



# Towards Improved Higher Education IN RAJASTHAN

## REPORT

*of the Committee Appointed  
by the Government of Rajasthan  
to Suggest Reorganisation  
of Universities in the State*

**JAIPUR  
1980**

**Sub. National Systems Univ.**  
**National Institute of Educational**  
**Planning and Administration**  
**17-E, S.A.S. Road, Marg, New Delhi-110016**  
**DOC. No.....**  
**Date.....**

Prof. M. V. Mathur  
Chairman,  
Committee For Reorganisation  
of Universities In the State.

October 30, 1980

Dear Mr. Chief Minister,

I have great pleasure in submitting herewith report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Rajasthan to suggest reorganisation of Universities in the State.

The members of the Committee and myself are thankful to the Government for providing us with an opportunity to study problems relating to the reorganisation of higher education in the State. We hope and trust that our recommendations will receive Government's consideration at an early date. If our basic recommendations are accepted during the next few months, perhaps some organisational changes could be brought about with effect from the academic session 1981-82. These changes may, in turn, ensure qualitative improvement of higher education in the State.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,  
(M. V. MATHUR)

Hon'ble Jagannath Paharia,  
Chief Minister,  
Rajasthan,  
JAIPUR.

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## **CHAPTER-ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

1.1. The Government of Rajasthan set up a Committee vide order No. 7(4)AR/G. 5/79, dated the 30th January, 1979 to review the development of Higher Education in the State and to suggest changes in the organisation of its three Universities,

1.2. The Committee was composed of the following officials and educationists :

1. Prof. M. V. Mathur, Chairman  
Ex-Vice Chancellor,  
University of Rajasthan,  
and Director (till 3 10.80),  
National Institute of Educational  
Planning & Administration,  
New Delhi (earlier known as  
National Staff College for Educational  
Planners & Administrators).
  
2. The Vice-Chancellor, Member  
University of Rajasthan,  
Jaipur.
  - ( i ) Justice Ved Pal Tyagi,  
(upte 31st August, 1979)
  - (ii ) Prof. Daya Krishna,  
(from 1.9.79 to 1.1.80)
  - (iii) Dr. Iqbal Narain,  
(from 2.1.80)

3. The Vice Chancellor,  
University of Udaipur,  
Udaipur. Member
- ( i ) Dr. Ranbir Singh,  
(upto 30th June, 1979)
- (ii ) Dr. R. N. Singh,  
(from 1st July, 1979)
4. The Vice Chancellor,  
University of Jodhpur,  
Jodhpur. Member
- ( i ) Justice Kan Singh,  
(upto 17th June, 1979)
- (ii ) Dr. K. M. Lodha,  
(from 9th July to 24th Dec., 79)
- (iii) Dr. R. S. Kushwaha,  
(from 26th Dec., 79 to 2.3 80)
- (iv) Shri Rejendre Jain,  
(from 3.3.80)
5. Representative of Indiah Member  
Council of Agriculture &  
Research, New Delhi.
- (a) Dr. O. P. Gautam,  
Director General (Edu ),  
I. C. A. R.,  
New Delhi.
6. Representative of the Member  
University Grants Commission,  
New Delhi.  
Dr. R. C. Mehrotra,  
Vice Chancellor,  
University of Delhi,  
Delhi. (till Dec. 8, 1979)  
(Now University Professor of  
Chemistry and Director Special  
Assistance Programme,



Chemistry Department,  
University of Rajasthan,  
Jaipur.

7. The Finance Commissioner or his Representative,  
Government of Rajasthan,  
Jaipur.  
Miss Amarjeet Kaur Ahuja,  
Deputy Secretary to Government,  
of Rajasthan **Member**
8. The Agriculture Commissioner,  
Government of Rajasthan,  
Jaipur. **Member**
- (a) Shri R. S. Kumat,  
(upto 17.5.79)
- (b) Shri Tej Kumari,  
(from 18.5 79)
9. The Education Commissioner,  
Government of Rajasthan,  
Jaipur. **Member**
- (a) Shri K S Rastogi,  
(upte 8.5.79)
- (b) Shri S. P. Vishnot.  
(from 9.5.79 to 10 3.80)
- (c) Shri K. S. Rastogi,  
(from 11.3.80 to 6.10.80)
- (d) Shri K. K. Bhatnagar,  
(from 16.10. 80 A/N)
10. The Special Secretary (Education),  
Government of Rajasthan,  
Jaipur. **Member**
- (a) Shri K. K. Bhatnagar,  
(upto 30 3.79)
- (b) Shri K. K. Saxena,  
(from 3.9.1979 to 21.9,80)

(c) Shri P. Thakur,  
(from 22.10.80)

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 11. Shri N. M Kothari<br>(Retired) Director of Education,<br>Rajasthan, Jaipur.<br>(from 1.1.80)   | Member |
| 12. The Director of College Education,<br>Secretary Rajasthan, Jaipur.<br>(a) Shri N. M. Kothari,<br>(upto 31.12.1979)<br><br>(b) Prof. A. B, Mathur,<br>(from 1.1.1980) | Member |

**TERMS OF REFERENCE :**

1.3. The Government was pleased to appoint, as desired by the Vice-Chancellors's Coordination Committee in its meeting held on 1980, a Committee ( vide Appendix No. 1 ) to consider the reorganisation of the State Universities in general and the following points in particular :

- (1) Delinking of the Degree Colleges situated at Jaipur from the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur and placing them under the control of the Directorate of College Education, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
- (2) Reorganisation of the University of Udaipur in the light of recommendations made by the Justice S, D. Singh Commission.
- (3) Distribution of the affiliated colleges in the State in the three regions.
- (4) Limiting the responsibility of three State Universities to postgraduate teaching and research, and shifting the responsibility of affiliation to and conduction of examination by one University.

1.4. The rapid expansion of higher education has given birth to numerous problems-finacial, academic, administrative, socio-political and educational.

Growing indiscipline of students has rather aggravated the situation and has led to the dilution of standards. The nature and culture of higher education seems to have so changed that virtually every University/College in one way or the other is problem ridden. The redeeming feature is that the Government of Rajasthan has been, all along, conscious of these realities. From time to time the Government has set up Committees to review the state of affairs of higher education. We are lucky in having such appraisals in the field of higher education of the State as **The Mehta Committee Report (1971)**—to suggest amendments in the Acts of the Universities; **The Shrimali Committee Report (1974)**—to assess broadly the need of educational development of Universities and Colleges over the next decade; and **The Justice S. D. Singh Commission Report (1977)**. That, after the findings and recommendations of the Mehta Committee, the Shrimali Committee and the Justice S. D. Singh Commission Report, the Government found it necessary to appoint another Committee, i.e., the present one, with some what wider and different terms of reference to study the state of affairs of higher education in the State, could be taken as an acknowledgement of the need for continued study and analysis of the problems of higher education as a preliminary to making administrative and academic decisions.

1.5. We however, find that no formal decisions were taken by the Government on the recommendations of the reports of the Mehta Committee and the Shrimali Committee. It is, therefore, necessary to emphasise the need for will to change. We hope that this Committee's recommendations will receive early attention of the Government.

1.6. The Committee consisting of 10 members and the Chairman was constituted in January, 1979; another member was added on 19.1.1980. The first meeting took place on the 17th and 18th March, 1979 and the last meeting at the end of October, 1980. It will be seen that the Committee consisted largely of ex-officio members and there were numerous changes of personnel as given in para 2 above. Being very busy people, it was not always possible for them to attend all the meetings of the Committee. Frequent changes in the membership necessitated going over the items discussed earlier more than once and this became the main reason for the time taken by the Committee in finalising its report.

1.7. At its first sitting the Committee discussed its term of reference and felt that as the terms of reference encompassed the overall reorganisation of higher education in the State, it would be necessary to give deep thought to all the related problems. It was decided to prepare a questionnaire relating to problems of higher education in the State for eliciting views of persons specially interested in the same. In the next meeting the Committee approved the questionnaire prepared by the Member-Secretary. This questionnaire containing 28 questions grouped under seven sub-heads ( a copy of it is given in Appendix No. II ) was widely circulated to eminent educationists, distinguished public men, members of the Assembly Consultative Committee on Education, Deans, Professors and Readers of all the three State Universities, Members of Senate, Syndicate and Academic Council, Principals of Colleges of Rajasthan and to the representatives of the Teachers' and Students' organisations. This questionnaire was also given due publicity through a number of newspapers published in the State. Over 130 persons responded to the questionnaire ( vide Appendix No. III ) and the Member-Secretary and his associates prepared a resume under five major heads and its copies were sent to the members for their perusal. Further relevant extracts from Committees' Reports referred were also circulated to members of the Committee for their consideration. Efforts were also made to seek information about the organisational structure, pattern of affiliation, coordination, significant courses and academic programmes operating in selected universities in India and abroad. Relevant literature in the form of Acts and Statutes, Ordinances, and Annual Reports, was collected both from some of the oldest seats of learning and from some of the prestigious and prominent young universities. Besides, holding meetings at Jaipur and Delhi, the Committee visited Udaipur and Jodhpur to meet selected persons educationists in order to ascertain their views regarding issues associated with higher education in general and of our State in particular. A list of persons who appeared before the Committee is given in Appendix No. IV. The Committee wishes to record its thanks to the persons who responded to the questionnaire and also to the persons who appeared before the Committee and gave helpful suggestions. The Committee is also grateful to the Institutions/bodies which assisted in providing material for the Report. The Committee above all would like to express its

thankfulness to the Government of Rajasthan, which provided the Committee with all opportunities to study the problems referred to it and for securing necessary facilities for the same. The Committee would like to place on record its appreciation of the hard and devoted work put in by Dr. G. D. Paliwal, who assisted the Committee at various stages of its deliberations and preparation of the report.

8 (A). The Committee held the following meetings :

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Date</b>
1.	Rajasthan State Hotel, Jaipur.	17 & 18 March, 1979
2.	Rajasthan State Hotel, Jaipur.	1 & 2 April, 1979.
3.	Rajasthan State Hotel, Jaipur.	30 & 31 May, 1979.
4.	Rajasthan State Hotel, Jaipur.	7 August, 1979.
5.	NIEPA, New Delhi.	18 October, 1979.
6.	The Administrative Block, University of Udaipur, Udaipur.	20 & 21 December, 1979.
7.	Rajasthan State Hotel, Jaipur.	25 January, 1980.
8.	The Vice-Chancellor's Bungalow, University or Jodhpur, Jodhpur.	14 & 15 March, 1980.
9.	NIEPA, New Delhi.	15 & 16 July, 1980.
10.	NIEPA, New Delhi.	23 & 24 September, 1980.
11.	Rajasthan State Hotel, Jaipur.	27 October, 1980.

**8 (B) Meetings of the Chairman and the Member-Secretary and/or his representative :**

- 1. Chamber of the Director of College Education, Rajasthan, Jaipur. 16 August, 1980.**
- 2. Chamber of the Director of College Education, Rajasthan, Jaipur. 7 October to 9 October, 1980.**
- 3. Chairman's Camp, Jaipur. 16 October to 21 October, 1980.**

## CHAPTER—TWO

# HIGHER EDUCATION IN RAJASTHAN— AN OVERVIEW

### I

2.1 The new State of Rajasthan was formed as a result of important historic events. With the advent of independence and the rise of national consciousness among the populace and the rule of twenty-two separate princedom, there came, in several stages an organic unification or integration. This came about in seven well—marked stages : first came the Matsya Union comprising the four States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli—all these were integrated on March 18, 1948; second to arrive was the Rajasthan Union consisting of the nine States of Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishangarh Kota, Pratapgarh, Shahpura and Tonk—inaugurated on March 25, 1948; the inclusion of Udaipur in Rajasthan Union on April 18, 1948 constituted the third stage, the fourth stage was the creation of the Greater Rajasthan Union on March 30, 1949 by the inclusion of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaipur and Jaisalmer in the Rajasthan Union; the fifth stage was the merger of Matsya with the Greater Rajasthan on May 15, 1949; January 26, 1950 marks the sixth stage when the State of Sirohi (excluding the Abu Road and Delwara Tehsils of the State which were made over to the then Bombay State) merged in Rajasthan. For about next six years this was to remain the form and extent of Rajasthan. In this shape Rajasthan had an area of 1,20,424 square miles and has a population of 153 lakhs on the basis of 1941 census and an annual revenue of Rs. 18 crores. The seventh and final stage came in 1956 when on the first November, 1956 the island territory of Ajmer—Merwara was integrated into Greater Rajasthan, and for brevity's sake the founding fathers of the Greater Rajasthan or the United States of Rajasthan/Rajputana preferred to call it RAJASTHAN.

Abu Road and Delwara from Bombay State and Sunel Tappa region of the former Madhya Bharat were merged with Rajasthan and Sironj sub-division of Kota district was transferred to Madhya Pradesh.

2.2 The State of Rajasthan, the second biggest in size of all the States of Indian Union, is situated between 20°3' and 30°12' North latitudes and 69°30' and 78°17' East longitudes. The State has an area of 3,42,214 sq. kms. with a population of 2.58 crores as per 1971 census and an estimated at population present is 3.25 crores. About fifty per cent of the total area covering 1.88 lakh sq. kms. forms the Great Indian Desert "Thar" inhabited by one third of the State's population. This sparsely populated State (density of population being 75 per sq.km.) is bound by Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in the North and North—East, by Gujarat in the South—West and by Pakistan in the West. There are 33,305 villages, 145 towns and cities and 26 districts sub-divided into 83 sub-divisions with 196 Tehsils under them.\* According to the last census report 19.07 percent of the total population was literate.

## II

2.3 In 1949, when 22 princely States were merged to form Rajasthan, there was only one university in Rajasthan known as the University of Rajputana. All colleges of Rajasthan excepting those of the Ajmer—Merwara region, came under the University of Rajputana which initially began as an affiliating university and then gradually developed a strong teaching wing and became a growing centre for teaching and research. It is worth mentioning that the academic integration of Rajasthan (in the shape of the University of Rajputana) preceded its political integration. The University of Rajputana, historically speaking, preceded the integration of Rajputana States and also the accession of India's independence. The relevant Act was promulgated simultaneously by all the princely states on January 8, 1947. In 1956 with the merger of Ajmer—Merwara with Rajasthan (i.e. that region which was, educationally speaking, under the jurisdiction of the Agra University) the purview of Rajputana University extended

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\* Higher Education in Rajasthan. (A publication of the Directorate of College Education), P.



all over the State and the Rajputana University was renamed as the University of Rajasthan in 1957. At present also its jurisdiction covers the entire State except for those enclaves which come under the control of the two sister universities of Jodhpur and Udaipur and the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.

