

CHAPTER 20

EDUCATION

20.1 Rajasthan is the largest State of India in terms of total area occupied. The State also has significant diversities of terrain, livelihood pattern as well as dispersal pattern of habitations in rural areas and basically an arid and semi arid State with scanty to moderate rainfall and therefore prone to famine conditions often. Communication network is poor and climatically it has severe summer as well as severe winter weather. Within the state, agriculture and animal husbandry are the major sources of livelihood, with a few manufacturing industries or services. Distribution of income and assets is also highly uneven. Therefore, the task of ensuring that education is universalized and relevant for all sections of society is indeed formidable.

20.2 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, specially amongst the females, has been adverse. This was reflected in the dismal literacy rate of the State as per 1991 census, when it was second lowest in the country at 38.55% for men. The female literacy rate at 24.44% was the lowest in the country. Since then the State, has registered growth over the past decade (2001) – literacy has gone up to 67.06% in 2011 and the female literacy percentage from 43.9% to 52.66% in 2011.

20.3 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 percent 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.

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

Table No. 20.1
Decadal Literacy Status In 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	65.38	60.40	75.85	75.70	54.46	43.85
2011	74.04	67.06	82.14	80.51	65.46	52.66

20.5 This progress in primary 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 state government. Significant changes in the Indian educational context have occurred over the 1990s 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, that 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, Development 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 that enable rapid scaling up of interventions in elementary education.

Development of Elementary Education during 11th Five Year Plan:

Schools:

20.6 The number of upper primary schools increased to 55,980 indicating an increase of 37.52 percent during 2007 to 2011. The

number of primary schools decreased to 49,210 indicating a phenomenal decrease of 18.27 percent over that of primary schools in 2006-07. The main cause of decreased in primary school is up gradation of primary to upper primary school.

20.7 Another significant trend is the phenomenal growth of private schooling in Rajasthan which is shown in the table below:

Table No. 20.2
Number of schools by management and area wise

Year	Total Schools*		Rural Schools*	
	Govt. School	Private School	Govt. School Rural	Private School Rural
2006-07	79,235	21,595	73,656	13792
2007-08	80,456	23,575	74,865	14453
2008-09	80,701	24,975	75,039	15343
2009-10	80,675	25,442	75,137	15886
2010-11	78,460	26,730	73,077	17148

Source: DISE

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

20.8 As the table indicates, the number of private schools in Rajasthan in 2006-07 was 21,595 as compared to 26,730 in 2010-11 which indicates an increase of 23.77%. The table also indicates that the private schools have been able to make inroads in rural areas and the percentage increase in the number of private schools is 24.33%.

Teachers:

20.9 The State supports the policy of one teacher per class at the primary level and a minimum of two teachers per primary school as expansion of access in remote and difficult areas also witness a number of small schools. Teacher pupil ratio is targeted as per the RTE norms for both primary and upper primary school. To staff this ever- expanding system with adequate number of qualified teacher remains a huge challenge.

Table No. 20.3

Number of Teachers in Govt. Schools

Year	Primary schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary/ Sr. Sec
2006-07	1,43,304	1,12,443	61,297
2007-08	1,60,434	98,687	60,187
2008-09	1,64,609	1,14,392	63,468
2009-10	1,60,630	1,16,240	62,813
2010-11	1,50,424	1,21,309	61,575

20.10 In absolute terms, a substantial increase in the number of teachers has been registered since 2006-07. The total number of teachers in primary schools increased from 1,43,304 in 2006-07 to 1,50,424 in 2010-2011. Similarly, there has been a substantial increase in the number of teachers in upper primary schools since 2006-07. The total

number of teachers in upper primary schools increased from 1,12,443 in 2006-07 to 1,21,309 in 2010-2011.

20.11 Presently about 50,000 post of teachers are vacant in these schools. Government of Rajasthan have taken a decision for recruitment of these teachers through Panchayati Raj Department. The necessary rule has been amended by the Education Department. The recruitment of teachers is under way.

Enrolment

Table No. 20.4
Enrolment management-wise (in lakhs)

Year	Govt. School	Private School	Total Enrolment
2006-07	86.62	38.27	124.89
2007-08	81.25	41.22	122.47
2008-09	77.59	45.45	123.04
2009-10	73.91	48.09	122.00
2010-11	71.34	48.70	120.04

20.12 Overall enrolment has remained stagnant. The worrying aspect is that enrolment in government schools has been declining consistently.

Pupil-Teacher Ratio:

20.13 During the 11th Plan, PTR has improved both at PS & UPS levels. It PS level, it has reduced from 1:45 in 2005-06 to 1:31 and at UPS level, it has reduced from 1:26 to 1:18 during the same period. At macro level, it better than the national average. However, inter & intra district variations are widespread.

Table No. 20.5
Category-wise PTR

S.N.	Year	PTR (Govt.)				
		PS	UPS	Elementary	Sec.	Sr. Sec.
1	2006-07	45	26	38	22	27
2	2007-08	37	25	33	22	28
3	2008-09	34	22	30	22	28
4	2009-10	33	21	29	22	29
5	2010-11	31	18	27	22	29

Transition

20.14 The transition rate have kept fluctuating throughout the 11th Plan period but there is considerable improvement in 2010-11 (89.89%) over 2006-07 (84.83%).

Table No. 20.6

Year	Transition Rate Primary to Upper Primary
2006-07	84.83
2007-08	79.13
2008-09	84.86
2009-10	81.96
2010-11	89.89

Dropouts:

20.15 The drop-out rates have declined during the 11th Plan period but are still very high at secondary level.

Table No. 20.7
Dropout

S.N.	Year	Elementary	Secondary
1	2006-07	8.10	42.60
2	2007-08	11.07	42.74
3	2008-09	8.91	43.73
4	2009-10	7.72	38.60
5	2010-11	7.06	31.48

20.16 The Annual Status of Education Report (2011) shows a decline in proportion of out of school children across all age groups especially girls from 19.6% in 2006 to 14.8% in 2009 and incremental in attendance of both teachers and students.

20.17 The likely expenditure under the constituent sub-sectors of education during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) period has been as under:

Table No. 20.8

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-sector	Expenditure
1. Elementary Education	471190.98
2. Secondary Education	106008.07
3. University and Other Higher Education	13772.08
4. Literacy and Continuing Education	7005.27
5. Physical Education	50.61
6. Sanskrit Education	474.13
7. Arts and Culture	13196.07
8. Technical Education	17814.20
9. Sports and Youth Welfare	5297.84
Total	634809.28

Strategies for XIIth Five Year Plan

Elementary Education

20.18 The last year of Eleventh Five Year Plan witnessed the introduction of Right to Education Act (RTE). While a lot of ground work like formulation of state rules for implementation of RTE, abolition of class VIII Board exam, 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 first year of implementation of RTE, it will be the XIIth plan period which will actually see full scale implementation of this revolutionary Act.

