residential school up to 10th standard for the women in the age group of 15-35 who are divorcee, widow and deprived of educational opportunities. Along with basic literacy these women are also imparted vocational training for their being self reliant and self dependent. 83 women are enrolled in the Mahila Shikshan Vihar, Jhalawar. An expenditure of ₹ 18.46 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 27.27 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Mahatma Gandhi Library and Reading Room

12.110 In Rajasthan, every Lok Shiksha Kendra has a Mahatma Gandhi Library. ₹ 300.00 per month for magazines and newspapers apart from additional honorarium of ₹500/- to a Prerak for maintenance of Mahatma Gandhi Library in Lok Shiksha Kendra is provided by the State Government. 8869 libraries have been established up to March, 2016 out of total 9021 libraries. An expenditure of ₹ 818.20 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹1025.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for purchases of books, magazines, newspapers and honorarium to Prerak's.

Central Assistance Scheme

Saakshar Bharat Programme

12.111 Saakshar Bharat Programme, a centrally sponsored scheme was launched on 8th September, 2009 on the International Literacy Day. It aims to further promote and strengthen adult education, specially of women, by extending educational options to those adults who having lost the opportunity of access to formal education and crossed the standard age for receiving such education, now feel a need for learning of any type, including, literacy, basic education (equivalency to formal education), vocational education (skill development), physical and emotional development, practical arts, applied science, sports and recreation.

12.112 In recognition of the fact that literacy, especially female literacy, is a prerequisite to socio-economic development, it was considered imperative that the National Literacy Mission (NLM), as a programme instrument, be recast with an enhanced focus on female literacy.

Objectives

12.113 The Mission has four broad objectives, namely:

- Impart functional literacy and numeracy to non-literate and non-numerate adults
- Enable the neo-literate adults to continue their learning beyond basic literacy and acquire equivalency to formal educational system

- Impart non and neo-literates relevant skill training to improve their earning and living conditions
- Promote a learning society by providing opportunities to neo-literate adults for continuing education.

12.114 The target group includes all non-literates of 15 years and above age group. The main activities under this programme include the following:-

- Basic Education Programme
- Equivalency Programme
- Vocational Education Programme
- Continuing Education Programme

12.115 The funding pattern under the Saakshar Bharat scheme between GoI and the State Government is 60:40. The Saakshar Bharat Programme is being implemented now in 32 districts (except Kota where the adult female literacy rate is more than fifty per cent) in the State.

12.116 No funds have been released by GoI in the year 2015-16 and authorized to incur expenditure from the interest accumulated under this scheme. An outlay of ₹ 4469.36 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 2664.03 lakh from GoI.

Achievement and progress of Saakshar Bharat

- More than 125 lakh non-literates have been identified.
- Rajasthan received the national level "Saakshar Bharat Award 2014"
- Sikar district also received the district level "Saakshar Bharat Award 2014"
- 9021 Lok Shiksha Kendras are operational at all Gram Panchayats.
- Training to Resource Persons, Master Trainers, Preraks and VT has been completed.
- About 18.34 lakh illiterates were enrolled in literacy classes during the year 2015-16.

Innovations

- At district level jails, classes for illiterate prisoners have been started. Illiterate prisoners are taught by the literate prisoners. 5648 new literate prisoners appeared in the basic literacy exam till March, 2016.
- Classes for illiterate public representatives have been started. 17791 new literate public representatives appeared in the basic literacy exam till March, 2016.

- At MGNREGA work sites literacy classes have been started to teach MGNREGA illiterate workers. The mate teaches the illiterate workers during lunch period.

Gender Budgeting

- Mahila Sikshan Vihar:- One Mahila Sikshan Vihar is running in Jhalawar district for 100 women of age 15-35 for providing them vocational education during their study up to 10th standard. An outlay of ₹27.27 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.
- Sakshar Bharat Programme:- 11.88 lakh women are enrolled in literacy classes during 2015-16. 10.05 lakh women will be literated during 2016-17. An outlay of ₹2681.62 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.
- Mahatma Gandhi Library and Vachnalya:- A Mahatma Gandhi Library & Vachnalya is running at every Lok Shiksha Kendra. An outlay of ₹512.50 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Physical Education

12.117 The major activities relating to physical education are development of play field, strengthening/development of physical education of college and primary and secondary educational institutions, Yoga training programme and purchase of sports material.

12.118 An outlay of ₹140.16 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹19.18 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹23.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹0.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Sanskrit Education

12.119 The Government of Rajasthan appreciates the importance of Sanskrit Education in Indian culture. The State had set up a separate Directorate of Sanskrit Education, the first of its kind in the country, to develop various facets of Sanskrit studies. Another milestone achieved in the development of Sanskrit Education is the establishment of a separate Sanskrit University in the State.

