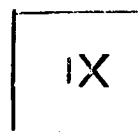


Studies in the
State Systems of
Educational Administration



EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION
IN
RAJASTHAN

S. N. MUKERJI
(Editor)

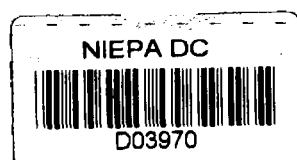
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1967



Studies in Administrative
Organisation of Educational
Systems.

E D U C A T I O N A L A D M I N I S T R A T I O N
I N RAJASTHAN

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DOC. No. 3976
Date 24/9/87

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There is at present a paucity of literature giving a reliable picture of the prevalent system of educational administration in different States of this country. Realising this short-coming, the Department of Educational Administration of the National Council of Educational Research and Training has assigned the top priority to this aspect of educational administration in its research projects.

The Department has drawn a programme of visiting all States, survey their administrative system of education, study relevant literature, and discuss the administrative problems with the State officers, private managements, professional organizations, teachers, heads of educational institutions and a few selected educationists.

Rajasthan is the ninth State which was visited. The present report is based on that study. It is hoped that it will prove useful to research workers as well as to the educationists and laymen interested in education and educational administration.

The Department would like to place on record its most grateful thanks to the Government of Rajasthan for giving the Department necessary facilities for making the necessary investigations and specially to officers like Shri Vishnu Datt, Secretary to Government of Rajasthan, Education Department, Shri V.V. John, the Director of Education, Shri Anil Bordia, Additional Director of Primary and Secondary Education and many others. The Department is also indebted to Director, Sanskrit Education, Rajasthan and Directors of various Bureau/Institutions and Advisory and Statutory Bodies. The Department would also like to express its gratitude to a number of teachers, headmasters, representatives of professional organisations, and managements and others who gave their evidence and expressed their frank opinions regarding administrative problems facing education of the State today.

December, 1966.

(S. N. MUKERJI)
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

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EDUCATION BY STAGE AND AGE GROUP

Stage		Age
	Research	
16.	Post-graduate degrees <u>M.Ed.</u>	21
15.		20
14.		19
13.	Degree courses	18
12.		17
11.	Higher Secondary	16
10.	High Schools	15
9.		14
		13
8.	Middle Schools	
7.		12
6.		11
5.	Primary Schools	10
4.		9
3.		8
2.		7
1.		6
	Pre-primary	5

RAJASTHAN

THE STATE

Rajasthan, till lately the domain of princely rulers, is located on the western border of India, between 25°3' and 30°12' North latitudes and 69°30' and 78°17' East longitudes. It is roughly rhombic in shape, the four corners pointing almost directly towards North, South East which are surrounded by four states of Indian Union on the three sides and the fourth side forms a common boundary between India and Pakistan. The state of Rajasthan, as constituted on 1st November, 1956, under the States Re-organization Act, 1956, has come into existence through seven stages of merger of the erstwhile princely states and the former Part 'C' State of Ajmer as well as the transfer of small enclaves from one state of another.

Area and Population:-

Rajasthan is the second biggest State in India, next to the Madhya Pradesh, with an area of 3,42,272 Square Kilometres. The total population of the State according to 1961 census is 201.56 lakhs, with 105.64 lakh males and 95.92 lakh females. More than 83% population live in rural areas. 28.1% of the total population belongs to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. There are regions inhabited by tribal people and backward classes who are shy of innovations and modern developments. There is a great variation in area from district to district. Jaisalmer district has total area of 36350 sq. Kms. which is more than 1/10th of the entire area of the State, and which is also greater to the area of the one of the smallest State, Kerala. Dungarpur has the smallest area of 3,049 kilometres. The total population varies from 1.40 lakhs in Jaisalmer district to 19.02 lakhs in Jaipur district. The density of population per sq. kilometre is 60 as compared to 148 of India. It also varies from 4 in Jaisalmer district to 135 in Jaipur district. The State has 26 revenue districts, 232 panchayat samitis, 145 cities and towns, 52240 villages (inhabited) and 7,392 village panchayats.

Physical Features:- The State is tropical region consisting mostly of sandy desert, but at the same time having fertile plains, plateaus, forests and sandy hills rising as high as 4,000 ft. above sea level with Mount Abu (5,650 M.A.S.L.) as the highest point between Himalayas and Nilgiris. The Aravalli ranges divide it into two natural regions. The North-Western region comprising nearly three fifth of the total area is a more sandy desert with luni as the only river. The region is sparsely populated and its economy depends largely on sheep-rearing and cattle-breeding. The South-Eastern region, comprising two-fifth of the area, consists of rocky wood-land and is more fertile, drained by the rivers, Banas and Chambal, There are no natural fresh water lakes in Rajasthan, the only considerable basin being the well-known salt lake at Sambhar. There are numerous artificial sheets of water in the eastern half of the State as Jaisamand, Rajasamand, Fichhola, Pushkar and Anasagar. Rajasthan's agricultural economy primarily depends on water supply. With the absence of perennial rivers and sub-soil water being either deep or blackish, the State receives its principal rains from south-west monsoons between June and September, with a little rainfall from north-east monsoon. The annual rainfall varies from region to region from less than 10 centimetres to little over 100 centimetres.

Minerals:- Rajasthan is very rich in mineral resources. Lead, zinc, gypsum, soapstone, mica, manganese, fuller's earth, glass sand and marble and tapped and exploited. Deposits of baryl, uranium and thorium have also been discovered. The area of Bikaner, Jaisalmer

and Jalore districts is marked for exploration for the location of Petroleum.

The languages of the people in the State is Hindi, although a few dialects closely allied to Hindi such as Marwari, Mewari, Begri, Hodati, Dhondhari and Mewati are also spoken in certain rural part of the State. Sindhi and Punjabi are also spoken as a result of good number of refugees from West Pakistan who have settled down in the State. These two languages have also been included in the syllabi for primary and secondary education.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Ancient and Medieval periods: Available data regarding education in early times is very scanty. Learned Brahmins held their Gurkuls in Pushkar in Ajmer, Osian and Pahlodi in Jodhpur and Nathdwara in Udaipur. Ujjain on the southern limits and Mathura and Vrindavan on the eastern border of Rajasthan contributed largely to the education in ancient times.

During the Muslim rule in northern India, scholars flocked to different princely states of Rajasthan for protection and subsistence. They carried their temple gods with them and the temples they established continued to be the venue of popular education in medieval times. Nathdwara, Kota, Kankroli, Alwar and Chittor were the places where pandits found shelter and carried on their educational and cultural activities.

Modern Period: (a) Education in Princely States

By the end of the last century English and modern education had been introduced at the capitals of the erstwhile States. At the turn of the century, there were as many as 647 educational institutions of which 510 were maintained by the State, 103 by private individuals and 34 by the missionaries. These included 4 colleges, 86 secondary schools, 545 primary schools (included 53 for girls) and 12 special schools. About 37,670 scholars received education in all these schools. The progress of education in the States depended upon the size, resources and interest of the rulers in Education. While some of the major States like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner and Kota, etc. made some progress in providing educational facilities to the people of the State, the area covered by smaller States had comparatively lower facilities. The educational standards in the institution in the 21 conventing States differed from one state to another and were not uniform. The percentage of literacy was only 5.51 in 1941 (9.36 Males and 1.14 Females). In the year 1948-49 there were only 4888 Institutions in former Rajputana. These facilities were quite inadequate, as for every lakh of population, there were only 30 Institutions.

b) Development of Education after independence:- With the attainment of freedom there was a general urge among the masses for the expansion of educational facilities at a fairly rapid rate as there is a direct connection between the level of educational achievement in any given society and the standard of living. This need was more felt in Rajasthan on account of its being educationally one of the most backward areas.

Every effort was, therefore, started to expand educational facilities at a rapid rate, so as to bring the State at par with other sister States of the country. During Three Five Year Plans, the State has witnessed unprecedented expansion both quantitatively and qualitatively. In the year 1950-51, there were only 6027 institutions in the State. This number increased to 20,771 in the year 1960-61 registering nearly 3½ times increase during a short period of ten years. The average

number of Institutions per lakh of population increased to 103 in 1960-61 as against 37 in 1950-51. All India average in 1960-61 was 108. The number of institutions at the end of March, 1966 for which the latest estimated figures are available, has further increased to 29955. The percentage of literacy, which was only 8.95 (14.44 for Males and 3.00 for Females) increased to 15.2 in the year 1960-61. For the development of educational facilities, Rs. 4,095 crores or 82.6 per cent of total out-lay of Rs. 4,931 crores were spent during First Plan period. Rs. 12,719 crores or 120.4 per cent of total out-lay of Rs. 10,562 crores were spent during Second Five Year Plan. The original allocation of Third Five Year Plan was Rs. 21.16 crores, but on account of economy measures in the State, it was reduced to Rs. 20.00 crores. Out of this Rs. 9.30 crores had been anticipated to be spent by the end of 1963-64 and tentative budget for 1964-65 was Rs. 3.90 crores. The total State expenditure on all educational institutions increased to Rs. 13.74 crores in 1962-63 as compared to 2.02 crores in 1950-51. The average annual cost per capita (of population) increased from Rs. 1.7 in 1950-51 to Rs. 6.6 in 1960-61 as compared to Rs. 7.7 for All India. It further increased to Rs. 7.6 in 1962-63. The budget for the education sector now forms nearly 20.38% of the total State Budget.

ADMINISTRATION AT SECRETARIAT LEVEL

The Department is headed by the Minister of Education with a Deputy Minister to assist him. The Secretary is overall in charge for supervising the work of education secretariat. He is assisted by two deputy secretaries, two assistant secretaries, one cultural officer and one section officer of cell I who is connected with the Secretary to deal with subjects directly under his charge. The Education Secretariat has been divided into 6 cells. All the above mentioned officers are the cell officers of the remaining five cells. There is a Section Officer in Cell II under deputy secretary (estt.). Cells III to VI are directly under the cell officers and they directly supervise the work allotted to them. Each cell has a ministerial staff of one assistant, two U.D.C.'s and two L.D.C.'s. Cells No. I, III, IV and V have been provided with a steno for each cell. The Accountant connected with cell I looks after the accounts work of the whole department. One U.D.C. and one L.D.C. are leave reservists for all the cells. The subjects dealt with by each cell officer are given in the administrative chart of the secretariat given below.

D I A G R A M

Minister of Education

Deputy Minister of Education

Education Secretary

Deputy Secy. (I.A.S.)
(Estt.)

Section Officer
(Cell II)
Estt. Cases of Primary
Secondary and Sanskrit
Education

Deputy Secy.
(Collegiate)

Cell III
Estt. cases
of college
and Technical
Education

Cultural Officer

Cell IV
Estt. cases of
Archives,
Archaeology
and Museums,
N.C.C. and
Academics.

Cell I

Section Officer
Plan and Non-
Plan Schemes,
Universities,
Grants-in-aid,
Special Schools
Propagation of
Hindi

Accountant
Budget and
Accounts,
(He looks
after the
A/cs work
of all
the cells)

Asstt. Secy.

Cell V
Assembly and
Parliament
questions, Public
Accounts Committee,
Inspection Reports,

Asstt. Secy.

Cell VI
Scholarships,
Grant-in-aid
rules, Emotional
integration,
Conferences and
meeting.

The following are the Directorates and Departments etc., under the administrative control of the Education Departments:-

1. Directorate of College Education, Jaipur;
2. Directorate of Technical Education, Jodhpur;
3. Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education, Bikaner;
4. Directorate of Sanskrit Education, Jaipur;
5. Directorate of W.C.C., Jaipur;
6. Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Jaipur;
7. Directorate of Archives, Bikaner;
8. Directorate of Rajasthan Oriental Research, Jodhpur;
9. Lalit Kala Academy, Jaipur;
10. Sangeet Natak Academy, Jodhpur;
11. Sahitya Academy, Udaipur; and
12. Rajasthan State Sports Council, Jaipur.

The Directorates are controlled by the respective Heads of Departments known as Directors and the Academies and Rajasthan State Sports Council are controlled and managed by the Chairman and Presidents of these bodies. The Sports Council looks after games and sports activities throughout the State not confined to educational institutions only.

OTHER DIRECTORATES UNDER EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

A brief account of the activities of the directorates, academies and sports council, not directly connected with the administration of education at any stage, is given in the following paragraphs, to give a complete picture of the activities of the education secretariat. These agencies provide the supplementary needs of complete education; an education for the body, mind and soul.

