

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

**ON**

**EDUCATION IN RAJASTHAN**

**1961-62**



*Published by*

**Directorate of Primary & Secondary Education,  
Rajasthan, Bikaner**

The work of collection of data and its analysis has been done by Statistics section of this Directorate and they deserve to be thanked for all the labour put in by them for preparing and compiling the report.

I hope this would not only provide material for a serious student interested in the study of the administration of the State but would also lead to correctly understand the working of the State Education Department by the people of the State.

J S MEHTA,

*Director,*

*Primary & Secondary Education,  
Rajasthan, Bikaner.*

11-5-1964

## SHORT REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN EDUCATION DURING 1961-62

### 1. *Organisation and Personnel :—*

Shri J. S. Mehta I. A. S. continued to be the Director of Primary and Secondary Education and Shri S. S. Saxena as Director of College Education. For Technical Education Shri V. G. Garde continued as Director during 1961-62. The number of District Education Offices remained as 27 i. e. one each at every District Headquarter except two at Jaipur.

### 2. *General :—*

During the current year the number of recognised Institutions was 28319 (26993 for Boys and 1326 for Girls) as against 20727 (19610 for Boys and 1117 for Girls), Out of these 97.1% were controlled and managed by Central and State Government. The total enrolment in all the Institutions to-get her stood at 17.81 lakhs as compared to 14.81 lakhs during previous year. The total strength of teachers in the year under report was 61439 as against 55854 during 1960-61.

### 3. *Primary Education :—*

There were 16330 Primary Schools functioning as on 31st March, 1962, which meant an increase of 11.4% from the previous year when 14548 Schools were running. The total enrolment at Primary Stage increased to 12.54 lakhs in 1961-62 from 11.14 lakhs during 1960-61. The percentage of School-going children was 41.1 percent (62.9% for Boys and 16.7% for Girls) as compared to 37.4% (57.2%) for Boys and 15.3% for Girls.

### 4. *Secondary Education :—*

The number of Secondary Schools increased to 2266 (1970 for Boys and 296 for Girls) in 1961-62 as against 1953 (1682 for Boys and 271 for Girls) in 1960-61. The enrolment in Middle School stage was 2.40 lakhs (2.06 lakhs for Boys and

0'34 for Girls ) as compared to 2'07 lakhs\* ( 1'79 lakhs for Boys and 0'28 lakhs for Girls ). The percentage of School-going children was 18'2 (28'5 for Boys and 5'7 for Girls). At Secondary School stage 1'05 lakh children were attending Schools as against 0'87 lakhs in the previous year. The percentage of School going children on 1961-62 was 8.6 ( 14.3 for Boys and 1'8 for Girls).

#### **5. University Education :—**

During the year 1961-62 there were 56 Colleges for General Education, 24 for Professional Education and 18 for Special Education. The total enrolment in University Teaching Department and Colleges was 35544 during the same period.

#### **6. Training Institutions :—**

There were 50 Teachers Training Schools and 5 Teachers Training Colleges functioning during 1961-62. The out-put in Training Schools was 5907 and in Training Colleges it was 627 during current year.

#### **7. Technical & Professional Education :—**

During the year 1961-62 there were 5 Polytechnical Institutions, 6 Industrial Training Institutes and 3 Arts and Craft Schools. The enrolment in Polytechnics was 1184, in Industrial Schools being 985 and in Arts and Craft School being 192. At Collegiate level there were 2 Agricultural Colleges, 3 Commerce Colleges, 10 Colleges for Medicine, 1 College for Physical Education and 1 College for Veterinary Science besides 5 Teachers Training Colleges.

#### **8. Conclusion :—**

The overall progress during the year 1961-62 was quite encouraging and the administration of the department had been satisfactory,

*Secretary to the Government,  
Education Department,  
Rajasthan, Jaipur*

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PART I

***NARRATIVE REVIEW***

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10	Table No. 9	9	6	297'32	207'32
25		11		129927	127927
25	Table No. 8	2	8	28'5	84'4
26	Table No. 9	3	3	214	274
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## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL SURVEY

#### 1. *General Information* :—

A combination of 19 Princely States and 3 Chief ships, the State of Rajasthan is located between 23°30' and 30°12' north latitudes and 69°30' and 78°17' east longitudes and covering an area of 338413 square Kilometres, which forms 10·5% of the total area of the country. According to the census figures of 1961 the State is inhabited by 201·56 lakh persons (105·64 lakh males and 95·92 lakh females), constituting 4·59% of the total population of the country. The rural population of the State 83 % of the total population. The density per square Kilometre is 60 as compared to 144 of India.

According to Single Year age returns of 1951 the total population in the age-group 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 was taken as 12·5%, 7% and 6% of the total population. The Single age-year returns of 1961 are now available and the total population in the age-group 6-11, 11-14, & 14-17 is as follows :—

TABLE No. 1

Actual Population in the different age-groups According to 1961 Census.

Age-group	Population			Percentage to total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
6-11	1571154	1409008	2980162	14·9	14·7	14·8
11-14	704418	584267	1288685	6·7	6·1	6·4
14-17	649783	543547	1193330	6·1	5·7	5·9

The pace of development in Educational facilities both in qualitative and quantitative terms was maintained during the first year of Third five Year Plan, which will be evident from the subsequent account.

**2. Legislation on Education :—**

The following legislation on or having bearing on Education were in force during 1961-62 :—

1. Ajmer Compulsory Act, 1952.
2. The Rajasthan Panchayat Samiti & Zila Parishad Act, 1959.
3. The Education code of Rajasthan, 1957.

**3. (i) Educational Institutions :—**

During the year 1961-62 the number of recognised Institutions increased from 20727 in 60-61 to 28319 in 61-62. The table given on the next page shows the growth in the number of all types of Institutions in the State.

TABLE No. 2

## Educational Institutions by types

Type of the Institution	1960-61			1961-62			Increase over previous year		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1 University	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
2 Boards of Education	2	—	2	3	—	3	+1	—	+1*
3 Colleges for General Education	45	11	56	46	10	56	+1	-1	—
4 Colleges for Professional Education	22	—	22	24	—	24	+2	—	+2
5 Colleges for Special Education	17	1	18	17	1	18	—	—	—
6 High/Higher Secondary Schools	468	69	537	574	76	650	+106	+7	+113
7 Middle/Senior Basic Schools	1214	202	1416	1396	220	1616	+182	+18	+200
8 Primary/Junior Basic Schools	13934	614	14548	15696	634	16330	+1762	+20	+1782
9 Nursery Schools	9	6	15	26	6	32	+17	—	+17
10 Schools for Professional Education	64	4	68	59	5	64	-5	+1	-4
11 Schools for Special Education	3834	210	4044	9151	374	9525	+5317	+164	+5481
TOTAL	19610	1127	20727	26993	1326	28319	+7383	+209	+7592

\* Board of Technical Education taken as separate Institution.

*(ii) Educational Institution in Rural areas :—*

Out of the total No. of 28319 recognised Institutions in the State, 25808 or 91.1% were located in rural areas during 1961-62, the details of which are given below.

TABLE No. 3

## Educational Institution in Rural Areas during 1961-62

Type of the Institution	1960-61			1961-62			Increase over Previous year			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1 University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2 Boards of Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Colleges for General Education	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	
4 Colleges for Professional Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 Colleges for Special Education	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
6 High/Higher Secondary Schools	180	3	183	333	6	339	+153	+3	+156	
7 Middle/Senior Basic Schools	1003	30	1033	1179	57	1236	+176	+27	+203	
8 Primary/Junior Basic Schools	12663	402	13065	14335	428	14763	+1672	+26	+1698	
9 Nursery Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10 Schools for Professional Education	16	1	17	18	1	19	+2	...	+2	
11 Schools for Special Education	3757	209	3966	9074	373	9447	+5617	+164	+5481	
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	17622	646	18268	24942	866	25808	+7320	+220	+7540

*(iii) Educational Institutions by management:—*

It will be observed from the table given below that Central and State Government controlled 97.1% of the Institutions (including Primary Schools under Panchayat Samitis) during 1961-62. The remaining institutions under Private management constituted 2.7% and under Municipal Board 0.2%.

# EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

## IN

# RAJASTHAN

1981-82

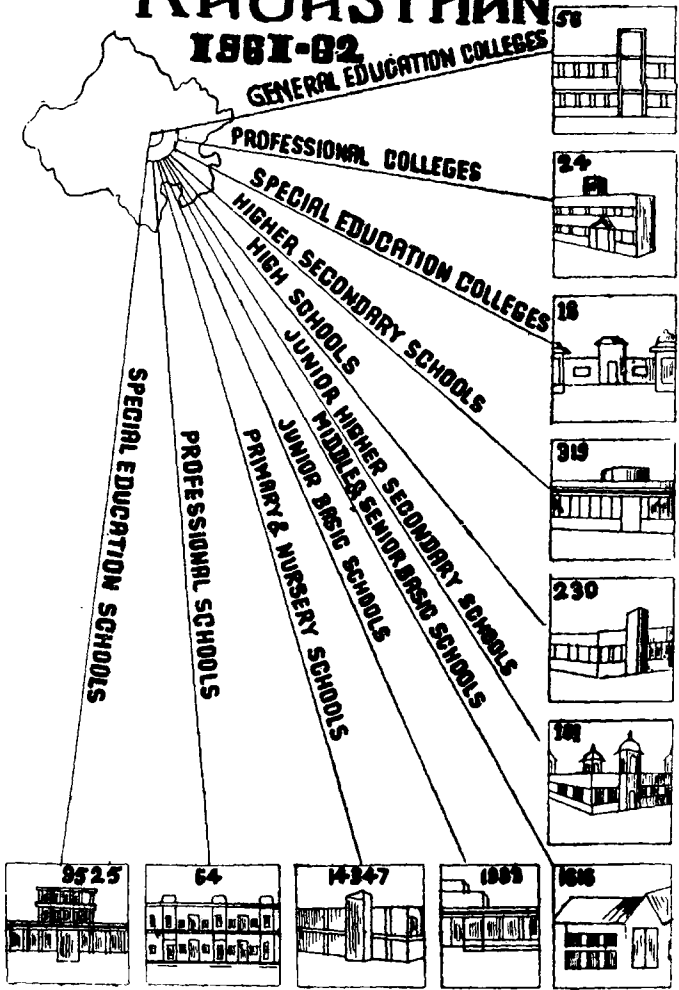


TABLE NO. 4

## Institutions by Management during 1961-62

Type of the Institutions	Management						Total
	Central Govt. & State Govt.	Municipal Board	Panchayat Samiti	Private			
				Aided	Unaided		
1 Universities	...	...	...	1	...	1	
2 Board of Education	2	...	...	...	1	3	
3 Colleges for Gen. Edu.	35	...	...	18	3	56	
4 Colleges for Prof. Edu.	13	...	...	11	...	24	
5 Colleges for Spl. Edu.	6	...	...	11	1	18	
6 High/Higher Secondary.	522	...	...	140	8	650	
7 Middle/Senior Basic	1446	3	...	139	28	1616	
8 Primary/Junior Basic	1230	57	14693	212	138	16330	
9 Nursery Schools	21	...	...	11	...	32	
10 Schools for Prof. Edu.	61	...	...	3	...	64	
11 Schools for Spl. Edu.	36	...	9416	46	27	9525	
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	3372	60	24109	572	206	28319

4. (i) *Scholars in Educational Institutions* :—

The Statistics of enrolment for the year 61-62 increased to 1781110 ( 1480520 Boys and 300590 Girls ) from 1525377 ( 1261621 Boys and 263756 Girls ). This indicated an increase of 16.8 percent in enrolment ( 17.4 percent in case of Boys and 14.0 in case of Girls ) over the previous year. The following table gives a comparative study of the enrolment in various types of Institutions in 1961-62 and 1960-61 :—

TABLE NO. 5  
Scholars in Educational Institutions

Type of the Institution	Scholars in 1960-61			Scholars in 1961-62		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1 Universities	623	104	727	852	180	1032
2 Boards of Education	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Colleges for General Education	24784	4520	29304	21407	4422	25829
4 Colleges for Professional Education	5432	279	5711	6047	356	6403
5 Colleges for Special Education	2032	93	2125	2170	110	2280
6 High/Higher Secondary	174347	24584	198931	213580	29303	242883
7 Middle/Senior Basic	245969	70406	316375	288307	80902	369209
8 Primary/Junior Basic	726664	154983	881647	803368	174248	977616
9 Nursery Schools	804	519	1323	2158	733	2891
10 Schools for Professional Education	7952	551	8503	7606	662	8268
11 Schools for Special Education	73014	7717	80731	135025	9669	144694
TOTAL	1261621	263756	1525377	1480520	300590	1781110

4. (ii) *Scholars from Rural Areas* :—

During the year 1961-62, 1209700 Scholars (1062485 Boys and 147215 Girls) were enrolled from rural areas, which works out to be 67.9% (71.8% Boys and 49.0% Girls). Their proportion in Primary Schools was 59.9 percent as against 27.9% in Secondary Schools and 0.5% in Colleges and Universities. The details of the enrolment from rural areas in different types of Institutions are given in the table on page 7.

TABLE NO. 6

## Scholars from Rural Areas ( 1961-62 )

Type of the Institution.	Scholars in Institutions located in Rural Areas			Scholars from rural areas studying in Schools located in Urban Areas			Total no. of Scholars from Rural Areas		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1 Universities	—	—	—	150	—	150	150	—	150
2 Boards of Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Colleges for General Edu.	365	* 85	450	5776	36	5812	6213	49	6262
4 Colleges for Professional Education.	161	2	163	1879	35	1914	2040	37	2077
5 Colleges for Special Edu.				—	—	—	—	—	—
6 High/Higher Secondary.	81789	1745	83534	1936	1080	3016	83725	2825	86550
7 Middle/Senior Basic School.	220990	26176	247166	332	3106	3438	221322	29282	250604
8 Primary/Junior Basic Schools.	617897	106888	724785	—	—	—	617897	106888	724785
9 Nursery School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Schools for Professional Education.	130719	8134	138853	419	—	419	131138	8134	139272
11 Schools for Special Education.				—	—	—	—	—	—
Total...	1051921	144680	1196661	10564	2585	13149	1062485	147215	120970

\* Includes 72 students from urban areas studying in institution located in rural areas Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali (District Tonk).



4. (iii) *Enrolment of Scholars according to Stages :—*

On the basis of 1961 census figures, the total estimated population in the age-group 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 at the end of 1961-62 was 30.54 lakhs (16.09 Boys and 14.45 lakh Girls), 13.21 lakhs (7.22 lakhs Boys and 5.99 lakh Girls) and 12.21 lakhs (6.64 lakhs Boys and 5.57 lakh Girls) respectively. The Actual enrolment at primary stage was 12.54 lakhs (10.12 lakh boys and 2.42 lakh girls) as compared to 11.14 lakhs in 60-61. At Middle stage the enrolment was 2.40 lakhs (2.06 lakhs boys and 0.34 lakhs girls) as against 2.07 lakhs during 60-61. At High/Higher secondary Stage the enrolment stood at 1.05 lakhs (0.95 lakh Boys and 0.10 lakh girls) as compared to 0.86 lakhs during 60-61. The percentage of school going children in the age-group 6-11 increased to 41.1 in 61-62 from 37.4 in 60-61, in the age-group 11-14 to 18.2 from 16.1 and in the age-group 14-17 to 8.6 from 7.2, the details of which are given below:—

TABLE NO. 7

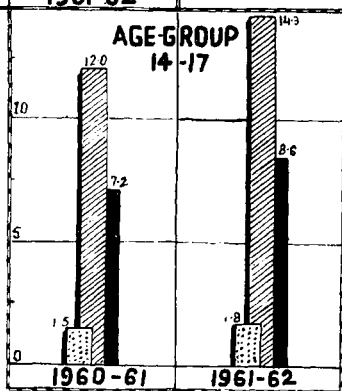
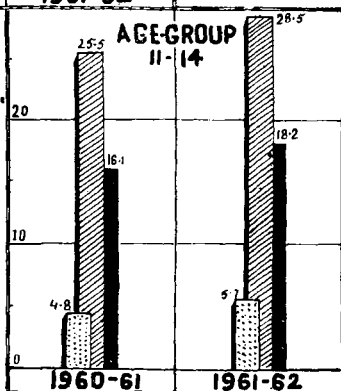
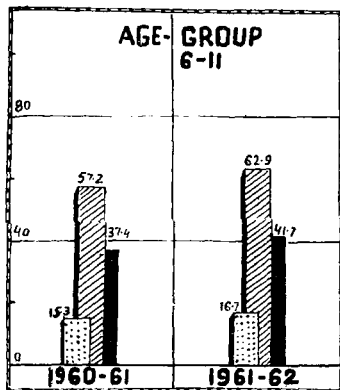
Enrolment and Percentage of School-going Children in Age-Groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 during 61-62.

Age-Group	Estimated population in Lakhs			Actual enrolment (Lakhs)			Percentage to population		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
6-11	16.09	14.45	30.54	10.12	2.42	12.54	62.9	16.7	41.1
11-14	7.22	5.99	13.21	2.06	0.34	2.40	28.5	5.7	18.2
14-17	6.64	5.57	12.21	0.95	0.10	1.05	14.3	1.8	8.6

5. *Teachers in Educational Institutions :—*

The number of teachers in recognised Educational Institutions increased in 61-62 to 61439 (54114 males and 7325 females) from 55854 (49122 males and 6732 females) thus registering an

# PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN



 **GIRLS**  
 **BOYS**  
 **TOTAL**

increase of 5585 Teachers over the previous year. The number of teachers in different types of Institutions is given below :—

TABLE No. 8  
Number of Teachers

Type of the Institutions	No. of Teachers in 1960-61			No. of Teachers in 1961-62		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1 Universities	41	4	45	79	6	85
2 Boards of Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Colleges for General Education	1524	263	1787	1455	199	1654
4 Colleges for Professional Education	606	14	620	600	29	629
5 Colleges for Special Education	223	2	225	227	2	229
6 High/Higher Secondary Schools	8366	1156	9522	9915	1290	11205
7 Middle/Senior Basic Schools	11375	2261	13636	12594	2437	15031
8 Primary/Junior Basic Schools	25590	2912	28502	27787	3177	30964
9 Nursery Schools	6	58	64	17	94	111
10 Schools for Professional Education	760	24	784	805	36	841
11 Schools for Special Education	631	38	669	635	55	690
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>49122</b>	<b>6732</b>	<b>55854</b>	<b>7325</b>	<b>61439</b>

#### 6. Expenditure on Educational Institutions:—

The total expenditure (both direct and indirect) in 61-62 on all types of Educational Institutions was Rs. 1475.14 lakhs as compared to Rs. 1267.82 lakhs. This indicated an increase of Rs. 207.32 lakhs in absolute terms and 16.4% in relative terms.