12.120 Total enrolment in Sanskrit Education is 1.96 lakh students during 2015-16 which is included in general education. At present there are 1796 government and 475 non government institutions working in Sanskrit Education. The details are shown in the following table:-

Table No. 12.14
No. of Sanskrit Education Institutions in the State

Institution	Govt.	Non Govt.	Total
Acharya College	11	14	25
Shastri College	18	13	31
Upadyaya Vidyalaya	143	23	166
Praveshikas Vidyalaya	229	75	304

Institution	Govt.	Non Govt.	Total
Upper Primary Vidyalaya	969	259	1227
Primary Vidyalaya	425	9	435
Shastri Training Colleges	-	67	67
Teachers Training Schools	01	15	16
Total	1796	475	2271

Objectives for 2016-17

12.121 Sanskrit is regarded as a prestigious medium among scholars. The objective of the Department is to make Sanskrit a medium for common people as well as to develop job oriented courses like Vastu, Jyotish and Karm Kand etc.

Proposed Programme/Activities for 2016-17

12.122 Providing basic infrastructural facilities in the existing sanskrit institutions.

- State level Sanskrit teachers training institute at Mahapura, Jaipur.
- Introducing new subjects in colleges.
- Organising training programmes.
- Ensuring participation of woman, SC/ST and especially abled persons in Sanskrit Education.
- Introduction of job oriented courses such as Jyotish, Karmkand etc.

12.123 An outlay of ₹1752.03 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 5640.46 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹ 3520.04 lakh. An outlay of ₹5786.73 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Art and Culture

12.124 Rajasthan is a land of colourful contrasts. Life has always been a challenge in this land of extreme geographical and climatic condition and people of the State have been living with a smile. Melodious songs, colourful dances and above all fairs and festivals celebration around the year have been part of life.

12.125 Rajasthan is known for its diversity and has a unique place on the world map of tourism in terms of natural resources, cultural heritage, historical and archaeological wonders. To preserve and conserve this rich treasure is a monumental task. The State takes care of this heritage through various agencies.

Budget Announcements 2016-17

- ₹ 7 crore for renovation of Jawahar Kala Kendra.
- ₹ 1.50 crore for new reference library at Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur.

- ₹ 10.80 crore for new museum of records.
- ₹ 1.65 crore for upgradation of Jaipur Kathak Kendra
- Development of building of Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy in Gangouri Bazar, Jaipur as Vedic Heritage and Manuscript Conservation and Research Centre.
- Development of various panoramas worth ₹ 15 crore.

12.126 An outlay of ₹13323.87 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 7976.77 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 5740.81 lakh. An outlay of ₹7831.93 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details are as under:-

Table No. 12.15
Financial Outlays

S. No.	Sub-Sector	12th Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2015-16		Outlay 2016-17
			Outlay	Exp.	
1.	Fine Arts Education				
a.	Kathak Kendra(Incl. Sangeet Sansthan and School of Arts)	175.20	16.50	16.50	183.00
b.	International Museum	3500.00	1150.00	0.00	0.01
c.	Ravindra Rangmanch	490.57	375.00	375.00	375.00
d.	Assistance to Autonomous & Voluntary Organization	1051.22	250.00	250.00	250.00
	Sub- Total 1	5216.99	1791.50	641.50	808.01
2.	Archaeology & Museums	2124.58	2310.72	4543.73	2477.75
3.	Archives	294.34	28.62	26.28	530.01
4	Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur	65.88	3.56	3.49	157.01
5.	Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk	280.33	37.91	23.01	42.12
6.	Libraries	70.08	217.27	95.99	106.12
7.	Academies	2958.94	584.01	345.45	618.01
8.	Jawahar Kala Kendra	2102.44	350.00	678.03	500.00
9.	Dr. Ambedker Peeth	210.24	23.00	59.09	20.01
10.	Kalbeliya School of Dance	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01
11	Health Insurance for Renowned Artists	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
12	Raj. Heritage Protection and promotion Authority	0.00	394.20	1560.20	2572.87
	Total Art and Culture	13323.87	5740.81	7976.77	7831.93

Kathak Kendra

12.127 Kathak Kendra is a teaching institution of ancient and classical dance style, established to patronize and develop the Jaipur Gharana of Kathak. The major priority of the Kendra is the research work, education and training and simultaneously to provide the stage for trained students and popularize Kathak tastefully among the common audience and to publicise it. It is announced to provide ₹1.65 crore for upgradation of Jaipur Kathak Kendra.

12.128 An expenditure of ₹16.50 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹16.50 lakh. An outlay of ₹183.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Ravindra Rangmanch

12.129 An expenditure of ₹ 375.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 375.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 375.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 225.00 lakh from central assistance for renovation, air conditioning and strengthening of Ravindra Rangmanch, Jaipur. The total cost of the renovation work is ₹3400.00 lakh which includes ₹ 2040.00 lakh from GoI and ₹ 1360.00 lakh from the State Government.

Assistance to Autonomous & Voluntary Organizations

12.130 The Department of Art and Culture provides financial assistance as grant-in-aid to other autonomous and voluntary organizations, including individuals engaged in the development and preservation of fine arts. The object of the scheme is to preserve, protect and promote the cultural heritage of Rajasthan.