20.19 Implementation of RTE in letter and spirit would be the main focus for elementary education during the XIIth 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. 20.9
Monitorable Target for 12th Five Year Plan**

Indicators	Latest Status		Target for 12th Plan (2017)
	National (2009-10)	State (Rajasthan) 2010-11	
Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)			
PS	98.28	91.57	95.00
UPS	58.29	85.97	92.00
Gender Gap			
PS	3.08	6.38	5.00
UPS	3.76	12.56	5.00
Sec./Sr. Sec.	12.68	26.79	15.00
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)			
PS	33	31	As per RTE
UPS	31	18	As per RTE
Sec./Sr. Sec.	35 (2007-08)	22	26
Transition Rate			
PS to UPS	83.53 (2008-09)	89.89	95
Sec./Sr. Sec.		83.10	

Source : Flash Statistics 2009-10

The major areas of intervention for the XIIth Plan

Special interventions for marginalised groups:

20.20 Over the last decade, SSA has consistently worked on improving school access for girls, minority/SC/ST children and Children With Special Needs (CWSN). In Rajasthan, children from migratory families also fall under this category. The Right to Education requires taking all necessary measures to reach the most marginalised children. To maintain a continued focus, following measures are recommended:

- The State has already undertaken a Child Tracking Survey to identify out-of-school children. Yearly updation of this data would be very important to track these children. A focused approach requires tracking of individual child which should be possible with the help of this data.
- The provision for admission of 25% children in private schools under the RTE Act will be effectively used for providing access to the marginalised group of children.
- 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 will be expanded to cover desert and tribal districts where the population is scattered and it is not viable to open new schools.

- Greater convergence and co-ordination between Education, Tribal Area Development, Social Justice and Empowerment, Minority Affairs and Labour Department would be required to target this marginalised group of children. An institutionalised mechanism for convergence (State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of ACS (Dev.) would be very useful.
- Reducing the gender gap in education, one of the reasons for girls not attending schools regularly is the low value given to the girl child, enhancing coordination with the Department of Women and Child Development will ensure families are giving more importance to the education of girls, other initiatives to reduce the gender gap would be 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 process will be integrated into all aspects of education (health, hygiene, ICT) 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 to ensure the girls in their area are attending schools regularly.
- Focus on Early Childhood Education and Secondary/Higher Education for girls, especially those from disadvantaged groups this has a large impact on girls as sibling care is reduced and higher education increased the employability of the girl, hence making elementary education more attractive.

Structural Reforms:

20.21 The XIIth plan would see a major shift from SSA to RTE. It will create additional pressure in the existing supervisory structures. It would be imperative to provide an appropriate governance structure for implementation of RTE. An improved and strengthened structure would also have a bearing on the quality of school education. The following measures will be taken into consideration:

- Till the XIth plan, two parallel structures i.e. Rajasthan Commissionerate of Elementary Education (RCEE) and Directorate of Elementary Education were taking care of the elementary education sector. Both structures, sometimes, worked in isolation. Very often, this resulted in duplication of efforts and also created confusion at the field level. The only integration was at district level where the District Education Officer (DEO) is also ex-officio of DPC of SSA. The block level and State level integration will be undertaken during the XIIth plan period.
- The elementary directorate also needs to be geared up for monitoring and implementation of RTE act. It is proposed to

create a dedicated RTE cell to be headed by a Dy. Director along with supporting staff.

Focus on Quality of Education:

20.22 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 NCF 05 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. Elementary education calls for paradigm shift in next five year plan mainly on following areas impacting quality of education:

Availability of subject teachers:

20.23 As per the RTE Act every Upper Primary School must have three subject teachers for; Science & Maths, Social Science, Languages and part time teacher for Art, work and physical Education. Availability of subject teachers is a challenge before the State to address the provisions of RTE Act. Recruitment of subject teachers will be a major thrust in the 12th Five Year Plan.

Proper policy for recruitment, deployment and training of teachers:

20.24 It is essential to have a policy for teacher recruitment and proper teacher deployment to cover all geographical areas of the State. 12th Plan would continue to improve 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.

Revamping academic support systems/institutes:

20.25 All the quality interventions require rigorous research based planning and implementation. Research based academic institutes such as SIERT, SIEMAT, and 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 in the XIIth five year plan will help the State to face recent challenges in the field of elementary education.

Teacher performance and Right to Education:

20.26 Section 24 and 29 of RTE Act and rule 20 of 'Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules 2011' talks about the duties of teachers. With an effective monitoring system in place and regular

academic support to teachers a campaign may be undertaken for capacity building of teachers to perform as per the duties given in Right to Education Act 2009. Teachers could be encouraged to voluntarily undertake a standardise assessment which would help them in identifying areas in which their knowledge/skill base needs improvement.

- Enhancing the present school academic support will be one of the focus of the XII five year plan 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.

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE):

20.27 Paradigm shift in evaluation system: State is rigorously piloting all the aspects of implementation of CCE. It is envisaged that by the end of XII five year plan CCE will be part of school processes in entire state.

- Opportunities for overall development: Improved school facility: State is planning to establish library in all the schools by the end of XIIth five year plan which will enhance the teaching leaning processes in the school.
- XIIth five year plan also gives opportunity to provide sports facilities in the schools. Inclusion of these provisions in XIIth plan will in turn provide opportunity of practice of overall development of children of the state.
- School Management Committee: 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. Provision of inclusion of 50% of female as members in the committee gives the opportunity to mothers to participate in the management of the school of their children. State is practicing PPP model to reach out to the community which can be continued in the XIIth five year plan.
- Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutes: local authority: In Rajasthan, elementary education has been transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions. It will be essential for the State to launch a campaign for the capacity building of PRI member in the XIIth five year plan to facilitate implementation of provisions of RTE Act at the ground level.

Promoting Public Private Partnership in Education:

20.28 Rajasthan is one of the pioneer states where public private partnership has been given lot of importance during the XIth plan. Rajasthan Education Initiative is a unique platform for collaborative partnerships. More than 5 MOUs were signed and executed during this period in areas like teachers training, girls' education, adoption of

schools etc. During the XIIth plan, we would have deeper engagement with NGO as well as corporate partners in our effort to make more and more schools RTE compliant. Schemes like Bhamashah will be re-structured to encourage private as well as community partnerships.