Museums and Archaeology

There is a separate directorate of museums and archaeology under the administrative control of the Education Department. It is situated in the premises of Sawai Man Singh (Central Museum) Museum, Jaipur. The Director is assisted by 2 superintendents, 7 curators and one exploration and excavation officer, one archaeological chemist, one numismatist and one officer for educational programmes. There are ten museums. These are located at Jaipur, Alwar, Ajmer, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Jhalawar and Amber. A multipurpose museum has been proposed to be established at Mount Abu in the lower grounds of Raj Bhawan. Development of these museums on the scientific lines has been made during the last three plan periods. Rajasthan art objects have been purchased with the help of the Art Purchasing Committee for display purposes. This has enabled the museums to enrich themselves with first rate and rare Rajasthan art objects and antiquities. The Department has a trained staff for the conservation of monuments and a well set-up laboratory for the cleaning and preservation of the antiquities of all the ten museums of the State. The Department has conducted excavations and explorations at Ahar and Noh (Bharatpur) in collaboration with the Melbourne University of Australia and the California University of the U.S.A. respectively to contribute towards the supply of material pertaining to proto-historic India and to trace out the missing links in the art history of the early historic period. The excavations show the occupation of the site from the 8th Century B.C. to 3rd Century A.D. Several knotty problems of early historic period are likely to be solved on the basis of the finds, which have been sent abroad for scientific examination.

Archival Schemes

The State has a Director of Archives at Bikaner with two assistant directors, one archivist and one research officer to help him in collecting and preserving records from all princely states. In consolidating all repositories, weeding of records, the preparation of lists, index, the repairing and renovation of old and deteriorated documents with the help of rotary laminator and microfilm camera. The work of collecting records from princely states was completed in the third plan period. A descriptive list of Farmans, Nisans and Manshurs was published in the year 1961-62. Other research publications of the department are under way.

Oriental Research

The Directorate of Oriental Research, Jodhpur has been established to collect and preserve manuscripts, for exploration and research in the literature of Rajasthan, survey and publication of important manuscripts of Bhandars of Jain Temples at Jaisalmer, and survey of paintings and other art objects. An oriental research institute has been established at Jodhpur with branches at Jaipur, Alwar, Kota, Tonk, Bikaner, Chittorgarh and Udaipur. The director is assisted by a deputy director and three research assistants at the headquarters. The work of survey of 27,000 manuscripts, collection of 7,500 rare manuscripts and the publication of 1,000 pages had been carried out by the end of 1964. Under the series "Rajasthan Puratan Granthmala" 47 books have so far come out and 33 are under print.

Aesthetic Education and State Academies

For developing aesthetic taste in the school children, Drawing was made a compulsory subject up to middle and elective thereafter. Arrangement for teaching music and dance exists in most of the girls institutions. There is one college and 6 schools for the teaching of music, drawing and other fine arts. Besides this, there are three State Academies which are a great helping hand in the promotion of art, literature, dance and drama. In their respective fields these academies conduct art exhibitions, seminars, symposia, develop film and record libraries, publish books in different areas of fine arts, award prizes and give financial assistance and scholarships to institutions, reputed and talented artists and Rajasthani students studying in and outside the State. A sum of Rs. 39 lakhs has been proposed in the fourth plan for the programmes and development of these academies.

Rajasthan Sports' Council

For the development of games and sports the Government has established Rajasthan Sport's Council at Jaipur. It has started regional coaching centres and an annual coaching camp is held at Mount Abu for 300 players under all-India/foreign/states coaches. It also gives a great helping hand in state/district and all India sports meets. The Sawai Mansingh Stadium is also under construction with grounds for cricket, foot-ball, hockey, race-tracks, squash, badminton, tennis and basket-ball courts; gymnasium and swimming pool. The 30 acres of the plot has been donated by the Maharaja of Jaipur and the entire double storeyed stadium with all modern facilities will cost 27.15 lakhs.

A brief account of the activities of the directorates directly concerned with education at different levels, is given in the subsequent pages of this report.

ADMINISTRATION AT THE HEADQUARTERS

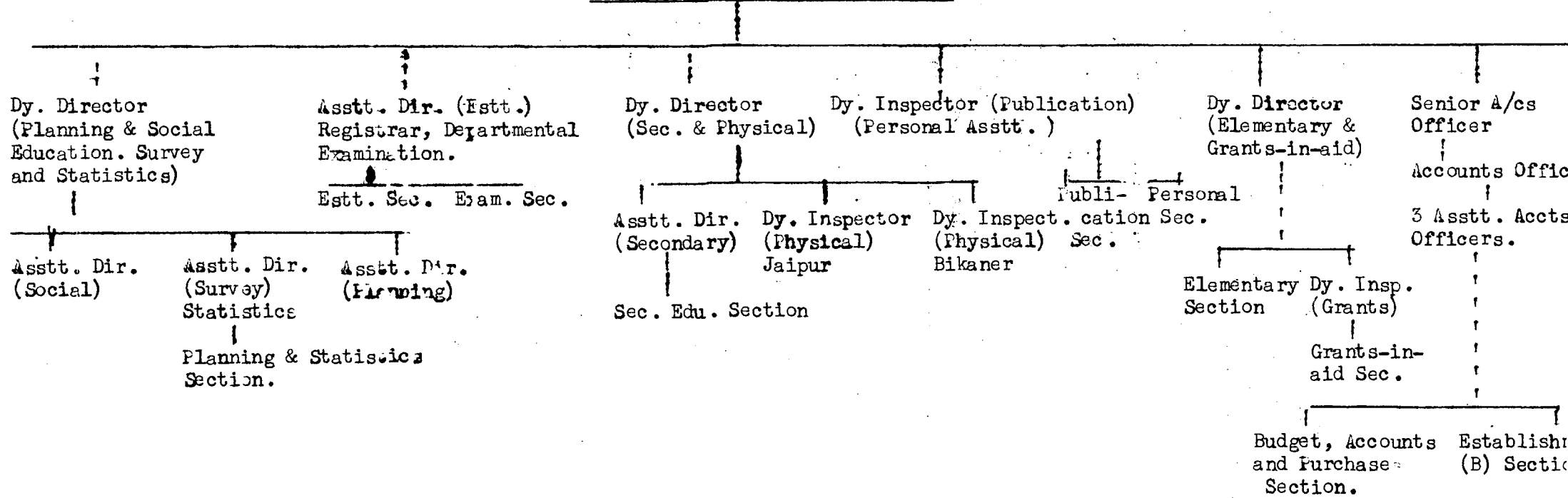
The Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education is at Bikaner. The Head of this Directorate is designated as Additional Director who is assisted by three deputy directors of education, one for elementary education, one for secondary education and one for planning and social education. There are four assistant directors one each for administration, secondary education, social education and statistics. The Assistant Director (Admn.) looks after the work connected with Departmental Examinations. The Additional Director is assisted by the Secretary for the work of Board of Nationalized Text Books with headquarters at Jaipur. Besides this, there also exist a Director of Vocational Guidance at Bikaner, an Evaluation Officer at Ajmer and State Institute of Education at Udaipur which are centrally sponsored schemes. There is one director of correspondence courses also. One of the Inspector of schools is working at present as Registrar, Departmental Examination at Bikaner. There are two deputy inspectors of physical education stationed at Jaipur and Bikaner. Two deputy inspectors are attached to the headquarters; one assists a deputy director in the work connected with grants-in-aid and the other works as P.A. to the Additional Director and helps the assistant director (administration) in publication of departmental gazettee and Journal "Nai Shiksha". There is one senior accounts officer, one accounts officer and three assistant accounts officers to assist the Additional director in the matters of accounts and budget.

For administration at the divisional level the State has been divided into three ranges with headquarter at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur. There are three deputy directors (boys) with 21 inspectors, 41 deputy inspectors and 55 sub-deputy inspectors for urban primary schools only. Primary schools in rural areas were transferred to Panchayat Samitees in October, 1959 and the post of sub-deputy inspectors for rural primary schools was designated as Education Extension officers, the number of such officers being 517 at present. There are 3 deputy directors of education (women) in each of the three ranges with 3 inspectresses of schools one each at Ajmer, Kota and Bikaner and 4 deputy inspectresses of girls schools one each at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Bharatpur.

The details of post, qualifications, scales of pay and nature of the duties of the officers of the directorate is given in Appendix I. There are ten sections of the ministerial staff attached to various officers in the directorate. The organizational chart at the headquarters of the Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education is given below:

D I A G R A M II

Additional Director of Education



During the year 1962-63, Rs. 25.94 lakhs were spent on direction and inspection of education department. The actuals for 1964-65 were Rs. 15,84,97,145. Revised estimates including plan expenditure during 1965-66 were Rs.18,72,97,000. Budget provision for education during the year 1966-67 has been proposed for Rs. 19,27,50,000 including plan expenditure of Rs. 1,70,65,000 which comes to roughly 20% of the total state budget. A provision of 46.30 lakhs have been made for buildings during 1966-67. The figures show that educational endeavour in the state is progressing fast to provide educational facilities in the State, which was far backward in comparison to other states during the pre-independence period.

ADVISORY BODIES

The state has a number of advisory bodies, which have been constituted under the orders of the Government from time to time. The following are some of the important bodies.

Rajasthan Educational Advisory Board:- The Board was established in 1951 to advise the State Government on the matters connected with all levels and aspects of education. The following is the constitution of the Board.

1. Chief Minister (Rajasthan). Chairman
2. Minister of Education, Member
3. Deputy Minister of Education, Member.
4. Education Secretary. Member-Secretary.
- 5-7. Vice Chancellors of all the three universities of Rajasthan.
- 8-10. Directors of collegiate, Technical and Primary and Secondary Education.
11. Director of Post-Graduate Studies, Jaipur.
- 12-13. Two principals of Government Colleges.
14. Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary.
- 15-17. Three heads of schools, at least one that of girls schools.
- 18-20. Three M.L.A.'s
- 21-28. Eight members to be nominated by the Government.
29. Secretary, Board of Secondary Education.
30. Chairman, Rajasthan Public Service Commission, Ajmer.

The functions of the Board are to advise the State-Government on any matter for improvement of quality and quantity of education and to advise on any other educational matter referred to it.

Board for the Nationalization of Text Books.- The Board for the nationalization of text books in Rajasthan for classes I to VIII was established, in February, 1956 with the aims of preparation of the best possible text books for improvement of standard, supply of books to the school going children at the lowest possible prices and to do justice to authors. To start with, the Chairman of the Revenue Board was its Chairman. Since the year 1960, a change has been made by appointing the Director of Education as the Chairman with the following members at present.

- 1-2. Deputy Secretaries, Education and Finance departments.
3. Director, Printing & Stationery
4. Additional Director of Primary and Secondary Education.
5. Principal, Government teachers' training College, Ajmer.
6. Secretary.

The Secretary of the Board is a full time government servant in the State Education Service. He is assisted by a deputy secretary and other ministerial staff, all in state government service.

The functions of the Board are writing, printing and sale of text books upto class VIII. The books are got written on the syllabus prepared by the Director of Primary and Secondary Education. The manuscripts of the nationalized text books are got prepared either by appointing panels of authors from amongst the experienced teachers and experts on the subjects or selected from the manuscripts submitted by private authors through notification. Out of the nationalized text-books, the manuscripts of commerce books for classes VI, VII and VIII have been purchased from a private author but the printing and publication of these books is the business of the Board. So far the Board has nationalized all the books upto class VIII.