12.131 An expenditure of ₹250.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹250.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹250.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Archaeology and Museums

12.132 The Archaeology and Museum Department was constituted along with the formation of Rajasthan state in the year 1950. The aims and objectives of the State department was defined to discover, collect, preserve and interpret the cultural heritage of this land studded with prehistoric painted rock shelters, temples, forts, mosques, cenotaphs, places, residential mansions (Havelies), step wells (Baoris) and the like wise.

12.133 The invention of scattered ancient art & archaeological sites, cultural asset, the conservation and restoration of protected monuments, survey of archaeological remains, reorganization, development & publication works of Museums and works related with the communication and mass media schemes are the major works of the department.

12.134 The department is looking after 342 monuments, 43 protected archaeological sites, 17 Government Museums and 02 art galleries. The department is taking various steps for heritage conservation and development of these properties that specially focus on context specific development of heritage monuments & preservation of rare antiquities.

12.135 During 2015-16 various sanctioned works of restoration and conservation nature like Wair Kila- Bharatpur, Vatika & Mahal-

Bharatpur, Mau Borda-Jhalawar, Dalhanpur-Jhalawar and Kamleshwar Mahadev Mandir-Bundi are under progress.

12.136 The works of conservation, restoration and development works of Government Museum like Ajmer, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh, Kota, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Bikaner, Sikar and Jaisalmer are also under progress.

12.137 Culture Department, GoI sanctions funds for digitization of museums. Financial assistance for restoration and conservation works of Government Museum Ahar (Udaipur), Dungarpur and Alwar is received during the year 2015-16. Provision is also kept in the year 2016-17 for ongoing works.

12.138 An expenditure of ₹ 4543.73 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹2310.72 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2477.75 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Archives

12.139 Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner has been preserving documents of historical, administrative and economic importance. The Department is also imparting training for the upkeep and preservation of documents related to different departments, so that these could be used by the future generations.

12.140 Rajasthan State Archive is a unique centre of archival documents in South Asia. This department is keeping records from 1600 A.D. onwards by preserving them through scientific methods. Among these there are many symbols, emblems related to memory of our glorious past. They all need to be preserved for the posterity and for this there is need to construct a museum.

12.141 Therefore, an archival museum shall be constructed with a total cost of ₹ 1080.00 lakh. A sum of ₹ 500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for this purpose.

12.142 An expenditure of ₹26.28 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹28.62 lakh. An outlay of ₹530.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of archival museum.

Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute

12.143 The Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur deals with the manuscripts on practically all the branches of Ideological studies. The institute has to its credit a huge collection of more than 1.23 lakh manuscripts and more than 28,000 reference books and research periodicals.

12.144 ₹ 150.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for new reference library at Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur.

12.145 The manuscripts have been acquired by purchase, donation and some transferred from the museums of the erstwhile princely states. Thus, the scope of research is not confined to Rajasthan only but covers the areas, which could be included in oriental history and culture.

12.146 An expenditure of ₹3.49 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹3.56 lakh. An outlay of ₹157.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk

12.147 The Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk is one of the prominent and premier institutes of the country engaged in promotion and furtherance of Arabic and Persian studies. The institute has a rich source material in Arabic, Persian and Urdu languages. Provision has also been kept for seminars, publication, publicity, cultural activities and strengthening of Library.

12.148 An expenditure of ₹ 23.01 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹37.91 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 42.12 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Libraries

12.149 An expenditure of ₹ 95.99 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 217.27 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 106.12 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of new public libraries and strengthening of public libraries in the State.

Academies

12.150 An outlay of ₹2958.94 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹345.45 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹584.01 lakh. An outlay of ₹618.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details are as under:-

Table No. 12.16
Financial Outlays

(₹inlakh)

S.No.	Academies	12 th Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2015-16		Outlay 2016 -17
			Outlay	Exp.	
1	Rajasthan Sahitya Academy	419.49	100.00	18.79	100.00
2	Rajasthan Lalit Kala Academy	210.24	45.00	47.52	45.00
3	Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy	525.61	155.00	154.20	185.00
4	Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy	94.61	12.50	2.50	4.00
5	Rajasthan Sindhi Academy	168.20	24.00	0.66	21.00
6	Rajasthan Urdu Academy	455.53	20.00	9.68	24.00
7	Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy	510.54	100.00	94.95	105.00

S.No.	Academies	12 th Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2015-16		Outlay2016 -17
			Outlay	Exp.	
8	Rajasthani Bhasa Sahitya Academy	350.41	75.00	0.00	74.00
9	Brij Academy	154.18	40.00	4.65	40.00
10	Punjabi Academy	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01
11	Bharat Lok Kala Mandal	70.08	12.50	12.50	20.00
	Total	2958.94	584.01	345.45	618.01

Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK)

12.151 The Jawahar Kala Kendra was conceived in the year 1989, as an art institution of international excellence. With a focus on Rajasthan and national and inter-national perspective, its main aim and objective is to promote all the arts, including visual and performing arts in all their forms and expressions.