Secondary Education

20.29 ICT in all Schools:-Under the Information Communication and Technology (ICT) programme 6,712 schools are covered during the 11th five year plan. All Sec. and Sr. Sec. schools will be covered under ICT during XIIth five year plan. To fulfil this target 4000 new schools will be covered under ICT.

20.30 Vocational Education: - To develop and encourage vocational skills among the school students, vocational education will be introduced. Some skills related to daily life and to everybody will be included under vocational educational courses.

20.31 Special schools will be opened: - For the welfare of students with special needs, new Blind and Deaf & Dumb schools will be opened at divisional HQs having no such facility at present.

20.32 School up-gradations and additional faculty:- Schools will be up-graded and additional science and commerce faculty will be appointed during XIIth Five Year Plan as per requirement.

Sub-Sectoral Allocation for 12th Five Year Plan

20.33 In the XIIth Five Year Plan (2012-2017), an allocation of Rs. 14766.06 crore is proposed for the various constituent sub-sectors under education. A provision of Rs 2333.80 crore has been made in Annual Plan 2012-13. The details are given in the following table:

Table No. 20.10

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-sector	12th Plan	Annual Plan 2012-13
A. General Education		
1. Elementary Education (including SSA)	956952.32	158950.02
2. Secondary Education (including RMSA)	448520.10	64000.02
3. University and Other Higher Education	15071.80	2409.75
4. Literacy and Continuing Education	10500.06	1018.00
5. Physical Education	140.16	20.00
6. Sanskrit Education	1752.03	250.00
Total : General Education	1432936.47	226647.79
B. Arts and Culture	13323.87	2401.93
C. Technical Education	21374.77	3050.00
D. Sports and Youth Welfare	8970.46	1280.01
Total	1476605.57	233379.73

General Education

Elementary Education

20.34 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. There has been a remarkable rise in the number of primary and upper primary schools; the number of students enrolled as well as teachers teaching in these institutions. There are 49210 Primary Schools with 150424 teachers and 55980 Upper Primary Schools with 121309 lakh teachers wherein total enrolment is 122.62 lakhs up to the year 2011-12. During the year 2012-13 the figures of enrolment would be 121.46 lakhs. The details of enrolment are as follows:-

Table No. 20.11

(In 000')

Category	Primary School (Class I-V)			Upper Primary School (Class VI-VIII)		
	XIIth Plan target (2012-17)	Anti. Ach. 2011-12	Target 2012-13	XIIth Plan target	Anti. Ach. 2011-12	Target 2012-13
Total	9383	8926	9016	3506	3336	3370
Boys	5014	4769	4817	1954	1859	1878
Girls	4369	4157	4199	1552	1477	1492
SC	1910	1816	1834	708	673	680
ST	1410	1343	1356	441	421	425

20.35 To achieve the goal of cent percent enrolment and retention of children in the age-group of 6-14 years in schools, Child Tracking Survey has been conducted. Over 12 lakhs children have been identified out of schools. Out of these, 7.25 lakhs children have been admitted in the formal schools.

20.36 Against a provision of Rs. 1665.78 crore, Rs 4711.91 crore is likely to be spent during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. It is proposed to spend Rs.9569.52 crore during the 12th Five Year Plan and Rs. 1589.50 crore in the year 2012-13.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

20.37 The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is Government of India's flagship programme 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 6-11 age group 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. Under this programme, conversion of Education Guarantee Scheme into 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 of the elementary education are being implemented.

20.38 The funding pattern between the central and state government is 65:35. State share of Rs 8578.62 crore is likely to be spent during the XIIth Five Year Plan and Rs. 1484.06 crore is proposed in the year 2012-13 including TFC.

Reimbursement of fee for private school under RTE

20.39 As per the provisions of RTE, 25% students have to be granted admission in the private schools from BPL, Poor, Marginalised and underprivileged sections. State Government will reimburse the fees as per prescribed norms. Provision of Rs 9100.00 lakh is proposed in the State plan 2012-13 for reimbursement of fee to private school under RTE.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

20.40 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 secondary level, opportunities for improvement of vocational knowledge and skill should be provided at the higher secondary level to enable some students to be employable.

20.41 Against a provision of Rs. 500.00 crore, Rs. 1060.08 crore is likely to be spent during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. It is proposed to spend Rs. 4485.20 crore during the 12th Five Year Plan and Rs. 640.00 crore for the year 2012-13.

Universalizing access to secondary education

20.42 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

20.43 In Rajasthan, there were 12691 Secondary and Sr. Sec schools both in Govt. and private sector in 2006-07 and now there are 22,561 (11198 government and 11363 private) secondary and senior secondary schools. Thus, there is a hike of 77.77% during last five years in numbers of schools. Govt. has a keen determination to open one secondary school in every Gram Panchayat.

20.44 Total number of teachers working in Government Secondary & Sr. Secondary Schools were 61,297 in 2006-07, number of working teachers in 2010-11 were 61,575. The State Government up-graded more than 5000 UPS to Secondary schools, Secondary to Sr. Secondary in addition to additional faculty/ subjects in 500 Sr. secondary schools. More than 27,000 posts of teachers for these schools have been created.

20.45 Various incentive schemes are being implemented to promote the students towards the Secondary Education. The Girls of class IX and X in Government schools are provided New cycles; about 3.00 lacs girls have been benefited by this scheme up to 2011-12. Under Transport Voucher Scheme 1.36 lacs girls have been benefited up to 2011-12. A provision of Rs. 1600.00 lakhs have been kept in the year 2012-13 for Transport Voucher and Cycle distribution scheme. Free text books are being given to all the girls and boys. Scholarship Schemes for SC/ST/OBC/Special OBC/Minority and other identified categories are running. Gargi awards, Inspire awards and incentive to girls are some important schemes under which financial assistance is given to the students.

Gargi Award Scheme

20.46 This scheme was launched in 1998. Under the scheme, the girl students who secure 75% 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 Rs. 1500 and a certificate. Every year Gargi Awards are distributed at district head quarters on the occasion of Basant Panchmi. For the year 2011-12, 26078 girls have been awarded worth Rs. 391.17 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 471.00 lakhs has been kept in the year 2012-13.

Mukhya Mantri Sambal Yojana for Widow/Divorcee

20.47 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 widows/divorcee females who have not passed BSTC or B.Ed. cannot be appointed III grade teachers. For such widows/divorcees females, government has announced Mukhya Mantri Sambal Yojana. Under this scheme these females will do BSTC or B.Ed. training on government expenditure. Their BSTC or B.Ed. fees will be reimbursed by the State Government. A provision of Rs. 112.25 lakhs has been kept in year 2012-13 under Secondary Education.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

20.48 Rastryia Madhyemik Shiksha Abhiyan was formally introduced in the year 2008-09 the main object of this project is to provide Universalisation of Secondary Education and provide quality Secondary Education.