The table given on the next page compares the total expenditure on education according to sources during 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

TABLE No. 9

## Total Expenditure on Education by Source

Sources	1960-61		1961-62		Increase or Decrease
	Amount (Lakhs)	Perce- ntage	Amount (Lakhs)	Perce- ntage	
1 Government Funds	1073.75	84.7	1250.37	84.8	+176.62
2 Municipal Boards	1.49	0.1	1.66	0.1	+0.17
3 Panchayat Samiti	2.54	0.2	3.44	0.2	+0.90
4 Fees	113.90	9.0	128.52	8.7	+14.62
5 Endowment	59.91	4.7	67.96	4.6	+8.05
6 Other Sources	16.23	1.3	23.19	1.6	+6.96
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1267.82</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1475.14</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+207.32</b>

The distribution of the direct expenditure according to management for the year 1960-61 and 1961-62 is given below:—

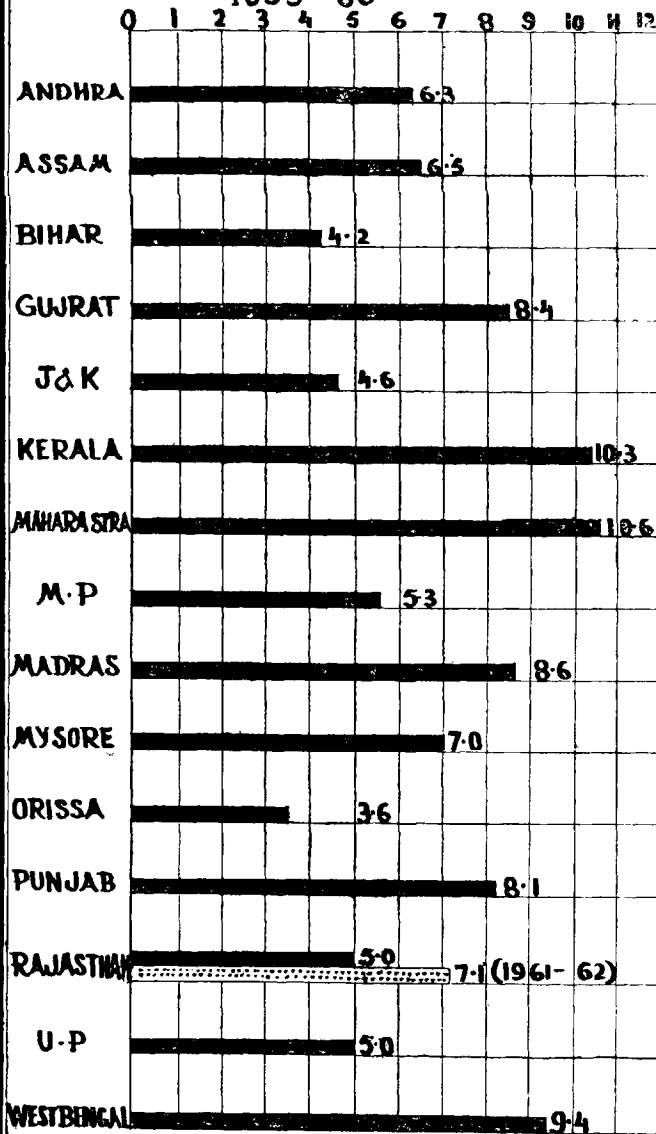
TABLE No. 10

## Direct Expenditure by Management

Management	1960-61		1961-62		Increase or Decrease
	Amount	Perce- ntage	Amount	Perce- ntage	
1 Government	573.53	57.7	711.58	58.8	+138.05
2 Municipal Board	3.70	0.4	3.90	0.3	+0.20
3 Panchayat Samiti	221.27	22.2	276.53	22.8	+55.26
4 Private-Aided	157.52	15.8	174.58	14.4	+17.06
5 Private-Unaided	38.68	3.9	44.19	3.7	+5.51
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>934.70</b>	<b>100.</b>	<b>1210.78</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+216.08</b>

# COST PER HEAD OF POPULATION

1959-60



7.1 (1961-62)

The Average annual cost per pupil in Primary School during 61-62 was Rs. 37.1 as compared to Rs. 33.3 in 60-61, in Middle Schools it was Rs. 60.00 in 61-62 as against Rs. 56.3 in 60-61 and in High/Higher Secondary Schools being Rs. 126.4 in comparison to Rs. 124.2 in the previous year.

The expenditure on Education taken per capita of population was Rs. 7.1 in 61-62 as against Rs. 6.3 in 60-61. The total expenditure on Education formed nearly 23% of the total State budget in the current year, which was 21.5% during the previous year.

The details of expenditure by type of Institution may be seen from the following table:—

TABLE No. 11

## Direct Expenditure by Type of Educational Institutions.

Type of Institutions	1960-61		1961-62	
	Amount (In Lakhs)	Per- centage	Amount (In Lakhs)	Per- centage
1. Universities.	19.94	2.0	24.99	2.1
2. Boards of Education.	17.64	1.8	20.16	1.7
3. Colleges for General Educa- tion.	106.97	10.8	118.18	9.8
4. College for Prof. Education.	59.02	5.9	73.50	6.1
5. Colleges for Special Educa- tion.	6.67	0.7	7.19	0.6
6. High/Higher Secondary Schools	247.06	24.8	307.01	25.3
7. Middle/Senior Basic Schools.	178.00	17.9	231.56	18.3
8. Primary/Junior Basic Schools.	293.98	29.6	363.17	30.0
9. Schools for Prof. Education	48.97	4.9	54.78	4.5
10. Nursery Schools	1.39	0.1	3.05	0.2
11. Schools for Special Educa- tion.	15.06	1.5	17.19	1.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>994.70</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1210.78</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 7. Narrative Progress Report on Plan Scheme During 1961-62

Out of the total Third Plan provision of Rs. 1535.25 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 210.66 lakhs was allotted for execution of Plan Schemes during 1961-62 for the schemes pertaining to Elementary, Secondary and Miscellaneous Education. During the current year Rs. 200.54 lakhs or 95.2 percent of the total allotment were spent on various Plan schemes. The statement given below indicates the group-wise details of allotment and expenditure during 1961-62 :—

TABLE No. 12  
ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE DURING 1961-62  
UNDER PLAN SCHEMES

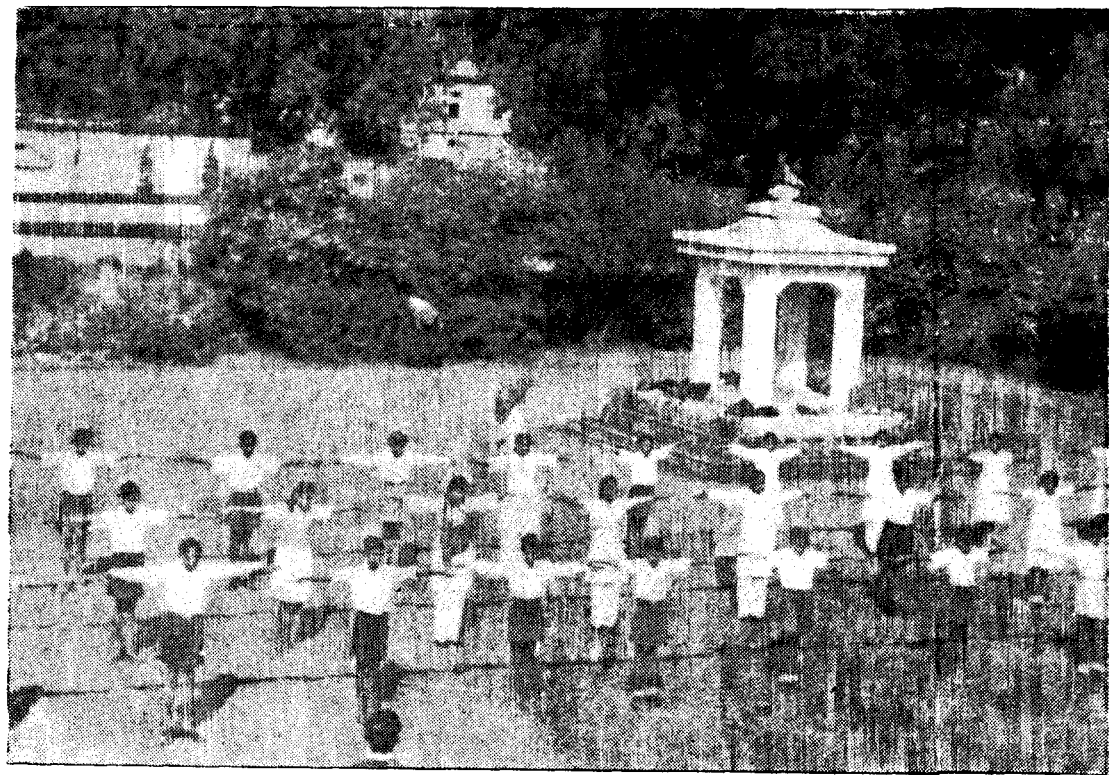
Group	Allotment for 1961-62	Total Expenditure during 1961-62
1 Elementary Education	113.67	89.78
2 Secondary Education	76.79	85.05
3 Other Educational Schemes	15.15	15.34
4 Other Cultural Programme	5.05	10.37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>210.66</b>	<b>200.54</b>

The shortfall in expenditure is noticed mainly in Elementary Education under the Scheme of Introduction of Compulsory Primary Education. During the current year a provision was made for giving grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 500/- per Institution for construction of class room. This grant-in-aid was not provided for to Panchayat Samitis. Apart from it amount of mid-day meal and free-book were not utilised in the urban area.

#### 1. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

##### (i) Introduction of Compulsory Primary Education :—

There was a target of opening 2082 primary Schools, 1900 in Panchayat Samitis and 182 in Urban areas, providing 1318 additional teachers and 25 sub-deputy Inspector of Schools. The targets were achieved in full during the year, 1961-62.



*Children in a P. T. Class*



**(ii) Raising of Primary Schools to Middle Standard:—**

As against the target of raising 125 Primary Schools, 297 Schools were raised to Middle standard during 1961-62.

**(iii) Conversion of Middle Schools into Senior Basic Schools.**

The following 10 Middle Schools were converted into Senior Basic Schools in 1961-62. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 10000/- was also sanctioned for each of these institutions for the purchase of additional equipment, craft equipment and for library etc.:—

1. Govt. Middle School, Baroda Meo. ( Alwar ).
2. Govt. Middle School, Bilwari. ( Jaipur ).
3. Darbar Middle School, Tonk.
4. Maharaja Middle School, Bharatpur.
5. Junior Military Middle School, Jodhpur.
6. Govt. Middle School, Hundara ( Pali ).
7. „ „ „ , Salasar ( Churu ).
8. „ „ „ , Pratappur ( Banswara ).
9. „ „ „ , Shivpur ( Ganganagar ).
10. Model Middle School, Udaipur.

**II. SECONDARY EDUCATION.****(1) Upgrading of Middle Schools to Junior Higher Secondary Schools :—**

The State Government took a decision of upgrading Middle School to Junior Higher Secondary Schools. Accordingly 100 Junior Higher Secondary ( 97 for Boys and 3 for Girls ) were opened against the target of 52 Schools.

**(2) Conversion of High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools:—**

Against the target of conversion of 8 Govt. and 3 aided High Schools, 8 Govt. High Schools and 2 aided High Schools were converted into Higher Secondary Schools.

**(3) Additional Sections in Middle, High and Higher Secondary Schools:—**

Out of the Government sanction of 60 trained Graduates, 35 trained Inter, 75 trained Matric, 51 posts of trained Graduates, 32 of trained Inter and 51 posts of trained matric were allotted to various institutions for addition of sections in Middle, High and Higher Secondary Schools.

**4. Strengthening of existing courses and introduction of additional diversified courses in Government and private High and Higher Secondary Schools:—**

Sanction for allotment of the following courses was conveyed.

	Govt.	Private.
1. Science in H. S. S.	6	2
2. Commerce „	4	2
3. Humanities „	8	2

Budget allocation in regard to the staff 15 Senior Teachers, 4 Junior teachers, 10 Lab. Assistant and 15 class IV servants was made for the Government institutions concerned which were allowed the said courses this year.

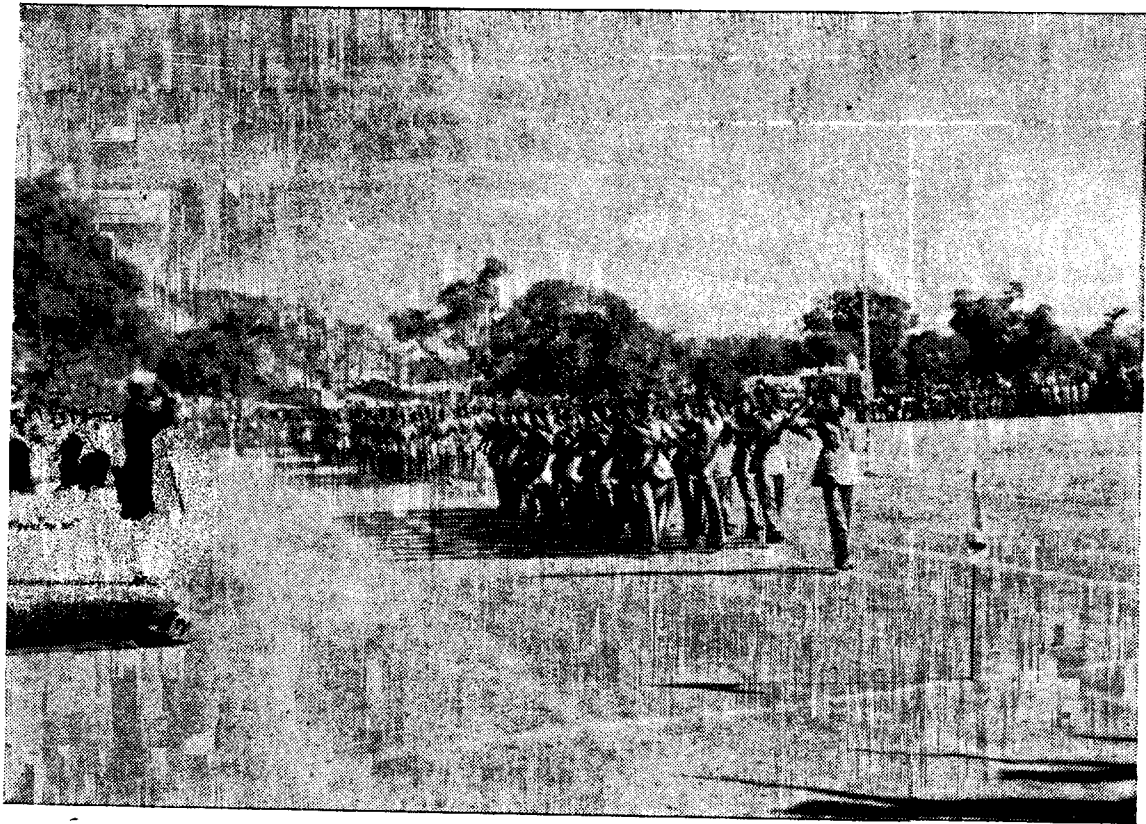
A non-recurring grant of Rs. 75000/- was sanctioned for 6 institutions under this scheme this year.

**5. Improvement of High and Higher Secondary Schools:—**

A non-recurring provision of Rs. 5 00 lakhs—3 lakhs for Pilot High and Higher Secondary Schools and 2 lakhs for equipment of High and Higher Secondary Schools existed for giving allotment to Pilot schools and to fulfil conditions of the Board in High and Higher Secondary Schools. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 3,04,000/- was allotted to the various High and Higher Secondary Schools which were selected as Pilot Schools.

**6. Raising of Girls Middle Schools to High Schools:—**

During the year 61-62, 3 Girls Middle Schools (Ladnun, Jhunjhunu and Barmer) were raised to High Schools and additional staff was also provided for the same. These 3 schools have already been included in 100 schools under the scheme of upgrading of Middle Schools to Junior Higher Secondary Schools.



*A view of March past*

**7. Improvement and expansion of Teachers Training facilities:—**

A non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000/- was sanctioned each of the two training Colleges at Bikaner and Ajmer for strengthening of the equipment and appliances during 61-62.

Besides this Mahesh Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Jodhpur was given B. Ed. course and a grant of Rs. 53,000 was provided for the Institution.

**8. Strengthening of craft training schools:—**

Government sanction for starting a new craft training school at Parsuramdwarra (Jaipur) for providing training was received and conveyed during the year.

**9. Seminars (provision for Rs. 22,000/-):—**

Two workshop method seminars-cum-short training course for the Headmasters and Headmistress of High and Higher Secondary Schools for 30 days and 16 days duration were held at Bikaner and Jaipur respectively. Science Seminar was also held at Dungar College, Bikaner.

A Seminar of Dy. Inspectors of Secondary Schools, Inspector of Schools for orientation in Community Development was also held at Pushkar and Bikaner respectively during the year.

**10. Special scheme for Girls, Education of Secondary Standard:—**

Government sanction for 2 night classes for the benefit of Adult ladies at Divisional Headquarters was received. Accordingly sanction for starting night classes in Lady Elerin Girls Higher Secondary School, Bikaner and K. E. M. Girls Higher Secondary School, Jaipur was accorded. Besides, a sum of Rs. 22,200/- was also allotted to the institutions concerned for payment of stipend, Scholarships and for Books to Girls students out of the provision of Rs. 23,750/- during the year.

**11. Science Clubs and Children Clubs etc.:—**

A sum of Rs. 7200/- was allotted to the following schools under the scheme for the strengthening of science teaching @Rs. 1200/- per school during the year.

1. Sadul Public School, Bikaner.
2. Govt. M.P.H.S. School, Jodhpur.
3. Fateh High School, Udaipur.
4. Maharaja's M.P.H.S. School for Girls, Jaipur.
5. Government M.P.H.S. School, Kota.
6. Government Patel M.P. School, Beawar.

### III. OTHER EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES

#### (i) *Strengthening of District Social Education Organisation* :—

Government sanction for 5 posts of Distt. Social Education Officers was received and conveyed to the concerned.

#### (ii) *Development at Audio-Visual Unit* :—

Government Sanction for staff viz. one film checker, 1 Exhibition Officer, 1-Carpenter, 2-Lifters and 1-L.D.C. was received for strengthening the unit of Audio Visual Education and Conveyed the concerned.

#### (iii) *Expansion of N. C. C. and A. C. C.* :—

During this year, Government sanction for 5 Junior Division Girls Troop, 5 Junior Naval Wings, 5 Junior Air Wings and 10 Junior Division Boys Army Troops with necessary staff was received and conveyed to the Officers concerned.

#### (iv) *Strengthening of Administration set up.*

Additional staff for Directorate and Inspectorates were given. 2 Dy. Inspectorates (viz. Bundi & Jaisalmer) were raised to Inspectorates during the year.

#### (v) *Education of the Handicapped* :—

A sum of Rs. 2 lacs was provided in 61-62 Budget, which was spent in strengthening the existing Institution by providing additional accommodation and additional equipment.

#### (vi) *Development of Physical Education and Youth Welfare.*

Government sanction for additional staff created for strengthening the College of Physical Education at Jodhpur was received and conveyed to the concerned. A women's wing in that college was also opened for the training of lady teachers.



*A view of the Exhibition*

## CHAPTER II

### EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

With the formation of new Ministry the portfolio of Education was transferred from the Chief Minister to Shri Haribhau Upadhyaya during 1961-62, who was assisted by the Deputy Minister of Education in discharge of his duties. The Administrative control over the department vested with the Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan.

There were two separate Directorate of College and School Education functioning during 1961-62. The Office of Director of Primary and Secondary Education was located at Bikaner and the office of the Director of College Education being at Jaipur. During the year under report Shri J. S. Mehta I. A. S., continued to be the Director of Primary and Secondary Education, while Shri S. S. Saxena as Director of College Education. Shri V. G. Garde, continued as Director of Technical Education for looking after Technical Education below Collegiate level. For Sanskrit Education there also existed a separate Directorate of Sanskrit Education. The following officers assisted various Directorates at the Head quarters:—

Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education.		Director of College Education	Director of Technical Education	Director of Sanskrit Education
1 Dy. Directors	3	1	1	The post of Director was of the cadre of Deputy Director
2 Accounts Officer	1	—	—	—
3 Asstt. Director	2	1	1	1
4 Statistical Officer	1	—	—	—
5 Personal Asstt.	1	—	—	—
6 Dy. Inspector/Inspector of Schools	3	—	—	2
7 Asstt. Accounts Officer	1	1	—	—

In addition, the Director of Primary and Secondary Education was assisted by Deputy Director of Social Education and Secretary, Board of Nationalisation of Text Books with Headquarters at Jaipur and Director of Vocational Guidance Bureau with Head quarters at Bikaner. Besides, the field staff consisted of 5 Deputy Directors one at each Range, one Assistant Director of Women Education with Headquarters at Ajmer, 27 Inspector of Schools one in each District except at Jaipur where two Inspector of Schools were provided. Under Inspectors of Schools worked Deputy Inspectors and sub-deputy Inspectors.

### 1. Educational Services:—

The total strength of the State Educational Services (including equivalent posts) increased from 1858 in 60-61 to 1988 in 1961-62, of these 3 were in class I and remaining in class II, and other the details of which are available in the table given below:—

Heads	Class I		Class II		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women		
1 Direction and Inspection	3	..	88	10	98	
2 Collegiate	..	...	1154	170	1324	
3 School	..	...	514	51	565	
4 Others	..	...	1	...	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	3	..	1757	231	1988

### 2. Direction and Inspection:—

The total strength of Education department under Direction and Inspection during 1961-62 was 198, on which Rs. 24.53 lakhs (Rs. 11.39 lakhs on Direction and Rs. 13.14 lakhs on Inspection) were spent. The expenditure on Direction and Inspection during 1961-62 worked out to be only 1.7% of the total expenditure, which was lowest when compared with other States except West Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat States. The entire expenditure on Direction and Inspection was met from Government Funds.