2.4 The growing aspirations of the people for and expectations from higher education led the Government to expand the facilities for higher education in the State. Consequently the State Government during 1962 founded two new universities the University of Jodhpur at Jodhpur for the advancement of General and Technical education and the Rajasthan Agricultural University at Udaipur for the promotion of agriculture and veterinary sciences. The Government also handed over the control of four Government Colleges—Maharaja, Maharani, Commerce and Rajasthan—situated at Jaipur to the reorganised University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.\* The Government Law College had been transferred to the university earlier. Just as the Government Colleges at Jaipur, so the three Government Colleges at Jodhpur—Jaswant, S.M.K., and Kamla Girl's were transferred to the University of Jodhpur in 1962; later on M.B.M. Engineering College was also transferred. In 1964, two significant reorganisational steps were taken in the field of higher education : firstly, the Government renamed the Rajasthan Agricultural University as the University of Udaipur and converted it into a multi-faculty centre of learning; also the M.B. College, Udaipur was handed over to the University secondly, college located at Pilani one of the premier centres of learning—were converted into the Birla Institute of Technology and Science and the institute was registered under the Societies Registration Act 1956. Later this institute of higher education was declared as a "Deemed to be University" by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, in 1964,

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\* For a detailed account of decision, transference, integration and the problems associated with these please see Resolution of the Syndicate passed at its meeting held on the 15th June, 1962. **Annual Report of the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1962—63.**

2.5 Judged from the point of view of the jurisdiction, the position of these 4 centres of higher learning is as follows :

(i) (a) The jurisdiction of the University of Rajasthan covers the entire State of Rajasthan subject to the provision of the Acts of the Universities of Jodhpur and Udaipur and Birla Institute of Technology and Science at Pilani, and it has 170 colleges in its fold. The break up of the colleges affiliated to the University of Rajasthan is given below :

1. College having degrees and/or post-graduate classes in Art/Fine Arts/ Social Sciences/Science Commerce/Law.	107
<b>N.B.</b> Two of these colleges impart instructions for B. Sc. (Agr.). Also twenty-five for LL.B. and one for LL.M.	
2. Engineering College	1
3. Teachers' Training Colleges	21
<b>N.B.</b> One of these colleges namely Rajasthan Shikshak Prashikshan Vidyapeeth, Jaipur also imparts instruction in Shiksha Shastri.	
4. Medical Colleges	5
5. Nursing Colleges	1
6. Ayurvedic College	3
7. Sanskrit Colleges	31
<b>N.B.</b> One of these colleges also imparts instructions for Shiksha Shastri.	
8. Shiksha Shastri College	1

(i) (b) The range and scope of responsibilities and work of the University of Rajasthan is very heavy and for, besides managing the affiliation work of the colleges having degree and/or postgraduate classes in Arts, Fine Arts, Social Sciences, Science, Commerce, Law and Engineering in towns other than those at Udaipur and Jodhpur, it also looks after Engineering, Teacher's Training, Medical, Nursing Ayurvedic and Sanskrit Colleges throughout the State.

(ii) The jurisdiction of the University of Jodhpur is confined to the Municipal limits of Jodhpur town. It has only one associated (university managed) college, viz. K.N. Hall for Women headed by a Directress, one Institute of Evening Studies, five faculties (namely : 1) Arts/Education/Social Science, (2) Science, (3) Commerce, (4) Law and (5) Engineering.) apart from three affiliated colleges (1. Lachoo Memorial College of Science and Commerce, 2. Mahesh Teachers' Training College, and 3. Somani Commerce College).

(iii) The jurisdiction of the University of Udaipur is peculiar in nature because so far as agricultural education is concerned it extends to the whole of Rajasthan but for non-agricultural complex it is confined to the Municipal limits of Udaipur town. The University of Udaipur, therefore, has to manage besides the agricultural complexes spread throughout the State, three institutions of agricultural wing situated at Udaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner and two University colleges located at Udaipur apart from the seven affiliated colleges of non-agricultural wing. The break-up of the University of Udaipur is given below :\*

#### **A. NON AGRICULTURAL WING**

(a) **List of affiliated colleges situated within the municipal limits of Udaipur :**

1. School of Social Work, Udaipur.
2. Meera Girls' College, Udaipur.
3. Shramjeevi College, Udaipur.

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\* **Report of the University of Udaipur**

**Enquiry Commission, 1977-78 Part I, pp. 11-13**

4. B. N. College, Udaipur.
5. T. T. College, Vidya Bhawan, Udaipur.
6. T. T. College, Dabok, Udaipur.
7. Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur.

**(b) List of University Colleges :**

1. University Law College.
2. School of Basic Sciences and Humanities.

**B. AGRICULTURAL WING**

**(c) List of institutions of agricultural wing situated at Udaipur :**

1. Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur.
2. College of Technology and Agricultural Engineering, Udaipur.
3. College of Home Science, Udaipur.

**(d) List of colleges associated with the Agricultural wing situated at the other places .**

1. S. K. N. College of Agriculture, Jobner.
2. College of Veterinary and animal Science, Bikaner.

**(e) List of Directorates : Besides the above mentioned institutions the University has two Directorates :**

1. Directorate of Agricultural Experiment Station, and
2. Directorate of Extension Education.

**(f) List of Research Centres : The Agricultural wing of the University has the following 13 Research Stations and sub-stations scattered all over the State :**

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Durgapura (Jaipur) | 7. Mandor (Jodhpur) |
| 2. Kota               | 8. Navagaon (Alwar) |
| 3. Banswara           | 9. Tabiji (Ajmer)   |

- |                  |                                  |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 4. Sumerpur      | 10. Arjia (Bhilwara)             |
| 5. Sriganganagar | 12. Diggi (Tonk)                 |
| 6. Vallabhnagar  | 12. Aklera (Jhalawar)            |
|                  | 13. Hanumangarh (Sri-Ganganagar) |

(g) **List of Extension Activities :** The extension activities of the University are spread at the following places :

1. Farmers Training Centre—Bharatpur & Udaipur.
2. Krishi Gyan Kendra—Bagerpur, Bhilwara.
3. Krishi Vigyan Kendra—Fatehpur (Shekhawati) Distt. Sikar.
4. Operation Research Project—Chittorgarh.
5. National Demonstration Scheme—Udaipur, Jodhpur and Bharatpur.
6. Extension wing—Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur, S. K. N. College of Agriculture, Jobner and College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Bikaner.

2.6 Thus, besides one 'Deemed to be University' each of the three State universities with headquarters at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur has a different pattern with separate and dissimilar jurisdiction though all the three have been founded with the common objective of promoting higher education and research in different branches of knowledge—Arts, Physical, Biological and Social Sciences, Law, Education, Commerce, Engineering and Agriculture.\*

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2.7 The genesis of the problems of higher education in the State vis-a-vis the terms of reference of the Committee is to be seen in the three facts :

1. the Government decision of the June, 1962 leading to the transference of 4 Government Colleges at Jaipur to the university,

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\* The Mehta Committee Report, 1971, p. 6

2. the Government decision of 1964 which led to the conversion of Agricultural University into a multi-faculty centre of learning, and
3. the enormous expansion of the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur both in its teaching and affiliating wing.

2.8 So far as the first fact is concerned, by and large, it is agreed that the four former Government Colleges seem to have lost their pristine glory and the people of old generation fondly not only recall it but in retrospect ponder over the 'mistake' committed in their transfer to the university and wishfully think to rectify it. Besides, the integration of these colleges in the system of the university is still not complete. This has created several problems such as those of administrative control over teachers, relationship between the collegiate and departmental wings and neglect of under-graduate teaching and so on. Incidentally, what the people in general feel and think about Maharaja's, Maharani's, Commerce and Rajasthan Colleges of pre-1962 phase, they also feel about the S. M. K., Jaswant and Engineering Colleges of Jodhpur and M. B. College, Udaipur.

2.9 As regards the second fact about the University of Udaipur and the problems associated with it, one notices that it started as an Agricultural University near about the same time as some other agricultural universities with a similar objective in several other States of India. While the other universities, in course of time, have progressed along the lines intended for them at the start, this university was converted into a multi-faculty university. It has various faculties ranging from Agricultural complex to General Education, Social Sciences, Law. Teaching at the postgraduate as well as under graduate levels is done in its seven affiliated colleges also. This university, in its present form, is a multi-faculty university due to which there is strong discontent among the staff members associated with it. They voice that Agricultural wing of this university could not make much progress because of the deadweight of other faculties. The Mehta Committee Report, the Shrimali Committee Report and the Justice S.D. Commission Report

have carefully noted the problems emanating out of its conversion into a multi-faculty centre of learning. No wonder, the Government of India and the ICAR, New Delhi have all along been pressing for the reconversion of this University into a purely Agricultural university. Moreover, the university in its present form has grown, as rightly pointed out by the S. D. Singh commission, into such a big administrative unit that the Vice-Chancellor can hardly have time to look into the academic life of the university,

2.10 The third fact dealing with the enormous expansion of the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur—in its teaching as well as affiliating wings will be amply evident if one carefully examines the tables given in Appendix numbers IX, X. It began with 10 affiliated colleges for Arts/Science/Commerce/Law; at present it has 170 colleges besides the 4 constituent colleges and the University. Teachers' Training Colleges have increased from 2 to 21; Medical colleges from 1 to 5; and Colleges for Nursing (1), Ayurvedic (3), Sanskrit (31), and Shiksha Shastri (1) are new additions to the university. The number of students stands to-day around 1,79,000 in affiliated colleges and about 15,000 in its teaching wing. The university has to conduct 300 examinations for about 2 lakh examinees and the number of examiners itself is around 1500. These numbers themselves are indicative of some of the more serious problems of running this university although they themselves hardly represent the totality of them.

2.11 A broad survey of the growth and development of the university/postgraduate education in the State reveals (vide appendix numbers XVIII, XIX) that in matters of setting up of universities in the State, Rajasthan has shown tremendous restraint over a period of past eighteen years, it has not done so in opening postgraduate colleges,

2.12 The State's collegiate pattern of higher education is peculiar and has some what widely different nature from that of the neighbouring States and other States of India. While in other States like Uttar Pradesh where colleges are run, by and large, by private management, in Rajasthan over 65% are Government colleges of the following break-up of the affiliated colleges of Rajasthan university will make this point amply evident.

Table showing the status and nature of management of colleges (affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur) having degree and postgraduate classes in Arts/Fine Arts/Science/Social Science/Commerce/Law.

Statuswise number of colleges		Nature of management	
		Government	Non-Government
Postgraduate Colleges	37	27	10
Degree Collegds	70	36	34
Total	107	63	44

2.13 Another eye catching feature of the higher education of the State is that although there are 37 postgraduate colleges in Rajasthan, there are no 'Postgraduate Centres' as exist in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, etc.

2.14 Some members of the Committee wondered as to why the postgraduate centres could not emerge in Rajasthan and gathered that 'Postgraduate Centres' or for that matter, autonomous colleges could not spring up in the State because of a large number of Government postgraduate colleges. If one studies the chronological evolution of these postgraduate colleges (vide Appendix No. XIX), one finds that in one year 15 Government colleges were raised to the postgraduate standard. Running postgraduate colleges without adequate Library and Reading Room and Laboratory facilities and without well-qualified and competent staff do not lead to any improvement in standard.

2.15 The Committee gave serious thought to this fact and having considered the role and usefulness of 'Postgraduate Centres' and arrived at the conclusion that the 'Postgraduate Centre'—type approach is certainly a good concept because it may provide more qualified and competent staff, better equipped libraries and improved research facilities.

2.16 With a view to further strengthening the collegiate education of State which caters for educational needs of a considerably large number of students of the State, the Committee examined the C O H S S I P (College



Humanities and Social Sciences Improvement Programme) and C O S I P (College Science Improvement Programme) and found that the State of Rajasthan in comparison to other State has not properly reaped the benefit of these U.G.C. schemes. So far as the C O S I P is concerned, only the Rajasthan University has done something in this field. Its three colleges—Government College Ajmer, Maharaja's College, Jaipur and Government, College, Kota participated in this programme. At national level, some 177 colleges, of the 50 universities took advantage of this scheme. Under C O H S S I P, Rajasthan made no headway. It is heartening to note that the University of Rajasthan has the credit of enjoying special assistance in Chemistry, Philosophy and Zoology. In addition to this, Physics, Chemistry Zoology, Botany and Political Science departments of the University of Rajasthan are implementing U L P (University Leadership Project) under College Science Improvement programme. Two U S I C S (University Service and Instrumentation Centre) are running in Rajasthan University, Jaipur and Udaipur University, Udaipur.\*

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\* University Grants Commission's Report for the Year 1978--79.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **Consideration of the Specific Terms of Reference**

**3.1** In this chapter we have discussed each one of our four specific terms of reference. While doing so we have also given some highlights of the discussion that we had at each of the three university centres with leading educationists, eminent citizens, etc. and teachers and students representatives.

I

**3.2** When the committee held a special meeting on the 25th January, 1980 at Jaipur for an exchange of views on aspects of higher education in general and the University of Rajasthan in particular with eminent public men, educationists select administrators, Deans, Professors, Principals of Colleges, representatives of Teachers and Students organisations, it was brought to the notice of the Committee that the University of Rajasthan has become unviably because of sharp increase in the enrolment of students and number of affiliated colleges. Its teaching wing too, apart from the affiliation wing, has grown enormously (see the Appendix IX and X). To keep it under control, it was mentioned :

- (i) either the affiliated colleges be distributed to all the existing three State Universities on the basis of regional proximity or a new University at some centrally located place (say Ajmer) be set up for looking after the affiliation work; or
- (ii) constituent degree colleges should be detached from the University and the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur be freed from the teaching responsibility of degree classes.

- (iii) It was felt, in retrospect, that transference of four former Government Colleges—Maharaja, Maharani, Commerce and Rajasthan—to the administrative control of the University was a mistake and should be rectified. The surplus teachers problem can be tackled easily if those who are serving the university at present are put to no disadvantageous position financially and career-wise and are absorbed on deputation in Government Service. Some persons, however, felt that the under-graduate and post-graduate classes should not be separated and the arrangement for faculty-wise teaching be made. The Principals of the local degree colleges expressed the view that post graduate classes should be permitted in the aided degree colleges at the University headquarters in the faculties of Arts and Commerce where the number of students has gone beyond saturation point in the university departments. The Committee also noted the view favouring the idea that the universities should not devote energy to teaching under-graduate but should rather concentrate on Honours course (enriched 14-year, 15-year Honours courses) and the enriched M. A./M.Sc./M.Com. and M.Phil. programmes. The question of the size of technical and professional institutions was also brought to the notice of the Committee. It was also pointed out that mining-engineering and agricultural-engineering and irrigation-engineering, should be given top priority so that Rajasthan could take a lead in these fields. The Committee was told that the Agriculture University must find a suitable place in Rajasthan and a suitable site other than Udaipur be selected for it, preferably in some rural or semi-urban area. It was also suggested that all technical and professional colleges should be transferred to one university. Almost all were of the view that so long as the check on the undeserving students seeking admission for higher education is not imposed and so long as adequate attention is not paid to ever growing students indiscipline and their undesirable tendencies are not curbed, the purpose of higher education will not be fulfilled.

II

3.4 As far as the issue of delinking of the degree colleges situated at Jaipur from the University of Rajasthan and placing them under the control of the

Directorate of College education is concerned, the Committee gave serious thought to this issue and after having discussion and exchange of view with a number of academics, eminent public men and representatives of the Teachers' and the Students' organisations and after considering the pros and cons of the situation, is of the opinion that it is not a practical proposition at this stage. The reference here is mainly to the constituent colleges of the University of Rajasthan as the other degree colleges situated at Jaipur are concerned, these are already under the perview of the Directorate of College Education. Delinking of the constituent colleges and placing them under the Directorate would involve enormous problems, the most intractable being the service conditions of teaching and non-teaching staff of these colleges under the university. It would also involve absorbing thousands of people which will neither be palatable to those serving in the university colleges, nor to those who are working in Government College under the Directorate.

3.4 The committee will, however, like to emphasize that efforts have got to be made to ensure that the constituent colleges of the University of Rajasthan are run in such a manner that the interests of under-graduate students are duly protected and they also develop identity of their own over a period of time and even the potential to become autonomous at some later date if it is considered to be a desirable alternative in academic terms. For this, the Committee's considered opinion is that the constituent colleges of the University of Rajasthan should be run on a collegiate pattern with full-time principals at the head of affairs who may occupy this office on permanent basis. These principals should have a flair for educational administration and should be persons of proven administrative ability. The principal of each constituent college should be of the status of a Professor as was actually the case in at least one of the University colleges for some time. In order to have a suitable person as head of the institution the principals should be identified through regular selection committees. Each department of these colleges should have a Head of the status of at least a Reader. The rest of the teachers like the Principal and at least one Reader in each department, should also be posted to these colleges on whole-time basis. As far as possible, the staff should not be placed under two masters, i. e., the University Head of the Department and the principals, for the dual control tends to breed irresponsibility and

lack of accountability. The service conditions of the staff posted in these colleges, in all fairness, be at par with those of the university.

3.5 At present the staff is department based but in future the posts should be earmarked for the colleges separately and fill them on that basis so that if at some future date the colleges want to claim an autonomous status, it may be possible for them to do so without any complication.