20.49 This project is being implemented under C.S.S. Scheme with 75% central assistance during 11th five year plan and proposed 50% central assistance in 12th five year plan. Activities under taken in this project are as per the project guide line, the Annual Work Plan of the project for State is sanctioned by GOI every year. The activities/programmes/schemes are included in the Annual Work Plan of Rajasthan Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) as per the strategy/priority indicated. Those activities which are not covered under RMSA are included in the State Plan. A provision of Rs 1177.21 crore is proposed in 12th Five Year Plan and Rs 150.00 crore is proposed in the year 2012-13 for state share for RMSA.

Girls Hostel Scheme

20.50 186 blocks of Rajasthan have been identified as Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB). Girls Hostel scheme has been launched to provide better residential facilities to the girls students of economically & social backward section of society. Sanction has been issued by GoI for all 186 blocks. Construction in 62 blocks has been completed and 49 hostels have started. Construction in 63 blocks is on full swing & remaining 61 are under the tendering process.

Model School Scheme

20.51 A scheme for the construction of Model Schools in all 186 EBB's of Rajasthan has also been initiated in 11th five year plan. Sanction has issued for 134 Model Schools by Govt. of India. Out of these 134 model schools, 73 sites has been handed over to PWD for the construction Model Schools. 40 proposals are pending with GoI and 12 proposals are yet to be sent to GoI. A provision of Rs. 4959.00 lakhs has been kept in the year 2012-13.

Curriculum and Text Books:

20.52 Under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between NCERT, Govt. of India, New Delhi and Board of Secondary Education Rajasthan Ajmer, NCERT Curriculum and Text Books prepared by NCERT have been adopted in Rajasthan from the year 2010-11 for class 6th to 12th. Further actions have been taken under National Curriculum Frame Work, NCF 2005.

Information & Communication Technology and Computer Education:

20.53 All Sec. and Sr. Sec. schools will be covered under ICT in school during 12th five year plan. To fulfil this target 4000 new schools will be covered under ICT.

20.54 State Institute of Education Management and Training (SIEMAT) has been established for imparting training to officials of education. In the State, there are 2 Institute of Advance Studies Education (IASE), 9 College of Teacher's Education (CTEs), 32 DIETs, 787 teacher training

colleges and 237 teacher training schools, which provide "pre" and "in service" training to the teacher and also provide facilities for research. For assessment of the performance of teacher, monitoriable indicators have been introduced. A provision of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs has been kept in the year 2012-13.

Vidhyarthi Suraksha Durghatana Bima Yojna:

20.55 The scheme has been 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. The scheme will be continued in 12th Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs 223.94 lac under the secondary education and Rs. 482.32 lakh under the elementary education has been kept for the year 2012-13.

Educational Tour

20.56 In order to enhance educational and cultural knowledge in students this scheme has been initiated in the year 2011-12. The scheme will be continued for 12th Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs 31.68 lac under the secondary education and Rs. 32.65 lakh under the elementary education has been kept for the year 2012-13.

Expansion of Secondary Education under PPP

- Establishment of 50 public sr. sec. schools under PPP (Gyanoday) in Ajmer and Udaipur divisions is under process. This scheme would be extended in all remaining 5 divisions by establishing of 115 additional public sr. sec. schools on PPP format.
- Concept of Public-Private Participations will be introduced by the department. Schools running in Govt. Sector will be given to private sector under this scheme. Physical infrastructure such as school building, furniture and fixtures will provide by Govt. & other recurring expenditure will be borne by concerning private agency.
- It is hoped that by adopting this way of school operations, a smooth and effective environment will be created in education system. It is proposed to cover 50 Sec./Sr. Sec. schools under this scheme.

Universities and Other Higher Education

20.57 Among the high higher level educational institutes to be opened with the assistance of the Government of India, IIT in Jodhpur, IIM in Udaipur, Central University in Ajmer and NIFT in Jodhpur have started functioning. This is a matter of pride for Rajasthan, IIIT would set up in Kota in the public private partnership. Physical Education and Sports University is being setup on PPP Mode at Jhunjhunu.

20.58 In the field of higher education, significant progress has been made in the State in recent years. The number of colleges in the State has reached 1357 comprising of 127 Government Colleges, 15 Law colleges, 70 aided colleges, 1135 private colleges, 7 SFS colleges and 3 colleges under PPP mode. Out of the 127 government colleges 55 are post graduation level colleges. Out of total colleges, 34 govt. and 405 Pvt., total 439 colleges are for Girls.

20.59 A Directorate of College Education was established in 1958, which is responsible to run these colleges properly and for further extension of colleges. Six regional offices are functioning for supervision and monitoring of the activities of the colleges of their region.

20.60 At present, there are 15 State Universities, 9 Deemed and 19 Private Universities in the state including Agriculture University, Law University, Medical University, Ayurved University, Sanskrit University, Veterinary University & Technical University. In these institutions about 15 lakh students are enrolled.

20.61 Rajasthan today has one college for every 54,750 population, which is higher than the national average of one college for 77,000 population.

20.62 The concept of 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 and model colleges as centre of excellence and Science Faculty in Govt. Colleges. Youth Development Centres for career counselling have been established in 125 government colleges.

Higher Education

- Department aims at opening 100 new subjects at UG & PG level in the different Govt. Colleges.
- Introducing Science and Commerce faculties in 25 Govt. colleges,
- Starting 10 New Govt. Colleges as per the requirement
- To encourage Public Private Participation in the Govt. Section, it is aiming to open 18 Colleges at the tehsil headquarters where there is no government and private college exists and 2 Girls Colleges at Pratapgarh district head -quarter and Kishangarh respectively.