## CHAPTER III

### PRIMARY EDUCATION ( INCLUDING JUNIOR BASIC )

#### 1. Administration and Control :—

Government, Panchayat Samitis, Municipal Boards and Private Bodies were the four agencies dealing with the administration and control of Primary schools. In rural areas mostly the schools were under Panchayat Samitis. In Urban areas the Primary Schools were run by State, Municipal Board and Private Bodies. The Inspection of these schools was carried out by Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools numbering to 438 in 1961-62.

#### 2. System of School classes :—

There was no change in the system of school classes. The duration of course of Primary School stage was of Five Years and classes were from I to V.

#### 3. Primary Schools :—

(i) The programme of expansion of Primary Education was continued by opening of new primary schools under Third Five Year Plan. The total number of Primary Schools was raised to 16330 in 1961-62 as against 14548 in 60-61 registering an increase 11.4%, which was nearly equal to the increase of 11.6% in the year 1960-61. The distribution of Schools according to management is given in the following table :—

TABLE No. 1

#### Primary Schools by Management

Management	1960-61		1961-62	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1 Central and State Govt.	1125	7.7	1230	7.5
2 Panchayat Samitis	13044	89.7	14693	90.0
3 Municipal Board	57	0.4	57	0.3
4 Private Aided	197	1.3	212	1.4
5 Private Unaided	125	0.9	138	0.8
TOTAL	14548	100.0	16330	100.0

It will be evident from the above table that proportion of schools managed by Panchayat Samitis increased from 89.7% to 90%, since most of the schools are opened in rural areas. The proportion of State Government decreased slightly from 7.7% to 7.5% in current year. In case of Municipal Board and Unaided institutions also there was a slight decrease as compared to previous year.

(ii) Out of 16330 primary schools, as many as 14763 or 90.4% were located in rural areas as compared to 13065 schools forming 89.3 percent during the previous year, the details of which are given below :—

TABLE No. 2

## Primary Schools in Rural areas by Management

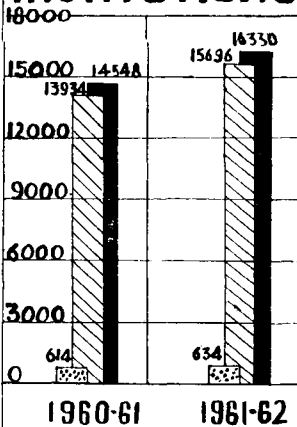
Management	1960-61		1961-62		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
1 Government	—	—	—	—	
2 Panchayat Samitis	12995	99.5	14693	99.5	
3 Municipal Board	—	—	—	—	
4 Private	70	0.5	70	0.5	
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	13065	100.0	14763	100.0

## 4. Enrolment in Primary Schools :—

Corresponding to the increase in the number of Institutions, there was substantial increase in the enrolment in Primary Schools during the current year. The total No. of Students on roll as on 31st March, 1962 were recorded as 977616 (803368 for Boys and 174248 for Girls) as against 881647 (726664 for Boys and 154983 for Girls). The annual rate of increase during 1961-62 was thus 10.9 as against 7.3 during the previous year. The percentage increase in enrolment also corresponded with the increase in the number of Institutions during the previous year. The distribution of scholars in Primary schools according to management are given in the table on the next page :—

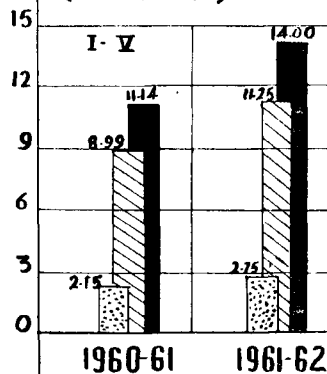
# PRIMARY EDUCATION IN RAJASTHAN

## INSTITUTIONS



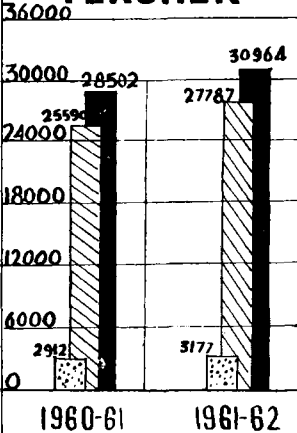
## SCHOLARS

(IN LAKHS)



GIRLS
  BOYS
  TOTAL

## TEACHER



## EXPENDITURE

(IN CRORES)

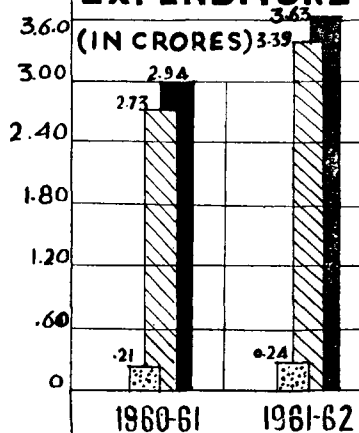


TABLE NO. 3

## Enrolment in Primary Schools by Management

Management	Enrolment		Average number of students per school		
	1960-61	61-62	1960-61	1961-62	
1 Government	161567	201962	144	164	
2 Panchayat Samitis	672788	720575	52	50	
3 Municipal Board	8199	8711	144	152	
4 Private Aided	27658	32638	140	154	
5 Private Unaided	11435	13730	91	99	
TOTAL	...	881647	977616	61	60

It would be observed from the above table that average number of students per school was higher in case of all categories of management except Panchayat Samiti Schools in 61-62 as compared to 60-61, the reason being upgrading of old schools and opening of new schools with lesser enrolment.

The number of students coming from rural areas in Primary schools was 724748 (617879 Boys and 106888 Girls) during 1961-62 as compared to 671117 (575090 boys and 96027 Girls). These constitutes 74.1% of the total No. of scholars in Primary Schools as against 76.1% in 1960-61.

##### 5. Enrolment in Primary School stage :—

In the foregoing sub-head we have taken into account the enrolment in Primary Schools only, which does not give us complete picture about Primary Education. The enrolment in Primary Classes of Middle Schools and High/Higher Secondary Schools will also be taken into consideration i. e. the total enrolment in classes I to V will be the proper guide about the actual progress in the field of primary education. The enrolment in classes I to V during 1961-62 rose to 1254436 (1012069 Boys and 242367 Girls) in 1961-62 from 1114502 (899042 Boys and 215460 Girls). Thus there was an annual increase of 139934 (113027 Boys and 26907 Girls) in the enrolment for the current

year, the rate of increase being 10.1% as compared to 9% during 60-61. The details of enrolment in each class during 1960-61 and 1961-62 are given below :—

TABLE NO. 4  
Class-wise Enrolment at Primary Stage

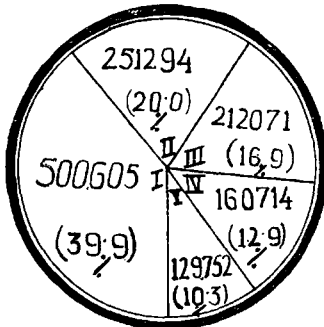
Classes	1960-61			1961-62		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
I	361598	93260	454858	403084	97521	500605
II	183218	43586	226804	199754	51540	251294
III	148615	34716	183331	168384	43687	212071
IV	113782	25100	138882	132168	28546	160714
V	91829	18798	110627	108679	21073	129752
<b>Total</b>	<b>899042</b>	<b>215460</b>	<b>1114502</b>	<b>1012069</b>	<b>242367</b>	<b>1254436</b>

On the basis of actual figures of 1961 census the estimated population in the age-group 6-11 was 30.54 lakhs ( 16.09 lakhs Boys and 14.45 lakhs Girls ) in 1961-62 and percentage of school going children was 41.1 percent ( 62.9 percent for boys and 16.7 percent for girls ) as compared to 37.4% ( 57.2 for boys and 15.3 for Girls ) in 60-61. This meant an increase of 3.7% over the previous year. The details about the estimated population and percentage of school going children are given in the following table :—

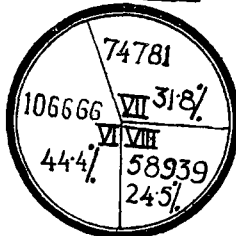
TABLE NO. 5  
Percentage of School going Children in Age-group 6-11

Year	Estimated population (Lakhs)			Actual enrolment (Lakhs)			Percentage of school going children.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1960-61	15.71	14.09	29.80	8.99	2.15	11.14	57.2	15.3	37.4
1961-62	16.09	14.45	30.54	10.12	2.42	12.54	62.9	16.7	41.1

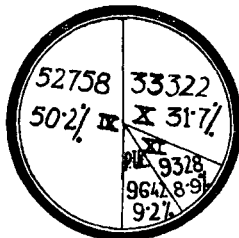
# CLASSWISE ENROLMENT AT SCHOOL STAGE IN RAJASTHAN 1961-62 I - V



## VI - VIII



## IX - XI



**6. Wastage :—**

Wastage is a matter of great importance in the light of our obligation of providing free and compulsory education to all the children of the age-group 6-11. It is a matter of concern that at one hand we are increasing facilities and on the other hand the existing facilities are not fully utilised and half of the students leave schools without completing their education upto fifth standard. The authorities are quite alive to this problem and during current year there was slight improvement in the situation as it existed during the previous year. In 1961-62 the wastage was 50.2% as compared to 50.8% in 60-61.

**7. Compulsion :—**

Compulsory Primary Education continued to be in force in 5 towns and cities and 706 Villages of Ajmer District. The number of Schools in the area under compulsion was 686 wherein 74240 students (54163 Boys and 20077 girls) were enrolled on 31st March, 62. The interesting point of comparison in the percentage of school going children, which was 68.8 percent as compared to 41.1 for the entire State. 17 Attendance Officers were employed for the enforcement of the rules and regulation of Compulsory Primary Education Act.

**8. Teachers in Primary Schools :—**

With the increase in number of Schools and enrolment, the number of teachers in 61-62 in Primary Schools increase to 30964 (27787 males and 3177 females) from 28502 (25590 males and 2912 females) in 60-61. Out of them, 23696 teachers were working in Institutions located in rural areas, the details of which are given below :—

TABLE No. 6  
Number of Teachers in Primary Schools in 1961-62.

Management	No. of Teachers in			Average No. of students per teacher		
	Rural areas	Urban areas	Total	Rural areas	Urban areas	Total
1. Govt.	—	5752	5752	—	35	35
2. Panchayat Samiti.	23578	—	23578	31	—	31
3. Municipal Board.	—	246	246	—	36	36
4. Private.	118	1270	1388	38	33	38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23696</b>	<b>7268</b>	<b>30964</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>

It will be seen from the above table that teacher-pupil ratio in Urban Schools was 35 as against 31 in rural areas during 61-62. The overall teacher pupil ratio was 32 in 61-62 as against 31 in 60-61.

Out of 30964 teachers, 17316 teachers (15842 males and 1474 females) were trained hand in the current year as against 15482 (13121 males and 1361 females) in 60-61. The percentage of trained teachers was thus 56% (57% for males and 46.7% for females) in 61-62, which was 50.7% (51.3% for males and 45.8% for females) in 60-61. Of the 30964 teachers, 445 were graduate, 24123 were Inter or Matric pass and 6396 were non-matriculates.

The old grades of teachers of primary Schools i. e., Rs. 50-80 for untrained matric and Rs. 60-130 for trained matric were abolished and revised grades were kept as Rs. 75-160, trained matriculate getting an initial salary of Rs. 91/-.

#### 9. Expenditure: -

The total direct expenditure on Primary Schools increased to Rs. 363.17 lakhs in 61-62 from 293.91 lakhs registering an increase of 23.5% over the previous year. The total direct expenditure on Primary Schools was 30.0% of the total expenditure on Education (Direct and Indirect) in the current year as against 29.6% in 60-61. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 363.17 lakhs, Rs. 339.06 lakhs were spent on boys' Institution and Rs. 24.11 lakhs on girl's Institution, the source-wise details of which are given below:—

TABLE No. 7  
Total Direct expenditure on Primary Schools

Source	1960-61		1961-92		
	Expendi- ture (in lakhs)	Percen- tage	Expendi- ture (in lakhs)	Percen- tage	
1 Government	282.23	96.0	348.44	95.9	
2 District Board	—	—	—	—	
3 Municipal Board	1.12	0.4	1.28	0.4	
4 Fees	4.13	1.4	5.31	1.5	
5 Endowment	5.58	1.9	6.59	1.8	
6 Other Sources	0.92	0.3	1.55	0.4	
TOTAL	...	293.98	100.0	363.17	100.0



The break up of total direct expenditure on Primary Schools according to management may be seen in the table below:—

TABLE No. 8

Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools according to Management

Management.	Amount (in Rs.)		Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
1 Government	6019033	7166093	37.3	35.5
2 Panchayat Samiti	21553497	26975354	32.0	37.4
3 Municipal Board	317479	335973	38.7	38.6
4 Private Aided	1120087	1373800	40.5	42.1
5 Private Unaided	387802	466020	33.9	33.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	... 29397898	36317240	33.3	37.1

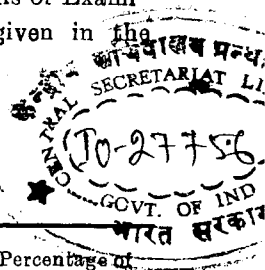
Thus it will be seen that average annual cost per pupil in Primary Schools was Rs. 37.1 as compared to Rs. 33.3 in 60-61.

#### 10. Examination Results :—

During 1961-62, 129927 Students appeared in V Class as against 108474 Students in 1960-61. Out of them 109536 or 85.6% passed as against 97206 or 89.6%. The details of Examination results for Boys and Girls Separately are given in the table below :—

TABLE No. 8  
Examination Results of V Class.

Year	Number of Students appeared			Number passed			Percentage of Passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1960-61	90438	18036	108474	80936	16220	97206	89.5	90.0	89.6
1961-62	107518	20409	127927	90700	18836	109536	83.5	92.3	85.6



### 11. Single Teacher Primary Schools :—

The number of recognised Single Teacher Primary Schools increased during 61-62 to 9629 from 8603 in 60-61. The Single Teacher Primary Schools formed nearly 60% of the total number of Primary schools. The enrolment in these schools was 319830 as against 281789. The teacher pupil ratio was thus 1:33 as compared to total No. of primary school of 1:32. The total direct expenditure on single teacher primary schools was 103.14 lakhs during 61-62, which give an average annual cost of Rs. 32 per pupil. The Statistics of Single Teacher Primary Schools according to management are give below.—

TABLE No. 9

#### Statistics of Single Teacher primary Schools

Management	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Total Direct Exp. (in Rs.)	Average No. of students per school	Average cost per pupil (in Rs.)
1 Government	366	25618	447492	70	17.5
2 Panchayat Samitis	9208	291892	9801897	32	33.6
3 Municipal Board	7	214	7753	38	28.3
4 Private Aided	27	1258	38975	47	31.0
5 Private Unaided	21	788	17664	38	22.4
TOTAL ...	9629	319830	10313781	33	32

### 12. School Building and Equipment:—

Primary Schools are housed in three types of buildings viz., owned, rented and rent free. Owned building are those that have been specially constructed for the purpose and they generally provide adequate facilities regarding floor space, lighting and ventilation. Rented buildings are not, as a rule, satisfactory for school purposes, although some of them are specially construction for the purposes and are as good as owned buildings. Rent free buildings include temples, Dharmashalas etc., and they may be said to provide the least-satisfactory accommodation for schools.

Though no statistics on the subject are available, the general state of affairs of buildings was not satisfactory. Most of the Schools continued to be housed in rented or rent free buildings which were ill-ventilated, ill-lighted and unsuitable for schooling purposes. However, every effort was made to solve the problem through the help of the local public.

Lack of teaching aids and appliances made teaching dull and bookish. In most primary schools, craft equipment and material were poorish and meagre. Although sufficient progress was maintained towards equipping all the primary schools with adequate teaching appliances and apparatus etc., much remains to be done in this direction.

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**CHAPTER IV**  
**BASIC EDUCATION**

The beginning of Basic Education in Rajasthan except erst-while Ajmer State was made in the year 1953-54. Since then basic Schools have increased rapidly. Side by side conversion of traditional schools into basic pattern, the programme of orientation was also taken in hand and all Primary Schools in Rajasthan are now basic oriented schools.

**1. Schools:—**

During the year under review the number of Junior Basic Primary Schools was 1983 (1003 for Boys and 980 for Girls) as against 2041 in the year 60-61. The decrease was due to upgrading of certain Junior Basic School to Middle Standard during 1961-62. The number of Senior Basic Schools was increased to 57 (48 for Boys and 9 for Girls) as against 55 (46 for Boys and 9 for Girls). Thus the total number of basic schools was 2040 in 1961-62 as compared to 2096 in 60-61, the management wise details for which are as under:—

TABLE NO. 1  
Number of Basic Schools by Management

Management	Number of Junior Basic Schools		Number of Senior Basic Schools		Total No. of Basic School	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
1. State ...	270	256	54	56	324	312
2. Panchayat Samitis	1771	1727	—	—	1771	1727
3. Private-Aided ...	—	—	1	1	1	1
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>2041</b>	<b>1983</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2096</b>	<b>2040</b>

**2. Enrolment:—**

The number of students on roll on 31st March, 62 in Junior Basic Primary Schools was 192127 (159797 Boys and 32330 Girls) as against 198163 (165329 Boys and 32834 Girls) during 60-61. The enrolment in Senior Basic Schools in 61-62 increased

to 14362 ( 10158 Boys and 4204 Girls ) which was 12512 ( 8654 Boys and 3858 Girls ) in 1960-61. Thus the total enrolment in Basic Schools during 1961-62 was 206489 ( 169955 Boys and 36534 Girls ) as against 210675 ( 173983 Boys and 36692 Girls ). The details of enrolment according to management are given below:—

TABLE NO. 2

Number of Scholars in Basic Schools according to Management.

Management	No. of Scholars in Junior Basic		No. of Scholars in Senior Basic		No. of Scholars in Basic School	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
1. State Government	56769	56035	12362	14216	69131	70251
2. Panchayat Samiti	141394	136092	—	—	141394	136092
3. Private ...	—	—	150	146	150	146
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>198163</b>	<b>192127</b>	<b>12512</b>	<b>14362</b>	<b>210675</b>	<b>206489</b>

### 3. Teachers :—

The number of teachers during 1961-62 in Junior Basic Schools was 6147 ( 5606 Males and 541 Females ) as against 6213 teachers ( 5669 Males and 544 Females ) in 60-61. In Senior Basic Schools the corresponding number of teachers was 705 ( 561 Males and 144 Females ) as against 648 ( 516 Males and 132 Females ). Thus the total number of teachers in basic schools was 6852 ( 6167 Males and 685 Females ) in 61-62 as against 6861 ( 6185 Males and 676 Females ) teachers in 60-61. The details about the number of teachers according to management are given in the following table :—

TABLE NO. 3

Teachers in Basic Schools by Management in 1961-62.

Management	Junior	Basic	Senior	Basic	Basic	Schools
	No. of teachers	Average No. of student per teacher	No. of teachers	Average No. of students per teacher	No. of teachers	Average No. of students per teacher
1. State	1915	30	694	21	2609	25
2. Panchayat Samiti	4232	32	...	...	4232	32
3. Private	...	...	11	13	11	13
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>6147</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6852</b>	<b>30</b>

It will be seen that teacher pupil ratio in Junior Basic Primary Schools was 1:31 and in Senior Basic Schools it was 1:20. The over all teacher pupil ratio in all basic schools was 30 in the same year.

The number of trained teachers in Junior Basic Schools was 4189 which was 68.1% of the total number of teachers. In case of senior basic school the number of trained teachers was 536 which formed 82.6% of total number of teachers. Thus the percentage of trained teachers in all basic schools increased to 70 % in 1961-62 from 65.6% in '60-61.

#### 4. Expenditure:—

The total direct expenditure in Junior Basic Schools was Rs. 69.22 lakhs (Rs. 65.61 lakhs on Boys' Schools and Rs. 3.61 lakhs on Girls' Schools) in 61-62. In case of Senior Basic Schools, the direct expenditure was Rs. 11.18 lakhs (Rs. 10.17 lakhs for Boys' Schools and Rs. 1.01 lakhs for Girls' Schools)

The total direct expenditure on all basic schools amounted to Rs. 80.40 lakhs (Rs. 75.78 lakhs for Boys and Rs. 4.62 lakhs for Girls) in 1961-62 as against Rs. 69.22 lakhs in 1960-61, the details of which according to management are given below:—

TABLE NO. 4

Expenditure on Basic Schools according to Management in 1961-62.