3.6 In order to bring about qualitative improvement in education in general and higher education in particular the ceiling should be imposed on the university departments and also on these university managed four colleges, and also on the affiliation colleges at present in the towns. The Government should open, at the university towns, colleges to absorb the numbers going beyond the saturation point. In a word, the process of consolidation should go simultaneously with that of expansion. It is, therefore, suggested that the university departments should not admit more than a section strength in each of the department (i. e. 60 students in previous and 60 in final) and strength of the university managed of the university managed colleges should, ideally, be between 750–1000 but should not go beyond 1,500 – 2,000.

3.7 As has been indicated in chapter two the enrolment in Rajasthan University, specially in the postgraduate departments, Law College (vide Appendix No. XX) Maharani's College and Commerce college (vide Appendix Nos, XV, XVI) has grown considerably. In several subjects there is need for having more than one centre for post-graduate studies. It would, therefore, be desirable for the constituent colleges, wherever justifiable, to have post-graduate classes. If the post-graduate classes in the Morning and Evening are started in the constituent colleges, the pressure of number on the university departments will be considerably reduced, the university departments will have quality control. Apart from promoting quality control over the university departments, this step if implemented with proper planning and care, will open, on the one hand, new avenues for those students who are either denied opportunity to study further as regular students due to limited number of seats (specially in Science subjects) in the

university departments or such students who are employed and yet want to improve their qualifications as regular students and, on the other hand, this will also give some sort of incentive and satisfaction to such members of the teaching staff as are keen to be in touch with the post-graduate classes.

### III

3.8 Some of the problems of the teaching wing of the University of Jodhpur are somewhat similar to those at Jaipur. We are giving, therefore, in this sub-section highlights of our discussions at Jodhpur and our suggestions for some structural changes in the organisation of the University of Jodhpur.

3.9 Structurally speaking, the University of Jodhpur, is unlike the University of Rajasthan and the University of Udaipur. Since it is the only University, out of the three state universities, with its jurisdiction confined to one city and its enrolled strength of students being well within 11 to 12 thousands, it is free from serious organisational problems. As the university has quite manageable number of students, it cannot be treated as unwieldy and as only three colleges are affiliated to it, its affiliating wing poses no problem. However, the university is not without its special problems and difficulties—academic, administrative and sociological.

3.10 When the Committee visited Jodhpur and had an exchange of views with select persons comprising the elite of the town, apart from the Deans, Professors, Head of the Departments, Principals of Colleges, representatives of Teachers' and Students' organisations, it noted disharmony between the faculty of Engineering and the rest of the faculties of the university. The Committee also gathered that most of problems of the university are of a sociological and law and order nature than of academic nature. Almost every teacher who met the Committee talked about the deteriorating situation of law and order in the campus and classrooms. Regarding the reorganisation of the university there were several shades of opinion. One view was that the faculty of Engineering and Technology with the old M. B. M. Engineering College as its base, should itself be raised to the status of a University of Engineering and Technology. Another view was that

besides the University of Engineering and Technology, Jodhpur should have a separate Agricultural University specially catering for the needs of the Western belt of the State. In addition to promoting desert based programmes, it should have a strong regional base with a view to studying, examining and undertaking such socio-economic surveys, pilot irrigation projects and schemes of animal husbandry as have direct bearing on the agro-climatic problems of the region. It was also mentioned that this Agricultural University in no case be a multifaculty university because a multi-faculty centre of learning is generally found to be lacking in proper focus and dilutes the main objective. The third view was in favour of changing the present unitary character of the University of Jodhpur into that of a teaching-cum-affiliating university. The advocates of this view argued that in order to satisfy the emotional and cultural aspirations of the people of the area, the university should be renamed as the University of Western Rajasthan and the colleges of the region at present affiliated to the University of Rajasthan. Contrary to this was the view representing, by and large, the consensus of thinking in favour of retaining purely unitary character of the University of Jodhpur. The fifth view, shared by the majority, was that Rajasthan's higher education needs structural changes and pleaded for the separation of the post-graduate and undergraduate wings of all the existing three universities of the state and placing the under-graduate wings of all the existing three universities of the State under the canopy of a newly established purely affiliating university to be established at some central place (say Ajmer) which should look after affiliation and examination work of the affiliated first degree level colleges sprad all over Rajasthan. If this is done the conduct of first degree examinations for the entire State under a uniform course would be possible and this step would promote efficiency, broaden outlook and strengthen sense of oneness and togetherness besides facilitating the mobility of the students either on the grounds of purely academic nature or otherwise arising due to the transfers of guardians. It was suggested that if bifurcation takes place, it will be for the good of both the wings. At present, in the integrated system both the wings are suffering. Under-graduate classes should be run on the basis of government collegiate pattern directly administered by the principals. Almost everybody felt that from administrative angle delinking of under-graduate wing has become a necessity but this furcation is/can be possible only

in the faculties other than Engineering, Medical, Law and Education. It was also pointed out that while delinking one wing from the other, its financial implications must not be lost sight of.

#### IV

3.11 The Committee noted the views about the University of Jodhpur with care and caution and after a great deal of discussion regarding its re-organisation came to the following conclusions :

- (i) As the establishment of a separate university exclusively, for Engineering and Technology is highly expensive business, the only possible and also desirable step in view of the present discordant state of affairs within the university is that the faculty of Engineering and Technology of the University of Jodhpur should be made completely autonomous as far as its academic affairs, administration and financial controls are concerned. It could have a separate 'Academic Council' of its own.
- (ii) There is need of establishing a separate University of Agriculture for Jodhpur region. What is needed is that Udaipur University's research station at Mandore (Jodhpur) and Government of India Central Arid Zone located at Jodhpur should further be strengthened and effective coordination of research undertaken by them and also by the University's Botany Department be promoted and useful results obtained by them should be suitably publicised.
- (iii) The Committee does not favour the ideas of changing the present unitary character of the University of Jodhpur into a teaching-cum-affiliating university nor does it appreciate the suggestion of rechristening it as the University of Western Rajasthan; firstly because, this thinking was not in consonance with the general consensus of those who responded to the questionnaire issued by the Committee nor of those who appeared before or heard by the Committee; secondly because, in principle, the Committee is averse to too much of regionalism which if permitted to creep in, is likely



to be harmful in the long run; and thirdly because, the experience of the neighbouring states like U. P., M. P., Punjab where the colleges have been distributed on the basis of regional proximity has not been encouraging. Therefore, the Committee is of the view that the University of Jodhpur should retain its unitary character by limiting its responsibility to the Municipal limits of Jodhpur town only.

- (iv) Regarding the posting of the staff in the University managed K.N. Hall for Women College, the Committee recommends the same measures as it suggested about the four constituent colleges of Jaipur i. e. , it should be run in a manner that the interests of undergraduate students are duly protected and it should develop an identity of its own over a period of time and even the potential to become autonomous at some later date if it is considered to be a desirable alternative in academic terms. It should be run on collegiate pattern with full-time Principal/Director at the helm of affairs who may occupy this office on a permanent basis. The Principal should be of the status of a Professor. In order to have a suitable person as Head of the institution the Principal should be identified through a regular Selection Committee. Each department of the college should have a Head of the status of at least a Reader. The rest of the teachers like the Principal and at least one Reader in each department should also be posted to this college on whole time basis. As far as possible the staff should not be placed under two masters- i. e., under the University Head of Department and Principal, for this practice of dual control tends to breed irresponsibility and lack of accountability. The service conditions of the staff posted in this college, in all fairness, be at par with those of the university. At present, the staff of the University of Jodhpur is department based but henceforth the posts be earmarked separately for this university managed colleges and also for the Institute of Evening studies separately and fill them on that basis so that if at some future date these colleges want to claim an autonomous status it may be possible for the university to do so without any complica-

tion. The library facilities and also of the games and sports for the K. N. Hall for Women College should be strengthened. If it wants to start postgraduate Morning classes, it should be encouraged to do so keeping in view the need of speedy promotion and propagation of women's education. When its strength goes beyond the saturation point another degree college for girls be opened by the Government of Rajasthan.

V

3,12 During the Committee's visit at Udaipur in December, 1979 where it held wide ranging discussions with educationists, public men, representatives of Teachers' and Students' organisations to ascertain their views about the set up of the University of Udaipur keeping in view the recommendations of Justice S D. Singh, It was found that most of the persons were not satisfied with the existing set up of the university. To some, the malady appeared purely managerial but to others it seemed organisational. One view that the Agricultural wing of the university should be converted into a separate and exclusively Agricultural University. Subscribers to this view felt that two different systems of examinations traditional and sessional, two different types of administrative set up, one confined to class rooms and laboratory only and the other operating in the fields, and two different sources of grant-in-aid-the U.G.C. and the I.C.A.R. - go ill together. In practice, the existing system of multi-faculty university has not only created all sorts of academic and administrative problems but has also retarded harmony and academic growth. It was also felt that it would be better to go with the national stream of thinking regarding establishment of a purely agricultural university as almost all the states have one or two agricultural universities for the speedy promotion of agriculture which plays a vital role in the economic development of our country. It was mentioned that if an independent and purely agricultural university is established in the State, Rajasthan will not be deprived of considerable grants which would be available from the ICAR. The other view was that the existing agricultural wing should remain with Udaipur University, and that it should be developed on the lines of agricultural wing and other faculties as at Benaras Hindu University.

3.13. By and large, people who came to meet the Committee mentioned that because of the non-availability of land, Udaipur is not a suitable site for an agricultural university. The third view was for the status quo, i. e., Udaipur should remain a multi faculty university as it is at present, but the present atmosphere of acrimony between the agricultural wing and non-agricultural wing should be replaced by the two fully autonomous wings of agricultural and non-agricultural faculties. Besides, Basic Science and Humanities should be so strengthened so as to bring them at par with the Agricultural sciences. As regards the administrative set up, it was suggested that either there should be two Pro-Vice-Chancellors-one for each of the two wings under one Vice-Chancellor, or if the Vice-Chancellor is from the Agricultural wing, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor be from the non-agricultural wing and vice versa.

3.14. Regarding the two Colleges-Sangaria and Ajmer-teaching degree courses in agriculture-at present affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur the general consensus was that their affiliation be shifted to the University of Udaipur. However, Director General of the ICAR was not in favour of this idea.

## VI

3.15. The Committee gave serious thought to the views of persons who met the Committee and also to the replies of those who responded the questionnaire and after having gone through the recommendations made by the Justice S. D. Singh Commission about the reorganisation of the University of Udaipur, the Committee feels that the balance of advantage will lie in having a full-fledged Agricultural University on the ICAR-recommended pattern. Thus the agricultural wing of the existing Udaipur University should be separated out and developed into a full-fledged Agricultural University with as many 'campuses' research stations, etc., as are justifiable on the basis of agro-climatic requirements of different regions of Rajasthan, while the S. D. Commission has suggested that Rajasthan should have two full-fledged agricultural universities, we are of the view that for present only one 'multi-campus' full-fledged Agricultural University could meet the immediate requirements of the State.

3.16. It has also been argued that Udaipur is not the most desirable location for an agricultural university. Perhaps there is considerable strength in this keeping in view the agro-climatic conditions, non-availability of sub-soil water and limited availability of land at Udaipur. On the other hand, it has been mentioned that already a good bit of investment has been made in various constituent units of the Agricultural wing of Udaipur unit and it may be quite expensive to move the entire complex elsewhere. We recommend that this is an issue about which the State Government might take a decision after considering the advice of a group of experts which may be appointed for the purpose. Even if the full-fledged agricultural university's head quarters are located at a place other than Udaipur, the present agricultural wing of Udaipur unit should form one of its important campuses.

9.17. The non-agricultural wing of existing Udaipur unit should continue to look after the under-graduate, post-graduate and research wings of all the faculties other than Agriculture.

## VII

3.18. As far as the issue of distribution of affiliated Colleges' in the State in the three regions is concerned, it engaged attention of the Committee for quite sometime. Several alternatives were suggested and discussed. The more important of these can be identified as follows :

- (i) Status-quo be maintained and Colleges may continue to be affiliated with the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur as at present. The Committee, however, felt that the burden of conduct of examinations, was almost crushing and it had become impossible to hold the examinations on time. In fact, examinations are held in one form or the other throughout the year and that also at the cost of proper management of study and research in the University.
- (ii) Another suggestion was that all the three universities in the State be made affiliating universities and the burden of affiliation be shared among them on the basis of some geographical criteria. The Committee is of the opinion that this would make the Universities of Udaipur and Jodhpur lose the advantages of a unitary university without solving the problems of Rajasthan University which may still be left with the largest chunk of affiliated Colleges. In fact, it would mean not so much solving of problems

as distribution of problems from one university to all three universities with at best marginal cut in the magnitude of the problems of the Rajasthan University and that also only till the number of the Colleges does not again go up.

- (iii) The Committee also considered the possibility of creation of an affiliating university to which the responsibility of affiliation and conduct of examination of all the post-graduate and undergraduate including private students be passed on, except for those colleges which may continue to remain constituent colleges of the three Universities in the State. The objections to this proposition are, in the main, two fold : first, a **purely affiliating University lacks academic content**; second, the University without potential and prospects of research has hardly any meaning. The Committee is of the opinion that these objections could be met by developing an innovative model which may answer our specific requirement. It should be possible for the new affiliating university to draw upon the academic expertise of the three universities as inputs built into its character in a statutory manner. The Board of Studies of the affiliating university could have Professors representing major sub-fields of a discipline from the three universities who may be nominated by the Chancellor. The Committee would like that in each Board of Studies representatives of the colleges affiliated to the new university should be chosen in such a manner that if a Board of Studies consists of 11 members, 6 may be from the Colleges affiliated to the university, 3 Professors from the three universities nominated by the Chancellor and two outside experts. Similarly, there may be built-in statutory provisions for academic inputs from the existing three universities to the new affiliating university in its Academic Council and Faculties.

3.19. The Committee, therefore, recommends that a new model affiliating university be established which can combine the activities and resultant advantages of an affiliating-cum-research institution. Once this basic idea is accepted,

this university will have within its fold all the colleges at present affiliated to the universities of Rajasthan, Jodhpur and Udaipur. (The three State Universities will have with them only the University administered constituent colleges). Such set-up will facilitate transfer of students and also provide a common academic frame work for all the affiliated colleges.

3.20. For strengthening its academic wing and providing continuing faculty improvement programmes, this new University should identify a few Faculty Improvement and Research centres for the purpose. Each centre should take up a group of allied disciplines for this work, e. g., one centre may specialise in Physical Sciences and another in Social Sciences and still others in Biological Science, Commerce subjects, Languages and Philosophy, etc. Each centre may have one Professor and one Reader in each subject as a 'core' faculty; the centre should have a well-equipped Library and Reading Room. Its main functions should be to provide well-designed continuing faculty improvement programmes (normally a programme of one academic term's duration to each teacher at least once in five years), and to undertake and supervise research in specialised areas preferably those linked to the development of the region. Both the U.G.C. and the State Government should provide adequate financial support to these centres.

3.21 The following table shows the number of degree and postgraduate colleges and enrolment of students in 7 leading centres :

S. No.	Name of the place	No. of Colleges with status			Enrolment at undergraduate & postgraduate level	
		P.G.	Degree	Total	1978-79	1979-80
1.	Ajmer	5	6	11	13027	13543
2.	Alwar	2	3	5	7099	6771
3.	Bikaner	2	3	5	7179	6322
4.	Bharatpur	1	3	4	5311	5776
5.	Sriganganagar	6	5	11	8591	8094
6.	Kota	2	3	5	7648	7979
7.	Sikar	1	5	7	5139	5777

(N. B. : These centres include the number of the colleges and enrolment of the entire district).

3.22. The libraries, at these centres, should function as 'resource centres' for all the affiliated colleges. They should prepare and distribute to all the colleges Monthly List of Articles (published in the journals received by them) and Additions of books and also a Quarterly-Bulletin containing some review articles, 'book reviews' from standard journals, and abstracts of selected articles. These should be available on request to all teachers of subjects concerned.

3.23. Finally, if the recommendation of a new affiliating university on the lines suggested above is accepted by the Government, the residual advantage would be that the three State Universities will be in a position to concentrate more on teaching and research and the fruits of their academic efforts will also be available to the new affiliating university.