20.63 In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, likely expenditure will be Rs. 13772.08 lakhs.

20.64 An allocation of Rs 15071.80 lakhs is proposed in the 12th Five Year Plan and Rs. 2409.75 lakhs in Annual Plan 2012-13 for higher education with the following break-up:

Table No. 20.12

(Rs. in lakhs)

Department/University	XIIth Plan	Annual Plan 2012-13
1. College Education	11552.90	1648.50
2. New University, Kota	700.81	100.00
3. New University, Bikaner	419.49	60.00
4. National Law University, Jodhpur	1235.25	435.25
5. Sanskrit University, Jaipur	1163.35	166.00
Total	15071.80	2409.75

20.65 The main activities of the departments proposed in the 12th Plan are as under:

Commissionerate of College Education

Review of 11th Five Year Plan

- For extension of the role of private sector in the establishment of qualitative schools, Collages, Universities, Technical and Research Institution, directions have been issued for establishment of private universities to provide govt. facilities to 27 & L.O.I. to 35 Private Universities.
- A Central University at Kishangarh (Ajmer) has been established.
- Sanction to open a Govt. college at Nadauti & Girls Collage with hostel at Bayana was given for the benefit of OBC students under "Dev Narayan Schemes".
- To benefit meritorious girl students, Rs. 300.00 lacs was sanctioned under "Dev Narayan O.B.C. Scooty Scheme".
- Science faculty in 24 colleges & Commerce Faculty in 9 Collages have been started at the under graduate level.
- Coaching classes have been started in 32 Collages for PMT, PET & Civil Service, free for SC/ST students.
- About 750 Lectures/PTI/Librarians of aided colleges have been posted in Govt. Collages under "Rajasthan Voluntary Rural Education Service Rules 2010".
- 03 Govt. Collage at Toda Bhim, Kelwara and Bhopalgarh & 1 Girls Govt. Collage at Sardul Shahar, Sriganganagar were established.

20.66 Against an outlay of Rs. 115.45 crore, Rs. 108.55 lakhs is likely to be spent during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs 115.53 crore is proposed in 12th Five Year Plan and Rs 16.48 crore are proposed in the year 2012-13. Scheme-wise details are as under.

20.67 An amount of Rs. 105.50 lac is proposed in the year 2012-13 to meet the committed liabilities of new subjects / colleges.

20.68 An amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is proposed in the year 2012-13 for improvement in existing colleges.

20.69 Centres for Excellence have been established in 22 Govt. Colleges, It is proposed to provide Rs 25.00 lakhs in the year 2012-13, for their functioning.

20.70 In the Universities & Colleges of the State, N.S.S is working for literacy, employment, AIDS awareness, eradication of social evils and shramdan. For this, an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed in the year 2012-13.

20.71 Rs. 70.00 lakhs is proposed in the year 2012-13 for scholarships and Rs. 63.00 lakhs is proposed in the year 2012-13 for career counselling.

New University, Kota

20.72 During the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, likely expenditure would be Rs. 425.00 lakhs. The amount is being utilised for strengthening of university and construction of building.

20.73 In the 12th Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs 700.81 lakhs is proposed, out of which Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed in the year 2012-13. This amount will be utilised for creation of basic infrastructure and building construction work.

New University, Bikaner

20.74 In the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, likely expenditure would be Rs 185.00 lakhs. This amount is being utilised for strengthening of university and construction of building.

20.75 In the 12th Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs 419.49 lakhs proposed, out of which Rs.60.00 lakhs proposed for the year 2012-13. This amount will be utilised for creation of basic infrastructure and building construction work.

National Law University, Jodhpur

20.76 In the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, likely expenditure would be Rs. 1929.45 lakhs. This amount is being utilised for construction of building and infrastructure development.

20.77 For the 12th Five Year Plan, the proposed allocation for the National Law University, Jodhpur is Rs. 1235.25 lakhs, out of which, Rs. 435.25 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13. This amount will be utilised for construction and development work of university.

Sanskrit University, Jaipur

20.78 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 Ramandcharya Rajasthan Sanskrit University. 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 Vidha, Modern Science and Education.

20.79 In the 12th Five Year Plan, the proposed allocation for the University is Rs. 1163.35 lakhs, out of which, Rs. 166.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13. This amount will be utilised for construction and development work of university.

Literacy & Continuing Education

20.80 In 11th Five Year Plan, the budget allocation was Rs. 6199.00 lac for various schemes. The expected expenditure would be around Rs. 7005.27 lac. During this period, special literacy camps have been organised for 2,94,502 non-literate women and 59,011 neo-literate women were benefited through vocational camps.

Strategies for Twelfth Five Year Plan

Saakshar Bharat Scheme

20.81 The Prime Minister launched Saakshar Bharat, a centrally sponsored scheme of Department of School Education and Literacy (DSEL), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India (GOI), on the International Literacy Day, 8th September, 2009. 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.

20.82 The funding pattern under the Saakshar Bharat scheme between GoI and State Government is 75: 25. The Saakshar Bharat Mission – 2012 is being implemented in 31 districts (except Kota (where the female literacy rate is more than fifty percent) and Pratapgarh) in the State.

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

- I. Basic Education Programme
- II. Equivalency Programme
- III. Vocational Education Programme
- IV. Continuing Education Programme

20.84 Between 2009-2011, State has undertaken the survey for identification of non-literates. More than 1 crore non-literates have been identified. About 10,000 Preraks have been identified & nearly 8843 Lok Shiksha Kendras have become operational

Objectives

20.85 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 development programmes to improve their earning and living conditions
- Promote a learning society by providing opportunities to neo-literate adults for continuing education.
- Incentive to Voluntary Teachers: Under the Saakshar Bharat Mission – 2012, the duty of teaching to non – literates is assigned to Voluntary Teachers without any remuneration. The response of Volunteers for Sakshar Bharat programme is not very encouraging. Some incentive from the State plan, based on the performance of such VTs would be considered.
- Special Literacy & Vocational Training Camps: Special literacy & vocational camps will be conducted for empowerment illiterate women's in Kota district. Kota district has been not included in Saakshar Bharat Programme by GOI. Therefore, GOR has provided funds for running special literacy & vocational training camps in Kota. Total 32 camps will be organized in 2012-13.
- Mahila Shikshan Vihar: Mahila Shikshan Vihar are the residential schools up to 8th 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 department. One Mahila Shikshan Vihar is functional in Jhalawar district.

20.86 It is proposed to spend Rs 10500.06 crore during the 12th Five Year Plan and Rs. 1018.00 lakhs during the year 2012-13.

Physical Education

20.87 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.

20.88 Against a provision of Rs 110.00 lakhs, Rs. 50.61 lakhs is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan. It is proposed to spend Rs. 140.16 lakhs during the 12th Five Year Plan and Rs 20.00 lakhs in the year 2012-13.

Sanskrit Education

20.89 The Govt. of Rajasthan appreciates the importance of Sanskrit Education in the Indian culture. The state has set up a separate Directorate of Sanskrit Education, the first of its kind in the county, 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. At present there are 1803 government and 480 non government institutions working in Sanskrit Education.

20.90 Total enrolment in Sanskrit Education is 2.30 lacs which is included in general education. During XI Plan Period, 992 schools were upgraded out of which 26 were at the level of Varistha Upadhyaya, 71 were Praveshika level and 895 were at the level of Upper Primary School. All girls' primary schools were upgraded to UPS so that retention of girls can be promoted.