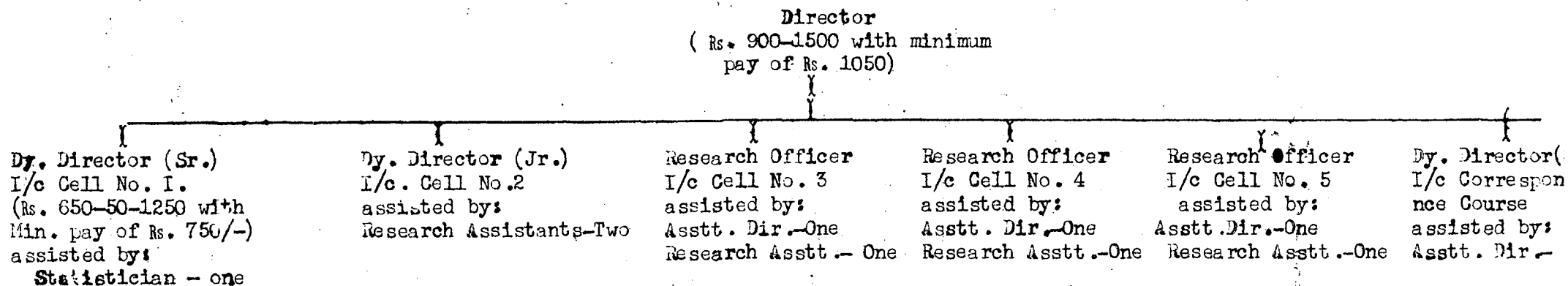
Rajasthan Rajya Sanskrit Paramarsh Mandal:- This advisory Board was established by the State Government in 1959 with its function of advising on the matters and special problems of Sanskrit Education. It has been reconstituted in September, 1966 under the Chairmanship of an ex-Education Minister of Rajasthan State. There are in all 22 members connected with or interested in Sanskrit Education. The Director of Sanskrit Education is the Member-Secretary of the Board. In one of its meeting held recently the Board has recommended the establishment of a Sanskrit University. The proposal has been accepted by the State Government in principle and further possibilities are being examined.

SPECIAL INSTITUTES, BUREAU AND UNITS.

The State Institute of Education: The State Government has set up the State Institute of Education in November, 1963, under the centrally sponsored scheme. The Institute started functioning in April, 1964. The Institute is headed by the Director who is of the rank of the Joint Director of Education. He is assisted by three deputy directors, two senior and one junior, three research officers, six assistant directors, six research assistants, two computers and one librarian. He has a small team of ministerial staff assisting him in administrative routine. The following diagram gives a schematic representation of the organisational set up of the State Institute of Education.

DIAGRAM III

The Organizational Set-up of State Institute of Education, Rajasthan



The Institute is engaged in research, in-service education and correspondence course for imparting B.S.T.C. training to un-trained teachers working in elementary schools. It has conducted a few research projects on some selected problems and has brought out some publications.

Rajasthan Institute of Historical Research:- The institute was established in 1961 with the main objective of carrying research particularly on the history of Rajasthan and Indian history, with a yearly grant of Rs. 15,000 from His Highness Maharaja of Kota which still continues. Amongst the 13 members of the Executive Committee of the Institute are the State Education Minister, an Ex-Education Minister and other renowned scholars of history. A retired Vice-Chancellor and Ex-Head of the History Department of Rajasthan University is the Director of the Institute. He is also the Secretary of the Executive Committee. The Rajasthan University has approved him as a guide for Ph.D. degree in history. So far 15 scholars have been awarded the degree of Ph.D. The Institute is publishing a quarterly journal of historical research. Some of the scholars conducting the research for their Ph.D. get scholarships from the university.

State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance:- This Bureau was established in August, 1958 and continued upto August 1962 when it was abolished due to drastic economy drive. It was re-established in March 1963. At present, the Bureau is under the charge of a director who is in State Government Class I service. He is assisted by a number of counsellors and psychologists, and other technical staff. Amongst the activities carried out by the Bureau are group guidance, individual guidance, training of school counsellors, seminars on guidance and construction of tests for guidance purpose.

Audio-Visual Education Unit:- There is also a Audio-Visual education unit at Ajmer under the charge of one Audio-Visual Education Officer of the rank of deputy inspector of schools. There is an auditorium and a film library with a membership of 182 institutions. There are six cinema vans to display instructional and social education films in the villages. About 450 radio sets have been installed in educational institutions. This section organizes training courses in the handling operation and minor repairs of audio-visual aids. A sum of Rs. 9 lakhs has been proposed for the development of this section in the fourth five year plan.

State Evaluation Unit:- As a part of the Directorate of Education, this unit was established in 1964 at Bikaner. It is headed by a director who is of the cadre of a deputy director of education and is assisted by an evaluation officer, a technical assistant and other academic and ministerial staff. The main function of this unit is to study the existing examination system and suggest suitable reforms. It is working in collaboration with the Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer hence its headquarters have now been shifted to Ajmer.

ADMINISTRATION AT RANGE AND DISTRICT LEVEL.

Administrative Organisation for Boys' Education:- Administratively, the State has been divided into three ranges, and each range is under the charge of a Range Deputy Director of Education. The State has twenty-one educational districts which cover twenty-six revenue districts. A district is under the charge of an inspector of schools. The following table shows the distribution of educational districts under different ranges:

TABLE

The Distribution of Educational Districts under Different Ranges

Range	Educational Districts
Jaipur	Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, and Tonk-Sawaimadhopur with headquarters at Karauli (7)
Jodhpur	Churu, Jodhpur-Jaisalmer with headquarters at Jodhpur, Sirohi-Jalore with headquarters at Sirohi, Pali, Nagaur, Barmer, Bikaner and Ganganagar. (8)
Udaipur	Udaipur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jhalawar, Kota-Bundi with headquarters at Kota, Banswara-Dungarpur with headquarters at Banswara. (6)

Inspector of Schools, Jaipur, is assisted by an additional inspector of schools as the district is very large.

A district consists of a few Community Development blocks for rural areas and local-self institutions, e.g. municipal council, municipal board and municipal corporation for urban areas. The educational officer in the block is the Extension Education Officer under the technical control of Education Department and under the administrative control of the Block Development Officer.

Administration at the Range Level: The Range Deputy Director is the principal agent of the State Department of Education in his range. He is responsible for all work relating to Boys high/higher secondary, B.S.T.C. and S.T.C. training schools and other educational institutions in the range. He inspects and supervises the offices of his subordinate officers such as inspectors of schools, deputy inspectors of schools, sub-deputy-inspectors of schools/Extension Education Officers. He has a small team of ministerial staff to assist him.

Administration at the District Level: The Inspector of Schools is directly subordinate to the range Deputy Director of Education. He is incharge of administration and supervision of boys high/higher secondary schools, S.T.C. and B.S.T.C. schools and other schools in the district. He is assisted by a deputy inspector of schools in the and one or more sub-deputy inspector of schools in the administration and supervision of middle and primary schools respectively. His deputies do not hold separate offices in the urban areas. In the administrative matters he is assisted by the Head Clerk, the Accountant and several clerks.

Administration at the Block Level: The rural areas in a district are divided into community development blocks. Each block has a Panchayat Samiti to advise and control the educational programmes. It is responsible for primary schools only. It is assisted by one or two Extension Education Officers in academic matters. There are 232 Panchayat Samities in the State at present.

Administrative organization for Girls Education:

Rajasthan is perhaps one of the most backward state regarding the education of girls. Till 1964, the State had no separate inspectorate for girls institutions. A separate inspectorate was set up during 1964-65. There are three deputy directors of education (women) in each of the three ranges, viz., Jodhpur, Jaipur and Udaipur, three inspectresses of girls schools; one each at Ajmer, Kota and Bikaner and four deputy inspectresses of girls schools one each at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, and Bharatpur.

Conclusion

Thus, there is a four tier administrative system of education within the State. The lowest tier is the block and the block extension education officers is responsible for the administration and supervision of primary education through the block development officer and the inspector of Schools. Social Education programmes are also the responsibility of the extension education officer. Middle, high, higher secondary, B.S.T.C. and S.T.C. schools are administered and supervised by the inspector of schools/inspectress of girls schools. The second tier is the district, where government high/higher secondary, elementary school and teachers training schools are administered by the inspector/inspectress. Next to the district is the Range Deputy Director of Education. Fourth and the highest tier is the Directorate where additional Director of Education Controls all schools and social education programmes for the entire State.

To sum up, the following officers are posted at Range, District and Block headquarters:

A. At Range Level

1. Range Deputy Director of Education (Boys)
2. Range Deputy Director of Education (Women)
3. Deputy Inspectress of Girls Schools

B. At District Level

1. Inspector of Schools.
2. Inspectress of Girls Schools
3. Deputy Inspector of Schools
4. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools.
5. Sub-Deputy Inspectress of Girls Schools

C. At Block Level

1. Extension Education Officer.

ADMINISTRATION OF DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF EDUCATION

In this section, some of the special features of a few selected branches of education are discussed. These are: higher education, sanskrit education, technical education, secondary education and primary education.

Higher Education(University)

The State had no University of its own before independence. Rajasthan University was established in 1947 at Jaipur. In the year 1962-63 two new universities were started, one at Jodhpur and the other at Udaipur with agriculture bias. In the year 1964-65 Birla Institute of Science and Technology was established as deemed to be

a University under the U.G.C. Act. With the establishment of these universities the colleges in the state were transferred and affiliated to each of them according to their jurisdiction and academic biases. The following figures of enrolment, staff and expenditure speak of itself about the progress of higher education during three five year plans in the State:-

Table I *

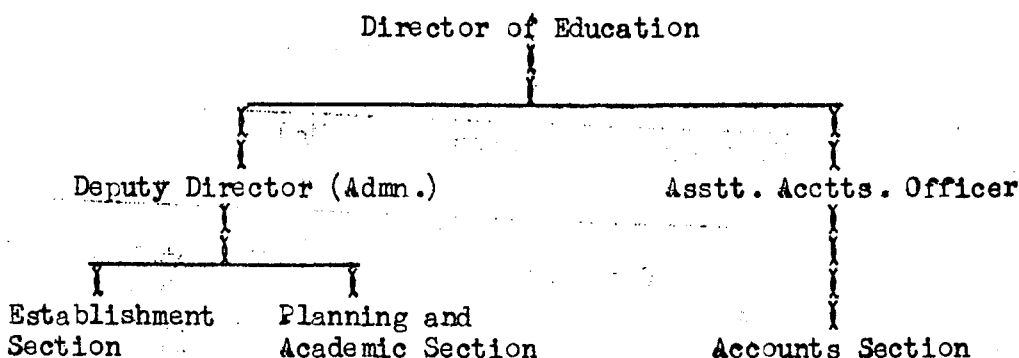
Institutions	Total Enrolment (Boys & Girls)		Staff (Men & Women)		Expenditure in lakhs of rupees	
	1951	1966	1951	1966	1951	1966
Universities	20	6620	7	562	6.43	120.80
Deemed University	-	1820	-	229	--	36.00
Arts & Sc. Colleges	14846	34130	718	1960	31.188	163.82
Professional Colleges	1669	6875	147	890	8.42	102.30
Special Colleges	464	4146	82	340	1.88	17.43

Rajasthan University has now 18 teaching departments and Jodhpur University has 21. Birla Institute of Science and Technology, Pilani has departments of Engineering, Arts, Science and Commerce. Udaipur University is teaching the subjects of agricultural and veterinary sciences.

Collegiate Education

The headquarter of college education is at Jaipur under the charge of Director of Education. He is assisted by one deputy director and an assistant accounts officer. There are no deputy directors in the field. There are three sections of the ministerial staff e.g. Establishment, Accounts and Planning and academic section. Following is the administrative set up of the Directorate of College Education:-

DIAGRAM IV



The office of the Director of Collegiate Education was established in 1958. In 1964 the Director of College Education took charge of the Directorate of Education. After four months an Additional Director of Education was appointed incharge of primary and secondary education with headquarters at Bikaner. He has also been put incharge of Teacher Training Colleges. There are 11 Training Colleges in the State out of which one is for girls. There

* Figures are from statistical appendices of the Memorandum submitted to the Education Commission.

is also a Regional College of Education at Ajmer.

In the year 1950-51 there were 27 colleges for general education (21 for boys and 6 for girls), 8 colleges for professional education and 5 colleges for special education. During the second five year plan all the intermediate colleges were converted into degree colleges with three year degree course. At the beginning of 1966-67 there were 69 colleges for general education (58 for boys and 11 for girls) 32 colleges for professional education (2 for girls) and 24 colleges (1 for girls) for special education. Out of these only 39 are government colleges and 25 are private aided colleges receiving aid from the government and 5 colleges are unaided. Rest of the colleges are constituent colleges of three universities and Birla Institute of Science and Technology which is deemed to be a university.

At present there is an evening college in Jaipur run by Bharat Sewak Samaj. In Udaipur, Shramjivi College which works in the evening is now affiliated to Udaipur University and employs full time staff. In Jodhpur, the university runs its own evening classes with part time staff from its various departments. Proposals are now before Rajasthan University for starting evening colleges in Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Ganganagar and for a second evening college in Jaipur.