12.152 Towards the fulfillment of the above objectives, the Kendra involves artists, intellectuals and art lovers in its multifarious activities and collaborates with national and international agencies like Lalit Kala Academy, Sangeet Natak Academy, British Council, Japan Centre and USIS. It also provides support through publishing and publication grants.

12.153 Over the years Jawahar Kala Kendra has become a living embodiment of the spirit of the people of Rajasthan as it integrates the rich classical heritage with the equally rich folk culture and brings together masters of arts- painters, singers, musicians, dancers, dramatists-as well as fosters new talent. Jawahar Kala Kendra is not an institution but a process of discovery to discover the rich artistic heritage of Rajasthan, colourful folk tradition and golden land of sand dunes. Presently, Jawahar Kala Kendra is functioning as an autonomous organization under the Government of Rajasthan, through its four divisions-Theatre, Music & Dance, Visual art and Documentation.

12.154 Presently, the renovation of the the JKK premises is being undertaken for upgrading the basic infrastructural facilities for the artists and visitors. The renovation work includes the up-gradation of the library, cafeteria, galleries, auditorium and open theatre in order to make the available facilities to that of national and international repute.

12.155 An expenditure of ₹678.03 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹350.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction works and regular programmes and activities.

Dr. Ambedkar Peeth

12.156 An expenditure of ₹59.09 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹23.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 20.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Heritage Protection and Promotion Authority of Rajasthan

12.157 The Heritage Protection and Promotion Authority of Rajasthan has taken up the works of development of various panoramas at various places in Rajasthan. The provision is kept for completion of the construction of Panorama for Jambho Ji at Peepasar, Nagaur, Panorama of Veer Tejaji at Kharnal, Nagaur, Amar Singh Ki Chhatri Panorama, Nagaur, Panorama of Gogaji at Gogamedi, Hanumangarh, Development of Swantantrata Sangram Panorama with Statue of Sugali Mata at Auwa, Pali, Development of Narmadeshwar Dham at Seelu, Jalore and provision also kept for Development of Detail Project Reports for other heritage places for development. Development of Pandit Deendayal Upaadhyaya National Memorial Museum at Dhankya, Jaipur are also in progress.

12.158 The work of Haroti Panorama, Baran, Karni Mata Panorama, Bikaner, Sant Sunder Das Panorama, Dausa, Ramdev Ji Panorama, Jaisalmer and Pipaji Panorama, Jhalawar will be started in the year 2016-17.

12.159 The work of SantRaidas Panorama, Chittorgarh, Pabuji Panorama, Kolu, Jodhpur, Nagri Das jika Panorama, Kishangarh, Ajmer, Kali Bai Panorama, Dungarpur, Panna Dhay Panorama, Kameri, Rajsamand, Hasan Khan Mewati Panorama, Alwar, National Tribal Museum, Mangarh Dham, Banswara, bappaRawal Panorama, Mathata, Udaipur, MahakaviMagh and Mathematician Brahmgupt Panorama, Bhinmal, Jalore, Maharana Raj Singh Panorama, Rajsamand and DhannaBhagat Panorama, Tonk will be constructed during the year 2016-17.

12.160 An expenditure of ₹ 1560.20 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 394.20 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2572.87 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Technical Education

Vision and Strategy of Technical Education

12.161 The technological advancements are taking place rapidly in the industries; therefore, it has become necessary for the Technical Education Sector to strengthen its training facilities so as to impart training on the emerging technologies. In order to achieve this objective, a new approach need to be adopted focusing the Plan strategies on imparting quality education by way of consolidation and strengthening of training facilities in consonance with the approach of MHRD on skill development.

12.162 The State Government is adopting a strategic shift from expansion to improvement in quality of technical education. In the Tenth and Eleventh five year plans the expansion of technical education has taken place at a pace never witnessed before due to participation of private sector and various schemes of the State Government that encouraged public private partnership in capacity building. Since the focus at the national level is to increase Gross Enrolment Ratio, the intake capacity is likely to enhance further in near future.

12.163 As far as the contribution of Rajasthan in creating human resource in diploma programmes is concerned that has reached 83.6 seats per lakh of population. However, in order to have holistic and balanced expansion approach, the sections of the society, which are still deprived of Technical Education, need to be targeted and covered. Institutions need to be established to remove the regional imbalances and to address the special economic and social need of the State.

12.164 There is an urgent need to continue public and private investment in technical education sector by encouraging big industrial houses to establish their own Polytechnics in such areas with special packages. Establishment of 02 Polytechnics under PPP Mode is under process under the scheme of Government of India with the industrial partners.

12.165 Unrestricted growth of private sectors is causing concern in some quarters as the same in creating further regional imbalances. A clear policy is required for coordinated expansion of technical education in the State. Simultaneously a statutory and transparent framework needs to be established for regulating the growth of private unaided technical institutions in a legitimate and balanced manner.

12.166 A new Technical University will be established at Bikaner during the year 2016-17.

12.167 Academic and administrative reforms are the need of the hour to bring the State controlled Polytechnics back to their glory. This may include qualified faculty recruitment, modernization of laboratories, e-governance and academic autonomy to such institutions.