### VIII

3.24. As far as the final term of reference which relates to limiting the responsibility of the three State universities to postgraduate teaching and research is concerned, by and large, it would automatically accrue if the Government approves, in the first place, the idea of a new affiliating university of the type suggested above, and in the second, a full-fledged Agricultural University for Rajasthan.

3.25. The Committee would like to add that when it unanimously recommends to the Government the setting up of the two new universities in the State, it does so keeping in the view the educational need of the State. Prior to Independence there was only one university in the State and 19 in the rest of India. In 1962, there were three universities in Rajasthan and 35 in other States of the country. Since 1962, Rajasthan has been showing tremendous restraint by not setting up of new universities. Over a period of past 18 years the overall increase in the universities in the country has been 150% (i. e., 53 universities sprang up between 1963-1978). Also, if one studies the pace of growth of the universities in the neighbouring States of Rajasthan, one gathers that in the Union Territory of Delhi there is 100% increase, in Haryana and Madhya Pradesh each the increase is by 200%. in Gujarat. the increase is 167% and in Punjab and Utter Pradesh each the increase is 100%. In view of this, it is not too much for Rajasthan to have two new universities to sail its ship of

higher education efficiently and effectively both in terms of qualitative and quantitative growth of higher education in the State.

3.26. In a way it could be argued that a full-fledged Agricultural University is needed to meet the demand of the ICAR for the same and the growing agricultural requirements of the State and large increase in affiliating wing demands a more rational response by setting up an innovative affiliating university. It should be possible for the ICAR to provide increased financial support to the full-fledged Agricultural university and the new affiliating university may not need any large financial support except for its 5 or 6 centres for continuing Faculty Improvement Programmes (which may be needed for qualitative improvement of higher education even if a new university is not established).

## IX

3.27. The Committee would like to emphasize the need for more effective coordination of university education in Rajasthan. At present the Inter-university Coordination Committee exists under the chairmanship of the Chancellor of the three State Universities. It would be desirable to make statutory provision for this Committee which may consist of the Chancellor as Chairman, and the State Education Minister, the Vice-Chancellors of State Universities, the Education Commissioner and the Director of College Education as members. The Committee, for its effective working, should have a suitably staffed Secretariat.



## CHAPTER—FOUR

# SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 As far as the issue of delinking of the constituent colleges of the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur and placing them under the Directorate of College Education is concerned, the Committee is of opinion that it does not appear to be a practical proposition. The Committee, however, emphasizes that the effort has got to be made to ensure that these constituent colleges be run in such a manner that the interests of undergraduate students are duly protected. These colleges should be run on collegiate pattern with full time Principals and as far as possible the staff should not be placed under two masters, i.e., the University Head of the Department and the Principals of these colleges, for, the dual control tends to breed irresponsibility and lacks of accountability.

4.2 In order to bring about qualitative improvement in higher education the ceiling should be imposed on enrolment of university departments and that of constituent colleges and also on the enrolment of the affiliated colleges in the State. To meet the requirements of growing numbers more affiliated colleges should be opened by the Government. In a word, the process of consolidation should go on simultaneous by with that of expansion. It is, therefore, suggested that the University departments should not admit more than a section strength in each of the departments. Likewise the strength of the Degree level constituent/affiliated colleges should, ideally, be between 750-1,000 but not beyond 2,000.

4.3 Keeping in view the educational needs of the State, the Committee recommends the setting up of two new Universities in the State; (1) a full-fledged Agricultural University; and (2) an innovative affiliating University. The former is needed to meet the growing agricultural requirements of the State and

the latter as more rational response to the requirements of colleges and qualitative academic growth of higher education in universities. This model of now innovative affiliating university has been envisaged as one which incorporates in its set-up appropriate academic inputs of all the three state Universities while providing majority representation in its bodies to affiliated colleges. Over a period of 18 years, Rajasthan has shown tremendous restraint by not setting up new Universities. If one studies the pace of growth of the universities in the neighbouring States of Rajasthan, one gathers that while in the Union Territory of Delhi there is 100% increase, in Haryana and Madhya Pradesh each the increase is by 200%, in Gujarat the increase is 167% and in Punjab and U.P. each the increase is 100%, in Rajasthan the growth has remained static. In view of this it appears imperative to have two new Universities to ensure qualitative and quantitative growth and development of higher education in the State.

**4.4** With a view to promoting better and more purposeful higher education in the State and to encourage a spirit of innovation and experiment the Committee recommends the establishment of a few Faculty improvement and Resource Centres in the State. The main functions of these centres should be to provide well-designed continuing faculty improvement programmes and to undertake and supervise research in specialised areas preferably linked to the development of the region. The Libraries at these centres, should function as 'resource centres' for all the affiliated colleges. Both the U. G. C. and the State Government should provide adequate financial support to these centres.

**4.5** The Committee is of the opinion that the University of Jodhpur should retain its unitary character by limiting its responsibility to the Municipal limits of Jodhpur town only. As the establishment of a separate university exclusively for Engineering and Technology is a highly expensive business, the only possible and also desirable step in view of the present state of affairs within the university is that the Faculty of Engineering and Technology of the University of Jodhpur should be made completely autonomous as far as its academic, administrative and financial controls are concerned. Regarding the posting of staff in the University managed K. N. Hall for Women College, the Committee recommends the same measures as it has suggested about the four constituent colleges of the Rajasthan University.

4.6 The Committee is not in favour of distribution of affiliated colleges in the State in the three regions; for, it would mean not so much as solving the problems as for distributing them among all the three universities. The Rajasthan University may receive some relief from the unmanageably heavy load of responsibilities but other Universities most likely would suffer the same fate in course of time.

4.7 As far as the limiting of the responsibility of the three State Universities to postgraduate teaching and research is concerned, by and large, it would become gradually acceptable if the Government approves, in the first place, the idea of an innovative affiliating University with its 'Faculty Improvement and Resource Centres,' and in the second place, a full-fledged Agricultural University for Rajasthan.

4.7 With a view to bringing about more effective coordination of the University education in the State, the Committee recommends that the Inter-University Coordination Committee which exists at present be strengthened and suitably staffed.

1. Prof. M. V. Mathur
2. Dr. Iqbal Narain
3. Dr. R. N. Singh
4. Shri Rajendra Jain
5. Dr. O. P. Gautam
6. Dr. R. C. Mehrotra
7. Miss Amarjeet Kaur
8. Shri Tej Kumar
9. Shri K. K. Bhatnagar
10. Shri P. Thakur
11. Prof. N. M. Kothari
12. Prof. A. B. Mathur



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# APPENDICES

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**राजस्थान सरकार**  
**कार्मिक एवं प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग**  
**प्रशासनिक सुधार अनुभाग—5**

क्रमांक प० 7 (4) प्र० सु०/अनु० 5/79

जयपुर, दिनांक 30 जनवरी, 79.

## आज्ञा

राजस्थान के विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों की समन्वय समिति की दिनांक : 21/9/78 को हुई बैठक में विश्वविद्यालयों के पुनर्गठन (Reorganisation) के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार से विचार विमर्श के पश्चात् राज्य सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि इस हेतु एक समिति का गठन किया जाये जो इस पर विस्तार से विचार विमर्श कर राज्य सरकार की अपनी सिफारिश प्रस्तुत करे। अतः इस हेतु राज्यपाल महोदय निम्न प्रकार एक समिति के गठन की स्वीकृति प्रदान करते हैं—

- |     |   |         |
|-----|---|---------|
| 1.  | प्रोफेसर एम० बी० माथुर, निदेशक, नेशनल स्टाफ फार एजुकेशन प्लानर्स एण्ड एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स, नई दिल्ली<br>(भूतपूर्व उपकुलपति राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय) | अध्यक्ष |
| 2.  | उप कुलपति, राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर  | सदस्य   |
| 3.  | उप कुलपति, उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय, उदयपुर   | "       |
| 4.  | उप कुलपति, जोधपुर विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर   | "       |
| 5.  | इंडियन कौंसिल आफ एग्रीकल्चर रिसर्च, नई दिल्ली का एक प्रतिनिधि   | "       |
| 6.  | विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का एक प्रतिनिधि   | "       |
| 7.  | वित्त आयुक्त अथवा उनके द्वारा मनोनीत अधिकारी जो उप सचिव के स्तर से नीचे का ना हो  | "       |
| 8.  | कृषि उत्पादन आयुक्त   | "       |
| 9.  | शिक्षा आयुक्त   | "       |
| 10. | विशिष्ट शिक्षा सचिव   | "       |
| 11. | निदेशक, कालेज शिक्षा विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर   | ", सचिव |

यह समिति विशेष रूप से निम्नलिखित बिन्दुओं पर विचार विमर्श कर अपनी सिफारिश राज्य सरकार को प्रस्तुत करेगी :—

1. जयपुर शहर में स्थित डिग्री कालेजों को विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र से हटाकर निदेशक, कालेज शिक्षा के अधिकार में रखना ।
2. जस्टिस एस. डी. सिंह आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय का पुनर्गठन करना ।
3. राजस्थान में कालेजों के सम्बन्धन (Affiliation) हेतु वर्तमान विद्यालयों को तीन क्षेत्रों में विभाजित करना ।
4. तीन विश्वविद्यालयों के क्षेत्र को पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट एवं रिसर्च के शैक्षणिक कार्य तक सीमित रखना एवं उनके परीक्षण इत्यादि कार्य को अलग से एक विश्वविद्यालय को स्थानान्तरण करना ।

यह समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट 30.4.1979 तक राज्य सरकार को प्रस्तुत करेगी ।

आज्ञा से,

ह०

(एस. के. माथुर)

शासन उप सचिव



**APPENDIX—2**

**From :**

**The Director of College Education,  
(Member Secretary)  
Directorate of College Education,  
Bapu Nagar,  
JAIPUR-302004**

**No. F. 8(1) Aca/DCE/79**

**Dated the April , 1979**

**MEMORANDUM**

You are aware that the Government of Rajasthan have set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. M. V. Mathur, Director, National Staff College for educational Planners & Administrators, to review the development of Higher Education in the State and to suggest changes in the form, structure and organisation of the Universities, pattern of affiliation, relationship between the Universities and the Colleges and steps that may be taken for qualitative improvement of higher education in the State. The Committee has drawn up a questionnaire, a copy of which is attached.

You are requested to kindly give us the benefit of your views on all or such of the questions in which you may feel interested which may kindly be sent hand written or typed on separate sheets. As the time at our disposal is short, we shall be grateful if your replies could reach us by the 26th May, 1979. If necessary, we shall request you to meet the Committee for discussion at a later date.

**We shall very much appreciate your co-operation in this regard.**

**(N. M. KOTHARI)**  
*Member Secretary,*

## RE-ORGANISATION OF UNIVERSITIES/HIGHER EDUCATION IN RAJASTHAN

### **Preamble**

1. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms Government of Rajasthan, has appointed a committee vide order No. F.7(4)/AR/G-5/79, dated the 30th January, 1979 under the chairmanship of Prof. M. V. Mathur, Director, National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, New Delhi, with a view to reorganising the educational set-up of higher education in Rajasthan.

2. The unprecedented growth of higher education in the State (the number of students receiving higher education having gone up from 13,380 in 1950-51 to 1,39,810 in 1978-79) during the last thirty years, the existing conditions prevailing in the university campuses and the need for increased attention towards qualitative improvement call for a careful review of the existing set-up of higher education in Rajasthan.

3. The Committee will be grateful to you for your replies/observations along with reasons in support of the same on questions given below, which may be treated as illustrative of the aspects of higher education in Rajasthan. The committee will welcome your suggestions on any other aspects relating to higher education in the State.

### **Questionnaire :**

Questions are, for the sake of convenience, grouped under the following sub-heads :—

- I. Responsibility of Teaching and Research in the Universities and organisation of undergraduate teaching at University headquarters.
- II. Universities and Colleges in Rajasthan and their inter-relationship.
- III. Re-organisation or Agricultural Education.
- IV. Inter-University Co-ordination in the State.
- V. Qualitative Improvement of Higher Education.

VI, Accountability of the University.

VII. Miscellaneous.

I. **Responsibility of teaching and research in the Universities & organisation of undergraduate teaching at University Headquarters.**

1. For achieving academic excellence :

(i) should the direct responsibility of the universities in the State be limited to teaching Post-graduate classes and promoting advanced training and research ?

OR

(ii) should the universities also undertake responsibility for teaching Honours level programme ?

OR

(iii) continue to do under graduate teaching also as is being done at present .

On the basis of your answer to question number one, please suggest norms and numbers of enrolment as well as the organisational structure of a University.

2 Government Colleges at Jaipur (Maharaja, Maharani, Commerce, and Rajasthan), Jodhpur (S. M. K., Jaswant and K. N. Hall), Udaipur (M. B. College and Rajasthan Agriculture College), Jobner (Agriculture College), Bikaner (Veterinary College) were transferred to the University of Rajasthan, Jodhpur and Udaipur respectively during 1962 and 1964. Several attempts have been made to organise teaching on faculty-wise basis with varying patterns in different universities.

Should the present type of structure and relationship in each of three universities be continued or does it require some change for achieving qualitative improvement in teaching and research ?

**II. Universities and Colleges in Rajasthan and their Inter-relationship.**

3. Except some colleges situated at Jodhpur and Udaipur, all other affiliated colleges at present are linked with the University of Rajasthan. It has been suggested that jurisdiction of universities be redefined. A few questions regarding this are listed below:—

- (a) Keeping the requirements of the State and the national policy in view, do you think there is any need for establishment of more universities ?
- (b) Keeping in view the experience in some other States should the existing universities be re-organised on regional basis and the affiliated colleges be suitably assigned to them ?
- (c) Should all the colleges (General & professional) of higher education other than those directly administered by the University be linked to a single university in the State ?
- (d) Do you favour the idea of establishment of a new and separate university in the State which should look after and supervise university education in all the affiliated colleges in the State including those colleges which are located at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur.

4. Do you favour the idea of the establishment of autonomous colleges and of administering each such college through an autonomous governing body for better governance, recruitment and improved performance ? Should the idea of such a governing body be extended to constituent colleges also ?

5. If a teaching university is entrusted with the responsibility of affiliating also as at present, do you favour the idea of treating university teaching department/university constituent colleges as autonomous units within the University.

6. Teaching at post-graduate level has been organised at the main University centres and at a number of affiliated colleges in the State—

- (i) In view of the higher inputs required, both in personnel and other resources at these levels, there is growing impression of post-graduate education at a large number of centres might lead to unnecessary duplication of facilities and dilution of standards. What are your views in this matter ?
- (ii) Post graduate centres have been established in a number of States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, etc. for a coordinated teaching at a few places. What are your views for adopting this idea in Rajasthan in its present form or with some modifications ?

### III. Reorganisation of Agricultural Education :

7. In view of the predominant role of agriculture in our economy, what is your opinion about setting up of an exclusive Agricultural University in Rajasthan ?

8. The University of Udaipur was started as an Agricultural University but soon after it was converted into a multi-faculty university. It has been suggested by more than one expert bodies that this University may be converted into an agricultural university with the avowed purpose of intensifying agricultural education, research and extension education.

- (i) What changes would you suggest in the relationship of other faculties and institutions in the non-agricultural wing with the main agricultural wing ?
- (ii) Would you recommend setting up of a separate university for such faculties/institutions ?
- (iii) Would you prefer to have such faculties/institutions linked to some other university of the State ?

9. Two aided Colleges/Institutions in Rajasthan include Degree Courses

in Agriculture, and for this purpose also they are linked with the University of Rajasthan. If an Agricultural University is established in the State, would you prefer to have these college linked with this new University or should the present arrangement continue ?

10. What are your suggestions for improving performance in the agricultural complex ?

**IV. Inter-University Co-ordination in the State :**

11. What measures would you suggest for bringing about effective co-ordination among universities and other institutions of higher education in the State ?

12. What machinery would you suggest for improved planning and administration of higher education in the State ?

**V. Qualitative Improvement of Higher Education :**

13. What steps would you suggest for—

(a) augmenting professional development and motivation of teachers for improved teaching, research and extension, and

(b) linking research studies, and extension activities increasingly to the plan programmes at National, State and Local levels, especially to the programmes geared to the needs of the weaker sections of the society ?