The Director who looks after Collegiate Education is the appointing and transferring authority for the staff of the government colleges. The budget on education is distributed according to the plans prepared by the Director. Once the budget has been allotted to the colleges, the Principals have complete authority to appropriate the expenditure from one head to another according to the needs of the institutions. There is a grants-in-aid committee, with the Director as the chairman, to deal with the matters regarding aid to colleges and deciding the categories of the institutions. The Grant-in-aid in Rajasthan is given in varying percentages for different categories of institutions in the following manner:-

TABLE II

Category	Percentage	Mode of Calculation	No. of Colleges in the category
Special Category	90%	On the Total Expenditure of the previous	4
Category A	80%	year plus annual	1
Category B	70%	increments of the	Most of the institutions lie in these categories
Category C	60%	staff.	
Category D	50%		1

50% grants for building and equipment are paid subject to availability of funds.

FEES.- No tuition fee is charged from the girls students in government institutions upto post-graduate level. Children of ex-servicemen, goldsmiths and children of those servicemen who were killed in last operations against China and Pakistan, children of government servants with an income below Rs. 400 p.m. and students of scheduled castes and tribes are exempted from payment of any tuition fee at all levels.

In addition to these exemptions 10% freeships and 10% half-freeships are allowed in all government colleges. Tuition fee for P.U.C. and first year (three year degree course) is Rs.3 p.m. for non-tax payers and Rs.6 p.m. for tax-payers. Fees for second and third year is Rs.4 for non-tax payer and Rs.8 p.m. for tax-payers. Fees for post-graduate classes is Rs.8 p.m. and Rs.12 p.m. for non-tax payers and tax payers respectively.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS: The Director of Education awards scholarships to the students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes studying in post-matric classes. On the basis of income the applications are divided into two categories viz., with the family income upto Rs. 1500/- p. annum and with an income over Rs. 1500/- but not exceeding Rs. 2000/- p.a. except for technical courses where the limit is Rs. 2000/- p.a. Students from the first category are given preference and if the amount is left over then students from second stage are considered.

All Rajasthan students who secure atleast 60% marks or first division in their public examinations and whose parents income does not exceed Rs. 3840/- per annum get merit scholarships at the following rates at different levels of education:-

1. For P.U.C. and First year arts and Commerce Rs. 350/- per academic year
2. P.U.C. Scheme Post High/ H.S. School, Diploma course in Polytechnics, Veterinary, Agriculture and other subjects. Rs. 425/- per academic year.
3. Undergraduate in Commerce, Arts and L.L.B. (Previous) Rs. 400/- per academic year
4. Undergraduates in Science Rs. 425/- per academic year
5. Post-graduate classes in Arts and Commerce and L.L.M. (Previous) Rs.600/- per academic year
6. Post-graduate students in Science Rs. 725/- per academic year
7. Medical and Engineering students Rs.900/- per academic year

There are some Merit-cum-need and extreme poverty scholarships those who show high promise of benefitting by the education, but who lack the material means of getting such education. The rates vary according to the level of education. In addition to the National Scholarships and National loan scholarships of the Government of India, the Other schemes of scholarships are:-

1. Scholarships for wards of Ex-military personnel awarded by Sailors, Soldiers, and Airmens' Board,
2. Scholarships for Wards of deceased and physically handicaped government servants.
3. Merit Scholarships for the children of Primary and Secondary Teachers.
4. Scholarships for the children of political sufferers.

5. Scholarships of Rs. 100/- and Rs.200/- for research in humanities.
6. Study loans ranging from Rs.800/- to Rs.1500/- per year for technical and professional education. These loans are given annually and are renewable.
7. Study loans of Rs.500/- p.a. are also given for studies abroad, for the duration of the course. These loans are sanctioned by a Board specially constituted for the purpose by the government.

Affiliation and Inspection of the Colleges:- Universities lay down the conditions for the affiliation of colleges and qualifications for the teachers to be appointed. Whenever new courses are started the college is inspected. Periodical inspection of the colleges is done once in five years by the University. The director inspects the colleges annually, but not regularly.

Pay - Scales:- The pay-scales of the staff of government and aided institutions are the same throughout the State. The pay-scales for the teaching staff in colleges are given in Appendix.

Development under Fourth-Five Year Plan:- It is proposed to increase the enrolment in colleges for general education to 56000 in 1970-71 by opening four more colleges and additional classes in every college. Science courses are to be provided in all government colleges. Funds for the improvement of library services, starting tutorial classes, teaching of foreign languages and development of research work in colleges have been provided. The opening of a centre for the in-service training has been proposed. Uptil 1966-67 districts of Barmer, and Jaisalmer had no colleges. The State government intends to provide atleast one college in each district and more than one in bigger districts.

Sanskrit Education

Rajasthan has been centre of Sanskrit Learning for centuries now. Particularly Jaipur has been one of the most important centre, coming in this respect next only to Varanasi in India. It must be mentioned here that 80% of the Sanskrit institutions of Rajasthan are functioning in the Jaipur Division.

Before merger, there were mostly small Single Teacher Sanskrit Pathshalas. They were without adequate staff, building furniture, etc. There were also no modern subjects included formerly in the syllabi of Sanskrit Examinations.

These were looked after by the District Inspector of schools. But after the merger of the states, a post of Inspector of Sanskrit Schools was created. He was put in charge of all Sanskrit institutions in the State except the Sanskrit colleges at Jaipur and Alwar. The Inspector of Sanskrit Schools was under the administrative control of the Director of Education.

After integration when it was felt that the syllabi of Sanskrit Examination were out of tune with the current needs of society and also to solve the problem of employment of persons with Sanskrit Education, the State Government appointed a Committee in 1951 to examine and recommend suitable changes in the Sanskrit Education. The Committee has submitted a report embodying various recommendations. Later the Government appointed a State Sanskrit Advisory Board also to advise the Government from time to time on problems of Sanskrit Education. As a result of the recommendations of the Sanskrit Committee, 1955, a separate Directorate of Sanskrit Education was established in 1958.

The Inspector of Sanskrit Schools was appointed as the Director of Sanskrit Education from 22.3.58. The administration of all the Sanskrit Colleges, which were upto then under the control of Education Secretary, was transferred to this directorate. The administrative set up of the directorate consists of the following personnel:-

1. Director of Education;
2. Assistant Director (vacant)
3. Three Deputy Inspectors;
4. Sub-Deputy Inspector;
5. Accountant;
6. Office Superintendent;
7. 22 persons in the ministerial staff.

One inspector is put in charge of 40 to 50 institutions and he has to be away on inspection duties for 120 days in a year. Degree and Post-graduate college are inspected by the Director. The principals of the colleges have been given the powers of drawing and disbursing officers for every 5 or 6 pathshalas in a range.

The appointment of teachers in Grade II is done directly by the Director. Among others 50% get promotion to higher grades on the recommendations of the departmental promotion committee.

Rajasthan government has decided since 1962 that the Praveshika and Upadhyaya examination which were upto now conducted by the Registrar, Departmental Examinations, be conducted by the Secondary Education Board and all other examinations of graduate and post-graduate classes be conducted by the University. The University conducted these examinations for two years, but this was discontinued later on. This matter is again under consideration of the government and university. Following figures represent the progress of Sanskrit education in the State.

TABLE III

Year	Budget	Institutions	Enrolment
1951-52	1,59,000	27	2216 (20 girls)
1961-62	10,05,000	100	12,279
1965-66	15,91,256	120	14,878 (1994 girls and 1554 of Scheduled Castes and Tribes)

There are 120 Sanskrit Institutions in the State of various standards as follows:-

TABLE IV.

Institutions	Government	Recognised & Aided	Total
1. Acharya College (Post Graduate)	3	10	13
2. Shastri College (Degree)	1	9	10
3. Upadhyaya College (Inter)	6	22	28

4.	Praveshika Patha shalas (High Schools)	27	19	46
5.	Purva Praveshika Pathskala (Middle)	-	19	19
6.	Special Hindi Sanskrit Institutions		4	4
Total		37	83	170

The Total number of students in Sanskrit classes for the last five years is as follows:-

TABLE V

	58-59	59-60	60-61	61-62	62-63
1. Acharya	80	84	96	100	109
2. Shastri	74	80	89	109	121
3. Upadhyaya	190	192	201	222	238
4. Praveshika	700	750	823	897	933

The Government is spending on Sanskrit Education a sum of Rs.11,73,600 including a sum of Rs. 3,50,000 towards grant-in-aid to Non-Government Sanskrit Institutions.

A sum of Rs.5 lakhs was allotted under Third Five Year Plan Rs. 50,000 have been allotted for the year 66-67 of the fourth plan. following schemes are being operated under the Plan Budget:-

- i) Supplementation of staff in Sanskrit Colleges;
 - ii) Supplementation of Staff in Sanskrit Pathshalas,
 - iii) Opening of Hostels;
 - iv) Sports and Tournaments; and
 - v) Strengthening of Administrative set up.
- The above targets have been mostly achieved.

The following Sanskrit examinations have been been recognised as equivalent to the various examinations of the University and of the Board for the purposes of employment in the Government Departments:-

TABLE VI

1.	Acharya with English in Shastri	M. A.
2.	Shastri with English	B. A.
3.	Upadhyaya with English	Intermediate
4.	Praveshika with English	Matriculation

With a view to encouraging research work and to create interest in literary activities, a separate department named Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute has been established in Jodhpur for Research work. Apart from this, the Government have given an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 60,000/- to Vedic Tattva Shodh Pratishthan, Durgapura, Jaipur, for the publication of Vedic Literature. As regards the literary activities, the State Government have given effect to the scheme of giving financial aid and awards to Sanskrit Scholars every year as follows:-

1. Creative allowance @Rs. 100/- p.m.) Only for residents of
2. Subsistence allowance @ Rs. 100/- p.m.) Rajasthan.
3. Merit award ranging between 2,000/- to Rs. 3,000/- (apart from the aid given by the Government of India).

Under the Merit award scheme eminent Sanskrit Scholars have been awarded Merit Awards and subsistence allowance. The following scholarships are awarded to Sanskrit Students .

TABLE VII

1. Acharya	Rs. 20/- per month
2. Shastri	Rs. 15/- per month
3. Madhyama	Rs. 10/- per month
4. Praveshika	Rs. 5/- per month

In addition lodging and boarding are free for 40 students in Sanskrit College, Udaipur, and the Rajasthan Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan has regularly been paid an ad-hoc grant as aid for holding its annual session each year. Aid has also been paid to institutions functioning outside Rajasthan in the field of Sanskrit. A grant of Rs.10,000/- has been given to All-Indian Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan for publishing a Sanskrit Shatabdi Granth. Similarly, a sum of Rs.5,000/- has recently been paid to All-India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan for holding an All India Sanskrit Vichar Gosthi at Jaipur.

Besides, under the scheme of Central Assistance to Non-Government Sanskrit Institutions, the Government of India, Ministry of Education is giving aid on the following schemes on the recommendation of the State Government. (1) Running of Sanskrit night Schools, (2) Opening of Sanskrit Libraries; (3) Sanskrit Dramas and Debates, and (4) Appointment of Sanskrit Pracharaks.

A Committee to examine the possibility of establishing a new University in the State with Sanskrit as the medium of instruction has been appointed. The terms of reference of the Committee are:-

- (1) To suggest ways and measures for establishing a new University with Sanskrit as the medium of instruction and Ayurved as a principal faculty besides the other faculties; (ii) To recommend the pattern of the University whether it should be Federal/Unitary/on Affiliating; (iii) To examine the resources for financing the University; and (iv) To suggest the most suitable place in the State for the establishment of the new University.

Facilities for teacher training are now being provided to Sanskrit teachers. The department has deputed 20 students this for the degree of Shiksha-Shastri which is equivalent to B.Ed. The Secondary Education Board, Rajasthan has allowed the students who are Praveshika with English to appear in the higher secondary examination of the Board. This step will certainly remove the inhibitions in the minds of people against Sanskrit and will certainly go a long way in the development of Sanskrit Education in the State.