Management	Junior Basic Schools		Senior Basic Schools		Total Basic Schools		
	Total direct expenditure	Average cost per pupil	Total Direct Expenditure	Average cost per pupil	Total Direct Expenditure	Average cost per pupil	
State	1873687	33.4	1086120	76.4	2959807	42.1	
Panchayat Samiti	5048649	37.1	...	...	5048649	37.1	
Private-Aided	...	...	32121	220.0	32121	220.0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	6922336	36.0	1118241	77.8	8040577	38.9

The average annual cost per pupil in 1961-62 in Junior Basic School was Rs. 36.0 as compared to Rs. 35.1 in 1960-61 and in Senior Basic School it was Rs. 77.8 as compared to Rs. 78.6.

## CHAPTER V

### SECONDARY EDUCATION

#### **1. General :—**

The Secondary Education is the vital link between Primary and College Education. At this stage of Education the Pupils of adolescence ages are to be provided with proper type of Education. It has five types of Schools in our State :—

1. Middle Schools.
2. Senior Basic Schools.
3. High Schools.
4. Junior Higher Secondary Schools.
5. Higher Secondary Schools including Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools.

#### **2. Administration and Control :—**

The schools are administered by following agencies in the State :

1. Central Government
2. State Government
3. Private :—  
(i) Aided. (ii) Unaided Bodies.

The Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education exercised full control in respect of recognition, inspection, prescription of curriculum and provision of grant-in-aid upto Middle School Stage (i. e. Middle/Senior Basic Schools and Middle Section of High/Higher Secondary School). At High/Higher Secondary Stage the control is shared by Directorate and Board of Secondary Education with regard to prescribing the courses and conducting examination.

#### **3. Scheme of School classes :—**

There are three categories of Institutions under Secondary Education :—

1. Middle Stage from classes VI to VIII with a duration of 3 years.
2. High School Stage from classes IX and X with a duration of 2 years.
3. Higher Secondary Stage from classes IX-XI with a duration of 3 years.

## 4. Secondary Schools.—

## (i) Middle Schools.—

During the year under review the number of Middle Schools increased to 1616 ( 1396 for boys and 220 for girls ) as against 1416 (1214 for boys and 202 for girls). The distribution of Middle Schools according to management is given below :—

TABLE No. 1  
Number of Middle Schools according to management

Management	No. of Schools		Percentage of Schools		Increase or Decrease
	60-61	61-62	60-61	61-62	
State	1253	1446	88'5	89'5	+193
Municipal Board	3	3	0'2	0'2	—
Private Aided	138	139	9'8	8'6	+1
Private Unaided	22	28	1'5	1'7	+6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1416</b>	<b>1616</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100'0</b>	<b>+200</b>

## (ii) High Schools :—

The number of High Schools decreased to 230 (188 for Boys and 42 for Girls ) in 61-62 from 233 High Schools ( 190 for Boys and 43 for Girls ), the management-wise details are given below : -

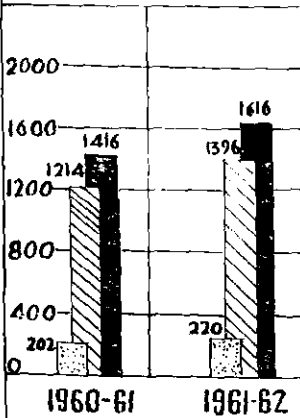
TABLE No. 2  
Number of High Schools according to Management

Management	No. of High Schools		Percentage of Schools		Increase or Decrease
	60-61	61-62	60-61	61-62	
1 Government	167	160	71'7	69'6	-7
2 Municipal Board	—	—	—	—	—
3 Private Aided	64	68	27'5	29'6	+4
4 Private Unaided.	2	2	0'8	0'8	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100 0</b>	<b>100'0</b>	<b>-3</b>

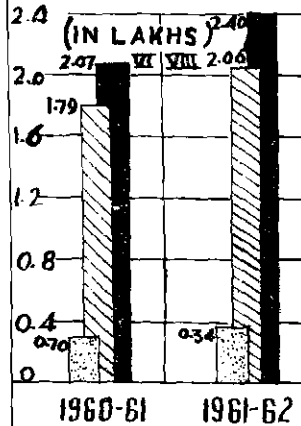


# MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION IN RAJASTHAN

## INSTITUTIONS

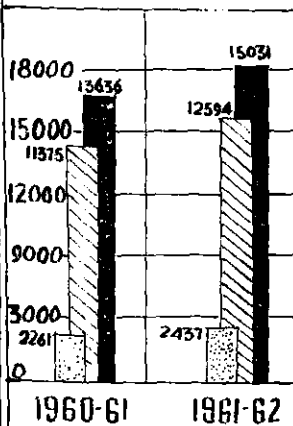


## SCHOLARS

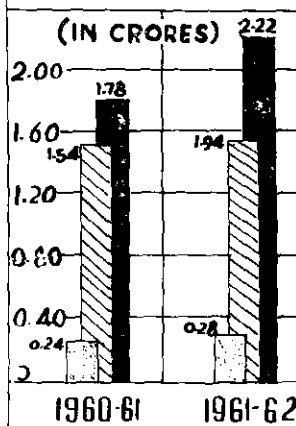


GIRLS
  BOYS
  TOTAL

## TEACHER



## EXPENDITURE



*(iii) Junior Higher Secondary Schools :—*

On account of paucity of trained and qualified personnel, equipment and buildings, the Government decided to open Junior Higher Secondary Schools with effect from 1961-62 with two years' course equivalent to High School instead of Higher Secondary Schools of three years course. During the year under review, 101 Middle Schools ( 98 for Boys and 3 for Girls ) were raised to Junior Higher Secondary Schools, except one all were Government Schools.

*(iv) Higher Secondary Schools :—*

The number of Higher Secondary Schools during the year under review was 319 ( 288 for Boys and 31 for Girls ) as against 304 ( 278 for Boys and 26 for Girls ) The distribution of these schools according to management is given below :—

TABLE No. 3

No. of Higher Secondary Schools according to Management.

Management	No. of Schools		Percentage of Schools		Increase or Decrease
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	
1. State	252	262	82.9	82.1	+10
2. Municipal Board	—	—	—	—	—
3. Private Aided	47	51	15.5	16.0	+4
4. Private Unaided	5	6	1.6	1.9	+1
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+15</b>

*(v) Secondary Schools*

The number of Secondary Schools increased to 2266 ( 1970 for Boys and 296 for Girls ) as against 1953 ( 1682 for Boys and 271 for Girls ) registering an increase of 16% over the previous year. The management-wise details of Secondary Schools are given on the next page:—

TABLE No. 4

Number of Secondary Schools according to Management

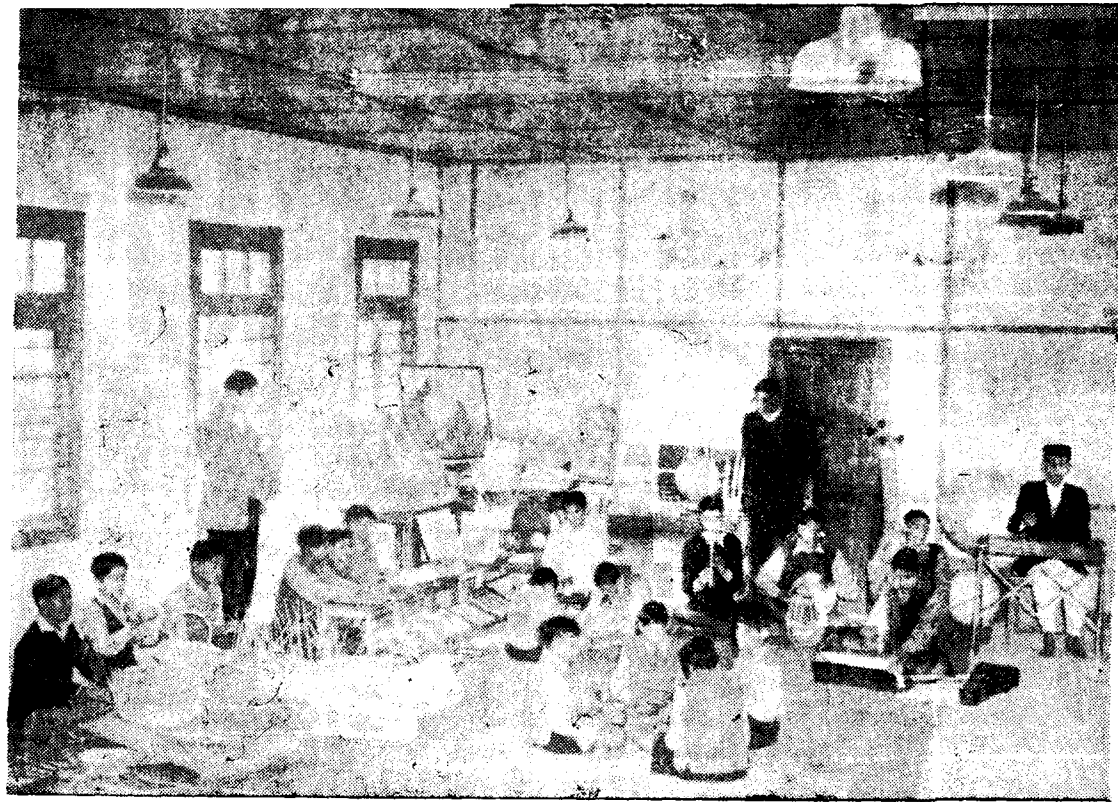
Management	Number of Schools		Percentage of Schools		Increase or Decrease in no. of School
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	
1. State	1672	1968	85.6	86.8	+296
2. Municipal Board	3	3	0.2	0.2	—
3. Private Aided	249	259	12.7	11.4	+10
4. Private Unaided	29	36	1.5	1.6	+7
TOTAL ...	1953	2266	100.0	100.0	+313

*(vi) Secondary Schools in Rural Areas:—*

The number of Secondary Schools in rural areas in 61-62 was 1575 (1236 Middle Schools and 339 High/Higher Secondary Schools) as against 1216 (1033 Middle Schools and 183 High/Higher Secondary Schools) there by indicating an increase of 29.5%. The number of Secondary Schools in rural areas formed 69.5% of the total number of Secondary Schools as compared to 62.3 percent in the previous year.

**5. Enrolment in Secondary Schools:—***(i) Middle Schools:—*

The enrolment in Middle Schools increased to 369209 (288307 Boys and 80902 Girls). The increase in terms of percentages was thus 16.7 over the previous year in the figures of enrolment. The details of enrolment according to management of schools are given below:—



*A carpentry class at work*

TABLE No. 5

Enrolment in Middle Schools according to Management.

Management	Enrolment		Percentage		Increase or Decrease
	60-61	61-62	60-61	61-62	
1 Government	270565	314300	85.5	85.1	+43735
2 Municipal Board	1071	1142	0.3	0.2	+71
3 Private Aided	38371	45108	12.1	12.2	+6737
4 Private Unaided	6368	8659	2.1	2.4	+2291
TOTAL ...	316375	369209	100.0	100.0	+52834

*(ii) High Schools :—*

The enrolment in High Schools during 61-62 rose to 98440 (84020 Boys and 14420 Girls) as against 96172 (82874 boys and 13298 girls) which meant an increase of 2.4% in enrolment over the previous year. A comparative statement of enrolment according to management of school is given below :—

TABLE No. 6

Enrolment in High Schools according to Management

Management	Enrolment in Schools		Increase or Decrease
	1960-61	1961-62	
1. State	68462	66275	—2187
2. Municipal Board	...	...	...
3. Private Aided	26589	30962	+4373
4. Private Unaided	1121	1203	+82
TOTAL ...	96172	98440	+2268

*(iii) Junior Higher Secondary Schools :—*

The enrolment in the newly opened Junior Higher Secondary Schools was 30773 (29542 Boys and 1231 Girls) during 61-62

Out of this 133 Students (all Boys) were studying in one aided school and rest in Government

(iv) *Higher Secondary Schools* :—

The enrolment in Higher Secondary Schools was 113675 (100018 Boys and 13657 girls) in 61-62 as against 102759 (91473 Boys and 11286 girls). This gave an increase of 10.6% over the previous year's enrolment. The distribution of enrolment according to management of schools may be seen in the following table :—

TABLE No. 7

Enrolment in Higher Secondary Schools according to Management

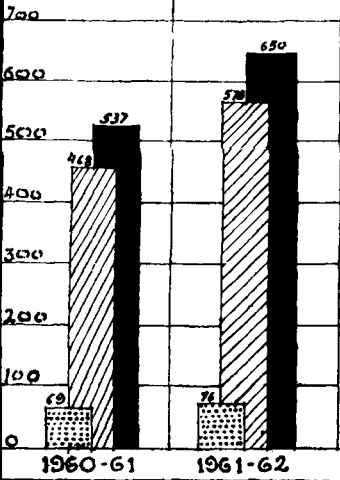
Management	Enrolment		Net Increase or Decrease
	1960-61	1961-62	
1 State	81383	89855	+8472
2 Municipal Board	—	—	—
3 Private Aided	19286	21276	+1990
4 Private Unaided	2090	2544	+454
TOTAL	102759	113675	+10916

(V) *Secondary Schools* :—

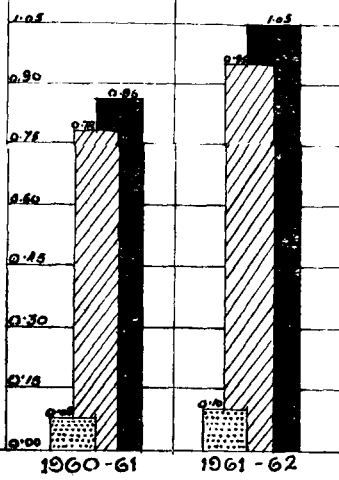
Thus the enrolment in all Secondary Schools increased to 612097 (501887 Boys and 110210 Girls) in 61-62 from 515306 (420316 Boys and 94990 Girls) in 60-61 registering there by an increase of 18.8 over previous year. The details of enrolment according to management of all Secondary Schools are as under:—

# HIGH/HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION IN RAJASTHAN

## INSTITUTIONS



## SCHOLARS IN LAKHS

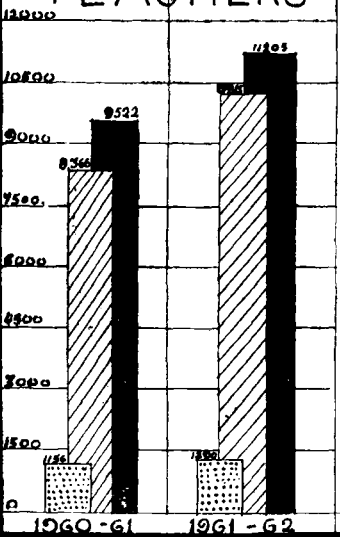


Girls

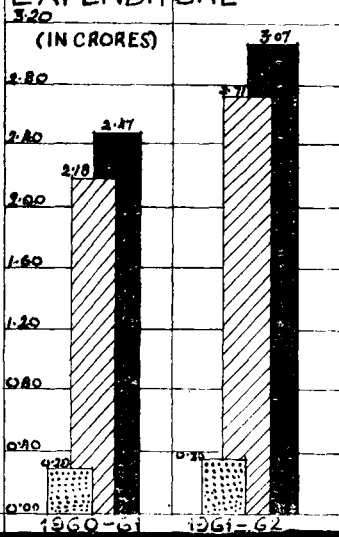
Boys

Total

## TEACHERS



## EXPENDITURE



(IN CRORES)

TABLE No. 8

Enrolment in Secondary Schools according to Management

Management	Enrolment		Increase or Decrease
	1960-61	1961-62	
1 State	420410	501070	+80660
2 Municipal Board	1071	1142	+71
3 Private Aided	84246	97479	+13233
4 Private Unaided	9579	12406	+2827
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>515306</b>	<b>612097</b>	<b>+96791</b>

6. *Enrolment according to stages of Instruction in Secondary Schools.*

(i) *Middle School stage :-*

Generally the middle Schools in our State have standards from I to VIII and in order to know the correct picture about the enrolment at Middle School stage, the enrolment in Primary sections of Middle Schools will have to be deducted and enrolment of Middle Sections in High/Higher Secondary Schools to be added. During the year 1961-62 the actual enrolment at Middle School stage was 2.40 lakhs ( 2.06 lakhs Boys and 0.34 lakhs girls ) as against 2.07 lakhs (1.79 lakh boys and 0.28 lakh girls), thus registering an increase of 13.8% in actual enrolment over previous year. The class-wise enrolment during 1960-61 and 1961-62 are given below :—

TABLE No. 9

Class-wise enrolment at Middle School Stage

Class	Enrolment						Increase or decrease
	1960-61			1961-62			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
VI	74651	12702	87353	91879	14787	106666	+19313
VII	58075	8764	67739	64276	10505	74781	+7042
VIII	45873	6105	51978	50433	8506	58939	+6961
(VI-VIII)	179499	27571	207070	206588	33798	240386	+33316



On the basis of 1961 census figures the total population in the age-group 11-14 has been intimated as 13.21 lakhs, and the percentage of school going children in 1961-62 comes to 18.2 (28.5 for Boys and 5.7 Girls) as against 16.1 (25.5 for Boys and 4.8 for Girls) during 1960-61, the details of which are given below :—

TABLE No. 10

## Percentage of School going children at Middle school stage

	Total estimated of expenditure (lakhs)			Actual enrolment (lakhs)			Percentage of School going children		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1960-61	7.05	5.84	12.89	1.79	0.28	2.07	25.5	4.8	16.1
1961-62	7.22	5.99	13.21	2.06	0.34	2.40	28.5	5.7	18.2

*(ii) Enrolment at High/Higher Secondary stage :—*

During the year under review the total enrolment of High/Higher Secondary stage increased to 1.05 lakhs (0.95 lakhs boys and 0.10 lakh girls) as against 0.86 lakhs (0.78 lakhs boys and 0.08 lakhs girls) giving an increase of 22.1 from the previous year. The details of enrolment in each class at High/Higher Secondary stage are given below :—

TABLE No. 11

## Class-wise enrolment at High/Higher Secondary stage

Class	Enrolment						Increase or Decrease	
	1960-61			1961-62				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
IX	35230	3712	38942	48108	4650	52758	+13816	
X	27957	2708	30665	29988	3334	33322	+2657	
XI	6695	602	7297	8526	802	9328	+2031	
Pre-University	8315	1250	9565	8416	1226	9642	+77	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>78197</b>	<b>8272</b>	<b>86469</b>	<b>95038</b>	<b>100112</b>	<b>105050</b>	<b>+18581</b>

# TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

1961-62

TRAINED ■ EACH FULL SYMBOL-2000 UNTRAINED ▨

MEN

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

WOMEN

TOTAL

TRAINED



17318

UNTRAINED



13642



MIDDLE SCHOOLS

TRAINED

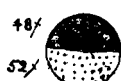


8607

UNTRAINED



6424



HIGH/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

TRAINED

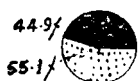
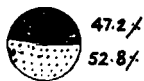


5260

UNTRAINED



5945



The percentage of school going children in 61-62 at High/Higher Secondary stage increased to 8.6 (14.3 for Boys and 1.8 for Girls) as against 7.2 (12.0 for Boys and 1.5 for Girls) in 1960-61, the details of which may be seen from the table below:—

TABLE No. 12

## Percentage of school-going Children

Year	Total estimated population in age-group 11-14 (Lakhs)			Actual enrolment (Lakhs)			Percentage of school-going children		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1960—61	6.50	5.43	11.93	0.78	0.08	0.86	12.0	1.5	7.2
1961—62	6.64	5.57	12.21	0.95	0.10	1.05	14.3	1.8	8.6

## 7. Teachers in Secondary Schools:—

## (1) Middle Schools:—

With the increase in the number of Middle Schools, the teachers in 1961-62 increased to 15031 (12594 males and 2437 females) from 13636 (11375 males and 2261 females). This indicated an increase of 10.2% in the number of teachers. The distribution of teachers according to management is given below:—

TABLE No. 13

## Teachers in Middle Schools according to management

Management	No. of teachers		Average no. of students per teacher	
	1960—61	1961—62	1960—61	1961—62
1. State	11847	13143	23	24
2. Municipal Board	35	36	31	32
3. Private Aided	1539	1562	25	29
4. Private un-aided.	215	290	30	30
TOTAL	13636	15031	23	24

The teacher pupil ratio in Middle Schools increased to 24 instead of 23 in the previous year. Out of 15031 teachers, 8607 teachers (7437 Males and 1170 Females) were trained hands during the year 1961-62. The percentage of trained teachers was thus raised to 57.3 (59.1 for males and 48.0 for females) in 61-62 as against 50.3 (51.6 for males and 43.5 for females). The distribution of trained teachers according to management of schools is as under :—

TABLE No. 14

Number of Trained Teachers in Middle Schools according to Management

Management	No. of Trained Teachers		Percentage of Trained Teachers	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
1 State	6409	8147	54.0	70.0
2 Municipal Board	12	13	34.3	36.1
3 Private Aided	370	370	24.0	23.7
4. Private Unaided	65	77	30.2	26.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6856</b>	<b>8607</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>57.3</b>

The number of Graduate teachers during 61-62 was 1596, the number of Inter/Matric pass teachers was 11021 and the number of non-matriculates was 2414.