Proposed Programme/activities for XII Plan Period

- Providing basic infrastructural facilities in the existing Sanskrit institutions.
- Introducing new subject in colleges.
- Organising training programmes.
- Ensuring participation of woman SC/ST and Physically disabled persons in Sanskrit Education.
- Introduction of job oriented Courses such as Jyotish, Karmkand etc.

20.91 Against a provision of Rs. 1750.00 lakhs, Rs. 474.13 lakhs is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan. It is proposed to spend Rs. 1752.03 lakhs during the 12th Five Year Plan and Rs 250.00 lakhs in the year 2012-13.

Art and Culture

20.92 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 celebrated around the year have been part of their life.

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

20.94 Against an outlay of Rs. 103.14 crore, Rs. 131.96 crore is likely to be spent during the Eleventh Plan. A sum of Rs. 2401.93 lakhs is proposed for the year 2012-13 and Rs 13323.87 lakhs are proposed for the 12th five year plan. The details are as under:-

Table No. 20.13

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Sub-Sector	Likely Exp. during 11th Plan	Proposed Outlay	
			12th Plan	Annual Plan 2012-13
1.	Fine Arts Education			
a.	Kathak Kendra(Incl. sangeet sansthan and school of arts)	56.41	175.20	25.00
b.	International Museum	1000.00	3500.00	1000.00
c.	Ravindra Rangmunch	140.00	490.57	70.00
d.	Assistance to Autonomous & Voluntary Organization	631.51	1051.22	150.00
	Sub- Total 1	1827.92	5216.99	1245.00
2.	A. Archaeology & Museums	3147.36	2124.58	303.16
	B. Heritage Protection (TFC)	5119.17		
3.	Archives	65.81	294.34	42.00
4	Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur	44.43	65.88	9.40
5.	Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk	99.46	280.33	40.00
6.	Libraries	77.88	70.08	10.00
7.	Academies	1270.57	2958.94	422.36
8.	Jawahar Kala Kendra	718.37	2102.44	300.00
9.	Ambedker Pith	725.09	210.24	30.00
10.	Kalbeliya School of Dance	100.01	0.05	0.01
	Total Art and Culture	13196.07	13323.87	2401.93

Kathak Kendra

20.95 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.

20.96 For the 12th Plan, an amount of Rs. 175.20 lakhs has been proposed, while amount proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13 is Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

International Museum

20.97 The famous Sawai Man Singh Town Hall and Jalebi Chouk of Jaipur is proposed to be developed as International Museum and Art Square with the assistance of GoI. The project cost is Rs 45.00 crore. Out of which 30% will be provided by GoI. An amount of Rs 10.00 crore is proposed for the year 2012-13.

Ravindra Rangmunch

20.98 For the 12th Plan, an amount of Rs. 490.57 lakhs has been proposed, while amount proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13, is Rs.70.00 lakhs for renovation and strengthening of building.

Assistance to Autonomous & Voluntary Organizations

20.99 The Department of Arts 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.

20.100 For the 12th Plan, an amount of Rs. 1051.22 lakhs has been proposed, while amount proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13, is Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

Archaeology and Museums

20.101 State has a vast array of cultural & heritage infrastructure. The Department of Archaeology and Museums is devoted to its most essential duties to explore, survey and to publicize the antiquities and cultural heritage scattered all over Rajasthan. The department is looking after 18 museums, 2 art galleries and 319 monuments and 47 ancient sites.

20.102 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.

20.103 For the 12th Plan, an amount of Rs. 2124.58 lakhs has been proposed, while amount proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13 is Rs. 303.16 lakhs.

Archives

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

20.105 For the 12th Plan, an amount of Rs. 294.34 lakhs has been proposed, while amount proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13 is Rs. 42.00 lakhs.

Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute

20.106 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 lakhs manuscripts and more than 28,000 reference books and research periodicals.

20.107 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.

20.108 For the 12th Plan, an amount of Rs. 65.88 lakhs has been proposed, while amount proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13 is Rs. 9.40 lakhs.

Arabic and Persian Research Institute

20.109 The Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk is one of the prominent and premier institute of the country engaged in promotion and furtherance of Arabic, Persian studies. The institute has a rich source material in Arabic, Persian and Urdu languages.

20.110 For the 12th Plan, an amount of Rs. 280.33 lakhs has been proposed, while amount proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13 is Rs.40.00 lakhs.

Libraries

20.111 For the 12th Plan, an amount of Rs. 70.08 lakhs has been proposed, while amount proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13 is Rs.10.00 lakhs for strengthening of libraries.

Academies

20.112 For the 12th Plan, an amount of Rs. 2958.94 lakhs has been proposed, while amount proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13 is Rs.422.36 lakhs.

Table No. 20.14

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Academies	Likely Exp. during 11th Plan	Proposed Outlay	
			12 th plan	Annual Plan 2012-13
1	Rajasthan Sahitya Academy	144.45	419.49	60.00
2	Rajasthan Lalit Kala Academy	489.19	210.24	30.00
3	Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy	256.70	525.61	75.00
4	Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy	17.74	94.61	13.50
5	Rajasthan Sindhi Academy	43.62	168.20	24.00
6	Rajasthan Urdu Academy	60.95	455.53	65.00
7	Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy	144.16	510.54	72.85
8	Rajasthani Academy	70.55	350.41	50.00
9	Bharat Lok Kala Mandel	5.00	70.08	10.00
10	Punjabi Academy	2.01	0.05	0.01
11	Brij Academy	36.18	154.18	22.00
	Total	1270.57	2958.94	422.36

Jawahar Kala Kendra

20.113 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.

20.114 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 Akademi, Sangeet Natak Academy, British Council, Japan Centre and USIS. It also provides support through co publishing and publication grants.

20.115 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.

20.116 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.

20.117 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.

20.118 For the 12th Plan, an amount of Rs. 2102.44 lakhs has been proposed, while amount proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13 is Rs.300.00 lakhs.

Dr. Ambedkar Peeth

20.119 For the 12th Plan, an amount of Rs. 210.24 lakhs has been proposed, while amount proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13 is Rs.30.00 lakhs.

Establishment of Kalbeliya School of Dance

20.120 For the 12th Plan, an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakhs has been proposed, while amount proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13 is Rs. 0.01 lakhs.

Technical Education

20.121 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.