Technical Education

Before the merger of the princely states into a compact unit known by the name of Rajasthan, there was only one civil training centre at Pilani which was started by the Government of India for the training of War Personnel. This was converted into an engineering college in 1946 providing degree courses in technical and electrical engineering. This was affiliated to Agra University prior to the establishment of Rajasthan University. In 1951 another engineering college was started at Jodhpur providing three years course and two year diploma course in civil engineering with an intake capacity of 35 each. In 1957 a separate Directorate of Technical Education was started at Jodhpur. The Director of Technical Education is assisted by a Joint Director and two assistant directors. For expansion of facilities for technical education, five polytechnics at Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota and Alwar were started during Second Plan Period providing diploma courses in mining, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering and draftsmanship. During Third Plan period one more polytechnic has been opened at Bikaner and Malviya Regional Engineering College has started working at Jodhpur from 1964-65. Six Industrial training institutes were transferred to the directorate of technical education in 1958. Eight new I.T.I's have been opened with 14 different courses for craftsmen. In the year 1962-63 M.B.M. College was transferred to Jodhpur University as its teaching department. During 1964-65 Birla Engineering College, Pilani was raised as Institute of Science and Technology with the status of deemed to be a University.

The total intake position in technical institutions is as follows:-

TABLE VIII

Institutions	No.	1963-64	1965-66
Engineering Colleges	3	626	730
Polytechnics	6	1060	1180
Industrial training Institutes	11	- -	4924

During the fourth five year plan it is proposed to establish two new polytechnics with an intake of 120 each and to increase the capacity of existing polytechnics and I.T.I's, bringing the total capacity to 6868 by the end of the fourth plan. The capacity of engineering colleges is to be increased to 1200.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Pattern: Secondary schools are either high or higher secondary schools upto classes X and XI respectively. A few institutions are multipurpose schools with more than two streams of which at least one is vocational. There are some special schools for deaf and dumb, handicraft and Kala Mandirs.

Management: The most of the secondary schools are managed by the State Government and others by the private managements. There is no secondary school run by any of the local bodies. During 1965-66 out of a total number of 734 high and higher secondary schools 20 per cent were managed by the private bodies and the rest by the State Government. The privately managed schools are recognised by the Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer and except a few of them, all get grants recurring as well as non-recurring from the State Government. The State Government has laid down the following constitution for Governing Council of aided institutions.

- (i) The total number of members should not exceed 16 including the Head of the institution.
- (ii) Not more than 2/3 of the management should belong to one caste, community or sect.
- (iii) Not less than 1/3 of the total membership should be from amongst donors or subscribers.
- (iv) At least one member should be accepted from amongst the teaching staff.
- (v) One member is to be nominated by the Education Department from amongst the Senior Officers.
- (vi) At least one member shall be co-opted from amongst the parents of the students and one amongst the old students.

These rules for grant-in-aid are the same for colleges as well as secondary schools.

Fees and Funds

No Tuition fee is charged from girls upto post graduate level and from boys upto class VIII in government institutions. Privately managed schools are free to charge tuition fee at their own rates subject to the approval of the Education Department and in no way lower than the rates charged in government schools. Tuition fees are charged at the following quarterly rates in the months of July, October, January and April.

TABLE IX

Class	Income-tax payers	Non-income-tax payers
IX	Rs. 3.00	Rs. 4.50
X	Rs. 10.50	Rs. 4.50
XI	Rs. 12.00	Rs. 12.00

It is apparent that in classes IX and X the children of income tax payers pay almost double the tuition fee as compared to that paid by the non-income tax payers. This distinction disappears in class XI. The wards of government employees get reimbursement of the tuition fee paid to schools.

Inspection

The Deputy Director of Education (Range) is the incharge of secondary school inspection. He is expected to inspect 10 per cent of the secondary and teachers training schools within his Range. He is assisted by the district inspectors of schools who are expected to inspect all the high/higher secondary, special and training schools within their districts. Normally there are 35 to 50 secondary schools within the area of a district inspector of schools who is also supposed to inspect 10 per cent of the primary and middle schools. Though the number of secondary schools under the charge of each district inspector of schools is not so high as in some other states yet all the schools are not covered as there is no provision of official transport and schools are not in compact areas. Though the inspection programme developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training has been accepted by the State Government and there was already a prescribed proforma, yet the inspection report is written in the log/inspection book maintained by the school and a copy is sent to the higher officer. The follow-up action is checked only at the time of next inspection.

Service Conditions of Teachers:- The teachers serving in government institutions are governed by the civil service rules applicable to other government employees. Their pay scales are given in Appendix II. In aided schools, the private managements receiving government grant are required to pay their teachers at the same rates.

The other service conditions are to be governed by an agreement executed by the teacher and the Governing Council or Managing Committee of the school for which there is a prescribed proforma. The Education Department also checks that the salaries to the staff are paid in full and regularly every month and no unauthorised deductions are made therefrom. The Director of Education, if considers necessary, may direct any management to pay salary by cheque. No person on the staff of the institution can be dismissed or demoted until he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the notice of action proposed to be taken against him. Scope for appeal to the Education Department exists against any orders of the Governing Council or Managing Committee and the latter is bound to implement the order passed by the appellate authority within three months of the receipt of the copy thereof unless such implementation is stayed by the orders of any court or higher authority. In case the management fails without sufficient reason to pay the amount, if any, specified in the order of the appellate authority, the Director of Education may deduct it from the next grant-in-aid and if necessary from subsequent grant-in-aid bills also and pay the person concerned on behalf of the management which would be deemed to be a payment to the management of the institution itself. The teachers are entitled for contributory provident fund benefit also.

Teaching of Science:-

General Science is taught in Rajasthan as a compulsory subject from class I to X starting as an optional from class IX. By the end of 1964-65, 134 Higher Secondary Schools and 172 schools offered science as an elective subject out of which 132 higher secondary and 38 high schools had biology with physics and chemistry.

All secondary and higher secondary schools have general science as compulsory subject. At all school stages of education, science teaching is suffering on account of shortage of qualified teachers, laboratories and equipment. Considerable amount is required for the construction of science laboratories. In order to meet this shortage of science teachers the department has proposed to take following steps in the Fourth Plan.

1. A nine-month content course is to be started for B.Sc. teachers in order to qualify them to teach class XI.
2. Liberal stipends are to be awarded to science students of degree classes, who undertake to serve the education department for atleast 3 or 4 years.
3. Stipends are to be given to science graduates and post-graduates in training colleges, who offer to join teaching profession.
4. Age of super-annuation to be 60 for all science teachers.
5. Retired science teachers who have not crossed 60 are to be re-employed.
6. Three-months content course is to be instituted for science matriculates in the middle schools to make them eligible to teach general science upto class VIII.

Teachers Training :- The training programme for secondary school teachers is under the control of the Additional Director of Primary and Secondary Education. During the year 1964-65 there were 10 training colleges for boys and 1 for girls in the State in addition to Regional College of Education, Ajmer. Their intake capacity is approximately 1000. More than 40 per cent of the secondary school teachers are untrained and this number is higher in private schools as evident from the following table.

TABLE X

	Year 1964-65		Total
	Govt. Schools	Private Schools	
Trained Teachers	6,391	1,079	7,470
Untrained teachers	3,831	1,758	5,589
Total	10,222	2,817	13,039

Pupil teacher ratio in higher secondary schools is 21:1. The State Government is deputing teachers for training to reduce the backlog but private schools are not so much checked in appointing only trained teachers. Grant-in-aid rules permit a school to appoint 50 per cent untrained staff.

Extension Service Centres are attached to the teacher's training colleges at Bikaner, Udaipur, Ajmer, Sardarshahr. These centres have the facilities of conveyance to enable them to assist the schools in their areas. The activities of these centres are: orientation courses on methods of teaching demonstration lessons, visits of training colleges staff to schools and spot guidance etc.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Pattern: The duration of the elementary stage is 8 years in the State. The elementary stage is sub-divided into two substages—Primary and Middle. Primary stage consists of class I to V and the schools having these classes only are called primary schools. Middle stage consists of classes VI to VIII only. These classes are allowed to be attached either to a primary or high/higher secondary school. Sometimes a school may have only these three classes. Thus there are three kinds of elementary schools. They are:

1. Primary School having classes I to V.
2. Middle School having classes I to VIII.
3. Middle School having classes VI to VIII.

At the elementary level the State has adopted Basic Education and has enforced an integrated syllabus for classes I to VIII in all recognised and aided schools.

Managements: The elementary schools in the State are under the management of following bodies:

- (1) State Department of Education;
- (2) Panchayat Samities;
- (3) Municipal Corporation/Councils/Boards; and
- (4) State recognised and/or aided.

It may be noted that most of the elementary schools are under the first two type of managements only. Only 2.50 per cent of primary and 10.55 per cent of middle schools were under the last two managements, during 1964-65.

Democratic Decentralization: The State introduced democratic decentralization on October, 2, 1959, and transferred the administrative control of primary education at the block level to the panchayat samiti. In urban areas, some local-self institutions are running a few elementary schools. There were 252 panchayat samities and seven municipal organizations running 90.9 and .47 per cent of elementary schools in the State in 1964-65.

Under the new arrangement, the State Government is responsible for paying 100 per cent grant to panchayat samities on teachers' salaries and allowance at the government rates. Fifty per cent grant is given on expenditure approved for equipment, building, etc. The remaining fifty per cent is to be managed by the Panchayat Samiti out of its own resources. Academic control over schools vests with the State Department of Education. It is exercised through the extension education officers working under the panchayat samiti. Extension education officer is an employee of the Education Department and he is on deputation to work in the samiti under the block development officer.

It may be interesting to note that the democratic decentralization of primary education has not worked satisfactory, so far. In 1963¹, the State Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri J.P. Naik. The Committee has observed.

"After assessing the situation from every point of view, the Committee feels that, during the last 15 years, the morale of the elementary teachers has been adversely affected, especially after the transfer of primary education to the Panchayat Samities².

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1. Government of Rajasthan Notification No.F.(16) O &M/62 dated 24th July, 1963.
 2. Government of Rajasthan Report of Rajasthan State Primary Education Committee. Bikaner. 1965. p.13

Recently the State Government has decided to take over the schools under border area Panchayat Samities under its direct control. Schools are illequipped by and large, as samities do not have sufficient resources to meet the remaining deficit of fifty per cent in case of equipment. Trained and qualified primary teachers do not like to serve under samities.

Progress of Elementary Education: In the year 1965-66, there were 19,500 primary schools - (18,400 for boys and 900 for girls) against 14,548 primary schools - (13,934 for boys and 614 for girls) in 1960-61 and 4,336 schools - (3,884 for boys and 452 for girls) in 1950-51. In the same year i.e. 1965-66 there were 1,757 middle schools - (1,503 for boys and 254 for girls) against 1,416 middle schools - (1,214 for boys and 202 for girls) in 1960-61 and 782 schools - (630 for boys and 102 for girls) in 1950-51.

In other words 16.18 lakhs children i.e. 54.0 per cent of the age group 6-11 were estimated to be in primary schools in 1965-66 against 3.30 lakhs or 26 per cent of the age-group in 1950-51. In middle schools the enrolment is estimated to be 3.30 lakhs i.e. 21 per cent of the age group 12-14 in 1965-66 against 0.61 lakh i.e. 5.4 per cent of the age-group 12-14 in 1950-51,

During the last three plans the expenditure on education in general and elementary education in particular has increased considerably. The State expenditure on elementary education during first, second and third plans was Rs. 228.76 crores out of Rs. 409.54 crores, Rs. 488.39 crores out of Rs. 1,271.86 crores and Rs. 788.69 out of Rs. 1,917.50 crores respectively.

The average cost per pupil in primary and middle schools has increased from Rs. 36.8 and Rs. 42.4 respectively in 1950-51 to Rs. 40.2 and Rs. 61.6 respectively in 1963-64.

The teacher/pupil ratio in elementary schools has gone up during the last fifteen years. It was 1:33 in primary and 1:24 in middle schools in 1964-65 against 1:26 and 1:18 in primary and middle schools respectively, in 1950-51.

Compulsory Education: The Rajasthan Primary Education Act, 1964 was enacted with a view to provide for free and compulsory primary education for children in the State, on a uniform pattern. The administration of primary schools was transferred to panchayat samities on October 2, 1959 under a separate act with a view to make community directly involved in the education of their children. Attendance authorities, as required under the Section 7 of the Primary Education Act have been set up in most of the community development blocks. Enrolment drives are regularly organised in school areas. Parents and guardians are contacted and encouraged to send their children/wards to schools.