12.168 There has been continuous debate about the employability of our diploma-holders. The curricula reforms and flexibility in education system are needed to upgrade the training facilities in tune with technological advancements that are taking place in the global industrial scenario. This will require updating of curriculum in consultation with the industry on regular basis so as to improve the quality and hence the employability of the diploma pass outs.

12.169 The students of Rajasthan are deprived of good job opportunities due to lack of communication skills especially in English. Hence, a

focused approach is required in improving the employability of the diploma pass outs.

12.170 A new scheme has been initiated for scholarship to all eligible students for selection in IIT, IIM, NIT and other equivalent national level competitive examinations.

12.171 An outlay of ₹21374.77 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹8926.68 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹ 5750.62 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 6849.34 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details are as under in the table:-

Table No. 12.17
Financial Outlays

(₹in lakh)

S.N.	Name of Institutions	12 th Plan Outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Directorate of Tech Education-Polytechnic	14016.25	5350.44	8551.68	5977.29
2	College of Technology and Engg. (MP Agriculture University, Udaipur	1752.03	350.00	325.00	0.01
3	Engineering College, Ajmer	700.81	0.01	0.00	100.00
4	Rajasthan Technical University, Kota	1401.63	50.00	50.00	85.00
5	Engineering College, Bikaner	700.81	0.01	0.00	100.00
6	Engineering College, Bhartpur	700.81	0.01	0.00	245.00
7	Engineering College, Jhalawar	700.81	0.03	0.00	100.00
8	Govt. Mahila Engineering College, Ajmer	700.81	0.01	0.00	100.00
9	College of Engineering & Technology, Bikaner	700.81	0.01	0.00	100.00
10	Engineering College, Banswara	0.00	0.06	0.00	42.00
11	Engineering College Dholpur	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
12	Engineering College Baran	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
13	Engineering College Karuli	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
14	MLV Textile Institute, Bhilwara	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	Total	21374.77	5750.62	8926.68	6849.34

Directorate of Technical Education- Polytechnic

12.172 Technical Education (Diploma Courses) is a significant component of human resource development. The objective of technical education is to prepare technical manpower so as to meet the requirement of technicians at shop floor level in the industry. With a view to ensure the availability of engineering hands and trained personnel, engineering education facilities, both degree and diploma level and craftsmen training, have been expanded in the State.

12.173 Polytechnic education constitutes an important segment of Technical Education and contributes significantly to the economic development. Aimed at creating a strong pool of technical manpower, the

polytechnic colleges have played a pivotal role in providing skilled manpower at various levels for organized and unorganized sector.

12.174 Further, it is an established fact that small and medium scale industry prefer to employ diploma holders because of their special skills in interpreting engineering-drawing, estimating, costing, billing, supervision, measurement, testing and repairs & maintenance.

12.175 In Rajasthan, engineering diploma level technical education is being imparted through 42 Government Polytechnic Colleges including 8 women polytechnic with intake capacity of 6280 and 172 Private Polytechnic Colleges with intake capacity of 50455 including 16 under PPP in 22 different branches (16 engineering and 6 non engineering). The total intake capacity of all Polytechnic Colleges is 56735 seats. Government women polytechnic college has been established at each 7 Divisional Headquarters of the State. The details of different courses are as under:-

Table No. 12.18
Diploma courses in Government and Private Colleges in Engineering and Non-Engineering streams

S. No.	Name of Course	Intake		Total
		Govt.	Private	
A	Engineering			
1	Civil Engineering	650	12360	13010
2	Civil Construction	...	420	420
3	Mechanical Engineering	980	11100	12080
4	Mechanical Automobile	140	1320	1460
5	Electrical Engineering	1280	15960	17240
6	Electronics Engineering	1220	5245	6465
7	Electronics Fiber	20		20
8	Instrumentation	40	...	40
9	Architecture	40	340	380
10	Computer Science And Engineering	640	3025	3665
11	Information Technology	...	460	460
12	Chemical Engineering	60	60	120
13	Plastic Technology	20	...	20
14	Printing Technology	20	...	20
15	Mechanical RAC	20	105	125
16	Mechanical Production	20	...	20
	Total	5150	50395	55545
B	Non Engineering			
1	Textile Designing	360	...	360
2	Costume Design and Dress Making	280	60	340
3	Commercial Art	120	...	120
4	Interior Decoration	160	...	160
5	Beauty Culture	120	...	120
6	Modern Office Management	90	...	90
	Total(B)	1130	60	1190
	G Total (A+B)	6280	50455	56735

12.176 The Board of Technical Education has been entrusted with the responsibility of conducting examination of students of polytechnic

colleges and awarding diploma certificates to the successful students. It is mandatory for all polytechnic colleges to get affiliation from the Board and follow the norms and standards prescribed by the Board. At present all polytechnic colleges are affiliated with the Board.