14. What steps may be taken to help and assist the meritorious and the weak students ?

15. What suggestions would you offer for enabling the teachers' organisations and students' organisations to make their contributions in improving the quality and relevance of higher education in the State ?

16. What are your suggestions for improvement and evaluation of academic performance of :—

(t) University Faculties / Departments / Constituent / Associated colleges.

(ii) Government & non Government Colleges.

**VI. Accountability of the University :**

17. What should be the nature of accountability of the universities to the society ?

18. What should be the nature of accountability of teachers about their achievements and performance to the authorities of the institutions to which they belong ?

**VII. Miscellaneous :**

19. Do you favour the extension of the existing facilities of correspondence course programmes at Degree and Post-graduate stages ? If so, kindly give your suggestions.

20. What other important measures (not already covered in the questionnaire) would you suggest for bringing about significant improvement in higher education in Rajasthan ?

## APPENDIX-3

~~Acwise and alphabetical lists of persons who responded to the~~  
questionnaire :

S. No.	Name	Designation
<b>ABU ROAD</b>		
1.	Shri M. S. Solanki	Principal, Govt. College, Abu Road
<b>AGRA</b>		
2.	Dr. R.K. Singh	Ex-Vice Chancellor, Universities of Meerut & Himanchal Pradesh, Suraj Nivas, 10/79, Civil Lines, Agra
<b>AJMER</b>		
3.	Shri A.B. Mathur	Principal, Government College, Ajmer, at present Director of College Education, Raj. Jaipur.
4.	Shri Bhim Sen	Ex-Principal, Govt. College, Ajmer, Kundan Nagar, Ajmer.
5.	Shri Dinesh Singh	Principal, Dayanand College, Ajmer.
6.	Shri D. N. Mathur	P.G. Head English, Govt. College, Ajmer.
7.	Sister Elise	Sophia Girls College, Ajmer.
8.	Miss M. Bhatji	Principal, Savitri Girls' College, Ajmer
9.	Shri M.S. Chnkar	D.A.V. College Ajmer
10.	Shri Mohammed Yaqub	Ex-Chairman, R.P S.C., Ajmer
11.	Dr. Om Prakash	A.P.G. Head, Maths. G.C. Ajmer
12.	Shri P. K. Majumdar	Retired Principal 427/11. B. Prem Bhawan, Kutchery Road, Ajmer.
13.	Shri Ranjeet Singh	Senater, Rajasthan University.
14.	Shri S. K. Bhattacharya	D.A.V. College, Ajmer.
15.	Dr. V. S. Bhargava	P.G. Head History, G.C. Ajmer.



**ALWAR**

16. Dr. G. C. Tpagi Sr. Lect. Sanskrit, Govt. Arts & Law College, Alwar.
17. Dr. G. D. Mathur Member Senate, Rajasthan Univ. Govt. Arts College, Alwar.
18. Dr. T. N. Chaturvedi Tice-Principal, Govt. Arts & Law College, Alwar.

**BANASTHALI**

19. Shri L. K. Oad Principal, College of Education, Banasthali Vidyapeeth.
20. Shri P.N. Mathur Ex-Education Minister Govt. of Rajasthan at present Vice-President, Banasthali Vidyapeeth

**BARAGAON**

21. Shri Yatish Chandra Sharma Principal, Smt. G.D. College, Baragaon.

**BHARATPUR**

22. Dr. A. V. Jagannadham Vice-Principal, MSJ College, Bharatpur.
23. Dr. B. K. Mishra Lect. in Hindi, MSJ College, Bharatpur.
24. Dr. Ramanand Tewari Ex-Principal, MSJ College, Bharatpur.

**BIKANER**

25. Dr. D. C. Jain Lecturer, Dungar College, Bikaner.
26. Dr. P. N. Mathur Ex-Principal, Dungar College, Bikaner.
27. Dr. P. N. Mehrotra Prof. College of Veterinary & Animal Science, Bikaner.
28. Dr. (Mrs.) Prakashwati Member Senate, Univ. of Raj. Dungar College, Bikaner.
29. Shri Ravi Tikku, Principal; BJSR College, Bikaner.
30. Shri S.S.L. Mathur Ex-Principal, Dungar College, Bikaner.

**CHITTORGARH**

31. Shri Jeevan Singh Mehta Principal, Govt. College, Nimbahera.

**DELHI**

32. Prof. A.M. Ghoshe 35, Ferozshah Road, First Floor, Room No. 34, New Delhi.
33. Dr. J.N. Kaul National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, 17-B, Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.
34. Shri M.R. Paliwal U.G.C. Professor, Central Institute of Education, Delhi University.
35. Dr. O.P. Gautam Director General, ICAR, New Delhi.
36. Shri S.K. Mukerjee Asstt. Director (Edu.) ICAR, New Delhi.

**DHOLPUR**

37. Shri S.K. Dutta Principal, G.C. Dholpur.

**GANGAPUR CITY**

38. Shri M.L. Sharma Principal, G.C. Gangapur City.

**HINDAUN CITY**

39. Shri R.K. Mathur Principal, G.C. Hindaun City.

**HISSAR**

40. Dr. P.S. Lamba Vice-Chancellor, HAU, Hissar.

**INDORE**

41. Dr. S.S. Dubey Retd. Principal, 69, Palsikar Colony, Indore.

**JAIPUR**

42. Dr. B.C. Mehta Head Economics Deptt. Rajasthan University
43. Dr. B.D. Tikkiwal Sr. Professor of Statistics Rajasthan University.
44. Dr. B. Tyagi Prof. of Botany, Raj. University.
45. Dr. B.V. Ratnam UGC Prof. Botany, Raj. University.
46. Shri G.C. Jain Principal, Digamber Jain Acharya Sanskrit College, Jaipur.
47. Dr. H. C. Bhartiya Deptt. of Zoology, Raj. University
48. Shri H. C. Rara Rajasthan University
49. Shri H. L. Jain Retd. Principal, B-102, Udai Marg
50. Shri H. S. Mathur Head Geog. Deptt. Raj. University

51. Shri J. D. Sharma  
Member Senate, Agarwal College,  
Jaipur.
52. Dr. J. M. Joshi  
Prof. of Economics, Raj. University
53. Dr. J. N. Gaur  
Prof. of Chem., Raj. University
54. Dr. J. P. Mishra  
Retired Principal, B-55. Bapu Nagar,  
Jaipur.
55. Shri J. P. Tondon  
Prof. & Head Deptt. Chemistry  
Rajasthan University
56. Shri K. D. Trivedi  
Head Pub. Adm. Raj. University
57. Shri K. L. Verma  
Retd. Principal. 8, Vivekanand Marg,  
Jaipur.
58. Dr. (Miss) K. Jutshi  
Principal, Maharani's College
59. Shri Mohan Mukerjee  
Retd, Chief Secretary, Govti of  
Rajasthan, SB/38 A Bhawani Singh  
Marg, Jaipur.
60. Dr. M. G. Bhatwadekar  
41, Sangram Colony, Jaipur.
61. Dr. M. L. Sisodia  
Deptt. of Physics, Raj, University
62. Shri M N Mathur  
RES (Retd.) D-39, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur
63. Shri Pradyumna Kumar  
5. Jh-30 Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur.
64. Dr. P. D. Verma  
Reader & Head Maths Deptt.  
Rajasthan University.
65. Dr. R B. Singh  
Gen. Secretary RUTA, University  
Guest House, Jaipur,
66. Shri R C. Gaur  
Retd. Principal, 1/18, Jawahar  
Nagar, Jaipur.
67. Dr. R G. Sarin  
Prof. Poddar Institute of Management
68. Dr. R. K. Agarwal  
Reader Faculty of Commerce  
Rajasthan University.
69. Dr. R. K. Kaul  
Sr. Prof. English, Raj. University
70. Shri R. S. Dangayach  
5. Moti Dungri Marg, Jaipur.
71. Shri Rajendra Singh Rathore  
Ex-President, Students' Union  
Rajasthan University.
72. Shri S. K. Sharma  
Member Senate, Raj. University.
73. Shri S. R. Mehrotra  
Lecturer, Rajasthan University.
74. Dr. Tara Chand Gangawala  
Member Syndicate, Raj. University.

75. Shri Tej Kumer Agriculture Production Commissioner  
& Secretary to Govt. of Rajasthan.  
76 Dr Vinod Shah 5, Jh-5 Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur.  
77. Dr. V. L. Talekar Prof. of Physics, MR Engineering  
College, Jaipur.  
78. Shri V. N. Upadhyaya Principal, Rajasthan College.

J H U N J H U N U

79. Dr. R. C. Lai Sharma Principal, Seth M. L. College,  
Jhunjhunu.

J O D H P U R

80. Dr. A. N. Nigam Prof. & Head Physics, Jodhpur  
University  
81. Shri B. M. Bhadada Lect. Commerce, Jodhpur University  
82 Shri D N. Elhans Dean Commerce Faculty Jodhpur  
University  
83. Shri Gopal Bhardwaj Lect, Sociology, Jodhpur University  
84. Shri G. C. Bhandari 440, B-III, Sardarpura, Jodhpur.  
85 Dr. H. C. Arya Prof. Botany, Jodhpur University.  
86. Shri Indra Sen Gehlot Instructor Electric Deptt.  
Govt. Polytechnic, Jodhpur.  
87. Shri K. K. Vyas Reader Commerce Faculty,  
Jodhpur University,  
88. Dr. J. P. Saxena Prof. Chemistry Jodhpur University  
89. Shri K. N. Mishra Lect. Statistics, Jodhpur University  
90 Shri L. Gupta Lect. Commerce, Jodhpur University  
91. Dr. M. C. Joshi Prof. Psychology. Jodhpur Univ.  
92. Dr. M. L. Mathur Dean Deptt. of Mechanical  
Engineering, Jodhpur University.  
93. Dr. M. L. Sharma Prof. & Head Deptt. of Philosophy  
Jodhpur University  
94. Dr. N. C. Singhvi Reader Hindi, Jodhpur University  
95. Dr. N. K. Maheshwari Principal, Onkarmal Somani  
College, Jodhpur  
96. Dr. R. B. L. Agarwal Reader Commerce Faculty  
Jodhpur University

97. Shri R. C. Kapoor Prof. of Chemistry, Jodhpur University
98. Shri S. C. Saxena 63, New Power House Road, Jodhpur
99. Dr. S. K. Lai Prof. of Sociology, Jodhpur University
100. Dr. V. N. Hukku Reader Commerce Faculty, Jodhpur University
101. Shri Y. S. Mehta Reader Pol. Science, Jodhpur University

**KANPUR**

102. Shri O. P. Tayal Depart of Humanities & Social Sciences, I. I. T. Kanpur.

**KANORE**

103. Shri R. P. Sharma Principal, Pt. Uday Jain College, Kanore,

**KEKRI**

104. Shri R. S. Tripathi Principal, G.C. Kekri

**KISHANGARH**

105. Shri O. P. Bhargava Principal, G. C. Kishangarh

**KARALI**

106. Shri B. R. Mittal Principal, G. C. Karali

**KOTPUTLI**

107. Dr. M. C. Swami Principal, G. C. Kotputli

**KOTA**

108. Dr. D. K. Vijayvargiya Senater Rajasthan University Civil Lines, Kota
109. Smt. Kamla Gangawala Principal, JDB Girls College, Kota
110. Shri K. P. Bhargava APG Head Chemistry, G. C. Kota

**KURUKSHETRA**

111. Dr. Dool Singh Prof. of Management, University of Kurukshetra

**LUCKNOW**

112. Shri S. S. Saxena Ex. Director of College Education Rajasthan, Jaipur-5, Krishna Nagar Colony, Lucknow.

**NAGOUR**

113. Shri M. P. Bhargava                      Principal, G. C. Nagour

**NAWALGARH**

114. Shri M. M. Gupta                      Principal, Seth G. B. Podar  
College, Nawalgarh

**PILANI**

115. Shri Gajanand Mishra                      Principal, Shri Birla Acharya  
Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya. Pilani

**POONA**

116. Dr. G. S. Mahajani                      'Sambham', 864, Shivaji Nagar, Poona.

**SIKAR**

117. Shri Chitranjan Singh                      Students' Senater, Rajasthan University,  
S.K. College, Sikar.

**SRIGANGANAGAR**

118. Smt. Kamla Bhandari                      Principal, Govt Girls College.  
119. Shri V. K. Jain                      Principal Meharishi Dayanand College,  
Sriganganagar.

**TONK**

120. Shri Chandra Prakash                      Principal, G.C. Tonk.  
121. Shri Vimal Prashad Agarwal                      Gen. Secretary, RUCTA, Govt. College,  
Tonk.

**UDAIPUR**

122. Dr. B. P. Chaturvedi Agarwal                      Head Plant Pathology, Rajasthan College  
of Agriculture.  
123. Dr. G. C. Rai                      Prof. of Psychology, Udaipur University.  
124. Dr. G. S. Saxena                      Soil Physist, SKN College of Agriculture,  
Jobner.  
125. Dr. G. V. Bakore                      Prof. Chemistry, School of Basic Sciences  
& Humanities.  
126. Dr. H. N. Mehrotra                      Director of Extension Education, Udaipur  
University.  
127. Shri K. C. Mandal                      Asstt. Prof. of Saw, Udaipur University.

128. Shri K. S. Hiran Associate Prof. College of Technology & Agricultural Engineering, Udaipur.
129. Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta Ex-Vice Chancellor, University of Rajasthan, Sewa Mandir Udaipur.
130. Shri N. K. Shrimali Reader in Education, Vidhya Bhawan TT College, Udaipur.
131. Mrs. Rukmini Kalyani Member Academic Council, Lect. in Maths, Meera Girls College.
132. Shri Narayan Lal Lohar Lect. in Chemistry, Udaipur University.
133. Dr. R. M. Singh Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Udaipur University.  
35, Ravindra Nagar, Udaipur.
134. Dr. Ranjeet Singh Dean. Rajasthan College of Agriculture.
135. Dr. R. S. Ranawat Associate Dean, SKN College of Agriculture, Jobner.
136. Shri S. N. Saxena
137. Shri P. R. Mehta Khandelwai Jhalani Bhawan, Nadakhera, Udaipur.