However, the State government has not yet introduced the compulsion in any class. It has preferred to use persuasive measures as the large portion of its population is socio-economically backward and the terrain is sandy. Moreover the panchayat samities have not been able to equip the schools properly.

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1. Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education Rajasthan. Educational Statistics of Rajasthan Bikaner, 1966, Tables 26 and 27
 2. Ibid:- Table 24.

The Supply and Training of Elementary Teachers:- In 1965-66, as many as 41,400 teachers - 37,000 men and 4,400 women were estimated to be working in primary schools against 28,502 teachers - 25,590 men and 2,912 women in 1960-61 and 8,733 teachers - 7,728 men and 1,005 women in 1950-51. In middle schools, 18,500 teachers - 15,200 men and 3,300 women were working in 1965-66 against 13,636 teachers - 11,375 men and 2,261 women in 1960-61 and 6,486 teachers - 5,570 men and 916 women in 1950-51.

The percentage of trained teachers in primary and middle schools has increased from 30.2 in primary and 34.2 in middle schools in 1950-51 to 69.0 in primary and middle schools in 1965-66. Table gives further details regarding the percentage of trained teachers working in primary and middle schools.

TABLE XI

Percentage of trained teachers working in primary and Middle schools in Rajasthan.

Year (1)	Primary Schools			Middle Schools		
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Total (4)	Male (5)	Female (6)	Total (7)
1950-51	28.7	41.3	30.2	35.2	28.0	34.2
1955-56	38.8	49.9	40.0	40.6	40.0	40.5
1960-61	51.3	45.8	50.7	51.6	43.5	50.3
1961-62	57.0	46.7	56.0	59.1	48.0	57.1
1962-63	60.5	48.8	60.4	61.3	55.5	60.0
1963-64	66.0	35.2	61.6	60.2	39.1	58.2
1964-65	67.9	35.5	63.9	70.8	52.0	67.7
1965-66 (estimates)	75.0	50.0	69.0	75.0	55.0	69.0

Thus at the elementary stage 31 per cent teachers numbering 13,786 (primary) and 5,687 (middle) are untrained. The Education Department has started correspondence course for training elementary school teachers. Several new training schools for elementary school teachers are being opened during the fourth plan to clear off the back-log and meet the demand in future.

At present (1965-66), there are 64 teacher training schools (47 for boys and 17 for girls) with annual out put of 7,770. The following table gives the progress of Teacher Training Schools for Elementary Teachers during 1950-51 - 1965-66.

1. Government of Rajasthan Educational Development in Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1965, p. 85.

TABLE VII

Progress of Teacher Training Schools for Elementary Teachers (1950-51 - 1965-66).

Year	Number of Schools*			Enrolment			Output (including Private candidates)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1950-51	12	3	15	152	905	1287	1032	503	1335
1955-56	11	2	13	1015	162	1177	1032	185	1217
1960-61	51	4	55	6031	547	6578	5648	524	6172
1961-62	45	5	50	5392	644	6036	4062	519	5181
1962-63	45	6	51	5160	977	6137	4752	740	5500
1963-64	45	12	57	5488	2031	7439	5809	1959	7758
1964-65	48	18	66	5627	2160	7787	5907	1863	7770
1965-66	47	17	64	Not Available					

* Excludes attached classes in Sardarsabar B.Ed. College.

The Department has advised all the managements - panchayat samities, municipal institutions and private managements to employ only trained and qualified teachers. Teachers in continuous government service since a date prior to the 1st July 1954 are eligible for deputation on full salary while others on stipend basis in order of seniority subject to joining service before 31.3.63. Teachers working under panchayat samities are also eligible for these benefits.

Wastage: One of the main problems with which the State is faced to day is the problem of 'wastage'. It is interesting to note that the rates of wastage in primary schools for boys and girls during the third plan have gone up from 48.3 per cent to 64.6 per cent in case of boys and from 56.6 per cent to 70.0 per cent in case of girls.¹

Thus it appears that though schooling facilities have increased in quantity, but somehow they have lost their holding power.

School Buildings and Equipment: The condition of school buildings is far from being satisfactory. Fifty per cent of primary school buildings need immediate repairs and renewals. Panchayat Samities have no funds with them to complete the incomplete buildings and construct new ones. Many of the primary schools are running in dharamshalas, temples, chaupals, panchayatghars etc. which are unsuitable for school purpose.

Similar is the condition of the equipment in primary schools. Even the minimum equipment required for running a school, e.g., black-board, tat patties, desks, charts etc. is not available in many schools.²

The Department appears to be alive to the situation. However, the paucity of funds has always adversely affected its programmes.

Socio-Economically Back-ward Groups: According to 1961 Census, Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes form 28.1 per cent of the State population. They are mostly living in Banswara, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Sawai Madhopur districts. In 1964-65, the total enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in primary and middle schools was 14.2 and 5.9 per cent respectively of the total enrolment.¹

The State government proposes to take such measures as opening of schools for every 30 or more children within a distance of 1 or 1½ mile, payment of 4/5 of the building cost, grant of 8,000 attendance prizes of Rs. 5/- each to girls, mid-day milk, supply of free text-books, and writing materials and free tuition at all levels during fourth plan.

Fees and Funds: Education is free for boys upto class VIII and for girls upto post-graduate level. Children of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, members of the family of the State government servant whose income does not exceed Rs. 520/- per month as defined in Rule 7 (24) R.S.R. are entitled for full exemption in respect of tuition fee, admission fees, Science, Commerce and other fees for any technical subject. Besides this students reading in class III onwards are charged miscellaneous fees in government schools as given below:-

1. Directorate of Primary and secondary Education, Rajasthan, Educational Statistics of Rajasthan, Bikaner, 1966, Tables 9 & 10
2. Government of Rajasthan, Educational Development In Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1965, p. 12.
1. Ibid. p. 49.

TABLE XIII

S.No.	Head	Amount
1.	Games fee	38 paise p.m. for 12 months
2.	Library fee	Rs. 1/- p.m. for 12 months
3.	Reading Room fee	Rs. 2/- p.m. for 12 months
4.	Magizine fee	Rs. 1/- p.m. for 12 months
5.	Union fee	Rs. 1/- p.m. for 12 months
6.	Entertainment fee	Rs. 1/- p.m. for 12 months
7.	Craft fee	Rs. -/50 p.m. for 12 months
8.	Science Laboratory fee	Rs. -/50 p.m. for 12 months
9.	Examination fee	Rs. 1/50 per examination.

In primary and middle schools the rates of miscellaneous fees are different. The rates are given below:-

TABLE XIV

S. No.	Fee	Classes	
		III to V Rs. p.	VI to VIII Rs. p.
1.	Admission	-	1.00
2.	Re-admission	0.25	0.50
3.	Transfer Certificate	-	0.50
4.	Games	1.00 (Per annum)	2.00 per annum
5.	Reading Room	-	1.00 "
6.	Examination	0.50 (per examination)	1.50 per examination

Children belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes pay only half of the school fees other than tuition fees in educational institutions under Government management.

Inspection and Supervision of Primary Education Inspector of schools is the principal inspecting and supervisory officer for boys primary, middle, high/higher secondary and teachers training schools in the district. He is assisted by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, sub-deputy inspectors of schools (urban) and extension education officers (block). Inspectress of Girls Schools is responsible for inspection and supervision of girls school education in the districts under her charge. She is assisted by sub-deputy inspectress of girls schools. There is no deputy inspectress of girls schools to assist her. Middle schools for boys are inspected by the deputy inspector of schools and middle school for girls are inspected either by the deputy inspectress of girls schools or by the inspectress of girls schools. The Sub-deputy inspector/inspectress of schools. Extension Education Officer (Block) is primarily responsible for the inspection and supervision of primary schools. Sub-deputy Inspector/Extension education officer has about 50 primary schools in his/her area of beat. He is expected to inspect every school at least twice a year for full inspection.

According to instructions contained in the State government circular dated 4th January 1966¹, district level inspecting officer and regional level officer are expected to spend 150 days with 100 night-halts and 120 days with 80 night halts in inspection work, The Extension Education Officer/S.D./I.O.S. is expected to spend 200 days on tours².

It may be interesting to note that the inspecting officers at the district levels and below are not able to do full justice to the academic supervision of schools. According to a survey conducted by the State Institute of Education during 1964 (January to December) 23 deputy inspectors spent on average 111.5 days each on tour. Out of these days only 60 days were spent in inspection of middle and primary schools and the remaining 51.5 days in other duties.

The condition with regard to the inspection of girls schools is still worse. An inspectress of girls schools has four or five districts under her charge. She has to be highly mobile to look after administrative and routine duties concerning teacher's salaries, complaints, placement etc. She has got no State conveyance. Obviously she sacrifices academic supervision opportunities to fulfil her administrative assignments. It may be, therefore, desirable either to merge girls inspectorate with that of boys or strengthen it adequately.

The Appointment, Recruitment and Service Conditions of Teachers:

As stated earlier, elementary schools are managed by five different bodies³. The procedure of recruitment appointment, and service conditions of teachers thus vary from management to management.

The teachers of government primary schools in the Grade III are appointed by the inspector of Schools/Inspectress of Girls Schools according to the departmental rules. Teachers in Grade II and special teachers are appointed/promoted by the Deputy Director (Range). Fifty percent posts are filled by promotion on the basis of seniority out of Grade III teachers. Heads of primary and middle schools are given extra allowance. The pay scales of primary and middle school teachers are given in Appendix II.

Appointment of teachers in schools under panchayat samities are made by block development officers. They enjoy government pay scales, allowances and service conditions as extended to government school teachers.

It is interesting to note that separate combined-seniority lists are maintained for teachers in grade II and III working under either the government or panchayat samities for purposes of promotion to higher grades.

Appointment of teachers in municipal schools is made by the municipal executive officers. At present (1966-67) there are only 61 schools - 58 primary and 3 middle under their control in the state. These teachers are municipal employees and avail of limited benefits.

1. Government of Rajasthan, (Cabinet Secretariat): (O & M Section), Inspection and Tours, Jaipur No. F. 15(24) O & M/65 dated 4th January 1966, Appendix III.
2. Rajasthan Education Code 1957, Chapter III, Section 13 (a) page 17.
3. Supra p. 'Managements'.

Teachers and headmasters of privately managed schools are appointed by the executive committee of the management. They enjoy government payscales and allowances with limited service benefits. Liberal conditions of service are offered by some good managements. only. However, the State is revising its Education Code and it is expected that the elementary schools teachers will get a better deal.

Syllabus and Text-Books: The syllabus for primary and middle classes are prescribed by the Department. In primary classes children are taught Hindi, Arithmetic, Social Studies, General Science and two crafts (if possible). A model school is expected to work for 6½ hours a day or 39 hours per week. Medium of instruction is Hindi except in the case of students belonging to linguistic minorities who have the option to be taught through the medium of mother-tongue provided there are 10 students of that language in one class or 40 in the school. These students study Hindi from class III.

In middle classes, children are taught Hindi, Mathematics, Social Studies, General Science, Sanskrit, any one optional language out of Urdu and Sindhi, Commerce, English, two Crafts (if possible), Fine Arts and Physical Education. Schools are expected to work for 46 hours per week or 8 hours a day for 5 days and 6 hours on Saturdays.

Text books for classes I to VIII have been nationalized. They are got prepared and published by the State Board of Nationalization of Text-Books.

Special Fields:

Owing to historical and social reasons education for girls, scheduled castes and tribes and adult literacy has lagged behind considerably in Rajasthan. Apart from the State's endeavour to improve these facilities, commendable work has been done in the fields of, physical education, games and sports, N.C.C., scouting and guiding and for the development of Hindi. A brief review of these activities follows in the subsequent paragraphs.

Girls' Education

The position of girls' education in the state in the year 1951-52 existed as below:-

TABLE XV

Stages	Age Group	No. of Institutions	Enrolment 1951-52	% age in the age group 1951-52	No. of women teachers.	% age of trained women teachers
Primary	6-11	452	0.55 lakhs	5.7%	1005	41.3%
Middle	11-14	102	0.09 lakhs	1.6%	916	28.0%
Hr. Sec/High	14-17	10	0.021 lakhs	0.5%	234	51.7%

The percentages of literacy among women in the year 1950-51 was 3%. There were 6 colleges exclusively for girls. At the end of 1960-61, the position stood as follows:-

TABLE XVI

Stages	Age Group	No. of Institutions	Enrolment	% age in the age group	No. of women teachers.	% age of trained women teachers.
Primary	6-11	614	3.6 lakhs	16.3%	2912	45.8%
Middle	11-14	202	0.28 lakhs	4.1%	2261	43.8%
Hr. Sec/ High	14-17	69	0.08 lakhs	1.3%	1156	42.4%

The number of colleges for girls had doubled during this period. By the end of third five year plan further development took place as represented by the following figures of 1964-65.