Review of the year 2015-16

- For tribal area development two Polytechnics one at Udaipur and another at Kelwara (District Baran) were established. Building construction of Kelwara Polytechnic College was in progress. Land had been allotted for Udaipur Polytechnic College.
- 15 new Government Polytechnic colleges had been established under Sub mission on Polytechnic colleges under Coordinated Action for Skill Development of Government of India. Except Karauli and Jalore, all colleges had been shifted into their own building.
- Under the centrally sponsored scheme, 26 women hostels were being constructed in the existing Polytechnic colleges. The department had taken physical charge of 18 hostels and construction works of remaining 8 hostels were in progress. These hostels will become functional from July 2016.
- A new Women Polytechnic College at Bharatpur had been established. Classes are running in its own building.
- A new branch of civil engineering was started in existing Government Polytechnic College, Ganganagar.
- Modernization of existing Polytechnics was under progress.
- Removal of deficiency of staff in existing Polytechnic colleges.

Objectives & Priorities for the year 2016-17

- Remaining building works and purchasing of equipments, books, furniture etc. for 15 new Polytechnic colleges under CSS.
- Completion of building works of remaining women hostels under CSS.
- Introduction of new courses in 7 Polytechnic Colleges.
- New hostel at Jaipur and Jodhpur.
- Various works of renovation and strengthening of existing buildings.
- Standardization of technical education i.e. accreditation with NBA of Bikaner, Jodhpur and other 05 Government Polytechnic Colleges.
- Completion of building work of Women Polytechnic College, Bharatpur phase-II.
- Strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education and Board of Technical Education.
- Completion of Smart Class Room work in the 03 colleges (Alwar, R.C. Khaitan Jaipur and Bikaner).

- Establishment of III (Industry Institute Interaction) cells in 10 colleges.
- Establishment of 3D printing lab.
- 2 new entrepreneurship and small business management centres to be started in Jaipur and Kota.

12.177 An outlay of ₹14016.25 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 8551.68 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹5350.44 lakh. An outlay of ₹5977.29 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Table No. 12.19
Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S. No	Name of Scheme	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Opening of New Polytechnic Colleges at Udaipur and Kelwara (Rec.15.00+ Build. 340.70)	28.71	355.70
2	Opening of New Polytechnic Colleges By Central Govt. Assistance	790.47	981.00
3	Strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education Jodhpur ₹56.60 lakh and 3D Printing Lab ₹ 40.50 lakh	53.16	97.10
4	Strengthening of Board of Technical Education Jodhpur	57.68	63.90
5	Innovative/New scheme of Technical Education Deptt.	0.00	102.20
6	Other services for Polytechnics (PP and SS / Contract Service)	109.96	225.00
7	Polytechnic School	135.64	165.70
8	Hostel Facilities for Polytechnic Colleges (5 New Poly. Colleges Pratapgarh, Baran, Dholpur, Jaislmer and Dungarpur)	23.04	100.01
9	Opening of New Mahila Polytechnic College, Bharatpur (Rec.12.50 + Build.530.02)	5.56	542.52
10	Building Works in various Polytechnic Colleges	48.60	0.01
11	Construction of IIM, Udaipur	4674.53	0.01
12	Scholarship for Students of National Level Institute	335.25	600.00
13	NBA Accreditation	16.18	176.28
14	Polytechnic Buildings (State)	76.09	255.60
15	Establishment of 3 D Lab (Building and METP)	0.00	370.00
Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
16	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme	1250.00	400.00
17	Community Development through Polytechnic	125.82	47.72
18	Polytechnic Buildings (CSS) (i) Setting up of 15 New Polytechnics (₹900.00) (ii) Upgradation of Existing 21 Polytechnics(₹360.73) (iii) Construction of 26 Women Hostels (₹ 233.81)	820.99	1494.54
	Total	8551.68	5977.29

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)

12.178 For systematic transformation of Technical Education with focus on quality of degree level engineering institution, Government of India has adopted a long term World Bank assisted “Technical Educational Quality Improvement Programme” in three phases. Phase- II of Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-II) is being implemented from March 2010 in the country. It is running in 22 States, covering 190 selected institutions. Rajasthan has joined the project in its second phase, where 9 institutions were selected in two phases, out of them 8 are Government aided and one is private unaided. Funding pattern i.e. Central share and State share, is in the ratio of 50:50.

12.179 For this project each government aided institute gets ₹ 10.00 crore and private unaided institute gets ₹ 4.00 crore for which 25 per cent matching share in case of aided institution and 20 per cent in case of private unaided is provided by the State Government. By this programme existing infrastructure of the institutions, facilities for library, labs etc., quality and qualification of teachers are being improved which affect the quality of technical education to make more employable graduates. An expenditure of ₹ 1250.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, out of this, ₹ 240.00 lakh is central share.