## APPENDIX—4

### Alphabetical list of persons who met the Committee:

AT UDAIPUR on 20/21 Dec., 1979

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. B. P. Chakrawarti | 2. Shri C. P. Joshi            |
| 3. Shri D. D. Verma      | 4. Dr. G. V. Bakore            |
| 5. Dr. G. C. Rai         | 6. Dr. G. S. Saxena            |
| 7. Shri G. K. Sharma     | 8. Dr. H. N. Mehrotra          |
| 9. Shri J. G. Massey     | 10. Shri J. R. Nagar           |
| 11. Dr. J. Verma         | 12. Shri K. C. Mandot          |
| 13. Shri K. S. Hiran     | 14. Shri K. L. Bordia          |
| 15. Shri K. N. Nag       | 16. Dr. K. N. Chandrashekharan |
| 17. Shri L. N. Mathur    | 18. Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta      |
| 19. Shri N. K. Shrimali  | 20. Shri Narain Lal Lohar      |
| 21. Dr. O. P. Sharma     | 22. Dr. Ranjeet Singh Darda    |
| 23. Mrs. Rukmini Kalyani | 24. Mrs. Rama Kochar           |
| 25. Dr. R. M. Singh      | 26. Dr. R. S. Rawat            |
| 27. Shri S. N. Sexena    | 28. Shri S. C. Mehta           |
| 29. Shri S. L. Chowdhary | 30. Shri T. R. Mehta           |

AT JAIPUR on 25th January, 1980

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Shri A. K. Dangayach     | 2. Dr. B. D. Tikkiwal          |
| 3. Prof. B. L. Saraf        | 4. Dr. B. V. Ratnam            |
| 5. Dr. B. V. Talekar        | 6. Pandit Ghanshyam Shastri    |
| 7. Shri H. C. Bhartiya      | 8. Shri H. C. Rara             |
| 9. Shri J. D. Sharma        | 10. Shri J. D. Singhal         |
| 11. Miss Kavita Srivastava  | 12. Shri K. L. Verma           |
| 13. Shri L. L. Joshi        | 14. Dr. M. L. Mishra           |
| 15. Shri M. M. Gupta        | 16. Shri Mohan Mukerjee        |
| 17. Miss Priti Joshi        | 18. Dr. R. B. Singh            |
| 19. Dr. R. N. Sharma        | 20. R. S. Dangayach            |
| 21. Dr. Sher Singh Rathore  | 22. Dr. S. K. Verma            |
| 23. Dr. Sudhir Raniwala     | 24. Shri Suraj Jain            |
| 25. Dr. Tara Chand Gangawal | 26. Shri Vimal Prashad Agarwal |



AT JODHPUR on 15th March, 1980

1. Shri A. N. Nigam
2. Shri B. M. Kothari
3. Ptof. C. S. Saxena
4. Dr. D. Bhargava
5. Prof. D. C. Surana
6. Shri D. S. Shekhawat
7. Shri Gopal Bhardwaj
8. Shri G. S. Gehlot
9. Dr. H. L. Upadhyaya
10. Shri Hasti Mai Parikh
11. Dr. H. S. Mann
12. Shri I. S. Gehlot
13. Shri J. K. Vyas
14. Shri Jeewan Lal Mathur
15. Dr. J. P. Saxena
16. Smt. Kamini Dinesh
17. Prof. K. N. Chari
18. Shri K. M. Mishra
19. Prof. K. S. Gupta
20. Justice Sh. Kan Singh Parihar
21. Dr. L. S. Rathore
22. Shri L. Gupta
23. Dr. M. L. Rathore
24. Dr. M. L. Sharma
25. Shri Madho Singh Kachhawa
26. Shri M. S. Maheshwari
27. Shri Moola Ram
28. Shri Man Mohan Singh Bhati
29. Dr. N. Sankhla
30. Shri N. K. Maheshwari
31. Dr. Nitya Nand Sharma
32. Shri Poonam Chand Vishnoi
33. Prof. R. Bhadada
34. Dr. R. C. Kapoor
35. Shri Roshan Lai Maheshwari
36. Prof. S. C. Thanvi
37. Dr. S. D. Kapoor
38. Dr. S. D. Mishra
39. Prof. S. Divakaran
40. Dr. S. K. Kal
41. Shri S. N. Bhatiya
42. Shri Sanjeev R. Ganathe
43. Shri S. S. Tak
44. Shri Trilok Chand Jindal.



# RAJASTHAN

## CENTRES OF HIGHER EDUCATION

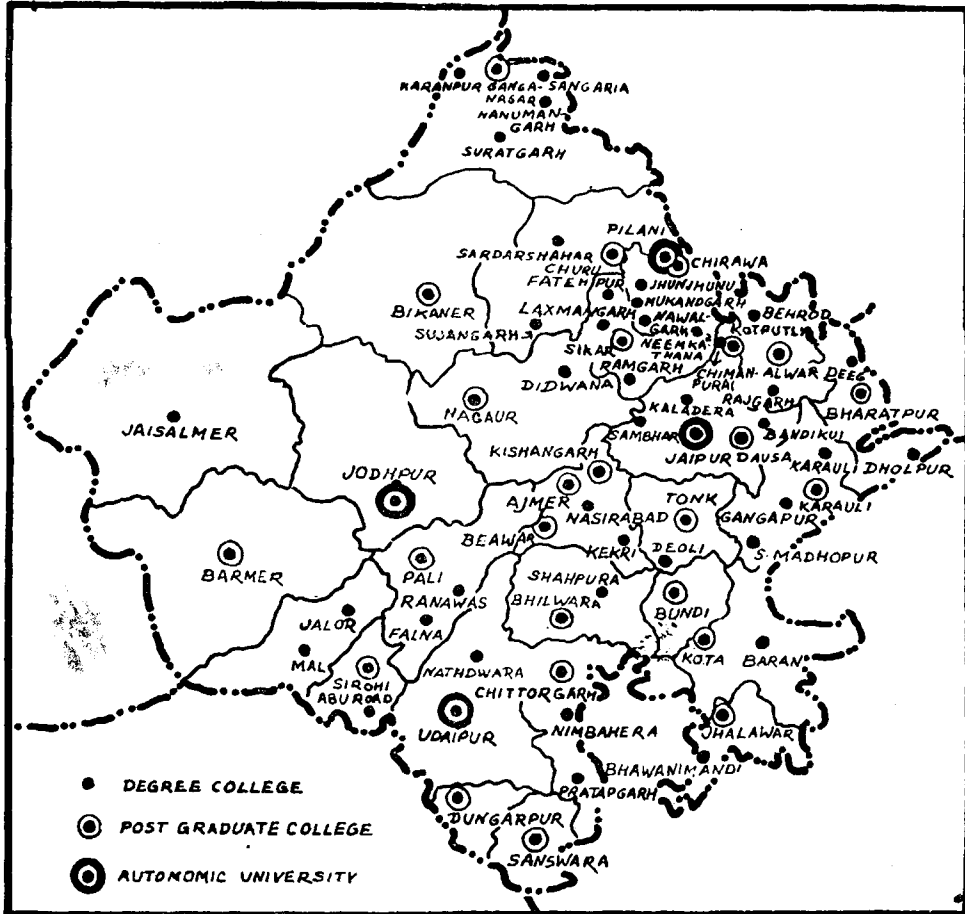




TABLE SHOWING DISTRICT—WISE INSTITUTIONS/ENROLMENT OF HIGHER  
EDUCATION IN RAJASTHAN 1970-71 & 1978-79

S.No.	Name of District	1970 - 71				1978 - 79			
		Number of Institutions	ENROLMENT			Number of Institutions	ENROLMENT		
			Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Ajmer	8	5508	1733	7241	11	9766	3261	13027
2.	Alwar	3	2662	334	2996	4	6170	929	7099
3.	Banswara	1	256	24	280	1	843	138	981
4.	Barmer	1	164	4	168	1	687	27	714
5.	Bikaner	5	2561	594	3155	5	5673	1306	7179
6.	Bharatpur	2	2171	179	2350	4	4726	585	5311
7.	Bhilwara	2	1267	128	1395	3	2714	571	3285
8.	Bundi	1	454	126	580	1	855	177	1032
9.	Chittorgarh	2	608	55	663	3	1302	224	1526
10.	Churu	4	1655	109	1764	5	2859	203	3062
11.	Dungarpur	1	224	35	259	1	799	87	886
12.	Jaipur	15	12478	2988	15446	20	29815	7672	37487
13.	Jaisalmer	1	20	—	20	1	187	—	187
14.	Jalore	2	134	5	139	2	487	28	515
15.	Jhalawar	1	413	40	453	2	1124	138	1262
16.	Jodhpur	2	7048	1676	8724	3	8709	2480	11189

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Jhunjhunu	6	4742	191	4933	8	6154	371	6525
18.	Kota	8	2280	617	2887	5	5851	1797	7648
19.	Nagaur	3	833	14	847	3	1582	52	1634
20.	Pali	2	576	32	608	3	1750	125	1875
21.	Sawai Madhopur	1	530	10	549	4	2621	222	2843
22.	Sikar	5	2334	53	2387	7	4892	247	5139
23.	Sirohi	1	341	29	370	2	736	111	847
24.	Shri Ganganagar	7	2509	674	3183	11	7140	1451	8591
25.	Tonk	2	424	762	1186	3	1381	942	2323
26.	Udaipur	9	4635	1077	5712	11	6471	2046	8517

Source : Directorate of College Education,  
Rajasthan. Jaipur.

# HIGHER EDUCATION RAJASTHAN

## DISTRICT-WISE ENROLMENT

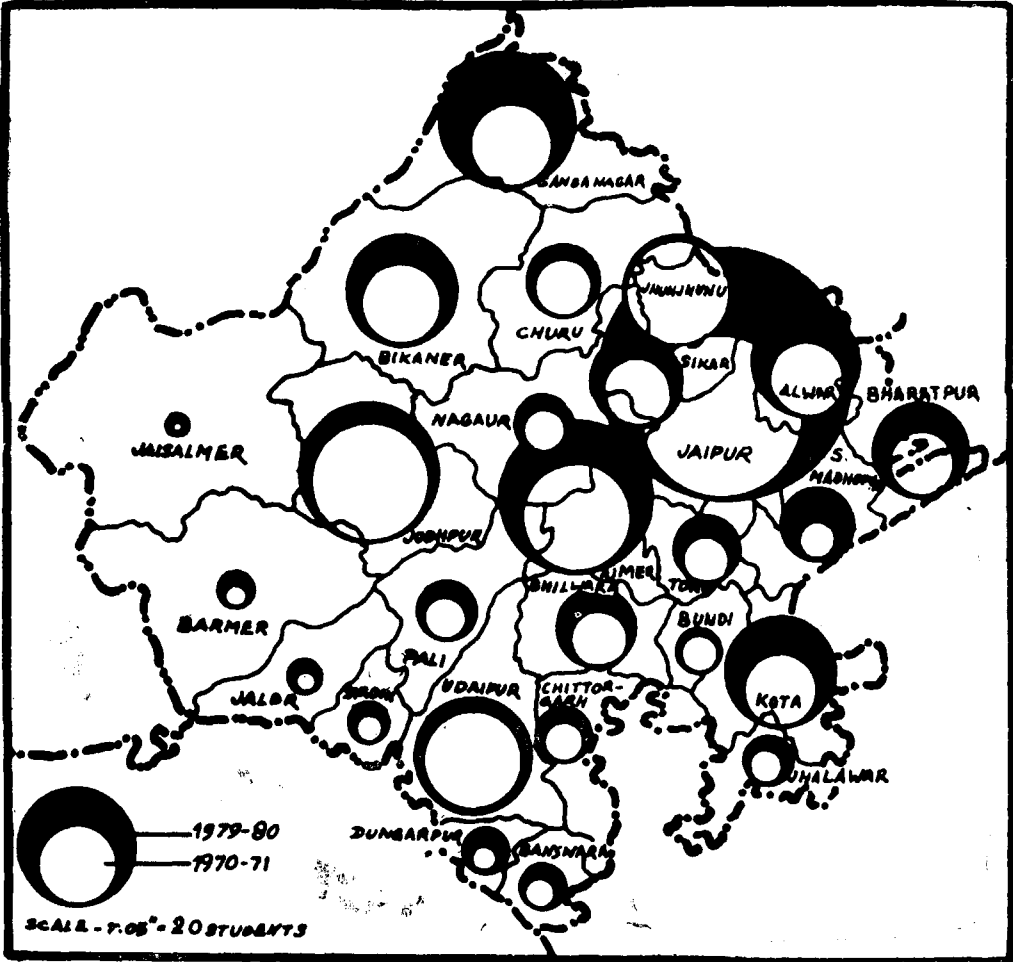






TABLE SHOWING UNIVERSITY WISE ENROLMENT FOR THE YEAR 1947-48 TO 1979-80

S. No.	Faculty/Course	UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN					UNIVERSITY OF JODHPUR				UNIVERSITY OF UDAIPUR		
		1947-48	1962-63	1963-64	1970-71	1978-79	1963-64	1970-71	1979-80	1964-65	1970-71	1978-79	1979-80
1.	Arts	1797	10727	9757	22106	48688	1425	3370	3893	—	3604	3849	4101
2.	Science	15	6480	5900	15223	14749	1653	2484	1206	2409	2424	1327	1663
3.	Commerce	197	5687	4908	10253	33127	616	1002	2301	—	538	2702	2943
4.	Home Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	255	261
5.	Law	679	520	483	2284	11071	—	393	1886	131	285	440	466
6.	Medicine	—	872	1622	22666	2625	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Ayurveda	—	—	—	532	905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Engineering	234	943	—	750	858	1155	961	1154	—	—	—	—
9.	Agr. Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	323	359
10.	Agriculture	—	138	46	75	513	—	—	—	1053	914	1163	1214
11.	Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	212	326	325
12.	Education	46	686	644	2436	3568	—	—	645	171	481	545	551
13.	Sanskrit	—	—	—	2227	672	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	M. B. A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Others	—	—	—	—	1036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total		3118	26053	23360	56552	117822	4849	8210	10585	3952	8222	10930	11873

**Appendix-VIII (Contd.) B**

**TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS (GENERAL EDUCATION) STANDARD/MANAGEMENT-WISE OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF RAJASTHAN/JODHPUR/UDAIPUR (YEAR 1978-79)**

S. No.	Management Category	University of Rajasthan			University of Jodhpur			University of Udaipur			Deemed as University
		Degree	P.G.	Total	Degree	P.G.	Total	Degree	P.G.	Total	
1.	University/ Constituent Colleges	4	1*	5	—	1*	1	—	3*	3	1
2.	Government Colleges	36	26	62	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
3.	Aided Colleges	23	9	32	2	—	2	1	3	4	—
4.	Un-Aided Colleges	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>

\*includes universities.

Source : Directorate of College Education, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

TABLE SHOWING FACULTY/CLASS WISE ENROLMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN

No.	Year	P.U.C.		Degree Pass/Hons.		Post Graduate		Research		Diploma/Certificate			
		Affiliated	Teaching	Affiliated	Teaching	Affiliated	Teaching	Affiliated	Teaching	Affiliated	Teaching	Affiliated	Teaching
ARTS													
FACULTY													
1.	1947-48	1348	—	321	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	1797	—
2.	1962-63	2588	556	4878	1415	674	524	—	94	—	—	8136	2591
3.	1963-64	2007	195	5581	1062	348	511	—	38	15	—	7951	1806
4.	1970-71	1119	—	15752	2154	1712	836	23	160	126	264	13692	3414
5.	1978-79	1259	—	31528	2693	4656	1888	58	327	37	716	37532	5624
6.	1979-80	1288	—	32860	2715	4345	—	47	—	86	—	38626	2715
SCIENCE													
FACULTY													
1.	1947-48	—	—	146	—	449	—	—	—	—	—	165	—
2.	1962-63	1742	802	2548	1176	68	144	—	—	—	—	4358	2122
3.	1963-64	1246	732	2565	1098	104	155	—	—	—	—	3915	1985
4.	1970-71	920	—	11808	1619	514	322	—	32	—	11	13239	1984
5.	1978-79	704	—	11051	1931	691	266	8	107	1	—	12455	2304
6.	1979-80	762	—	10630	1623	800	—	5	—	—	—	12200	1623

TABLE SHOWING FACULTY/CLASSWISE ENROLMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN

S. No.	Year	P. U. C.		Degree Pass Hons		Post Graduate		Research		Diploma/Certificate		TOTAL	
		Affiliated	Teaching	Affiliated	Teaching	Affiliated	Teaching	Affiliated	Teaching	Affiliated	Teaching	Affiliated	Teaching
<b>COMMERCE FACULTY</b>													
1.	1947-48	—	—	178	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	197	—
2.	1962-63	1863	220	2874	438	130	51	—	—	88	23	4955	73
3.	1963-64	1266	174	2809	398	46	53	—	—	104	59	4224	68
4.	1970-71	1012	—	7811	794	249	183	6	32	—	159	9085	116
5.	1978-79	1571	—	23171	1805	3049	583	2	107	138	234	27931	272
6.	1979-80	1449	—	31828	2056	3478	—	—	—	—	—	36755	205
<b>LAW FACULTY</b>													
1.	1947-48	—	—	679	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	679	—
2.	1962-63	—	—	239	246	—	2	—	—	—	33	239	28
8.	1963-64	—	—	190	266	—	4	—	—	—	23	190	29
4.	1970-71	—	—	1288	934	17	15	—	—	—	30	1305	97
5.	1978-79	—	—	8836	1751	31	120	—	9	180	144	9047	202
6.	1979-80	—	—	6852	—	25	—	—	—	163	—	7040	—