TABLE XVII

Stage	Age Group	No. of Inst.	Enrolment	% age in the age group	% age of trained women teachers
Primary	6-11	732	3.6 lakhs	23.8	60.0
Middle	11-14	253	0.50 lakhs	6.2	60.0
High/Hr. Secondary	14-17	98	0.18 lakhs	2.5	52.0

The State government has adopted special measures for increasing the enrolment of girls and attracting more women teachers. Some of the steps taken for the scheme of increasing the enrolment of girls are:-

1. Organization of enrolment drives and award of prizes to schools, blocks and districts.
2. Scholarships for free books to 6000 girls annually reading in classes VI to XI.
3. 120 stipends of Rs. 25/- for 3 years for girls studying in H.S. Classes who undertake to serve as women teachers after passing higher secondary examination. 750 attendance scholarships of Rs. 5/- are also granted.
4. Appointments of 2032 school-mothers by the end of third plan.
5. Free education of girls upto post-graduate level.
6. Introduction of diversified courses.
7. Scheme of mid-day meals.

Under the scheme to attract more women teachers, the following steps have been taken.

1. Provision of quarters in rural areas have been made and about 1,700 quarters were constructed by the end of 1965-66.
2. Seven centres located in rural areas are running condensed courses for about 140 lady teachers.
3. Part-time classes for girls of middle and higher secondary stage have been started.
4. Facilities to couples are available to serve at one place in rural areas.
5. Facilities to appear privately at the public examination exists.
6. Minimum qualification have been relaxed from matric to middle for teaching jobs in rural areas.
7. Maximum age limit for appointment has been raised from 25 to 35.
8. There are 19 training schools with an enrolment capacity of 120 each and in post-graduate training colleges seats for graduate teachers are 60 and 15 respectively. 20 seats for graduate teachers on full pay are reserved in training colleges. Stipends of Rs. 25/- and Rs. 40/- are given in S.T.C. Schools and training colleges respectively.
9. Courses for diploma and certificate standard in tailoring and home science have been started for the laides to seek employment as craft teachers in the schools.

Following developments are envisaged during the fourth plan period.

1. There is a target for the increase of enrolment to 9.07 lakh, 1.80 lakh and 0.40 lakh at primary, middle and secondary stages respectively.
2. 1000 quarters more are to be constructed for women teachers.
3. 50 more condensed course are to be started.
4. 40,000 attendance prizes of Rs. 5/- p.m. are to be given to girls each year reading in primary classes.
5. A rural allowance of Rs. 75/- p.m. has been proposed for women teachers.
6. Free supply of text-books and writing material to the needy girls.
7. One hostel for girls at each of 26 district headquarters to be constructed.
8. Financial assistance of Rs. 15/- p.m. for 1000 needy girls in classes VI-XI for purchase of books has been proposed.
9. 2000 stipends of Rs. 40/- p.m. for girls studying in higher secondary classes are to be provided.

These proposed facilities need a large investment in the field of education for girls.

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Education of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes:

Rajasthan has a 28.1% population of scheduled castes and tribes. The enrolment of these classes at primary, middle and secondary stage is 14.2%, 7.3% and 5.9% of the total enrolment at different stages. The incidence of wastage is very high in these communities and it has been proposed to give more scholarships and stipends to these communities as recommended by the Dhebar Commission.

Steps proposed during the fourth five year plan are:-

1. Opening of more primary schools in tribal areas.
2. 8000 attendance prizes of Rs. 5/- for girls of classes III to V
3. Free supply of text books and writing material to 2 lakh children.
4. Opening of 150 middle schools in tribal areas and 50 continuation classes in existing middle schools.
5. Opening of 30 higher secondary schools.
6. Financial assistance of Rs. 15/- each to 500 girls of classes VI to XI for purchase of books.
7. 100 stipends of Rs.40/- each for three year to girls for higher secondary classes.
8. 500 attendance scholarships of Rs.5/- p.m. for encouraging girls of these communities.
9. 30 continuation classes to be opened in high/higher secondary schools in rural areas.

Social Education

Social Education includes the programmes of Adult literacy, health and hygiene, shramdan, cultural activities, library facilities, audio-visual education and training camps etc.

In the first five year plan period, the total number of social education centres in all the community development blocks was about 5,400 and in all a little more than one lakh adults were made literate. Social education workers were paid a remuneration of Rs.15/- p.m. for a period of five months. This pattern continued till 1959 and it was made obligatory on primary school teachers to hold evening classes and to make atleast 20 adults literate per year. The scheme was modified after sometime and the work was to be done on voluntary basis. To encourage healthy competition a scheme of incentives was made. Following incentives are offered to the teachers:-

1. 11 prizes amounting to Rs.1000/- are awarded to the teachers of a Panchayat Samiti running about 50 adult education centres with an enrolment of 1000.
2. Award of certificates of appreciation to 10 teachers.
3. One advance increment to teachers for exceptional literacy work
4. Due consideration of literacy work at the time of promotion.
5. Permission of appearing at higher examinations for the teachers falling under categories, 1;2 and 3.

The duration of adult literacy course is 5 months. On the successful completion of the course, the certificates are awarded. A prize of Rs. 1000/- and a prize of Rs. 500/- is awarded every year on the best books for neo-literates. Apart from the amount of prizes a sum of Rs.76,000/- for production and encouragement of literature for neo-literature has been provided in the plan budget of the department.

At the Panchayat Samiti level Education Extension Officer (Sub-Dy. Inspector of Schools) is responsible for supervising the literacy teachers. The responsibility for encouragement, supervision and technical guidance from the district level is that of district inspector of schools. The deputy director of social education looks after the literacy programme at the state level.

During the fourth five year plan total eradication of illiteracy has been proposed. The work is to be taken up in three stages with a total expenditure of 169 lakhs.

Library Services

At the time of merger there were 4 A class libraries, 6 B class libraries 16 reading rooms in urban areas and 153 village libraries. Under the scheme of improvement of library services during the First Five Year Plan one State Central Library, 5 mobile library units (Regional libraries) and 25 district libraries were set up in the year 1955-56. During the Second Plan the public libraries were recognized as divisional, district and tehsil-wise. These libraries were classified from the point of view of administrative ease and efficiency. At present there are 5 divisional libraries with mobile library units, 24 district libraries, 7 tehsil libraries and 16 reading rooms in urban areas. There are 76 private libraries getting grants from the education department. There are about 7000 Panchayates and most of them have a small library for neo-literates.

Education of the Handicapped

There are two institutions for the education of the blind one at Ajmer and the other at Bikaner. For the deaf and dumb there is a school at Jaipur. These facilities being very meagre for the handicapped population of the State, it is proposed to reform and upgrade the existing three schools and to open a new girls' school for the blind and one more primary school for the deaf and dumb boys. This development has been proposed during the fourth plan period.

Physical Education, Games and Sports

An integrated scheme of physical education has been introduced in the schools and colleges of the state under trained physical instructors. There is also an Advisory Board on Physical Education. There are two deputy inspectors of schools (physical education) to look after games and sports in the schools at the headquarters of the Directorate of Education at Bikaner. Games, tournaments and athletic meets are conducted every year at district, divisional and state level. Special efforts are made to see that talent is discovered, encouraged and specially rewarded. A major problem is the non-availability of play-grounds in urban areas. The State Government has decided to reserve land, wherever possible, for this purpose.

National Cadet Corps

The Directorate of N.C.C. has done a significant expansion in N.C.C. in the state. The Universities of Jaipur and Udaipur have made 80% attendance on parades compulsory for eligibility of appearing in the final examination and Jodhpur has kept it as 60%. The number

of senior division cadets at the end of Third Plan was estimated to be 37,800 in 51 units (20 Infantry Units, 5 Air Squadrons, 3 Medical Companies, 2 Naval Units, 8 Girls' En., 3 Artillery Batteries and 10 Technical Companies) Under Junior division the number of cadets was 34,000. In the fourth plan it has been proposed to further increase the strength of N.C.C. cadets to 54,200 under senior division and 70,000 cadets under junior division by the end of 1970-71.

Scouting and Guiding

Scouting and Guiding is organized by Rajasthan State Bharat Scouts and Guides. At present Rajasthan has 6 divisional and 79 local associations. Camps are held regularly at State, divisional and district level.

Establishment of Sainik school, Chittorgarh

As a part of the establishment of sainik schools throughout the country, this school was established in 1961-62 with an all India curriculum, selection and examinations. The administration vests in an autonomous Board of Governors under the chairmanship of Defence Ministry. There are local boards for the day to day administration of each with G.O.C. of the area as Chairman and Principal of the school as Secretary. The medium of instruction is English and prepares students for admissions in National Defence Academy. The State government provides 34 full, 20 three quarter, and 13 quarter scholarships in order of merit to the children of parents with an income upto Rs. 400,800 and 1000 respectively. Besides these, other scholarships are also provided by Ministry of Defence and State Government.

Department for the Development of Hindi and State languages

There is a department for the development of the national and regional languages directly under the supervision of the Education Secretary and is headed by a Director who has a staff of an additional director, deputy director, assistant director, two regional languages officers, chief translator, assistant chief translator and eleven translators to help him in his work of propagation of Hindi. The State has adopted Hindi in all the spheres of government administration.

APRAISAL

This new State had a number of administrative problems, the main problem being integration. This arose since the State was raised on the foundation of several princely states with different traditions, back-grounds and history. Their educational practices also differed. And it was indeed a great task for the newly formed Rajasthan to bring in a uniformity against the diverse practices and traditions.

It was but natural for the State to make several experiments for establishing the structure and procedures in educational administration and the State has achieved notable success and has established some good practices. One of them being that the Secretary of Education is responsible for different branches of education, and 'Education' is his sole responsibility.

Formerly the State had two different directors of education - one for Collegiate Education and the other for school Education. But this practice has also been abandoned, and there is one single head for general, i.e., school and collegiate education.

Administration of education is, however, suffering due to inadequacy of staff. For example, the headquarters staff in the office of the Additional Director of Education at Bikaner needs to be further strengthened at least by three additional posts of deputy directors - for elementary education, for women's education and for educational research. Formerly the State had two posts of deputy directors. But these have been retrenched as a measure of economy.

The axe of retrenchment went further, and ended two posts of deputy directors at divisional level- This is perhaps an unwise economy because the boundary of the State is extensive in area, and concentration of administration at the existing three range levels is bound to cause long delay and lower down efficiency. Geographically, the State should be divided into at least five divisions, if not more.

A better alternative would have been to combine the administrative services of men and women. A number of States have added this measure, since education is the same whether for boys or girls, and duplication of staff as such is not desirable. If this recommendation is accepted, three posts of deputy directresses will be available. One of them can be utilised at headquarters for women's education, and other two at divisional levels by reviving the two Divisions - at Kotah and Bikaner.

The majority of educational institutions are no doubt managed by Government, but there is a large number of private institutions aided and unaided. The constitution of managing committees of these institutions should be made more specific, by specifying properly the procedure of electing different categories of members. It will also be desirable to introduce common service books for teachers. These should be transferred along with the teacher when he leaves one institution to join another.

The Board of Secondary Education draws the syllabi and courses of studies for classes IX-XI, and the Department of Education is responsible for the courses of the lower classes. There is, however, lack of continuity in the courses framed by these two distinctive authorities. It is desirable to entrust this responsibility to a single authority, and perhaps the Board is the suitable agency.

The State has a number of multipurpose schools. But they are faced with a number of problems like paucity of science teachers, inadequacy of laboratories, and even dearth of students in certain branches. Effective co-ordination in the working of institutions in centres with two or more such institutions can solve some of the problems. All the schools need not provide all the streams and specific streams can be run by specific institutions. A suitable time-table should be drawn for all the institutions, and a programme should be drawn enabling students to take advantage of the courses run by different institutions irrespective of where they might have been enrolled.