Community Development through Polytechnic (CDTP):

12.180 This scheme is fully funded by GoI and functional in 18 existing colleges (17 government and 01 private). These Government Polytechnic Colleges are located at Bikaner, Ajmer Barmer, Alwar, Sri Ganganagar. Chittorgarh, Jodhpur, Sirohi, Jaipur, Sawai. Madhopur, Pali, Bhartapur, Government Women Polytechnic Colleges Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner and one private institute Vidya Bhawan Polytechnic, Udaipur. Short-term training programs are organized in rural and urban areas under this scheme. These courses are conducted according to the local needs. Rural local unemployed persons are the beneficiaries. Government of India is providing 100 per cent funding for the scheme. An expenditure of ₹125.82 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 47.72 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Polytechnic Buildings

(i) Setting up of 15 new Polytechnic Colleges

12.18 115 New Government Polytechnic colleges have been established under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely “Sub mission on Polytechnic colleges under Coordinated Action for Skill Development”. These Polytechnic Colleges have been established at Pratapgarh, Baran, Dholpur, Dungerpur, Jaisalmer, Bhilwara, Bundi, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Karauli, Nagaur, Tonk and Bagidora

(Banswara). The Government of India is providing 100 per cent funding to the tune of ₹ 12.30 crores for non-recurring expenses. Out of ₹ 12.30 crores, ₹ 8.00 crores is provided for construction of building and ₹ 4.30 crores for procurement of equipments, furniture and books. The entire recurring expenditure is borne by the State Government.

12.182 An outlay of ₹900.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17. Out of this amount ₹ 500.00 lakh is for building works and ₹ 400.00 lakh for Machinery, Equipment, Tools and Parts (METP).

(ii) Up-gradation of Existing Colleges

12.18321 existing Government Polytechnic colleges are being upgraded in terms of infrastructure under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "Sub mission on Polytechnic colleges under Coordinated Action for Skill Development". Government of India is providing 100 per cent funding for the scheme. These Government Polytechnic Colleges are located at Jodhpur, Banswara, Sri Ganganagar, Pali Ajmer, Alwar, Bhartpur, Kota, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Churu, Chhittorgarh, Barmer, Sirohi and Government Women Polytechnic Colleges at Jodhpur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Udaipur and Bikaner. An outlay of ₹ 360.73 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

(iii) Construction of 26 women hostels

12.184 Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, 26 women hostels are being constructed in the existing Polytechnic colleges. Government of India is providing 100 per cent funding to the tune of ₹100.00 lakh for each hostel. Out of this amount, ₹ 95.00 lakh are provided for building works and remaining ₹ 5.00 lakh for utensils and furniture etc. Female students of these colleges are the beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹ 233.81 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Brief Note on Gender Budgeting

- In Technical Education (Polytechnic) Department, total 42 Polytechnics Colleges are running. Out of these 08 Polytechnic Colleges are exclusively for women. Total annual intake capacity for girls in these colleges, is 1270. In these colleges, technical education is being provided in 09 different branches. These are Computer Science, Electronics Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Textile Designing, Costume Designing and Dress Making, Commercial Art, Interior Decoration, Beauty Culture and Modern Office Management.
- In addition to this, 25 per cent seats are reserved in remaining 34 co-ed Polytechnics colleges.
- Total female intake in all government polytechnic colleges is 2523 per year which is 40.18 per cent of the total intake capacity.

- Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, 26 women hostels are being constructed in the existing Polytechnic colleges. The department has taken physical charge of 18 hostels and construction works of remaining 8 hostels is in progress.
- A new Women Polytechnic College at Bharatpur has been established. Classes are running in its own building. Revised A& F for II phase building construction is under process. Now each of 7 divisional headquarters has a women polytechnic college.
- An outlay of ₹ 1383.03 lakh was kept for Gender Budgeting for the year 2015-16 against the total outlay of ₹ 5350.44 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1903.93 lakh is kept for Gender Budgeting for the Annual Plan 2016-17 against the total outlay of ₹ 5977.29 lakh.

Government Engineering Colleges

12.185 To provide Engineering education at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level, total 134 Engineering Colleges are functional in the State. Out of these, 12 are Government aided and 122 are private un-aided Engineering Colleges with total admission capacity of around 64,552 students per year. Similarly, for Management Education at P.G. level, 86 MBA Institutions (8 Government/ Government aided and 78 Private) are functional with admission capacity of around 6,840 students per year. All these U.G. and P.G. level Engineering and MBA institutions are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University, Kota. In addition to it, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Jodhpur and one Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Udaipur are also functioning in the State. 3 new Engineering colleges at Dholpur, Karauli and Baranwere opened in 2014-15 on self financing scheme.

12.186 State Government is providing financial assistance to government engineering colleges for strengthening and development of infrastructure as per AICTE norms. Financial assistance is also providing to the new engineering colleges for their teaching and non teaching establishment for running their courses and day to day functions.

Sports and Youth Welfare

12.187 The activities of Scouts and Guides, Rajasthan Sports Council, Department of Sports and NCC are covered under the head of Sports and Youth Welfare.

Budget Announcements of 2016-17

- ₹ 10 crore for new 500 capacity hostel in SMS stadium.
- State level sports at Jaipur for 14 games in 2016-17.
- Scholarship for talent identified under new state level talent search scheme.