20.122 Against an outlay of Rs. 172.36 crore, Rs.178.14 crore is likely to be spent during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. It is proposed to spend Rs. 3050.00 lacs during the year 2012-13 and Rs 21374.77 lacs during 12th Five Year Plan. The details are as follows:-

Table No. 20.15

(Rs. In lacs)

S.N.	Name of Institutions	12th Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2012-13
1	Directorate of Tech Education- Polytechnic	14016.25	2000.00
2	Agriculture University, Udaipur	1752.03	250.00
3	Engineering College, Ajmer	700.81	100.00
4	Rajasthan Technical University, Kota	1401.63	200.00
5	Engineering College, Bikaner	700.81	100.00
6	Engineering College, Bhartpur	700.81	100.00
7	Engineering College, Jhalawar	700.81	100.00
8	Govt. Mahila Engineering College, Ajmer	700.81	100.00
9	College of Engineering & Technology, Bikaner	700.81	100.00
	Total	21374.77	3050.00

Directorate of Technical Education:

20.123 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.

20.124 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, unorganized and service sector.

20.125 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.

20.126 In Rajasthan, engineering diploma level technical education is being imparted through 37 Govt. Polytechnic Colleges including 8 women and 140 Private Polytechnic Colleges including 27 under PPP in 22 different branches (16 engineering and 6 non engineering). The total intake capacity of Polytechnic Colleges is 47050 seats.

20.127 The diploma level technical education has been expanding very fast in recent years. The State Government has made several policy announcements for encouraging private investment in technical education sector. With the result that as many as 27 new polytechnic colleges has been sanctioned under PPP mode. Government women polytechnic college has been sanctioned at each Divisional Headquarter.

20.128 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.

20.129 Against an outlay of Rs. 111.00 crore, Rs. 149.06 crore is likely to be spent during the Eleventh Five year Plan. It is proposed to spend Rs. 2000.00 lakhs during the year 2012-13 and Rs. 14016.25 lakhs for the 12th five year plan.

Achievements of XIth Plan

- Opening of 15 new polytechnics under Skill Development Mission (CSS)
- Opening of 10 Women Polytechnic Colleges under Public Private Partnership Scheme
- Opening of new Women Polytechnic College at Bharatpur. Now each of 7 divisional headquarters has a women polytechnic college.
- Addition of new branches in existing polytechnics
- Increase in intake of existing polytechnic
- Modernization of existing polytechnics
- Removal of deficiency of staff in existing polytechnic colleges

Objectives & Priorities for XII Five Year Plan 2012-2017

20.130 The technological advancements are taking place rapidly in the industry, 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 with a paradigm shift need to be adopted during the 12th Plan period 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.

20.131 The approach paper of Planning Commission on Twelfth Five-Year Plan and a similar document of the State Government are advising for strategic shift from expansion to improvement in quality of technical education. In the Tenth and Eleventh five years plan 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.

20.132 As far as the contribution of Rajasthan in creating Human Resource in diploma programmes is concerned that has reached 68 seats per lac of population. However, in order to have holistic and balanced expansion approach, the sections of the society, which are still deprived of need to be targeted and covered in Twelfth Five Year Plan. Institutions

need to be established to remove the regional imbalances and to address the special economic and social need of the State.

20.133 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 15-20 Government Polytechnics under PPP Mode are under process under the scheme of Government of India in which 300 Polytechnics are being established in whole country with the industrial partners. 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.

20.134 Most of the polytechnic colleges in Government sector are suffering from severe fund constraint and poor governance leading to poor quality. Academic and governance 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.

20.135 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. 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.

20.136 The focus of the state's Twelfth Plan, therefore, should be to create strong foundation for excellence in technical education and to strive for that end so that our human resource becomes employable and its presence is felt globally.

20.137 There are 3 major issues of Technical Education in the State to address the important issues of excellence and improvement in quality which are:

- Strengthening of infrastructure
- Removal of deficiencies in the existing system
- Skill development to meet the manpower requirements of the industry. In order to address the above issues the priorities for 12th Five Year Plan are:

- Introduction of new courses and addition in intake in existing institutions,
- Standardization of technical education i.e. accreditation with NBA,
- Development of skilled man power,
- Modernization of Libraries,
- Admission Cell at Polytechnic Jodhpur Campus,
- Hostel Facilities in Existing Polytechnics,
- Building Works in Existing Polytechnics.

20.138 For tribal area development two polytechnics one at Udaipur and another at Kelwara (District Baran) are being established, similarly for the border area development one polytechnic is proposed to be established.

20.139 Three National importance institutes IIT, IIM and IIIT are being established at Jodhpur, Udaipur and Kota respectively in the State. IIT and IIM have been started in temporary locations but these will shift to their own building within 2 to 3 years and IIIT is proposed to be functional in the year 2012-13 in the same way, State Government has allocated funds for acquisition of lands for these institutes.

20.140 To improve the quality of Technical Education through Engineering Colleges, 10 Engineering Colleges are participating in Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-II) of Government of India. For this project each institute will get Rs. 10.00 crore for which 75% share will be borne by GOI and 25% matching share is being contributing by State Government. By this programme existing infrastructure of the institutions, facilities for library, labs etc., quality and qualification of teachers will be improved which will affect the quality of Technical Education to make more employable graduates.

20.141 One Engineering College at Banswara which is educationally backward area, is being established. It will be functional from 2012-13.

Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur (College of Technology and Engineering)

20.142 The Government of Rajasthan sanctioned Degree programmes in Mechanical, Electrical, and Mining Engineering from the year 1996-97. Subsequently, Degree programme in Computer Science and Engineering from the year 2000-01 with the intake capacity of 40 students was also granted. Thereafter, in the academic year 2006-07, degree programme in Electronics and Communication Engineering was started with an intake capacity of 40 students. In addition to these, new programmes in Information Technology and Civil Engineering were started from the academic year 2007-08 with an intake of 60 students and 40 students respectively. PG programmes in Mechanical, Electrical, Mining,

Electronics & Communication, Computer Science and Engineering were also started to enhance the research in different field of engineering. The infrastructure facilities required for undergraduate and postgraduate degree programmes is in progress and required to be continued in Twelfth Five Year Plan for getting accreditation from the AICTE.

20.143 The works for PG Laboratories with equipments of Mechanical, Mining, Electrical, Electronics & Communication and Computer Science & Engineering have to be undertaken in Twelfth Plan. The work of extension of hostels in the form of Chief Warden and warden offices, separate Placement Cell, Examination halls are required.

20.144 During 12th Five year Plan, a provision of Rs. 1752.03 lakhs has been proposed, out of which Rs. 250.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2012-13. During this period on-going construction work of laboratories/ class rooms will be completed, two new examination halls will be constructed and new class room/laboratories in engineering departments will be constructed.

Engineering College, Ajmer

20.145 Engineering college, Ajmer was established in 1997 by Government of Rajasthan as an autonomous college.

20.146 For the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17, a provision of Rs. 700.81 lakhs has been proposed, out of which Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13. During 12th Five Year Plan period, the proposed activities are construction of college building, strengthening of departments of college, development of library facilities and purchase of machinery and equipments.