Another healthy practice will be the organization of comprehensive teachers' colleges at important centres where there are a number of teacher training institutions of different types. Udaipur, Bikaner and Ajmer are such centres. Several committees and recently the Education Commission has stressed on the adoption of such a measure.

Details of Educational Directorate and Inspectorate

Designation.	No of Posts		Prescribed minimum Educational Qualifications	Scales of pay	Nature	Remarks.
	Gaze- tted.	Non-Gaze- tted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>MEN BRANCH</u>						
1. Director of Education.	1	-	M. A.	1650-75- 1800-100-2000	Controlling authority for General Education.	
2. Joint Director of Education	1	-	Held in abeyance	900-50-1500(with minimum pay of Rs.1050 P.M.)	One of the D.D.E. working against this post.	
3. Addl. Director of Primary & Secondary Education	1	-	M. A. I. A. S.		Controlling authority over Primary & Secondary Education.	
4. Director of Primary & Secondary Education.	1	-	Post held in abeyance.			
5. Director of Evaluation Unit.	1	-	M.A. Trained Graduate & Five Years experience in Administration	650-50-1250(with minimum pay of Rs.750/-)	Incharge of the Unit	
6. Director of State Institute of Education, Udaipur.	1	-	M.A. or Trained Graduate & Five Year Administration Experience.	900-50-1500(with minimum pay of Rs.1050/-)	Incharge of State Institute of Education.	
7. Director State Institute of Science Education Unit.	1	-	N.A.	- do -	Incharge of State Science Education Unit.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Director of Educational and Vocational & Guidance Bureau.	1	-	M. A.	650-50-1250 (with minimum of 750/-)	Incharge of Educational & Vocational Guidance Bureau.
9.	Director, Correspondence Course	1	-	- do -	- do -	Incharge of the Scheme of correspondence course.
10.	<u>Dy. Director of Education</u>					
	(a) Secondary.	1	-	M.A. or Trained Graduate & Five Years Administration experience.	- do -	To Assist Additional Director of Education regarding Secondary Education.
	(b) Elementary	1	-	- do -	- do -	To Assist Director of Education regarding Elementary Edu. and grant-in-aid.
	(c) Social Education	1	-	- do -	- do -	To Assist Director of Education regarding Social Education.
	(d) Range	1	-	- do -	- do -	Incharge of Education for Boys in the Range.
	(e) Secretary, Nationalised Board of Text-Books.	1	-	M.A. or Trained Graduate & Five Years Administration experience.	- do -	Control over Text Books.
11.	<u>Assistant Director of Education:</u>					
	(a) Administration	1	-	M.A. or Trained Graduate with three years administrative experience.	650-30-820-EB-30-850-50-1100	To Assist Additional Director of Education in Administrative and Departmental Examination.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
b) Secondary.	1	-	M.A. or Trained Graduate with three years administrative experience.	550-30-820-EB-30-850-50-1100		To assist the Dy. Director of Education Secondary.
c) Social.	1	-	- do -	-do -		To Assist Dy. Director of Social Education.
d) Care feeding (On deputation to Development Department)	1	-	- do -	- do -		Incharge of the Scheme of carefeeding programme.
e) Statistics.	1	-	M. Com./M.A./M.Sc. with Statistics	225-800(Minimum of 335/-)		Incharge of Statistics and Planning Cell.
12. Inspector of Schools (Including the post of Registrar Departmental examination against which Inspector of Schools Bikaner is working)	22	-	M.A. or Trained Graduate with three years administrative experience.	550-30-820-EB-30-850-550-1100		To Supervise High/Higher Secondary/Middle/Primary Schools.
13. <u>Dy. Inspector of Schools:</u>						
a) General.	45	-	Trained Graduate with 3 years experience teaching High School Classes or 5 years Headmaster of Middle School.	285-800		To supervise Middle School and Primary Schools.
b) Grant-in-aid.	1	-	- do -	- do -		To Assist Deputy Director (Grant-in-aid)
c) Publication.	1	-	- do -	- do -		To Assist-Director of Education for Publication of Departmental Gazett & Naya Shikhyak.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
d). Physical Education	2	-	M.A. with diploma in Physical Education.	285-800		To assist Additional Director of Education in Physical Education.
14. Sub-Dy. Inspector of Schools	-	513	Trained Graduate.	115-300 (minimum of 140 for Trained Graduate)		To supervise Primary Schools.
15. Personal Assistant to Director of Education.	1	-	B.A., B.Ed.	285-800		To assist Additional Director of Education.
16. Senior Accounts Officer.	1	-	Belonging to Rajasthan Accounts Service	550-1100 (with minimum of 640)		Incharge of Account and Budget Section.
17. Accounts Officer.	1	-	- do -	285-800		Assists Addl. Director in matter of establishment.
18. Assistant Accounts Officers.	3	-	- do -	155-485 with minimum pay of Rs. 175/-		- do -
<u>WOMEN BRANCH</u>						
1. Dy. Director of Education(Women)	3	-	M.A. or Trained Graduate with three years administrative experience.	650-50-1250 (with minimum of Rs. 750/-)		Incharge of Education for Girls in the Range.
2. Inspectress og Girls Schools.	3	-	- do -	550-30-820-EB-30-850-50-1100		- do -
3. Dy. Inspectress of Girls Schools.	4	-	Trained Graduate with 3 years experience of Teaching High School Classes or 5 years Headmistress of Middle Schools.	285-800		To supervise Girls Middle and Primary Schools.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Sub-Dy. Inspectress of Girls Schools.	-	6	Trained Graduate-	115-300	To supervise primary schools.	

Appendix II

PAY - SCALESDirectorate of Sanskrit Education

1. Director	Rs. 650-1250
2. Asstt. Director (vacant)	Rs. 285-540
3. Dy. Inspector	Rs. 285-540
4. Sub-Dy. Inspector	Rs. 140-300+30 special pay
5. Office Superintendent	Rs. 170-385
6. Accountant	Rs. 175-485

Directorate of Archaeology and Museums

1. Director	Rs. 550-1100
2. Superintendent	Rs. 225-640
3. Curators	- do -
4. Archeological Chemist	- do -
5. Exploration and Excavation Officer	- do -
6. Numismatist	- do -
7. Arch. Chemist	- do -

Department of Public Libraries

1. Librarians	Rs. 950-1400
2. Asstt. Librarian	Rs. i) 90-170 ii) 130-250

Directorate of College Education

1. Director	Rs. 900-1500
2. Dy. Director	Rs. 360-900
3. Asstt. Accounts Officer	Rs. 155-485

Directorate of Technical Education

1. Director	Ex-officio
2. Joint Director	Rs. 550-1250
3. Asstt. Director	Rs. 550-950
4. Training and Placement Officer	Rs. 360-900

Board of Technical Education

1. Registrar	Rs. 360-900
2. Asstt. Registrar	Rs. 170-335

Nationalization Board of Text Books

1. Registrar	Rs. 360-900
2. Asstt. Registrar	Rs. 170-325

Nationalization Board of Text Books

1. Secretary	Rs. 550-900
2. Deputy Secretary	Rs. 285-800
3. Acctt./Depot Manager	Rs. 155-485

Deptt. for Development of Hindi and State Languages

1. Director	Rs. 550-1100
2. Dy. Director	Rs. 550-950
3. Addl. Director	Rs. 550-1100
4. Asstt. Director	Rs. 285-800
5. Regional Bhasha Officers	Rs. 275-650
6. Chief Translator	Rs. 225-485

Oriental Research Institute

1.	Dy. Director	Rs. 550-950
2.	Senior Research Asstts.	Rs. 225-600
3.	Junior Research Asstts.	Rs. 170-335

State Bureau of Edu. and Voc. Guidance

1.	Director	Rs. 550-950
2.	Councillor	Rs. 225-600
3.	Psychologist	Rs. 225-600
4.	Occupation information officer	Rs. 225-600
5.	Guidance Councillor	Rs. 225-485
6.	Tech. Asstts and Asstt. Statistician	Rs. 270-385
7.	Lecturers	Rs. 285-800

State Institute of Education

1.	Director	Rs. 650-1250
2.	Dy. Director (Senior)	Rs. 550-950
3.	Dy. Director (Junior)	Rs. 360-900
4.	Asstt. Director	Rs. 285-800
5.	Statistical Officer	Rs. 225-640
6.	Research Officer	Rs. 285-540

Science Education Unit

1.	Director	Rs. 650-1250
2.	Lecturers	Rs. 285-800

University and College Teachers

1.	Principal (Post graduate college)	Rs. 650-50-1250
2.	Principal, Degree College/Heads of Departments (P.Gr.)/Sr. Lecturers	Rs. 550-950
3.	Lecturers in Post.Gr. and Degree Colleges.	Rs. 285-800
4.	Demonstrators/Shorthand Instructors	Rs. 225-485
5.	Physical Instructor	(i) Rs. 225-485 (ii) Rs. 170-335
6.	Tabla Teacher	Rs. 115-335

Sanskrit Colleges

1.	Principal	Rs. i) 550-950 ii) 285-540
2.	Professors	Rs. 285-800
3.	Lecturers	Rs. 225-485
4.	Librarian	Rs. 130-250

Basic Training Colleges

1.	Principals	Rs. 550-950
2.	Professors and Lecturers	Rs. 285-800
3.	Craft, Art and Music Lecturers	Rs. 170-385
4.	Physical Instructors	Rs. 170-335

Physical Training Colleges

1.	Principals	Rs. 550-950
2.	Vice-Principals	Rs. 360-960
3.	Lecturers	Rs. 225 - 640
4.	Junior Lecturers	Rs. 170-335

Basic Senior Teacher's Certificate Schools

1.	Headmaster	Rs. 285-540
2.	Teachers of Physical Instructors	Rs. 170-335
3.	Teachers grade II	Rs. 115-250
4.	Librarian	Rs. 130-250

School of Arts

1.	Principal	Rs. 285-540
2.	Teachers	Rs. 285-540
3.	Music Teachers	Rs. 170-385
4.	Teachers (Gr. II)	Rs. 115-250
5.	Teachers (Gr. III)	Rs. 75-160

Schools for Deaf and Dumb

1.	Headmaster	Rs. 285-540
2.	Teachers	Rs. i) 115-250 ii) 75-160

Public Schools

1.	Principal	Rs. 650-1250
2.	Headmasters	Rs. 285-540
3.	Teachers	
	Grade I	Rs. 225-485
	Grade II	Rs. 115-250
	Grade III	Rs. 75-160

Polytechnics

1.	Principals	Rs. 650-1250
2.	Heads of Departments	Rs. 550-1100
3.	Lecturers (Tech.)	Rs. 360-900
4.	Lecturers (non-Tech.)	Rs. 285-800
5.	Workshop Superintendents	Rs. 360-900
6.	Asstt. Workshop Suptds.	Rs. 225-485
7.	Demonstrators (Tech.)	Rs. 200-435
8.	Demonstrators (Non-Tech.)	Rs. i) 225-485 Rs. ii) 115-335
9.	Workshop & Drawing Instructors	Rs. 200-435
10.	Librarians	Rs. 170-335

Secondary and Middle Schools

1.	Headmaster/Headmistress of Hr. Sec./ Multipurpose Schools	Rs. 275-650 (with minimum pay of Rs. 335)
2.	Headmaster/Headmistress of High Schools	Rs. 285-540
3.	Senior teacher in Hr. Sec. Multipurpose schools (Grade II)	Rs. 225-485
4.	Graduate Teachers (Graduate II)	Rs. 115-250 (minimum of Rs. 140 for Tr. Graduate)
5.	Physical Instructor (Graduate with Dept. in P.E.)	Rs. 115-335
6.	Unqualified physical Instructor	Rs. 75-160
7.	Arts, Crafts and Music Teachers in Secondary schools (Graduate with Training)	Rs. as per item No.5
8.	School Librarian (Hr. Sec.)	Rs. 130-250
9.	School Librarian (High School)	Rs. 90-170

Primary Schools

1. Trained Matriculate teacher Rs. 75-160 plus Rs. 25 D.A.
(with minimum of Rs. 91)
2. Untrained Matriculate teacher Rs. 75-160 plus Rs. 25 D.A.

Note: The grades of the officers of Directorate of Primary and secondary education are given in Appendix.I.

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 DOC. No. 3976
 Date 24/9/80

NIEPA DC



D03970