(ii) *High|Higher Secondary Schools :—*

The number of teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools increased to 11205 ( 9915 Males and 1290 Females ) in 1961-62 from 9522 ( 8366 males and 1156 females ) in 1960-61 which meant an increase of 17.7 percent over the previous year. The details of teachers according to management of schools are given in table on the next page :—

# AVERAGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS PER TEACHER

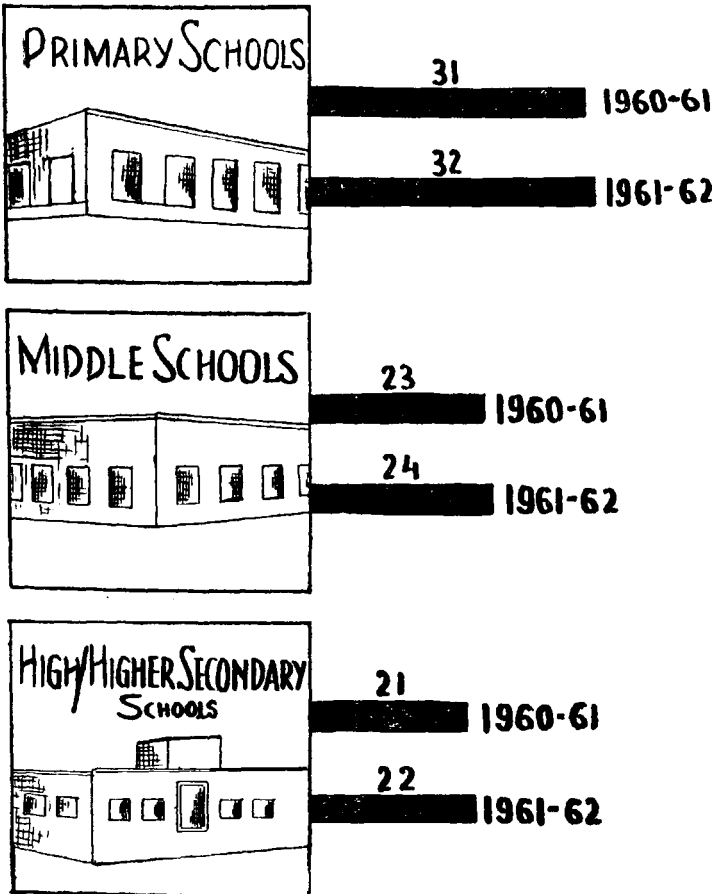


TABLE NO. 15

Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools  
according to Management

Management	No. of teachers		Average No. of students per teacher	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
1 State	7288	8843	21	21
2 Municipal Board	—	—	—	—
3 Private Aided	2088	2165	22	24
4 Private unaided	146	197	22	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9522</b>	<b>11205</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>

The teacher pupil ratio in 61-62 showed a slight increase. It was 1:22 as against 1:21 in 1960-61.

The number of trained teachers in 61-62 was 5260 ( 4681 males and 579 females ) as against 4161 ( 3671 males and 490 females ) in 1960-61. Thus the percentage of trained teachers increased to 46.9 ( 47.2 for males and 44.9 for females ) from 43.7 ( 43.9 for males and 42.4 for females ). The percentage of trained teachers in different management of schools may be seen from the following table :—

TABLE NO. 16

Percentage of Trained Teachers according Management in  
High/Higher Secondary Schools.

Management	No. of Traind Teachers		Percentage of Trained Teachers	
	1961-62	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
1 State	3413	4358	46.8	49.3
2 Municipal Board	—	—	—	—
3 Private Aided	664	797	31.8	36.8
4 Private Unaided	84	105	57.5	53.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4161</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>46.7</b>

Out of 11205 teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools, 5955 were Graduates, 4244 were Inter/Matric pass and 1006 Non-Matriculates.

(iii) *Teachers in Secondary Schools :—*

During the year under review total number of teachers in 61-62 increased to 26236 (22509 males and 3727 females) registering an increase of 3078 teachers or 13.3% during the current year. The distribution of teachers according to managements of Secondary Schools are given below.

TABLE No. 17

Teachers in Secondary Schools according to Management

Management	Teachers		Average no. of Students per teachers	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
1 State	19135	21986	22	23
2 Municipal Board	35	36	31	32
3 Private Aided	3627	3727	23	26
4 Private Unaided	361	487	27	25
TOTAL	23158	26236	22	23

The average number of students per teacher was 23 in 61-62 as against 22 in 60-61 in Secondary schools. The percentage of trained teachers also increased in 61-62 to 52.9 from 47.6 in 60-61.

g. *Expenditure in Secondary Schools :—*

(i) *Middle Schools :—*

The expenditure on Middle Schools (including Senior Basic Schools) also witnessed a considerable increase. The total direct expenditure in 61-62 was Rs. 221.56 lakhs (Rs. 193.55 lakhs on Boys Schools and Rs. 28.01 lakhs on Girls Schools) from Rs. 178.00 lakhs (Rs. 154.41 lakhs on Boys Schools and



*100 Metres Race - Boys*



23.59 lakhs on Girls Schools). This indicated an increase of 24.5% over previous year's expenditure. The distribution of expenditure according to management is given below :—

TABLE NO. 18

## Expenditure on Middle Schools according to Management

Management	Expenditure ( Lakhs )		Average annual cost per pupil	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1991-62
1 State	153'10	191'79	56'0	61'0
2 Municipal Board	0'52	0'54	48'6	47'3
3 Private Aided	21'71	25'65	56'6	56'9
4 Private Unaided	2'67	3'58	44'5	41'3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>178'00</b>	<b>56'3</b>	<b>60'00</b>

The average annual cost per pupil rose to Rs. 60/- in 61-62 from Rs. 56'3 in 60-61.

*(ii) High Schools :—*

The total direct expenditure on High Schools rose to Rs. 96'89 lakhs in 61-62 from Rs. 94.70 lakhs indicating thereby an increase of 2'3%. The distribution of expenditure on High Schools according to management is as given under :—

TABLE NO. 19

## Expenditure on High Schools according to management

Management	Expenditure (Lakhs)		Average annual cost per pupil	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
1 State	68'55	66'36	100'1	100'1
2 Municipal Board	...	...	...	...
3 Private Aided	25'41	29'74	95'6	96'1
4 Private Unaided	0'74	0'79	66'0	65'7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>94'70</b>	<b>96'8</b>	<b>98'9</b>

The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 98.9 in 61-62 as against Rs. 98.6 in 60-61.

*(iii) Junior Higher Secondary Schools:—*

The total direct expenditure on Junior Higher Secondary schools was Rs. 20.37 lakhs (Rs. 19.26 lakhs on boys' schools and 0.61 lakhs on girls' schools). The total direct expenditure in one aided school was Rs. 0.35 lakhs and rest of Rs. 20.02 lakhs was incurred on Government Schools. The average annual cost per pupil in Junior Higher Secondary Schools was Rs. 66.2.

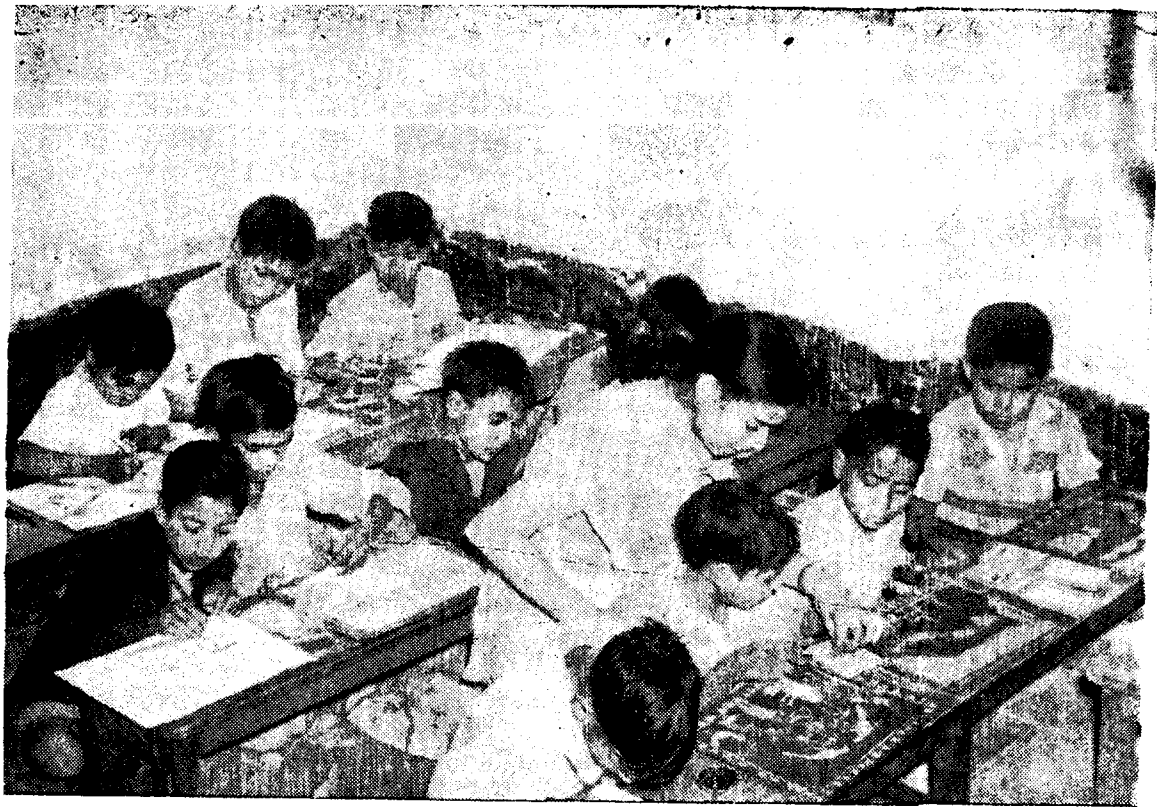
*(iv) Higher Secondary Schools:—*

During the year under review the total direct expenditure on Higher Secondary School was Rs. 189.75 lakhs (Rs. 169.55 lakhs on Boys' Schools and Rs. 20.20 lakhs on Girls' School) in 61-62 as against Rs. 152.36 lakhs (Rs. 136.99 lakhs on Boys' Schools and Rs. 15.37 lakhs on Girls' Schools). The increase in terms of percentage was 24.5 over the previous year's expenditure. The distribution of expenditure according to management is given below:—

TABLE No. 20

Expenditure on Higher Secondary Schools  
according to Management.

Management	Expenditure (Lakhs)		Average annual cost per pupil	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
1 State	114.93	146.53	141.9	127.4
2 Municipal Board	—	—	—	—
3 Private Aided	31.09	35.52	163.6	169.1
4 Private Unaided	6.34	7.70	303.2	302.5
TOTAL	152.36	189.75	148.3	166.9



*Fine Arts - A Drawing class at work*

The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 166.9 in 61-62 as compared to Rs. 148.3 in 60-61.

(v) *Secondary Schools* :—

The total direct expenditure on Secondary Schools was Rs. 528.57 lakhs (Rs. 464.56 lakhs on Boys Schools and Rs. 64.01 lakhs on Girls Schools) during the year under review as compared to Rs. 425.06 lakhs (Rs. 372.35 lakhs on Boys Schools and Rs. 52.71 lakhs on Girls Schools) which gave an increase of 24.3% over previous year. The distribution of expenditure according to source of income is given in the table below :—

TABLE No. 21

Expenditure on Secondary Schools according to Sources of Income.

Source	Expenditure in Lakhs		Percentage of expenditure	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
1	2	3	4	5
I. MIDDLE SCHOOL				
Govt. Fund	160.35	199.90	90.1	90.2
Distt. Boards	0.18	0.03	0.1	—
Municipal Board	0.28	0.29	0.2	0.2
Fees	7.25	8.93	4.0	4.0
Endowment	7.45	9.32	4.2	4.2
Other Sources	2.49	3.09	1.4	1.4
TOTAL	178.00	221.56	100.0	100.0

1	2	3	4	5
<b>II. HIGH AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS</b>				
Government Fund	198.85	246.99	80.5	80.5
District Board	...	...	..	...
Municipal Board	0.01	...	...	...
Fees	30.28	38.41	12.3	12.5
Endowments	14.55	17.01	5.9	5.5
Other Sources	3.37	4.60	1.3	1.5
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>247.06</b>	<b>307.01</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>III. SECONDARY SCHOOLS</b>				
Government	359.20	449.89	84.5	84.5
District Board	0.18	0.03	...	..
Municipal Board	0.29	0.29	0.1	0.1
Fees	37.53	47.34	8.8	9.0
Endowments	22.00	26.33	5.2	5.0
Other Sources	5.86	7.69	1.4	1.4
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>425.06</b>	<b>528.57</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The management wise details of direct expenditure on Secondary Schools are given as under:—

TABLE No. 22

Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools according to management

Management	Expenditure (Lakhs)		Average cost per pupil	
	1960-61	61-62	1960-61	1961-62
1 Government	336.58	424.70	80.1	84.8
2 Municipal Board	0.57	0.54	48.6	47.3
3 Private Aided	78.21	91.26	93.1	93.6
4 Private Unaided	9.75	12.07	101.8	97.3
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>425.6</b>	<b>528.57</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>86.4</b>

The average annual cost per pupil during 1961-62 increased to Rs. 86 4 from Rs. 82.5 in 60-61 in Secondary Schools.

**9. Pay Scales of Teachers in Secondary Schools :—**

The old grades of teachers were eliminated and revised grades were kept as follows :—

TABLE NO. 23

Pay scales of Teachers in Schools for General Education.

Categories	Pay Scales.
1. Headmaster/Headmistress of Higher Secondary/Multipurpose Schools.	275-20-335-25-560-30-650- (with minimum pay of Rs. 335)
2. Headmaster/Headmistress of High School and Nursery Schools.	285-20-335-25-510-540.
3. Senior Teacher in Higher Secondary/Multipurpose (Grade I).	225-10-275-EB-10-285-15-435-25-485.
4. Graduate Teacher (Grade II) in High/Higher Secondary/Nursery.	115-5-155-10-165-EB-10-235-250.
5. Teacher Grade III,	75-4-95-5-105- E B- 5-130- BB-5-160 (Trained Matric will have an initial salary of Rs. 91 + D. A.)

**10. Scholarship, Stipends and Freeships :—**

Like previous year scholarships, stipends, half and full freeships, were granted to deserving, meritorious, displaced persons, children of ex-service-men, military personnel and to children belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

18512 students ( 16652 Boys and 1860 girls ) received scholarships and stipends to the tune of Rs, 8,14 lakhs in Second-

ary Schools. In addition 782 students received financial concessions amounting to Rs. 0'19 lakhs. 23635 students were given free studentships and the amount foregone on this account was Rs. 4'95 lakhs.

### 11. Medium of Instructions :—

The medium of instruction was continued to be Hindi.

### 12. Examination Results :—

During the year 1961-62 the percentage of successful candidates in High School Examination increased to 51'3 from 48'7 in 60-61 and in case of Higher Secondary examination it increased to 53'9 from 45'0 percent. The details about the number of candidates appeared, passed and percentage of passes during 60-61 and 61-62 are given in the table below :—

TABLE NO. 24  
Examination Results in Secondary Schools

Type of examination	No. Appeared		No. Passed		Percentage of passes	
	60-61	61-62	60-61	61-62	60-61	61-62
I. HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION						
(i) Boys	37096	34925	17949	17792	48'4	50'9
(ii) Girls	4154	4229	2124	2305	51'1	54'5
(iii) Total	41250	39194	20073	20097	48'7	51'3
II. HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION						
(i) Boys	7773	9811	3394	5162	43'7	52'6
(ii) Girls	607	852	373	587	61'4	68'9
(iii) Total	8380	10663	3767	5749	45'0	53'9

It would be interesting to note that during current year the percentage of girls students passed was more than the percentage of boys students passed both in case of High and Higher Secondary examination.

**13. School Buildings :—**

The problem of buildings was further accentuated due to tight ways and means position of the State. Efforts were however made to overcome this difficulty by taking rented accommodation, by making double shift arrangements and by providing non-recurring grants to private bodies.

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## CHAPTER VI

### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

The details of institutions of Higher Education imparting General, Professional and Special Education are given in this chapter. Certain information about professional and Special Colleges will also be available in the next chapters at relevant places.

#### 1. *University* :—

By the end of 1961-62 one University namely University of Rajasthan with headquarters at Jaipur was functioning in the State. It has the following teaching Departments :—

1. Department of Economics and Public Administration
2. Department of History
3. Department of Philosophy
4. Department of Geology
5. University Law College, Jaipur
6. Department of Mathematics
7. Department of Botany
8. Department of Physics
9. Department of Zoology
10. Department of Library Science
11. Department of Chemistry

In addition Certificate courses in Library Science and Foreign Languages were also continued during the year under review. The total enrolment in University teaching department in 61-62 increased to 1032 (852 boys and 180 Girls) from 727 (623 Boys and 104 Girls)- This meant an increase of 42.0% in enrolment. Out of them 230 Students were studying in Law classes, 26 in Certificate course and 30 in Diploma course of Library Science and 24 in Foreign Languages. 85 teachers (79 males and 6 females) were working in University teaching departments as against 45. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 24.99 lakhs as against 19.94 lakhs of the total Rs. 5.87 lakhs or 23.5% were met from Govt. Funds, Rs. 16.66 lakhs or 66.7% from fees and Rs. 2.46 lakhs or 9.8% from Endowment and other Sources.

## 2. Board of Secondary Education :—

The Central Board of Secondary Education and Board of Secondary Education Rajasthan continued to function. The office of the latter was shifted from Jaipur to Ajmer on 20-12-61 during the current year. The total direct expenditure on both these boards amounted to Rs. 20.16 lakhs as against Rs. 17.64 lakhs incurred in the previous year. Whole of the amount was met from fees. During the year under review meetings were held to finalise the courses of study and scheme of examination etc. by Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan. The following important decisions were taken :—

1. The Board decided to establish the Academic wing in the Board.
2. It decided not to hold any practical examination in crafts subjects at the Higher Secondary Stage with effect from 1963, introducing in its place "Sessional" Marks except in the subject of Stenotyping.
3. It introduced a revised syllabus in the subject of General Science containing its "Objectives of teaching" and "outline of the course in the subject of General Science" for the High and Higher Secondary School examinations.
4. The Board decided to hold Intermediate examination in Arts, Science, Commerce and Agriculture (Part II) again as a Special case for the failures of the previous years in March, 1963.
5. The Board introduced its own text-books in the subject of English (One prose and one Rapid reader) and General Science for the High School and Higher Secondary Examination. The Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan conducted examination of High, Higher Secondary, Praveshika, Madhyama, Inter Arts, Science, Commerce and Agriculture (Part II) etc. 69899 candidates appeared in these examinations, out of them 42715 passed during the current year.

Three Institutions i.e. Mayo College, Ajmer, Raj Kumar College Raipur (H. P.) and A. F. Central School, New Delhi were affiliated with Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer during

1961-62. Failed regular candidates from Mayo College, Ajmer were admitted to its Inter Arts and Science Examination. For the Higher Secondary School examination, regular Students from Rajkumar College, Raipur and A. F. Central School, New Delhi were admitted. The Board has been reconstituted and will now conduct Higher Secondary examination on all India Basis.