- Policy for out of turn direct recruitment in selected departments of the government for players having won medal in reputed International Games
- ₹ 4 crores for Indoor Hall in 5 blocks i.e. Bapini (Jodhpur), Khivisar (Nagaur), Sunhel (Jhalawar), village Bhakarawas (Pali) and Siswali (Baran).
- ₹ 17.41 crore for construction and maintenance in various stadiums.
- Scheme for sports academy on PPP basis.
- 1.50 lakh girls to be trained in self defence every year for next 3 years with the coordination with Education, Home and Women and Child Empowerment Department under CM SakshamBalikaYojana.
- RIICO and RSMM to sponsor one state level team each in Kabbadi/Hockey

12.188 An outlay of ₹8970.46 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹6735.04 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹10685.53 lakh. An outlay of ₹9448.35 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The Scheme-wise details are as under:-

Table No. 12.20
Financial Outlays

S.N.	Name of the Department	12th Plan Outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	(₹in lakh)
					Outlay 2016-17
1	Scouts and Guides	2102.44	615.38	328.41	611.80
2	Rajasthan Sports Council	1962.28	1045.91	845.91	2057.28
3	Department of Sports	4905.69	8723.19	5456.60	6484.32
4	NCC	0.05	301.05	104.12	294.95
	Total	8970.46	10685.53	6735.04	9448.35

Scouts & Guides

12.189 The main objectives of Scouts & Guides activities is to include 5per cent of the student population, to contribute to the development of rural, urban, handicapped, orphan and tribal boys/girls/youths, to involve maximum possible non-student youths for preparing them as a good citizen and development of village and organisation of community development activities.

12.190 Scout & Guide movement in the State has achieved new horizons. Rajasthan stands first in Cub, Rover & Ranger sections in the country. At present, 8.00 lakh scouts & guides are in Rajasthan and target is to double the activities. State Government is providing support for strengthening scouts and guides activities in government as well as private schools and support for training of guides.

12.191 An outlay of ₹2102.44 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹328.41 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹615.38 lakh. An outlay of ₹611.80 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for regular activities and improvement in infrastructure facilities.

Rajasthan State Sports Council

12.192 Rajasthan State Sports Council is the apex body at the State level to look after the development of sports activities and to provide coaching to the players. The State Government has been providing grant-in-aid to the Council.

12.193 The Council aims at taking the sports and games up to the village level and create public awareness regarding sports. Special efforts are being made for search of talent and to provide coaching to enhance their talent. Emphasis will be on creation and up-gradation of the existing infrastructure to a level where Rajasthan can stake its claim for national level games. The Council will complete the on-going works of various stadiums and take up construction of sports complexes in the districts as per the guidelines laid down in Integrated Sports Infrastructure Development Programme.

12.194 An outlay of ₹1962.28 lakh was been kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹845.91 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹1045.91 lakh. An outlay of ₹2057.28 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Department of Sports

12.195 The Department of Sports is entrusted with the activities relating to promotion and development of sports and youth by providing grant-in-aid to various organizations and individuals. The activities being carried out by the department are development of playgrounds, awards to outstanding sportsperson, Rajeev Gandhi Khel Abhiyan, Youth activities.

12.196 During Twelfth Plan, grant-in-aid to various sports organizations and funds for development of stadiums, sports-complexes, play fields, swimming pools etc. and organizing the sports tournaments/competitions and other sports activities are being provided.

12.197 It was decided to organize youth festival and tribal cultural festival at district level in the year 2015-16, this will continue to be organized at district level during 2016-17. Provision is also kept for development of sports and grants to academies and grants and awards to individual players. Provision is also kept for construction and development of sports facilities in districts. Assistance will be provided to Youth Clubs and Youth Board.

12.198 Rajeev Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) is a Centre Sector scheme which is implemented in the State. Centre and State bear the expenditure in the ratio of 50:50. There are 3 components of the scheme:-

- OTGS
- Competitions
- Honorarium to Trainers

12.199 An outlay of ₹4905.69 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹5456.60 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹8723.19 lakh. An outlay of ₹6484.32 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including central share of ₹506.00 lakh for Rajeev Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) (CSS).The activity wise breakup of the provision kept for the year 2016-17 is as under:-

Table No. 12.21
Financial Outlays
(₹in lakh)

S.No.	Name of Activity	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Youth Board	70.00	70.00
2	Youth Activities (State level and district level youth festivals)	400.00	400.00
3	Sports Activities (Grants to sports persons/institutions)	825.09	1000.00
4	Rajeev Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) (CSS)	184.87	1147.00
5	Development of Stadiums	2648.22	3867.29
6	Sports Academy	1328.42	0.03
Total		5456.60	6484.32

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

12.200 The objective of NCC is to create a human resource of organized, trained and motivated youth to provide leadership in all walks of life, including the armed forces and to be available for the service of the nation.

12.201 An outlay of ₹0.05 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 104.12 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹301.05 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 294.95 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.