Rajasthan Technical University, Kota

20.147 The Rajasthan Technical University, Kota has been established in the year 2005-06. The objective of the university is to provide excellence in education and research in consonance with the contemporary and future needs of Rajasthan and India. Technical University would provide vibrant, dynamic and cutting edge academic leadership for the growth of technical education in the state. For effective, efficient and transparent system of examination, evaluation and publication of results, Centres of Excellence in emerging and thrust areas, in particular, biotechnology, nano technology and disaster management would be set up in the University.

20.148 During 12th Five year plan 2012-17, a provision of Rs. 1401.63 lakhs has been proposed out of which Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2012-13 for creation of infrastructure as per AICTE norms, creation of facility for advance research and development and for student activities.

Engineering College, Bikaner

20.149 Engineering College, Bikaner is an autonomous institution of Government of Rajasthan in which the courses have been started on self finance basis. But state is providing support for building labs, heavy equipment cost and maintenance of infrastructure facilities and salary of core staff.

20.150 An allocation of Rs. 700.81 lakhs has been proposed for 12th Five Year Plan mainly for construction of building, infrastructure facilities and providing fund for equipment. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13.

Government Engineering College, Bharatpur

20.151 The Government Engineering College, Bharatpur has been established in the year 2007-08 with the approval of four branches in B.Tech. Two new branches Electrical Engineering & Mechanical Engineering have been started in year 2010-11. Presently college is running with six branches in B.Tech Course & MBA Course. Government assistance is required for creation of infrastructure, Lab. equipments and Library ect. to fulfill the norms & standard fixed by AICTE.

20.152 An allocation of Rs. 700.81 lakhs has been proposed for 12th Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13.

Engineering College, Jhalawar

20.153 The Government Engineering College Jhalawar has been established in the year 2007. The Government Engineering College Jhalawar is affiliated to the Rajasthan Technical University Kota and the courses are duly approved by AICTE, New Delhi.

20.154 An allocation of Rs. 700.81 lakhs has been proposed for 12th Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13.

Government Mahila Engineering College, Ajmer

20.155 Govt. Women Engineering College, Ajmer is the first & solitary women's college in the whole Northern India under Govt. sector for aiming to provide quality education to the girls in state. The college started from academic session 2007-08 and presently (2011-12) the (i) Computer Engineering (ii) Electronics & Communication Engineering (iii) Information Technology (iv) Electrical & Electronics Engineering under UG and (i) M.B.A. (ii) M.C.A under PG courses are running in this college with the total intake around 1800 students.

20.156 This institution severely lacks in infrastructure such as building, senior faculty, library, road and drainage system and physical facilities etc. as per norms & standards fixed by AICTE.

20.157 An allocation of Rs. 700.81 lakhs has been proposed for 12th Five Year Plan mainly for construction of girl hostels, building infrastructure facilities and for equipment as per AICTE norms. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bikaner

20.158 Govt. College of Engineering & Technology, Bikaner is established in 2007 only as an autonomous institution of Govt. of Rajasthan running under the aegis of Engineering College Bikaner Society.

20.159 Permission was granted by the Rajasthan Government and Governing Council, Engineering College Bikaner Society for starting of some new courses of B. Tech. (Electrical Engineering) at Govt. College of Engineering & Technology, Bikaner and also to increase the intake in existing courses from session 2012-13. Total student strength will get increased from the present 2200 students to 3500 (approx.) students during 12th Five Year Plan.

20.160 An allocation of Rs. 700.81 lakhs has been proposed for 12th Five Year Plan mainly for construction of girl hostels, building infrastructure facilities and for equipment as per AICTE norms. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13.

Sports and Youth Welfare

20.161 State Government has constituted a Youth Board to accord priority to national level players in state services, strengthen the Sports Council, construct play grounds at Panchayat head quarters, constitute Rajiv Gandhi Youth Clubs, announce Sports Policy and implement it and establish national level sports schools on the pattern of NIS, Patiala.

20.162 The activities of Scouts and Guides, Rajasthan Sports Council, Department of Sports and NCC are covered under the head of Sports and Youth Welfare. Against an amount of Rs 4348.00 lakhs, Rs.5297.87 lakhs are likely to be spent during the Eleventh Plan.

20.163 A sum of Rs. 1280.01 lakhs are proposed for the year 2012-13 and Rs 8970.46 lakhs proposed for 12th five year plan. Scheme-wise details are as under.

Scouts & Guides

20.164 The main objectives of Scouts & Guides activities is to include 5% 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.

20.165 A National level Jamboree was organized in 2011 at Jaipur. State Government is providing support for strengthening scout and guides

activities in Government as well as private schools and support for training of guides.

20.166 Rs. 300.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 2012-13 and Rs 2102.44 lakhs are proposed for the 12th five year plan.

Rajasthan State Sports Council

20.167 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.

20.168 The Council aims at taking the sports and games up to the village level and create public awareness regarding sports. Special efforts will be 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.

20.169 The council will complete the on-going works of various stadiums and take up construction of sports complexes in the districts.

20.170 Rs. 280.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 2012-13 and Rs 1962.28 lakhs are proposed for the 12th five year plan.

Department of Sports

20.171 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, PYKKA, Youth activities, Rajeev Gandhi Clubs etc.

20.172 During 12th Plan, grant-in-aid to various sports organizations/institutions for construction/development of stadium, sports-complexes, play fields, swimming pools etc. and organising the sports tournaments/competitions and other sports activities will be provided.

Rajasthan University of Sports & Physical Education, Jhunjhunu

20.173 Government of Rajasthan is undertaking the development of a University for Physical Education and Sports project in Jhunjhunu district for education, research and dissemination of knowledge in physical education and sports besides creating state-of-the-art facilities for select sports to uplift overall skills and proficiencies of sports persons. Innovative ways of funding, operating and managing the university for Physical Education and Sports project through the modality of PPP is being pursued to attract the private sector funding and efficiencies in its operations and management.

20.174 To structure the project in a PPP mode, the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India has agreed to provide financial support up to 75% of cost of the transaction advisory services. The Asian Development Bank has agreed to support balance 25% of the cost of the transaction advisory services and has also assisted in procuring the transaction advisor, namely Ernst & Young Private Limited.

20.175 Rs. 700.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 2012-13 including 25% state matching share for PYKKA (Panchayat Yuva Krida and Khel Abhiyan) and Rs 4905.69 lakhs are proposed for the 12th five year plan.

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

20.176 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.

20.177 Token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakhs are proposed for the year 2012-13 and Rs 0.05 lakhs are proposed for the 12th five year plan for different construction works.