### 3. Colleges:—

During the year 60-61 there were 6 Intermediate Colleges and 50 Colleges (Degree and Post-graduate) for general Education. In the current year the following changes were made:—

1. Subodh Jain Inter college, Jaipur was upgraded to Degree Science College.
2. Chamaria Inter College, Fatehpur was upgraded to Arts and Science Degree College.
3. Vyaparik Inter College, Nasirabad was abolished and downgraded to Higher Secondary School.
4. Ruia Inter College, Ramgarh was upgraded to Degree Arts College.
5. Mayo Inter College, Ajmer was downgraded to Higher Secondary Schools.
6. Convent Girls Inter College, Ajmer was downgraded to Higher Secondary School.
7. 2 new Government Colleges at Dholpur and Pali were started during 61-62.

So with these changes there was no Inter College functioning during 1961-62 and the number of Degree and Post-graduate Colleges for Arts and Science was 56 (46 for Boys and 10 for Girls).

The number of Colleges for Professional Education also increased to 24 in 61-62 from 22 with the opening of one new Medical College at Udaipur and Teachers Training College at Jodhpur.

There was no change in the number of Colleges for Special Education from 18 during the current year.

The distribution of Colleges by type and management are given below :—

TABLE No. 1

Number of Colleges by Type and Management in 61-62

Type	Boys Institutions		Girls Institutions			Total	
	State Aided	Private Aided	Private Un-aided	State Aided	Private Aided		Private Un-aided
<b>I. COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION</b>							
(i) Arts	8	6	2	1	2	—	19
(ii) Science	1	2	1	—	—	—	4
(iii) Arts and Science	20	6	—	5	2	—	33
<b>Total (I)</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>II. COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION</b>							
(i) Agriculture	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
(ii) Commerce	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
(iii) Teacher Training	2	3	—	—	—	—	5
(iv) Engineering	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
(v) Medicine and Ayurved	5	5	—	—	—	—	10
(vi) Physical Education	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(vii) Veterinary Science	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>III COLLEGES FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION</b>							
(i) Music	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(ii) Oriental Studies	6	3	1	—	—	—	10
(iii) Social Education	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(iv) Others	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<b>TOTAL (III)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>TOTAL (I+II+III)</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>93</b>

Out of them 4 Colleges (3 Colleges for General Education and one for Professional Education) were located in Rural Areas.

#### 4. Enrolment :-

The total enrolment in University Teaching Departments and Colleges for General Education decreased from 30031 to 26861 ( 22259 Boys and 4602 Girls ) during 61-62. The decrease was due to discontinuation of Intermediate classes attached with Inter Colleges. In case of Colleges for Professional and Special Education the enrolment increased to 8683 in 61-62 from 7036. The distribution of enrolment according to management is given in the following table :—

TABLE NO. 2

No. of Scholars in Colleges according to management

Colleges	Enrolment according to management			Percentage of enrolment according to management		
	State	Private Aided	Private Unaided	State	Private Aided	Private Unaided
1 University	—	1032	—	—	100'00	—
2 Colleges for General Education :—						
(i) Arts only	2224	1926	368	49'2	42'6	8'2
(ii) Science only	1367	356	704	56'3	14'7	29'0
(iii) Arts & Science	15776	3108	—	83'5	16'5	—
(iv) SUB-TOTAL	19367	5390	1072	75'0	20'9	4'1
3 Colleges for Professional Education	4496	1907	—	70'2	29'8	—
4 Colleges for Special Education	757	1486	37	33'2	65'2	1'6
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>24620</b>	<b>9815</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>69'3</b>	<b>27'6</b>	<b>3'1</b>

### 5. Teachers :—

The total number of Teachers in Colleges for General Education decreased to 1654 ( 1455 Males and 199 Females ) in 61-62 from 1787 ( 1524 Males and 263 Females ). The average unumber of students per teacher was 16 in 61-62 as against 17 in 60-61. In Professional Colleges the number increased to 629 (600 Males and 29 Females ) from 620 ( 606 Males and 14 Females ). The teachers pupil ratio was 10 in 61-62 as compared to 9 in 60-61.

In Colleges for Special Education, the number of Teachers was 229 ( 227 Males and 2 Females ) as against 225 ( 223 Males and 2 Females ) in 60-61. Tha teacher pupil ratio was 10 in 61-62 as against 9 in 60-61.

### 6. Expenditure :—

The total direct expenditure on Colleges for General Educa- tion increased to Rs. 118'18 lakhs ( Rs. 102.65 lakhs on Boys' Schools and Rs. 15.53 lakhs for Girls ) in 61-62 from Rs. 106.97 lakhs ( Rs. 91.06 lakhs boys and 15.91 lakhs on girls Schools ). The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 440.0 in 61-62 as against Rs. 365.2 in 60-61. In Colleges for Professional Educa- tion Rs. 73.50 lakhs were incurred as against Rs. 59.02 lakhs and Colleges for Special Education Rs. 7.19 lakhs as compared to Rs. 6.67 lakhs during the same period.

The average annual cost per pupil in Professional Colleges was Rs. 1147.9 as against Rs. 1033.4 and in Special Colleges Rs. 315.4 as against Rs. 314.1.

The Distribution of expenditure according to sources of in- come is given below :—

TABLE No. 3

Expenditure according to source of Income on Colleges

Sources of Income	Expenditure on Colle- ges for General Educa- tion ( Lakhs ).		Expenditure on Colleges for Profe- ssional Education ( Lakhs )	
	60 61	61-62	60-61	61-62
1. Government Fund	71'83	87'47	47'66	61'38
2. Fees	24'68	19'21	10'62	12'61
3. Endowment	9'76	9'94	6'12	5'49
4. Other Sources	0'70	1'56	1'29	1'21
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>106'97</b>	<b>118'18</b>	<b>65'69</b>	<b>80'69</b>

### 7. Scholarships and Stipends.—

During the year under review, the total expenditure on scholarships and stipends in Universities and colleges amounted to Rs. 15.44 lakhs, which was given to 3526 students. In addition Rs. 16.531 were given as other Financial concessions for 463 students. A sum of Rs. 1.58 lakhs was foregone on account of freeships to 3373 students.

### 8. Examination Results:—

The following table gives the details of examination results of Higher Education.

TABLE No. 4

## Examination Results

Name of Examination	No. of Students appeared		No. of Students passed		Percentage of passes	
	60-61	61-62	60-61	61-62	60-61	61-62
M. A.	1191	1390	1036	1171	87.0	85.5
M. Sc.	269	285	221	255	82.2	89.5
M. Com.	224	248	206	212	92.0	85.5
LL. M.	—	4	—	1	—	25.0
Master of Engg.	5	10	4	8	80.0	80.0
M. Sc. ( Agr. )	—	12	—	12	—	100.0
B. A.	4408	5883	2354	3165	53.4	53.8
B. Sc.	998	914	536	530	53.7	58.0
B. Com.	1082	965	762	792	70.4	82.1
LL. B.	335	335	124	136	37.0	40.6
B. Ed.	526	610	467	607	88.8	99.5
B Sc. ( Agr. )	131	162	115	158	87.8	97.5
B. V. Sc. & A. H.	49	47	39	41	79.6	87.2
B. Sc. ( Pharmacy )	17	9	13	9	76.5	100.0
B. E.	187	251	146	242	78.1	96.4
M. B., B. S.	108	81	63	46	58.3	56.8
Inter Arts.	7902	3745	4018	2641	49.5	70.5
Inter Science.	1468	660	638	373	42.6	56.5
Inter Commerce.	1810	590	1106	430	61.1	72.9
Inter Agriculture.	222	134	199	129	89.6	96.3

### 9. Medium of Instruction :—

Efforts were continued for changing the medium of instruction from English to Hindi in all classes of Degree and Post-graduate standard. However English medium continued in some technical subjects and in the Science faculty.

**10. Methods and standard of teaching :—**

The method of teaching followed in Degree and Post-graduate classes, primarily is lecturing method with variation according to suitability in the subject. In science and some arts subjects, practical classes are held in the laboratories and also in the form of field survey. The Government has been trying to introduce tutorial classes in colleges where the classes are very large. The standard aimed at is the one prescribed by the University so that the students may be equipped well at the public examination.

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## CHAPTER VII

### (i) Teachers Training Schools :—

The number of Teachers Training Schools in 60-61 was 55 (51 for Boys and 4 for Girls), which decreased to 50 (45 for Boys and 5 for Girls). During the year under review 4 Government S. T. C. Schools for Boys were closed down, B. S. T. C. School at Parasramdwara was converted into a craft school and S. T. C. School for Boys at Gangashahr has been converted into Girls School for two years' course. The distribution of these schools according to management is given below :—

TABLE No. 1

Number of Training Schools according to Management.

Management	No. of Schools		Increase or Decrease
	1960-61	1961-62	
State	53	48	—5
Panchayat Samitis	2	2	...
Private Unaided	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>55</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5</b>

The enrolment in these schools was 5907 (5263 Boys and 644 Girls) in 61-62 as against 6578 (6031 Boys and 547 Girls) during 60-61. The decrease in enrolment was due to decrease in the number of Institutions during the current year as stated above. During the year under review 5481 candidates (4962 Boys and 519 Girls) passed from these Training Institutions including private candidates also. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 34'81 lakhs (Rs. 31'87 lakhs direct and Rs. 2'94 lakhs indirect) as against Rs. 35.01 lakhs during the previous year. The average annual cost per pupil increased to as 539'6 in 61-62 as against Rs. 501'2 in 60-61. In these Institutions 477 teachers (441 males and 36 females) were working as compared to 512 teachers in 1960-61. The details about enrolment, direct expenditure and teachers according to management are given on the next page :—

TABLE No. 2

Enrolment, Expenditure and Teachers according to Management in Training Schools.

Management	Direct			Average cost per pupil
	Enrolment	Expenditure	Teachers	
State	5637	3132752	462	555'7
Private Aided	270	54565	15	202'1
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>5907</b>	<b>3187317</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>539'6</b>

(ii) *Teachers Training Colleges* :—

With the opening of Mahesh Teachers Training College at Jodhpur, the number of Teachers Training College, increased to 5 in 61-62 as against 4 in 60-61. These Institutions enrolled 755 students (660 Boys and 95 Girls) with 82 teachers (74 males and 8 females). The corresponding figures for the previous year were 503 students (441 Boys and 62 Girls) and 60 teachers (56 males and 4 females). The total expenditure on these Institutions was Rs. 8'44 lakh (Rs. 6'59 lakh direct) and Rs. 1'85 lakh indirect as against Rs 7'85 lakhs (5'72 lakhs direct and Rs. 2'13 lakhs indirect) during 60-61. The average annual cost per pupil decreased to Rs 873'5 in 61-62 as against Rs. 885'9 in 60-61. The output during the year under review was 627 (530 Boys and 97 Girls) as against 486 (438 Boys and 48 Girls). These Statistics of each Training College are given below :—

TABLE No. 3

Statistics of Training Colleges

Name of the Colleges	Enrolment	Direct Expenditures Rs.	Teachers	Average cost per pupil
1 Govt. Teachers Training College, Ajmer	122	196839	18	1613'4
2 Government Teachers Training College, Bikaner	137	168586	16	1230'5
3 Mahesh Teachers Training College, Jodhpur	114	57628	14	505'5
4 Vidya Bhawan Teachers Training College, Udaipur	125	119625	15	957'0
5 Gandhi Vidhya Mandir Teachers Training College, Sardarshahr	257	106810	19	415'6

## CHAPTER VIII

### PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

#### I. VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

##### 1. *Institutions* :—

Out of 64 Schools for Professional Education during 1961-62, 50 were Teacher's Training Schools, 5 Polytechnical Institutes, 6 Industrial Training Institutes and 3 Arts & Crafts Schools. The information about Training Schools has already been given in Chapter No. VI and hence the details of remaining Schools are given in the Chapter.

All the Polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes were managed by State. Out of 3 Arts and Crafts Schools, 2 were managed by State and one by Private body.

##### 2. *Scholars* :—

The enrolment in Polytechnics increased to 1184 in 1961-62 from 900 in 1960-61, in Industrial Training Institutes decreased to 985 from 1028 and in Arts and Craft Schools increased to 192 from 117.

##### 3. *Expenditure* :—

The total direct expenditure on these Institutions (excluding Training Schools) increased to Rs. 22'91 lakhs in 1961-62 from Rs. 16'61 lakhs in 60-61. Out of, total, Rs. 21'28 lakhs or 92'9% were met by Government, Rs. 1'50 lakhs or 6.5% by Fees, Rs. 0'5 Lakhs or Rs 0'2% by endowment, Rs. 0.08 lakhs or 0'4% by other sources. The average annual cost per pupil in Professional Schools including Training Schools increased to Rs. 662'5 from Rs. 575'8'

A brief account of each type of vocation is as under :—

##### (i) *Engineering Schools* :—

Under the administrative control of Director of Technical Education, Jodhpur Five Polytechnics situated at Ajmer, Alwar, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur were imparting Technical Education at Diploma level. The Polytechnic, Bikaner, though opened, could not start functioning upto the end of 1961-62. The course-wise details of annual intake capacity are given on the next page :—

TABLE No. 1

Intake Capacity in Polytechnics during 1961-62.

Name of Institution	Diploma Course in.				Total
	Civil Eng	Elect. Eng.	Mech. Eng.	Mining Eng.	
1. Ajmer Polytechnic	60	30	30	...	120
2. Alwar "	30	45	45	...	120
3. Jodhpur "	120	60	60	...	240
4. Kota "	30	45	45	...	120
5. Udaipur "	60	30	30	40	160

The details of enrolment, teachers and direct expenditure during 1961-62 in each Polytechnic are given below :—

TABLE No. 2

Enrolment, Teachers and Direct Expenditure in Polytechnics.

Name of the Institution	Enrolment		Teachers		Direct Exp. (Lakhs)
	1960-61	1961-62	60-61	61-62	61-62
1 Ajmer Polytechnic	193	266	22	36	2.15
2 Alwar "	96	160	16	30	4.79
3 Jodhpur "	409	497	43	63	4.26
4 Kota "	81	124	15	34	1.87
5 Udaipur "	121	137	25	43	2.63
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>900</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>15.70</b>

*(ii) Industrial Training Institutes and Arts & Craft Schools :—*

The number of Institutions as Stated above was, in 1961-62 as compared to 8 in 1960-61. Out of them, 8 Schools were managed by State and one by Private body. The details of enrolment, teachers, direct expenditure in these Institutions are given on the next page

TABLE No. 3

Enrolment, Teachers & Direct Expenditure on Industrial Training Institutes and Arts & Craft Schools

Institution	Enrolment		Teachers		Direct Exp, (lakhs)	
	60-61	61-62	60-61	61-62	61-62	
Industrial Trg. Institute Jaipur	191	187	22	21	105800	
"    "    "    Ajmer	323	345	35	35	175307	
"    "    "    Kotah	140	135	13	15	81487	
"    "    "    Jodhpur	121	132	13	16	84682	
"    "    "    Bikaner	151	92	14	13	52525	
"    "    "    Udaipur	102	94	16	15	76085	
Artistic craft Trg. School, Jaipur	52	29	24	25	61971	
Govt. Handicrafts School, Parasharamdwara	—	99	—	7	46187	
Vidyabhawan Handicrafts Institute, Udaipur	65	64	14	11	36262	
<b>Total</b>	...	1145	1177	151	115	720307

## II. PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES:—

The total Number of Professional and Technical Colleges increased to 24 in 1961-62 from 22 in 1960-61 with the opening of one new Medical College at Udaipur and Teachers Training at Jodhpur. Out of them, 13 were managed by State Government and 11 by Private Bodies. Their distribution according to the management was as follows:—

TABLE No. 4

Professional & Technical Colleges according to Management in 1960-61

Type of Colleges	Management		
	State	Private Aided	Total
1. Agriculture.	2	...	2
2. Commerce.	1	2	3
3. Basic Training College.	2	3	5
4. Medicine.	5	5	10
5. Physical Education.	1	...	1
6. Veterinary Science.	1	...	1

The enrolment in these Institutions increased to 6403 (6047 Boys and 356 Girls) in 1961-62 from 5711 (5432 Boys and 279 Girls). The total direct expenditure incurred during 1961-62 was Rs. 73'50 lakhs as compared to Rs. 59'03 lakhs. Thus the annual cost per pupil increased to Rs. 1148'0 in 1961-62 from Rs. 1033'4 in 1960-61.

Brief details of each type of Professional and Technical Education except Teachers Training, which have been discussed in chapter VII are narrated below :—

*(i) Agriculture colleges :—*

There were two Government Agriculture Colleges in Rajasthan in 1961-62 where 880 Students were enrolled.

A sum of Rs. 11'91 lakhs<sup>0</sup> was spent as direct expenditure on these institutions. The out-put of graduates in Agriculture was 158.

*(ii) Commerce Colleges :—*

Out of 3 Colleges functioning in 1961-62, 1 was managed by Government and 2 by Private Bodies. The total enrolment in these Institutions was 1153.

The total direct expenditure incurred was Rs. 3.77 lakhs, which give an annual cost per pupil amounting to Rs 327.3. The distribution of direct expenditure was Rs. 2.72 lakhs from Government Funds (72.2%), Rs. 0'69 lakhs from Fees (18.3%), Rs. 0.17 Lakhs (4.5%) from Endowment and Rs. 0.19 lakhs (5.0%) from other sources.

*(iii) Engineering Colleges :-*

During the year under review there were two Engineering Colleges, namely, M. B. M. Engineering College, Jodhpur and Birla College of Engineering, Pilani. In these Institutions 1606 Students were getting education in 1961-62. The total direct expenditure incurred on these institutions was Rs 20.91 lakhs, the annual cost per pupil being Rs. 1301.8. The source-wise distribution of this expenditure was Government Rs. 10.98 lakhs (52.5%), Fees Rs. 6.84 Lakhs (32.7%) Endowment Rs. 3.07 lakhs (14.7%) and other sources Rs 0.02 lakhs (0.1%). The out-put of graduates and Post graduates was 242 and 8 respectively.

**(iv) Medical & Ayurved Colleges:—**

With the opening of a new Medical College at Udaipur, the Number of Medical and Ayurved Colleges increased to 10 from 9. Out of them, 5 were managed by State and 5 by Private bodies. The enrolment in these Schools was 1642 (1410 Boys and 232 Girls). The total direct expenditure was Rs. 23.59 lakhs. of which Rs. 20.42 lakhs (86.5%) were met by Government Funds, Rs. 2.28 lakhs (9.7%) were met by fees, Rs. 0.80 lakhs (3.4%) were met by Endowment and Rs. 0.09 lakhs (0.4%) were met by other sources.

**(v) Physical Education College :—**

There was one Government College of Physical Education at Jodhpur for imparting diploma and certificate courses in Physical Education. The duration of course is one full academic session. 122 Students were enrolled in this College. The strength of teaching staff was 9. Rs. 52590 were spent as total direct expenditure on this Institution. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 431.1. 29 Students were awarded diploma in physical education and 75 students certificate in Physical Education.

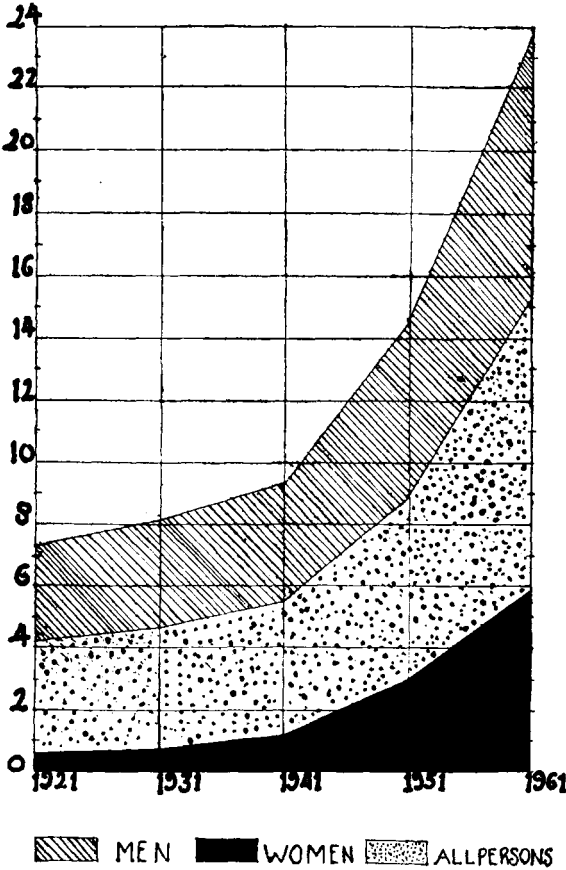
**(vi) Veterinary College :—**

Government College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry was located at Bikaner. 245 Students were on roll in this college in 61-62. Rs. 6.20 lakhs were spent as direct expenditure, of which Rs. 5.91 Lakhs or 95.3% were met by Government funds and Rs. 0.29 lakhs or 4.7% by fees. Output of candidates was 41 in 1961-62.