**APPENDIX IX (c)**

**TABLE SHOWING FACULTY/CLASSWISE ENROLMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN**

S.No.	Year	Graduate		Post-Graduate		Research		Diploma/ Certificate		Grand Total		Under Graduate		Post-Graduate		Research		Grand total	
		Aff.	T.	Aff.	T.	Aff.	T.	Aff.	T.	Aff.	T.	Aff.	T.	Aff.	T.	Aff.	T.	Aff.	T.
<b>MEDICINE</b>																			
1.	1947-48	—																	
2.	1962-63	786	—					86	786	86									
3.	1963-64	1622	—	—				—	1622	—									
4.	1970-71	2419	—	241	—			6	2660	6	171	—	342	—	19	—	—	—	532
5.	1978-79	1988	—	565	—	5	—	63	2562	63	185	—	677	—	38	—	—	—	905
6.	1979-80	1958	—	514	—	279	—	104	2751	104	216	—	623	—	38	—	—	—	877
<b>AYURVEDA</b>																			
<b>ENGINEERING</b>																			
1.	1947-48	234	—						234	—									
2.	1962-63	927	—	16	—				943	—	62	—	76	—					138
3.	1963-64										37	—	9	—					46
4.	1970-71	737	—	13	—				750	—	30	—	45	—					75
5.	1978-79	805	—	53	—				858	—	169	—	344	—					513
6.	1979-80	870	—	44	—	—	42	—	914	12	188	—	330	—					518
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>																			

APPENDIX IX (d)

TABLE SHOWING FACULTY/ENROLMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN  
SANSKRIT EDUCATION

S.No.	Year	Post-Graduate		Research		Diploma/Certificate		Grand Total		Under-Graduate		Post-Graduate		Research		Grand Total				
		Aff.	T.	Aff.	T.	Aff.	T.	Aff.	T.	Aff.	T.	Aff.	T.	Aff.	T.	Aff.	T.			
1.	1947-48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	
2.	1962-63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	573	—	17	—	—	—	686	—	
3.	1963-64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	539	—	9	—	—	—	644	—	
4.	1970-71	—	—	169	—	58	—	—	227	—	89	—	2301	—	37	—	—	9	2427	9
5.	1978-79	—	—	61	—	62	—	—	672	—	124	—	3349	—	69	—	—	26	3542	26
6.	1979-80	—	11	570	—	83	—	—	653	11	...	—	3550	—	57	—	—	28	3607	28
M.B.A.																				
1.	1947-48																			
2.	1962-63																			
3.	1963-64																			
4.	1970-71																			
5.	1978-79																			
6.	1979-80	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126

TABLE SHOWING FACULTY/CLASSWISE ENROLMENT OF THE  
CORRESPONDENCE COURSE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN

S. No.	Year	ARTS			COMMERCE			Diploma in Tourisum	Diploma in Jouranalism	Education & Lib. Sc.	Grand Total
		Graduate	Post Grad- uate	Total	Graduate	Post- Grad- uate	Total				
1.	1947-48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	1962-63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	1963-64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	1970-71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	1978-79	894	4638	5532	886	1581	2467	273	265	498	9035
6.	1979-80	595	3841	4436	560	1588	2148	91	157	374	7206

Source : University of Rajasthan





# UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN

## ENROLMENT

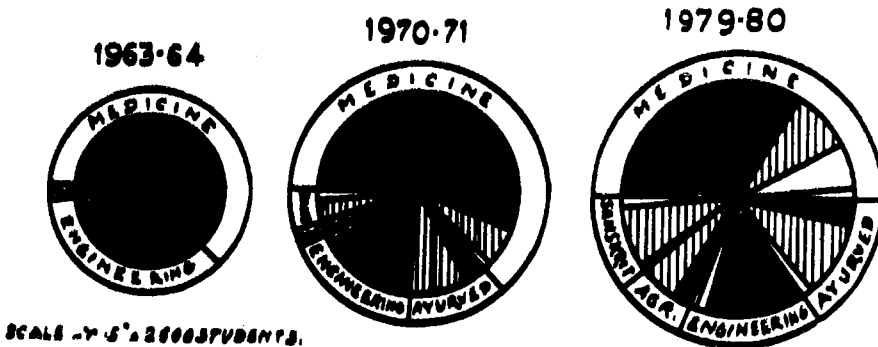
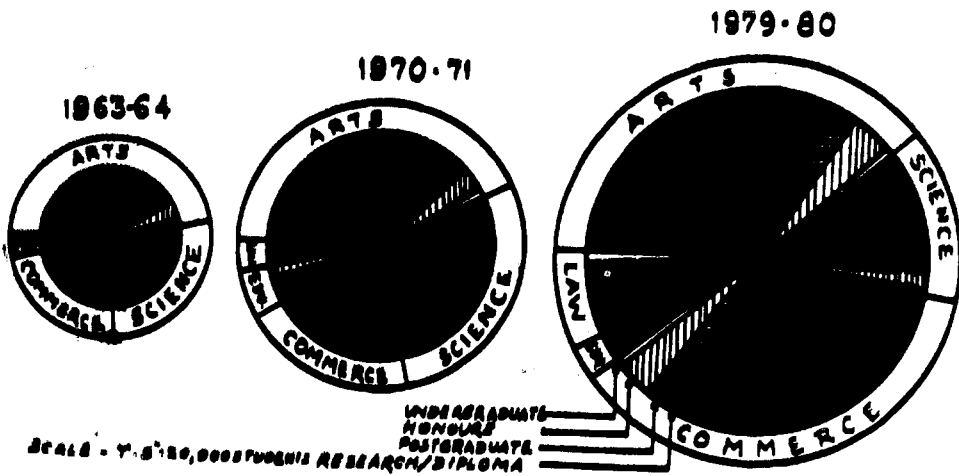




TABLE SHOWING FACULTY/CLASSWISE ENROLMENT OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF JODHPUR

S. No.	Faculty/ Course	1963-64		Total	1970-71		Total	1979-80			Rese- arch	Dip./ Cer.	Total					
		Graduate Post- Graduate			Graduate Post- Graduate			Graduate Post- Graduate										
		Aff.	Teaching	Aff.	Teaching	Affiliated	Teaching	Affiliated	Teaching	Affiliated	Teaching	Teaching	Teaching					
1.	Arts	—	1133	—	292	1425	—	2653	—	717	3370	—	3025	—	788	43	37	3893
2.	Science	—	1507	—	146	1653	—	2301	—	183	2484	279	659	—	142	46	80	1206
3.	Commerce	—	557	—	59	616	—	909	—	93	1002	621	1361	—	306	—	13	2301
4.	Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	393	—	—	393	—	1257	—	31	—	98	1386
5.	Engineering	—	1155	—	—	1155	—	936	—	25	961	—	1002	—	49	—	3	1154
6.	Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	258	387	—	—	—	—	645
Grand Total		—	4352	—	497	4849	—	7192	—	1018	8210	1158	7791	—	1316	89	231	10585

Source ; Registrar, University of Jodhpur  
vide letter No. JU/Dev/Stat/80/1260 dated 25th August, 1980.



# UNIVERSITY OF JODHPUR

## ENROLMENT

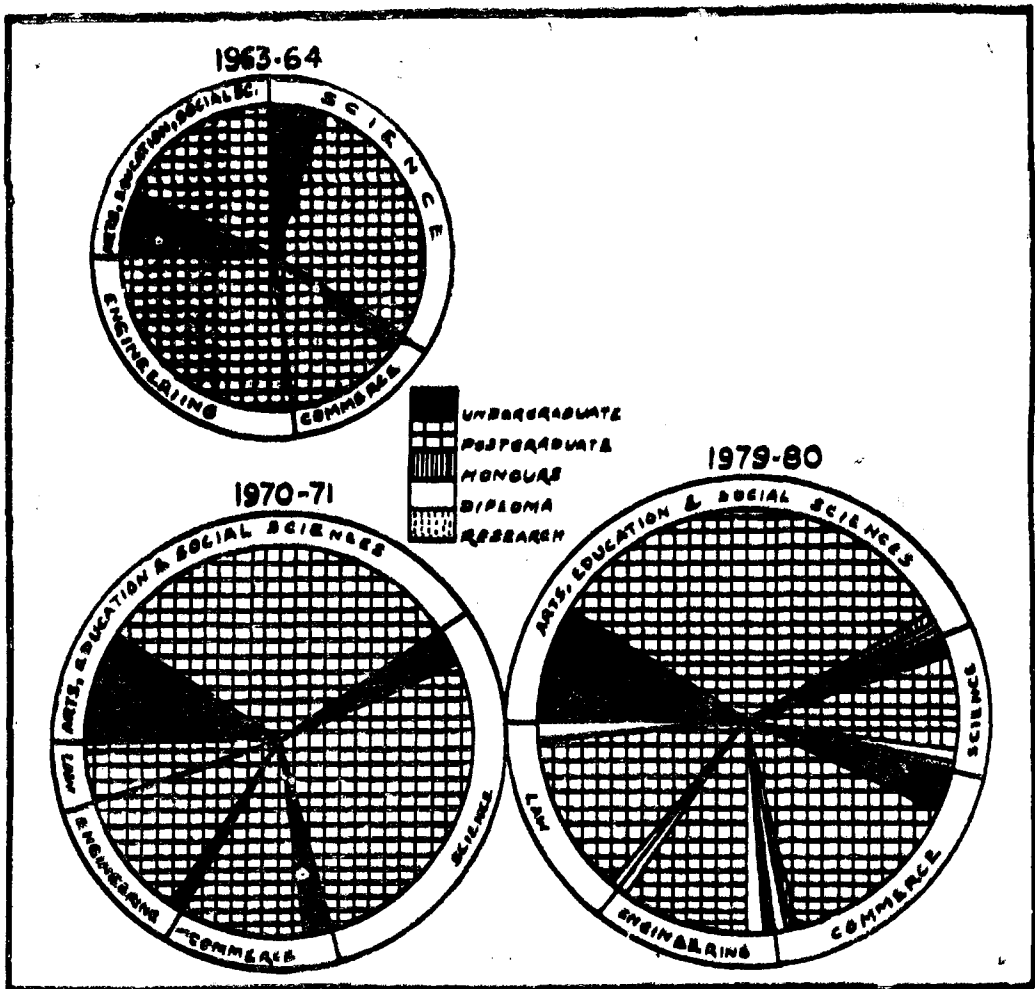




TABLE SHOWING FACULTY/CLASSWISE ENROLMENT OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF UDAIPUR

S. No.	Faculty/ Course	1964-65			1970-71			1978-79			1979-80		
		Gradu- ate	Post- Grad.	Total	Gradu- ate	Post- Grad.	Total	Gradu- ate	Post- Grad.	Total	Gradu- ate	Post- Grad.	Total
NON AGRICULTURE WING													
1.	Arts	—	—	—	2404	700	3114	3304	545	3849	3435	666	4101
2.	Science	2159	250	2409	2250	174	2424	1090	237	1327	1318	345	1663
3.	Commerce	—	—	—	471	67	538	2133	569	2702	2408	535	2943
4.	Education	158	13	171	472	9	481	501	44	545	506	35	541
5.	Law	131	—	131	285	—	285	419	21	440	438	28	466
TOTAL		2448	263	2711	5882	950	6832	7447	1416	8863	8105	1609	9714
AGRICULTURE WING													
1.	Agriculture	956	97	1053	750	164	914	857	306	1163	917	297	1214
2.	Veterniary	181	8	188	177	35	212	296	30	326	290	35	325
3.	Agri. Engg.	—	—	—	156	—	156	313	10	323	351	8	359
4.	Home Sc:	—	—	—	108	—	108	246	9	255	237	24	261
TOTAL		1136	105	1241	1191	199	1390	1712	355	2067	1795	364	2159
GRAND TOTAL		3584	368	3952	7073	1149	8222	9159	1781	10930	9900	1973	11673





# UNIVERSITY OF UDAIPUR

## ENROLMENT

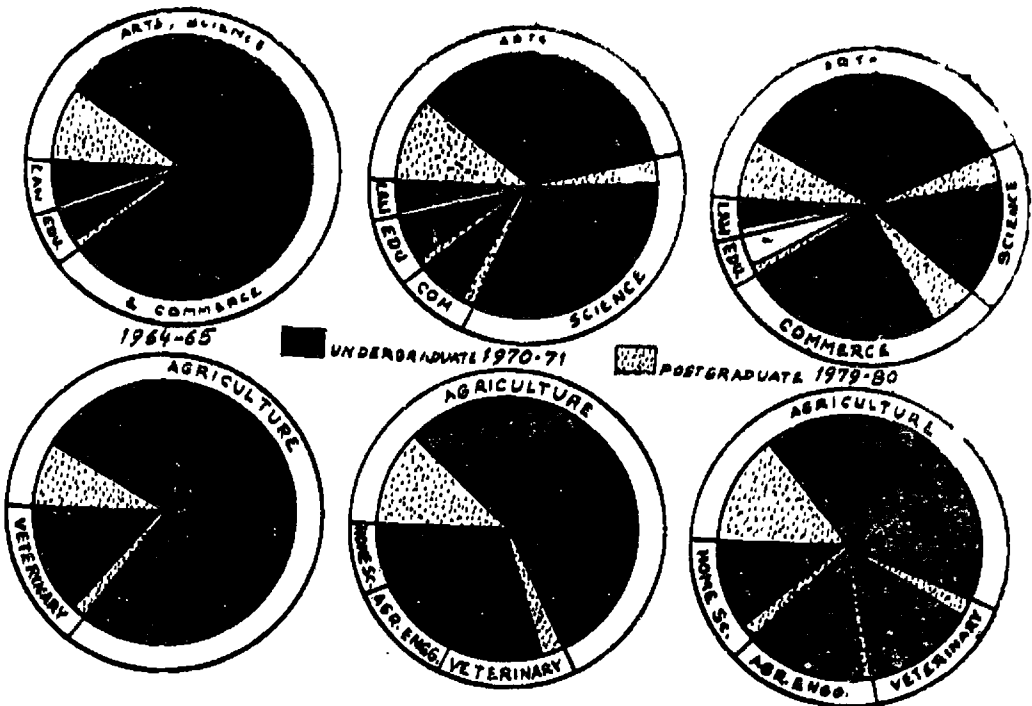




TABLE SHOWING ENROLMENT OF THE FORMER FOUR GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AT PRESENT CONSTITUENT COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN

S. Faculty/		MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE					MAHARANI'S COLLEGE				
No.	Class	1961-62	1962-63	1970-71	1978-79	1979-80	1961-6.	1962-63	1970-71	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>A. Arts</b>											
(i)	P. U. C./ Intermedi ate	623	—	—	—	—	351	312	—	—	—
(ii)	Graduate	172	—	—	—	—	435	810	1131	1585	1561
(iii)	Post. Grad.	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>853</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>1122</b>	<b>1131</b>	<b>1585</b>	<b>1561</b>
<b>B. Science</b>											
(i)	P.U.C./Inter- mediate	—	737	—	—	—	34	65	—	—	—
(ii)	Graduate	121	832	1784	1441	1106	84	166	465	490	517
(iii)	Post Grad.	10	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>131</b>	<b>1745</b>	<b>1784</b>	<b>1441</b>	<b>1106</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>517</b>
<b>C. Cemmerce</b>											
(i)	P.U.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii)	Graduate	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	195
(iii)	Post Grad.	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1134</b>	<b>1745</b>	<b>1784</b>	<b>1441</b>	<b>1106</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>1353</b>	<b>1596</b>	<b>2216</b>	<b>2273</b>

## APPENDIX XV (Contd.) B

Faculty/ Class	RAJASTHAN COLLEGE					COMMERCE COLLEGE				
	1961-62	1962-63	1970-71	1978-79	1979-80	1961-62	1962-63	1970-71	1978-79	1979-80
<b>A. Arts</b>										
(i) P.U.C./Inter- mediate	34	244	—	—	—					
(ii) Grad.	96	607	923	1106	1154					
Total	130	851	923	1106	1154					
<b>B. Science</b>										
(i) P.U.C./Inter- mediate	137	—	—	—	—					
(ii) Grad.	124	—	—	—	—					
Total	261	—	—	—	—					
<b>C. Commerce</b>										
(i) P.U.C./Inter- mediate						240	220	—	—	—
(ii) Graduate						554	518	794	1664	1861
(iii) Post-Graduate						106	51	—	—	—
(iv) Diploma						14	23	—	88	—
Total						914	812	794	1752	1861
Grand Total	391	851	923	1106	1154	914	812	794	1752	1861

# UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN

## ENROLMENT

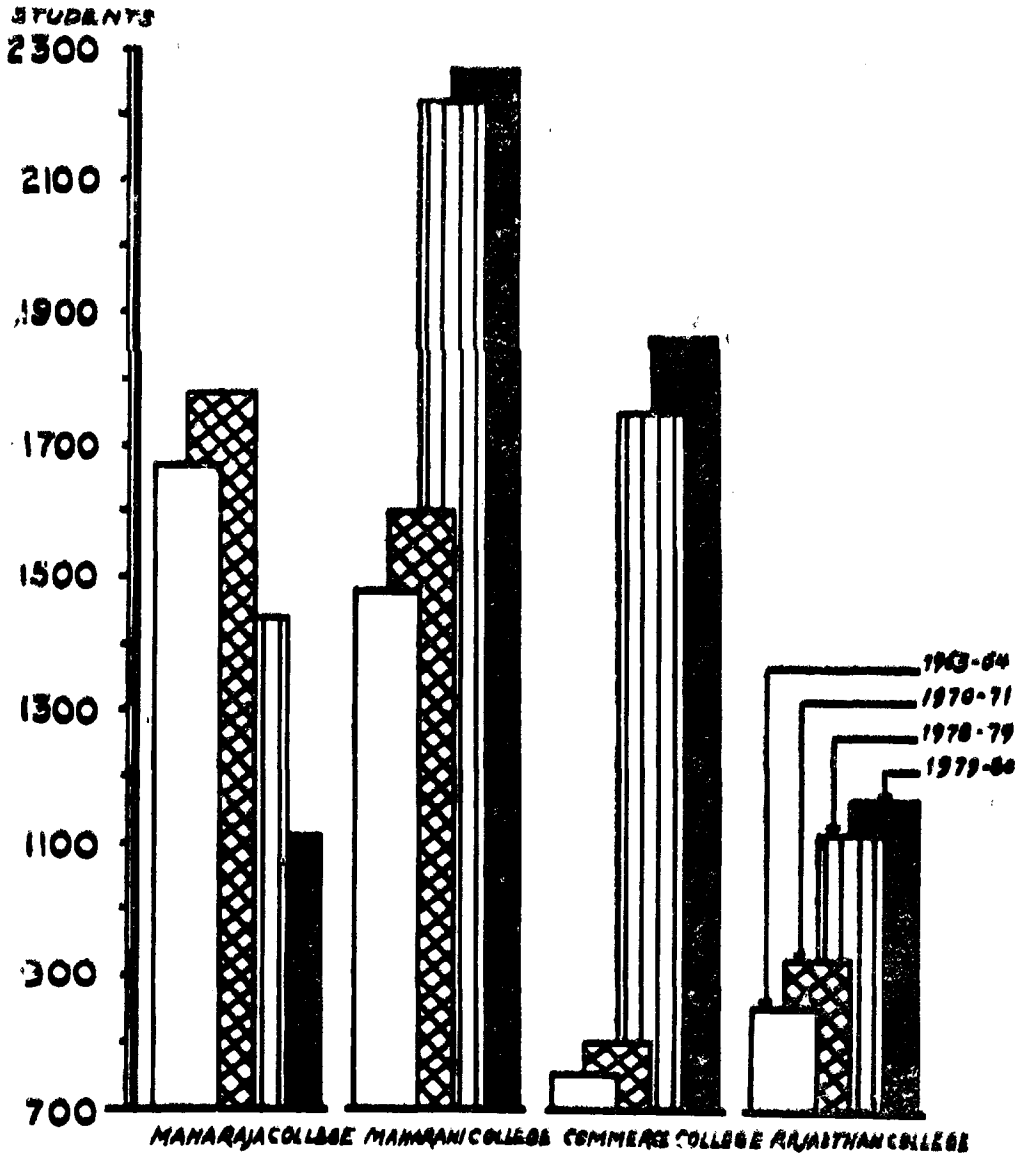




TABLE SHOWING CHRONOLOGICAL GROWTH OF UNIVERSITIES  
SINCE 1857 TO 1978

S.No.	Name of States	Newly Established Universities				Grand Total	% Increase Column 613
		1857-1947 before independe- nce	1948-1962	1963-78	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	5	6	8	300
2.	Assam	—	1	3	4	4	400
3.	Bengal	1	6	—	6	7	600
4.	Bihar	1	4	4	8	9	800
5.	Gujrat	—	3	5	8	8	800
6.	Haryana	—	1	2	3	3	300
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	2	2	2	200
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1	1	2	2	200
9.	Karnataka	1	1	2	3	4	300
10.	Kerala	1	—	3	3	4	300
11.	Maharashtra	2	4	4	8	10	400
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	6	8	9	800
13.	Orissa	1	1	2	3	4	300
14.	Punjab	1	2	1	3	4	300
15.	Rajasthan	1	2	—	2	3	200
16.	Tamil Nadu	2	—	3	3	5	150
17.	Uttar Pradesh	5	6	9	15	20	300
18.	Union Territory of Delhi	1	—	1	1	2	100
All India		20	35	53	88	108	440

## APPENDIX—XVIII

TABLE SHOWING POST GRADUATE ENROLMENT OF RAJASTHAN STATE  
FOR THE YEAR 1979-80

S.No.	Faculty	University of Rajasthan			University of Jodhpur			University of Udaipur			Grand Total		
		Affiliated	Teaching	Total	Affiliated	Teac- hing	Total	Affili- ated	Teac- hing	Total	Affi- liated	Teac- hing	Total
1.	ARTS	5600	5553*	11153	—	788	788	542	—	542	6142	6341	12483
2.	SCIENCE	989	471	1460	—	142	142	245	—	245	1234	613	1847
3.	COMMERCE	3150	2775*	5925	—	306	306	431	—	431	3581	3081	6662
	TOTAL	9739	8799	18538	—	1236	1236	1218	—	1218	10957	10035	20992

\* Include Enrolment of Correspondence Course



TABLE SHOWING GROWTH OF POST GRADUATE COLLEGIATE EDUCATION  
IN RAJASTHAN (YEAR 1979-80)

S.No.	Name of the Colleges	Year of Upgradation to P.G. Standard	Management	SUBJECT TAUGHT			
				ARTS	SCIENCE	COMMERCE	LAW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Government College, Ajmer	1947	Govt.	Hindi, Eng, Sans, Phy., Chem., Pol.Sc., Hist., Eco., Botany, Philosophy.	Zoology, Maths.	A.B.S.T., E.A.F.M. Buss. Adm.	
2.	Dungar College, Bikaner	1947	-do-	Hindi, Eng., Sans., Pol.Sc., Hist., Eco., Philosophy	Phy., Chem., Botany, Zoology, Maths.	—	L.L.M.
3.	Government College, Kota	1947	-do-	Hindi, Eng., Sans., Pol.Sc., Hist., Eco., Sociology, Geography	Phy., Chem., Botany, Zoology, Maths	—	—
4.	V. B. Rural Institute, Udaipur	1956	Aided	Rural Sociology	—	—	—
5.	S. D. Govt. College, Beawar.	1957	Govt.	Sank., Pol.Sc., Hist. Ecom., Sociology	Chem.	ABST, EAFM, Bus. Adm.	
6.	D. A. V. College, Ajmer	1958	Aided	Hindi, Sans., Pol.Sc. Hist., Eco., Socio., Geog., Draw., & Painting.	—	ABST, EAFM., Bus. Adm.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Udaipur School of Social Work, Udaipur.	1959	Aided	—	—	—	Social Welfare
8.	Banasthali Vidhyapeeth Banasthali	1961	Aided	Hindi, Eng., Sans., Chem., Pol.Sc., Hist., Eco., Socio., Music, Draw. & Painting	—	—	—
9.	Seth G. B. Poddar College, Nawalgarh.	1965	Aided	—	—	ABST, Buss Adm.	—
10.	Jain (P. G.) College Bikaner.	1966	Aided	—	—	ABST, EAFM., Buss. Adm.	—
11.	G. L. Behani College, Sriganganagar.	1966	Aided	—	—	ABST, EAFM., Buss. Adm.	—
12.	R. R. College, Alwar	1968	Govt.	—	Phy., Chem., Botany	ABST, EAFM., Buss. Adm.	—
13.	Savitri Girls College, Ajmer.	1968	Aided	Hindi, Hist., Eco., Music.	—	—	—
14.	Government College, Sriganganagar.	1968	Govt.	Hindi, Eng., Hist. Pol Sc., Eco., Geog.	—	—	—
15.	M. S. J. College, Bharatpur	1968	Govt.	Hindi, Hlst., Eco., Philo., Geog., Pol. Sc.	Phy., Chem., Zoology	ABST, EAFM., Buss. Adm.	Law
16.	M L. V. College, Bhilwara	1968	Govt.	Pol. Sc., Eco., Geog.	Phy., Chem.,	ABST, EAFM., Buss. Adm.	Law
17.	Khalsa College, Sriganganagar.	1970	Aided	—	Chem., Botany, Zoology, Maths	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	S. K. College, Sikar.	1971	Govt.	Hindi, Pol. Sc., Economics,		ABST, EAFM., Buss. Adm.	
19.	Lohia College, Churu.	1974	Govt.	Pol.Sc., Hist.	Chemistry	ABST, EAFM., Buss. Adm.	
20.	M. D. College, Sriganganagar.	1975	Aided	—		ABST, EAFM., Buss. Adm.	
21.	Govt. College, Banswara	1977	Govt.	Socio.,		Buss. Adm.	
22.	Govt. College, Sirohi.	1977	Govt.	Hindi, Hist.		ABST	
23.	Govt. College, Tonk.	1977	Govt.	Urdu, Hist. Edu.			
24.	Govt. College, Jhalawar.	1977	Govt.	Hindi		EAFM	
25.	Govt. College, Bundi.	1977	Govt.	Pol. Sc.		ABST	
26.	Govt. College, Kishangarh.	1977	Govt.	Hindi, Hist.			
27.	Meera Girls College, Udaipur.	1977	Govt.	Hindi, Music		—	
28.	Govt. College, Karauli	1977	Govt.	Pol. Sc.		Buss. Adm.	
29.	Govt. College, Dungarpur.	1977	Govt.	Pol. Sc., Geog.		EAFM	
30.	Govt. College, Pali	1977	Govt.	Economics		Buss. Adm.	
31.	Govt. College, Chittorgarh.	1977	Govt.	Hist., Soci.		ABST	
32.	Govt. College, Kotputli	1977	Govt.	Pol. Sc.		ABST	
33.	Govt. College, Barmer	1977	Govt.	Pol. Sc., Hist.		ABST	
34.	Govt. College, Nagaur	1977	Govt.	Economics		ABST	
35.	N. M. College, Hanmangarh	1978	Aided	Eco., Pol.Sc., Hist. English			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36.	Gyan Jyoti College, Karanpur	1978	Aided	-	-	EAFM Buss. Adm.	
37.	Govt. Commerce College, Kota.	1978	Govt.	-	-	ABST, EAFM, Buss. Adm.	
38.	B. N. College, Udaipur	1978	Aided	-	Chem., Botany Zoology	Buss. Adm.	
39.	Arts College, Alwar,	1979	Govt.	Hindi, Eng., Sank., Pol.Sc. Eco., Soci., Geography	-	-	

TABLE SHOWING ENROLMENT OF LAW FACULTY DURING THE YEAR 1978-79 &amp; 1979-80

S.No.	Name of College	Manage- ment	Enrolment 1978-79			Enrolment 1979-80		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Govt. College, Ajmer	Govt.	451	37	488	605	34	639
2.	Arts College, Alwar	-do-	899	16	915	888	20	908
3.	S. D. College, Beawar	-do-	279	14	293	309	20	329
4.	M. S. J. College, Bharatpur	-do-	567	15	582	555	10	565
5.	M. L. V. College, Bhilwara	-do-	349	9	358	434	11	445
6.	Dungar College, Bikaner	-do-	656	23	679	493	10	503
7.	Govt. College, Bundi	-do-	N.R.	N. R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
8.	Lohia College, Churu	-do-	—			124	3	127
9.	Govt. College, Dausa	-do-	—			53		53
10.	Govt. College, Karauli	-do-	—			120	6	126
11.	Govt. Collrge, Kota	-do-	1410	76	1486	1437	92	1529
12.	Govt. College, Kotputli	-do.				59	2	61
13.	Govt. College, Nagaur	-do-				92		92
14.	Govt. College, Pali	-do-				145	5	150
15.	S. K. College, Sikar	-do-				323	2	325
16.	Govt. College, Sriganganagar	-do-				138	2	140
17.	Govt. College, Baran	-do-				51	6	57
18.	Govt. College, Dholpur	-do-				111	7	118
19.	Govt. College, Neemkathana	-do-				65		65
Total Govt. Colleges			4611	90	4801	6002	230	6232

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	B. J. R. S. Jain College, Bikaner	Aided	819	35	854	795	38	833
21.	Agarwal College, Jaipur	-do-	385		385	448		448
22.	L. B. S. College, Jaipur	-do-	1489	28	1517	2019	37	2056
23.	D. A. V. College, Ajmer	-do-	514	25	539	284	28	312
24.	G. L. Behani College, Sriganganagar	-do-	658	14	672	863	36	899
25.	Khalsa College, Sriganganagar	-do-	764	18	782	642	17	659
Total (Aided Colleges)			4629	120	4749	5051	156	5207
26.	University of Raj. Jaipur	University	3108	201	3150	3309	137	3287
27.	University of Jodhpur	-do-	2842	287	2829	1304	82	1386
28.	College of Law, Udaipur	-do-	712	31	743	906	40	946
Total (University)			6362	519	6881	5360	259	5619
GRAND TOTAL			15602	829	16431	16413	645	17458

TABLE SHOWING STATEWISE GROWTH OF ENROLMENT DURING THE  
PERIOD 1976-77 TO 1978-79 (Excluding P. U. C.)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	1976-77			1977-78			1978-79		
		Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year.	Percentage Increase	Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage Increase	Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage Increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138960	—19233	—12.2	141963	3003	2.2	141595	1632	1.1
2.	Assam/Manipur	42688	1166	2.8	47957	5269	12.3	53357	5400	11.3
3.	Bihar	105778	6344	6.4	170754	11976	11.3	125902	8748	6.9
4.	Gujrat	168803	—5893	—3.4	180375	11572	6.9	174769	—5606	—3.1
5.	Haryana	57219	—1346	—2.3	61010	3791	6.6	60480	—530	—0.9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9255	—2694	—2.5	10866	1611	17.4	11296	430	4.0
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	18806	—1932	—9.3	18393	—413	—2.2	18757	364	2.0
8.	Karnataka	145404	3377	—2.4	160157	14753	10.1	174998	14841	9.3
9.	Kerala	83671	3817	6.1	81909	8238	9.8	99975	8066	8.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	160345	4093	2.6	188530	28185	17.6	199138	10608	5.6
11.	Maharashtra	309753	178	0.1	337400	27647	8.9	344103	6703	2.0
12.	Meghalaya/ Nagaland	5041	285	6.0	6115	1074	21.3	6644	529	8.7
13.	Orissa	43498	—850	—1.0	43339	—1159	—2.7	46917	6578	10.8
14.	Punjab	104656	—1059	—1.0	103345	—1311	—1.3	112774	9429	9.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Rajasthan	98572	1553	1.6	120286	21714	22.0	137432	17146	14.3
16.	Tamil Nadu	163902	1168	0.7	165748	1846	1.1	170530	4782	20.9
17.	Uttar Pradesh	362970	11487	3.3	403062	40092	11.0	417568	14506	3.6
18.	West Bengal/ Tripura	327002	855	0.3	273086	-53936	-16.5	236449	-36637	-13.4
19.	Delhi	85220	3138	3.8	94677	2457	11.1	83544	-11133	-11.8
ALL INDIA		2431563	5454	0.2	2564972	133409	5.5	2618288	53256	2.8

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