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# PROGRESS OF LITERACY IN RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE





## CHAPTER IX

### SOCIAL EDUCATION

Though the movement of Adult Education traces its origin to long back but the concept of Social Education is of more recent origin and dates from the attainment of Independence in 1947. With the adoption of democratic form of Government it was felt that mere literacy could not do much to the masses and from citizenship point of view the minimum education more than that of literacy, was essential. In our State where the percentage of literacy was only 8.95 ( 14.44 for males and 3.0 for females ) as compared to Indian Percentage of 16.6 ( 24.9 for males and 7.9 for females ), the scheme of social education in the first instance aimed at eradication of illiteracy. Health and civic education also formed part of the course. In 1955 the scheme was re-organised that it covered literacy work, shramdan squads, cultural activities, celebration of festivals and fairs and organising training camps for social education workers.

This scheme was made under the charge of a separate Dy. Director in the Directorate of Education with headquarters at Jaipur. District Social Education Offices at Divisional and District level and Social Education organisers at Block level organised this Scheme.

During Second Five Year Plan the scope of Social Education was further enlarged so to include also the library service, Youth organisation, Village leadership training, Audio visual education, and organisation of special campaigns drives and other social and cultural activities. The percentage of literacy at the end of 60-61 has increased to 15.2 (23.7 for males and 5.84 for females). The increase was nearly 6.3% from 1951 as against all India increase of 7.1%. This achievement has been possible because of intensification of Social Education activities.

During the year, 1961-62 great attention was paid and there was remarkable progress in the number of adult education centres. At the end of 61-62, 9416 adult education centres were functioning in the State

133800 adults ( 126000 Men and 7800 Women ) were made literate during this year as against 70738 in 60-61. The total expenditure incurred on Social Education amounted to Rs. 678000 as against Rs. 577652 in 60-61. The number of honorary teachers also rose to 9416 in 61-62 from 3936 in 60-61.

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## CHAPTER X

### EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN

In recent years a fairly rapid expansion has taken place in the enrolment of girls as Government has come to adopt a definite policy of special encouragement for Girls' Education and also there is an awakened consciousness for women's education all over the State though its extent is not the same every where.

#### I SCHEME FOR INCREASE IN ENROLMENT OF GIRLS

##### 1. *Organisation of Enrolment Drives in Rajasthan* :—

Rajasthan organised four enrolment drives during the year 58-59, 59-60, 60-61 and 61-62 and special enrolment drives for girls in 10 towns of the State for increasing enrolment.

##### 2. *Attendance Scholarships*:—

Attendance scholarships were given to 500 girls reading in classes I to VIII.

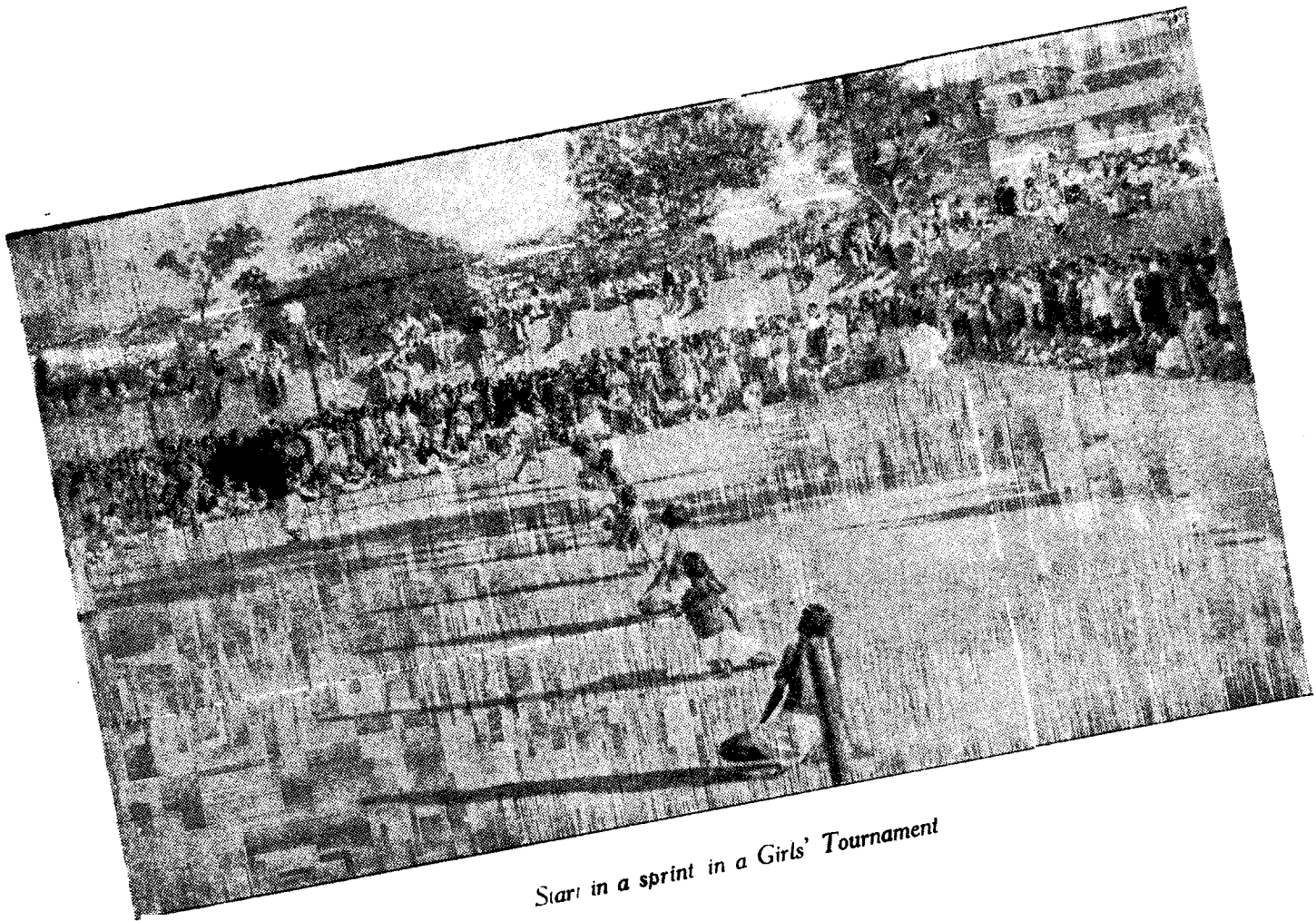
##### 3. *Stipends*:—

80 Stipends at the rate of Rs. 25/- were provided for girls studying in classes IX, X and XI.

##### 4. *Special Scholarships*:—

Provision has been made in the Third Plan for 480 stipends @ Rs. 25/- P.M. each for the benefit of those who undertake to serve the department as lady teachers after passing their High and Higher Secondary Examination. Similarly, 240 scholarships of Rs. 5/- P.M. are also provided to encourage women's education which will naturally give us additional teachers for our schools. 10 part-time evening classes for adult ladies are also proposed to be started during the Third Five Year Plan. Such classes have already been running one at Bikaner and the other at Jaipur. Two more are sanctioned for Kota and Jodhpur.

To do away with the non-availability of qualified teachers in Domestic Science, Diploma Course is opened at Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalaya, Udaipur.



*Star: in a sprint in a Girls' Tournament*

**5. School Mothers:—**

1000 posts of school mothers have already been sanctioned and a provision exists for 3000 more posts in the Third Five Year Plan.

**6. Free Education:—**

In Rajasthan, free education is already being imparted to girls and no tuition fee is being charged from them upto post-graduate level.

**7. Hostel Facilities:—**

Hostel facilities with necessary amenities for girls already exist at present at the Five Divisional Headquarters, viz. at Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kota and Udaipur. There is a provision for similar facilities of Hotels for Lady Teachers, as they find it very difficult to get a suitable house at a reasonable distance.

**8. Free or subsidised Transport:—**

In all the big towns in Rajasthan, subsidised transport facilities exist for girls and lady teachers.

**9. Introduction of Diversified courses:—**

Attractive diversified courses have already been introduced in High/Higher Secondary Girls Schools in Rajasthan. Girls may offer such subjects as may suit their choice and talent.

**10. Scheme for Mid-day meals:—**

Government decided to spend on mid-day-meals a sum of Rs. 2.57 lakhs in the year 1961-62.

**II SCHEME TO ATTRACT MORE LADY TEACHERS****1. Quarters for lady teachers:—**

By the end of Second Plan, 861 quarters were ready in rural areas. Provision for 1000 quarters has been made in the Third Five Year Plan. Thus facilities of Government quarters will be available to almost 50% of Lady teachers in rural areas.

**2. Condensed Courses:—**

We have centres already running in different parts of the State. In addition to such centres run under the auspices of Central Social Welfare Board, Seven condensed courses Centres are already running with an annual output of about 140 lady teachers. These centres are located in rural areas. In view of the needs of the rural areas, more condensed courses are under contemplation to be started during the III Plan under the Social Welfare Scheme.

**3. Part-time classes for Girls:—**

Part-time classes for girls of Middle and Higher Secondary stage have already been started.

**4. Special features of other facilities:—**

- (a) Facilities to couples are available to serve at one place in rural areas.
- (b) Facilities are also available for girls to appear privately at the Middle Examination
- (c) Lady Teachers are allowed to appear privately at public Examinations

**5. Concession to Ladies for entering into services:—**

- (a) Minimum qualifications have been relaxed for girls and ladies from Matric to Middle for entering into teaching line in rural areas.
- (b) Maximum age for appointment of lady teachers has been raised from 25 to 35 and that of retirement from 55 to 58 for rural areas.

**6. Opening of Training Institutions:—**

Sufficient training facilities are provided for ladies to choose a useful career in life.

- (a) Six training institutions were running which gave training to Matriculate ladies at the rate of 120 each. In years to come, there will be no dearth of trained hands.
- (b) In post-graduate training colleges, there are 5 seats of stipendiary candidates from amongst the senior teachers. 20 seats are reserved for graduate teachers on full pay.



*Basket ball Match in action*

15 seats are reserved for graduate teachers on stipend basis. Ladies are admitted in sufficient numbers in Physical Education College, Jodhpur.

A new Teachers' Training Institution for Training of lady teachers for Elementary Schools was started at Jaipur in 60-61 with an output of 120 trained lady teachers annually. Besides, one special training schools for Middle pass ladies has been started at Bikaner from July, '61. The duration of this training course is of two years and 92 ladies are taking training. It will help a great deal to remove the dearth of trained lady teachers for Elementary Schools in rural areas. Thus we may be able to provide more qualified teachers in Elementary schools particularly in rural areas. With two years course, these lady teachers will be imparted instruction in general education side by side professional education. The annual intake of this school has been proposed to be 60.

#### **7. Stipends for women teachers in Training Institutions:—**

A stipend at the rate of Rs. 25/- P.M. is given to the women teacher candidates in S. T. C. Schools and at the rate of Rs. 40/- P.M. in post-graduate training Colleges.

#### **8. Facilities for training in Tailoring and Home Science:—**

With the opening of Higher Secondary Schools, Crafts like Tailoring and Domestic Science were introduced in classes IX to XI wherein highly skilled teachers were required to cope with the higher standard of instruction and practical work in the subjects. Ladies with the expected skill were not easily available in Rajasthan. Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalaya, Udaipur caught the opportunity and opened courses for diploma and certificate standards in Tailoring and Home Science. Girls can take to these courses after their higher secondary examination. After successful completion of the course, the ladies can seek a career through employment or independent business.

#### **1. Schools:—**

With the launching of these special measures there was increase both in the number of Institutions and enrolment of Girls during 1961-62. The Table on the next page gives the number of Institutions separately for girls and total number of girls in all recognised Educational Institutions for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

TABLE No. 1  
Education of Girls

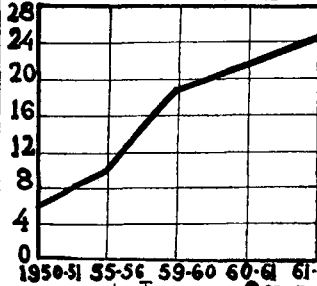
Type of Institution	No. of Girls Institutions			No. of Girls in all Institutions			
	60-61	61-62	Increase or decrease	60-61	61-62	Increase or Decrease	
1 Universities	—	—	—	104	180	+76	
2 Colleges for General Education	11	10	-1	4520	4422	-98	
3 Colleges for Professio- nal Education	—	—	—	279	356	+77	
4 Colleges for Special Education	1	1	—	93	110	+17	
5 High/Higher Secon- dary Schools	69	76	+7	24564	29308	+4724	
6 Middle/Sr. Basic Schools	202	220	+18	70406	80902	+10496	
7 Primary/Jr. Basic Schools	614	634	+20	154983	174248	+19265	
8 Nursery Schools	6	6	—	519	733	+214	
9 Schools for Professio- nal Education	4	5	+1	551	662	+111	
10 Schools for Special Education	210	374	+164	7717	9669	+1952	
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	1117	1326	+209	263756	306590	+36834



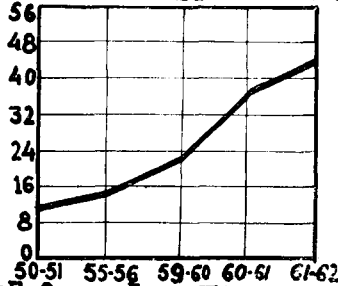
# PROGRESS OF GIRLS EDUCATION

## ENROLMENT 1950-51 to 61-62

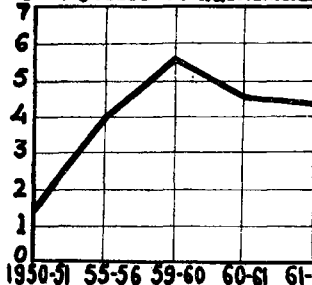
IN TEN THOUSAND PRIMARY STAGE



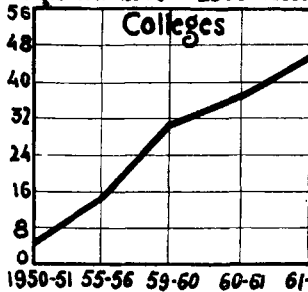
IN THOUSAND SECONDARY STAGE



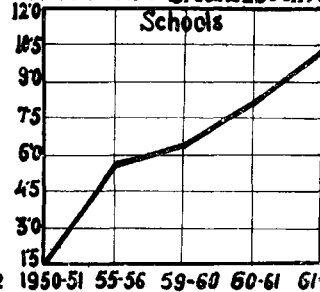
IN THOUSAND COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION



IN TEN THOUSAND PROF & SPECIAL EDUCATION



IN THOUSAND PROF & SPECIAL EDUCATION



It will be observed from the above table that the number of Girls Institutions increased from 1117 to 1326 indicating an increase of 18.7% in the year under review. The total enrolment for girls in all recognised institutions increased to 300590 from 263756 meaning thereby an increase of 14.0% The target increase in number of institutions and enrolment was shared by primary schools. It is only in case of colleges for general education where enrolment for girls has shown a declining trend from 4520 in 60-61 to 4422 in 1961-62. This was due to abolition of 6 Inter Colleges functioning in 1960-61.

## 2. Co-Education:—

It is encouraging that there was great awareness about co-education, which is evident from the increase in number of girls studying in boys' institutions from the last year. The table given below gives the comparative figures for the year 60-61 and 1961-62:—

TABLE No. 2  
Co-Education in Rajasthan

Type of Institution	No. of Girls Studying in Girls Institutions		No. of girls studying in Boys Schools		Total no. of girls under Instruction		
	60-61	61-62	60-61	61-62	60-61	61-62	
1. Universities	—	—	104	180	104	180	
2. Colleges for General Education	3607	3484	913	36938	4520	4422	
3. Colleges for Professional Edu.	—	—	279	856	279	356	
4. Colleges for Special Education	34	29	59	81	93	110	
5 High/Higher Secondary Schools	20046	24037	4538	5271	24584	29308	
6. Middle/Senior Basic Schools	49216	55529	21190	25373	704406	80902	
7. Primary/Junior-Basic Schools	51199	53540	103784	120708	154983	174241	
8. Nursery Schools	218	245	301	488	519	733	
9. Schools for Professional Education	527	616	24	46	551	662	
10. Schools for Special Education	6117	7878	1600	1791	7717	9669	
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	130964	145358	132792	155232	263756	300590

All the Primary Schools in Rajasthan are co-educational.

### 3. Teachers:—

The total number of women teachers increased to 7325 in 1961-62 from 6732 in 60-61. The percentage of trained Women Teachers in Primary Schools was 46·7 as compared to 45·8 in 60-61, in middle Schools 48·0% from 43·5 and in High/Higher Secondary to 44·9 from 42·4, the details of which are given in the following table:—

TABLE No. 3  
Percentage of Trained Women Teachers

Type of Institution	No. of Trained Teachers		Percentage of Trained Teachers	
	60-61	61-62	60-61	61-62
1 Primary	1361	1474	45·8	46·7
2 Middle	984	1170	43·5	48·0
3 High/Higher Secondary	490	579	42·4	44·9

### 4. Examination Results:—

The following table gives the details of Examination Results of Girls Students appeared in examination conducted by Board and University.

TABLE No. 4  
Examination Results of Girls Students

Name of the Examination	No. of Girls appeared		No. of Girls passed		Percentage of Passes	
	60-61	61-62	60-61	61-62	60-61	61-62
M.A.	269	298	252	276	93·7	93·2
M.Sc.	48	37	45	34	93·8	91·9
B.A.	833	1040	413	662	59·2	63·7
B.Sc.	70	78	42	67	60·0	85·7
LL.B.	2	6	1	1	50·0	16·7
B.Ed.	60	97	48	97	80·0	100·0
B.Com.	3	1	3	1	100·0	100·0
B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	1	2	1	2	100·0	100·0
M.B. B.S.	22	20	17	9	77·3	45·0
Inter Arts	1028	365	607	292	59·0	80·0
Inter Science	94	29	60	24	63·8	82·8
Inter Commerce	3	...	3	...	100·0	...



*Inauguration ceremony of an Athletic meet*

### 5. Scholarship, Stipends and Freeships etc.

During the year under review 3575 Girls were awarded scholarships and stipends amounting to Rs 3'21 lacs. In addition 207 girls were benefitted by other financial concession to the tune of Rs. 2'97 lakhs. Moreover Rs. 0'85 lakhs were foregone on account of freeships to 2284 girls.

281832 or 93'8% Girls were receiving free education out of the total 300615 girls under instruction during 1961-62. The education for girls is free in all Government Institutions at all stages.

### 6. Expenditure :—

Since large number of girls are studying in Institutions meant for boys, it is not feasible to give correct picture of the total expenditure on girls education. The information about expenditure on institution exclusively for girls is available only, which may be seen from the following table :—

TABLE No. 5

#### Direct expenditure on Institution for Girls

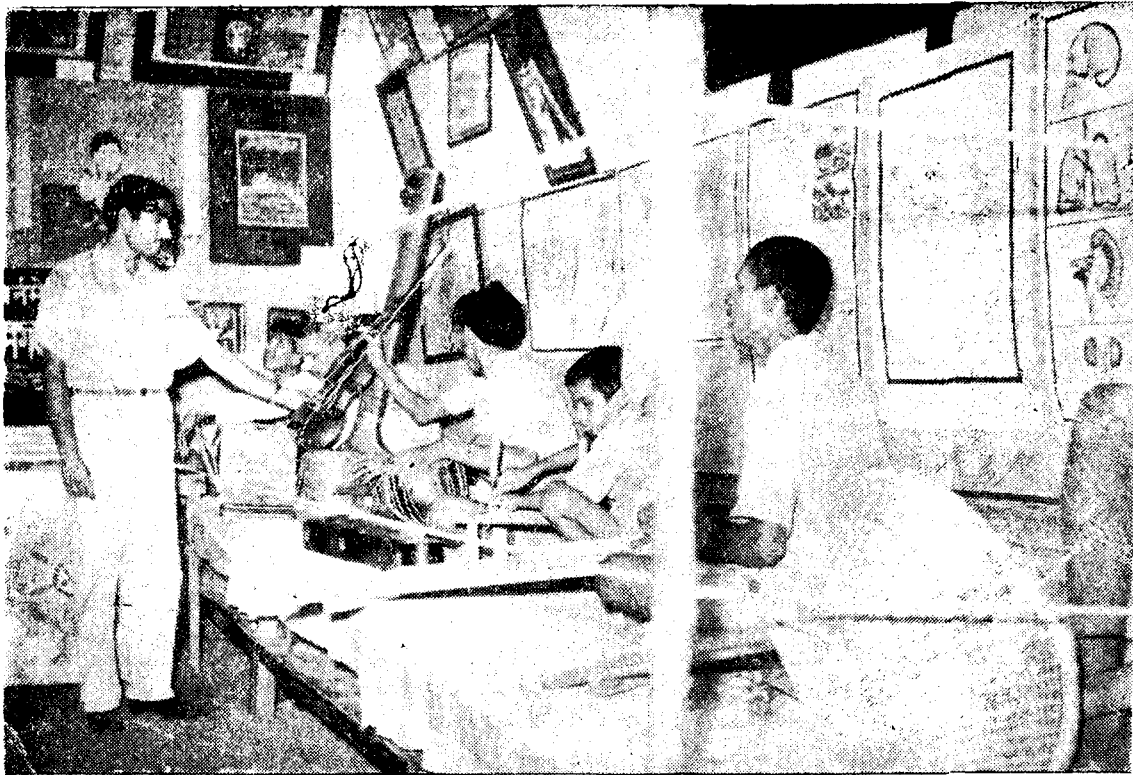
Type of Institution	Expenditure (in lakhs)		Percentage of expenditure	
	1960-61	61-62	60-61	61-62
1. Universities	...	...	...	...
2. Colleges for General Education	15.91	15.53	17.1	14.3
3. Colleges for Professional Education.	...	...	...	...
4. Colleges for Special Education	0.08	0.09	0.1	0.1
5. High/Higher Secondary Schools	29.12	35.99	31.3	33.1
6. Middle/Senior Basic Schools	23.59	28.01	25.3	25.8
7. Primary/Junior Basic Schools	20.72	24.12	22.3	22.2
8. Nursery Schools	0.31	0.35	0.3	0.3
9. Schools for Professional Education	2.26	2.70	2.4	2.5
10. Schools or Special Education	1.07	1.84	1.2	1.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	93.06	100.0	100.0

The table on the next page gives the details of total expenditure according to source of income :—

TABLE No. 6

## Total expenditure on Girls Institution

Source	Direct expenditure (in lakhs)		Indirect expenditure (in lakhs)		Total Expenditure:		
	60-61	61-62	60-61	61-62	60-61	61-62	
1. Government Fund	75.99	90.27	11.57	11.51	87.56	101.78	
2. Panchayat Samities/ District Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Municipal Board	0.26	0.27	...	...	0.26	0.27	
4. Fees	8.93	9.69	0.03	0.04	8.96	9.73	
5. Endowments	7.68	7.50	2.25	1.82	9.93	9.32	
6. Other Sources	0.20	0.90	0.08	0.08	0.28	0.98	
TOTAL	...	93.06	108.63	13.93	13.45	106.99	122.8



*A view of Music class in a School*

## CHAPTER XI

### MISCELLANEOUS

1. *Pre-Primary Education* :—The number of Pre-Primary Schools in 1961-62 was 32 (26 for boys and 6 for Girls). The total enrolment in these schools stood at 2891 (2158 boys and 733 girls) During the current year Rs. 305209 lakhs (Rs 269775 lakhs on boys' Schools and Rs. 35434 lakhs on Girls' Schools) were incurred as direct expenditure, In these institutions 111 (17 male and 94 female) Teachers were working on 31st March, 1962.

2. *Aesthetic Education*.—During the year under review aesthetic education continued to receive due attention. Drawing was a compulsory subject at Primary and Middle School stage and elective subject at High/Higher Secondary Stage. Most of the Girls institutions were provided with arrangement of teaching Music. Dancing was an extra curricular activity in these institutions.

There were 1 college and 5 schools functioning during 61-62 for Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts. The names of these institutions are as given below :—

TABLE No. 1

Names of Institutions for Aesthetic Education during 1961-62

Names	for Boys/Girls	Management
1. Music College, Ajmer	for Girls	Private-Aided
2. Rajasthan Sangeet Sans. than, Jaipur.	for Boys	Government
3. Govt. Sangeet Middle School Jhalawar	do	Government
4. All India Sangeet College, Churu.	do	Aided
5. Shree Sangeet Bharti, Bikaner.	for Girls	Aided
6. Rajasthan School of Arts, Jaipur.	for Boys	Government



In these institutions 371 scholars were receiving education. The total direct expenditure on these institutions amounted to Rs. 78515/-

Besides these institutions there were three academies namely (1) Lalit Kala Academy (2) Sahitya Academy and (3) Sangeet Natak Academy. The working of these academies was very satisfactory. A brief report of these academies is as follows:—

(a) *Lalit Kala Academy*:—During the year under review 13 exhibitions were conducted by Lalit Kala Academy at different Places wherein Special attention was given on photography. The academi also brought out 8 issues of monthly bulletin entitled "Sraja" during this year. Survey work was also taken in hand for proper development of "Lalit Kala" in the State. Rs. 4250 were awarded as scholarships to 9 talented artists. It also participated in the Republic day celebrations held on 26th January and Rajasthan State got second Prize on "Gadia Luhar Jhanki" for the first time.

(b) *Sahitya Academy*:—During the year under review 4 books of Ravindra Nath Tagore were got translated, three in Rajasthani and one in Hindi, which were presented to Chief Minister of Rajasthan at the Occasion of Tagore Centenary held on 8th May, 1961. The quarterly bulletin entitled "Madhumati" was continued to be brought out during this year also. 62 books in Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu & Rajasthani languages were received for prize—competition during the year and out of them 5 books were awarded Prizes amounting to Rs. 6000. Financial assistance was also given to 5 magazines to the sum of Rs. 800 each for increasing their standard. It also conducted seminar and symposiums at different places.

(c) *Sangeet Natak Academy*:—(i) Grants in-aid amounting to Rs. 8000/-were given to different institutions during the year under review. (ii) Academy Projects:—Under the Scheme of Inter State exchange of cultural troupes the Mysore State cultural Troup's programmes were arranged at Bikaner, Jodhpur and Udaipur.

3. **Oriental Education** :—(i) There were no organisational change in the set up of Sanskrit Education. The Director of Sanskrit Education with headquarters at Jaipur continued to be in charge of all Sanskrit institutions. During the year 1961-62, there were 15 Colleges and 101 schools for Sanskrit education as against 15 Colleges and 100 Schools during 1960-61. The management-wise details of the institutions are given below :—

TABLE No. 2  
Oriental Institutions according to Management

Management	1960-61			1961-62		
	Colleges	Schools	Total	Colleges	Schools	Total
1. State	6	31	37	6	31	37
2. Private Aided	8	43	51	8	43	51
3. Private Un-aided	1	26	27	1	27	28
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>116</b>

(ii) **Enrolment**:—

In Sanskrit Colleges there were 2020 students in 1961-62 (1942 boys and 78 Girls) as against 1832 Students (1778 boys and 54 Girls) in 1960-61. In Sanskrit Schools the number of students was 10297 (8679 boys and 1618 Girls) as against 9337 (7952 boys and 1385 Girls).

The following table compares the number of scholars in these institutions according to management:—

TABLE No. 3  
Number of Scholars in Oriental Institutions according to Management

Management	1960-61			1961-62		
	Colleges	Schools	Total	Colleges	Schools	Total
1. State Govt.	706	3350	4056	757	3656	4413
2. Private Aided	1057	4839	5926	1226	5233	6459
3. Private Un-aided	39	1148	1187	37	1408	1445
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>1832</b>	<b>9337</b>	<b>11169</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>10297</b>	<b>12317</b>

*(iii) Teachers :—*

The total strength of Teachers in Sanskrit Colleges was 184 in 1961-62 as against 178 in 1960-61. The number of teachers in Sanskrit Schools was 639 as against 620 in 1960-61. The teacher pupil ratio in Sanskrit Colleges and Schools was 11 and 16 respectively as against 10 and 15 in 1960-61.

*(iv) Expenditure :—*

The total expenditure on Sanskrit Colleges increased to 4.44 lakhs in 1961-62 as against 4.18 lakhs in 1960-61. In case of Sanskrit schools it was Rs. 8.70 lakhs as against 7.91 lakhs. The distribution of direct expenditure according to source is given in the following table :—

TABLE No. 4

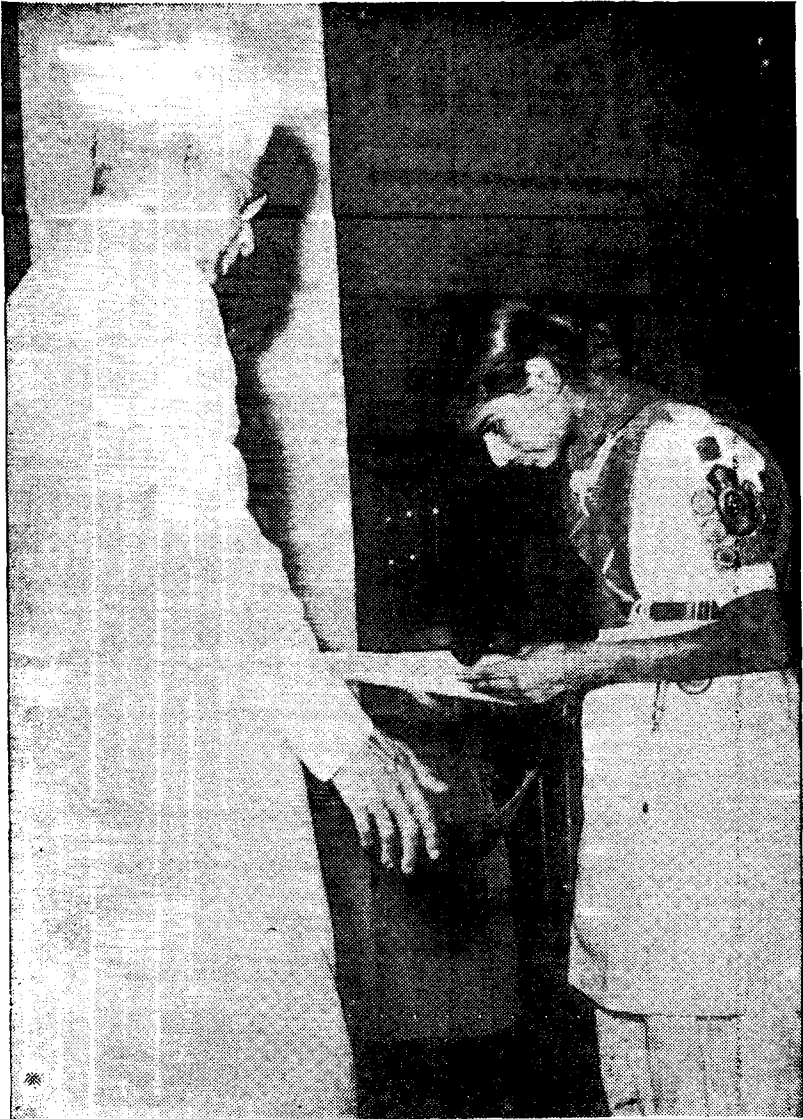
## Direct Expenditure on Oriental Education According to Source

Sources	Expenditure in 1960-61 (Lakhs)		Expenditure in 1961-62 (Lakhs)		P. C. of Expenditure (60-61)		P. C. of Expenditure 1961-62	
	College	School	College	School	College	School	College	School
1. Govt. Fund	3.31	4.55	3.58	5.31	79.2	57.5	80.6	61.0
2. Municipal Board ...	0.02	...	0.00	...	...	0.3	...	Negligible
3. Fees	0.03	0.20	0.03	0.20	0.7	2.5	0.7	2.3
4. Enrolment	0.83	2.27	0.82	2.28	19.9	28.7	18.5	26.2
5. Other Sources	0.01	0.87	0.01	0.91	0.2	11.0	0.2	10.5
TOTAL ...	4.18	7.91	4.44	8.70	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The average annual cost per pupil in Oriental Colleges decreased to Rs. 219.8 from Rs. 228.2 and in Oriental Schools to Rs. 84.7 from Rs. 84.5.

*4. Education of the Physically Handicapped :—*

There were two Government Schools namely (i) Home and School for Blind located at Ajmer and (ii) Seth A. L. Podar School for Deaf, Dumb and Blind located at Jaipur functioning in 1961-62 for the education of Physically-Handicapped Children. These schools maintain their own hostels. No tuition fees is charged from the students. In the school at Ajmer even boarding and lodging is provided free of charge. The statistics of these Institutions are given on the next page :—



*The President of India giving away prize to a girl Cadet*

TABLE No. 5

## Statistics of Schools for Physically-handicapped

Name and the Institution	No. of Scholars		No. of Teachers		Total Exp.	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	60-61	61-62
1 Home and School for Blind, Ajmer	76	100	8	6	52124	73754
2 Seth A. L. Podar School for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Jaipur	37	48	7	7	28177	34159
TOTAL ...	113	148	15	13	80301	106913

**5. Education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes :—**

In our State no separate institutions exist for the education of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. But the students of these communities receive their education in common schools. During the year 1961-62 the no. of students belonging these classes increased to 332509 ( 309301 boys and 23208 Girls ) as against 279053 ( 257775 boys and 21278 girls ) in 1960-61. The distribution of these scholars in different communities was as follows;—

TABLE No. 6

## Scholars of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Communities during 1961-62

Castes	Boys	Girls	Total	P.C. of students
1. Scheduled Castes	91807	7604	99411	29.9
2. Scheduled Tribes	34297	2177	36474	11.0
3. Other backward classes	183197	13427	196624	59.1
TOTAL ...	309301	23208	332509	100.0

Out of these 2279 students (2231 Boys and 48 Girls) were living in approved hostels 35689 students were awarded Scholarships and stipends amounting to Rs. 9.59 lakhs, the distribution of which according to different communities is given in the table on the next page:—

TABLE No. 7

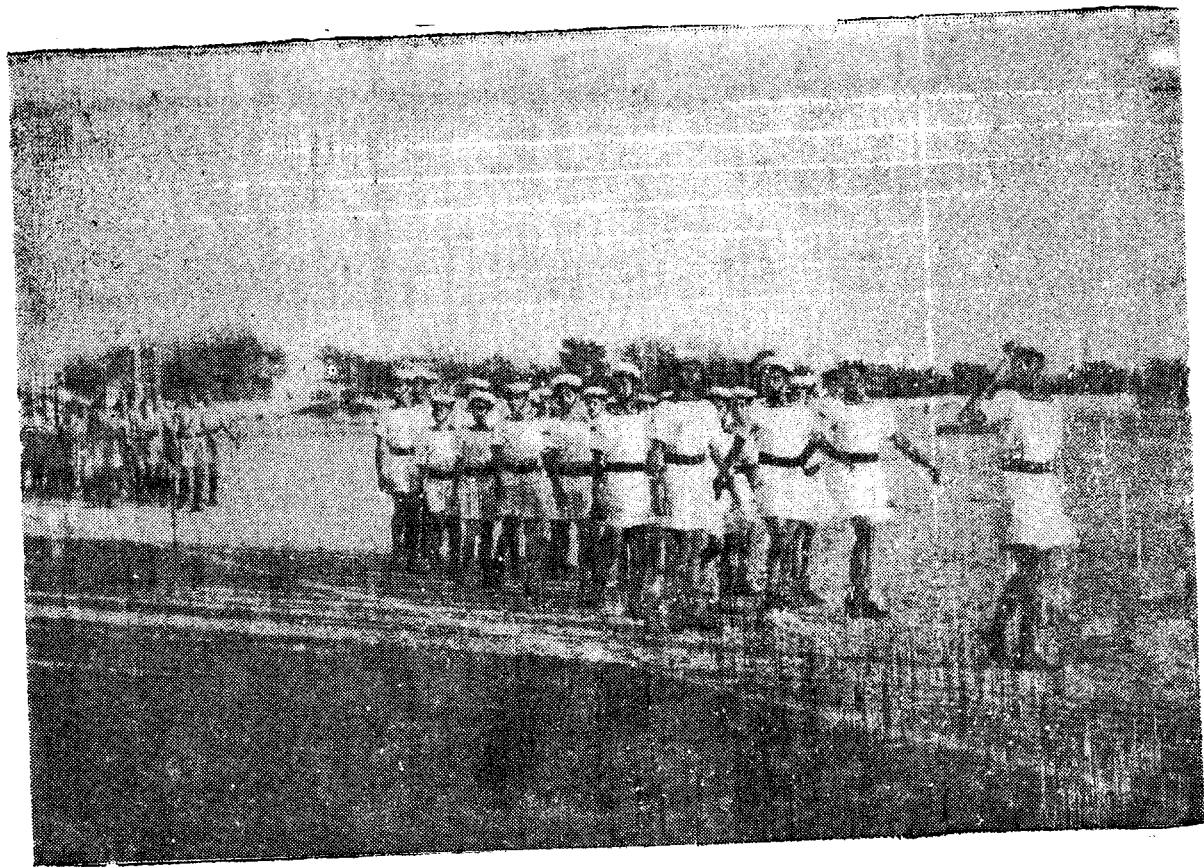
## Scholarship &amp; Stipend to Backward Classes students

Classes	Number of students in 1961-62	amount of Scholarship in 61-62
1. Scheduled Castes	13255	365019
2. Scheduled Tribes	1964	62182
3. Other Backward community	20470	532135
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>35689</b>
		<b>959336</b>

**6. Physical Training, Games & Sports etc :—**

Special attention was paid for the raising of games and sports standard of State. In most of the colleges and schools, Physical Education is provided regularly with trained Physical Education Instructors. Games, tournaments and athletic meets were conducted at District, Divisional and State level. The Rajasthan Sports Council, which has been in existence for five years, is making creditable achievements. It has reorganised and helped in team games and sports organisations. In our state there are 24 state level organisations as reorganised by sports council. It is making good efforts by arranging systematic coaching activities for raising the standard of games and sports and imparting latest and correct technique of games. The coaching programme and specially the central coaching Camp at Mt. Abu, is a permanent yearly feature. As a result of these programmes, the standard of games and sports has increased and our sportsman have brought laurels to the State in Inter State and National Championships. In the Nationals at Jabalpur held in the month of February, '62 our athletes won nine medals (4 Gold, 3 Silver and 2 Bronze) for the first time in the History of Rajasthan State.

There is however problem of non availability of play grounds, especially in Urban areas. To overcome this difficulty the State Government has decided to reserve land, wherever possible, for this purpose. The Rajasthan Sports Council is also in constant active touch with the construction of an ideal stadium at Jaipur and utility stadia at Ajmer, Alwar, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur.



*N. C. C. Parade—Naval troop*

### 7. Youth Welfare :—

The youth welfare programmes were continued during the year under review for creating the qualities of leadership and for developing strong and moral character. For this purpose camps were organised at different places and the state participated in Inter University Youth Festival.

### 8. Scouting and Guiding :—

Scouting and guiding activities were further intensified during the year under review by Rajasthan State Bharat Scouts and Guides Association. 4 local associations were newly started, as a result of which six divisional and 91 local associations were functioning during 61-62. The total strength of Boys Scouts increased from 79975 in 60-61 to 85917 in 1961-62 and that of Girls guides from 11285 to 12228. The year wise progress of scouting and guiding since 1955-56 to 1961-62 is given in the following table :—

TABLE No. 8

Progress of Scouting and Guiding

year	Scouts	Guides	Total
1955-56	42667	4409	47076
1956-57	47685	4763	52448
1957-58	54087	6925	61012
1958-59	62121	8883	71004
1959-60	75271	10502	85773
1960-61	79975	11285	91260
1961-62	85917	12228	98145

During the year 1961-62, 1682 Cub pack, 1374 Scout Troops, 118 Rover Crew, 258 Bulbul flock, 171 Guide Company and 15 Ranger teams were working in the State. Camps were organised at 16 Districts in which 4358 scouts and guides were benefitted during the year under review.



### 9. *N.C.C. and A.C.C. :—*

Military Education is provided to students in Colleges and High/Higher Secondary Schools through Senior and Junior Divisions of National Cadet Corps and Education in Social Services is given to students in Primary and Middle Schools through the Auxiliary Cadet Corps. The strength of N. C. C. at the end of 1961-62 was 29047 (25587 Boys and 3460 girls) as against 24123 in 1960-61. In the A. C. C. the strength was 102100 as against 102060.

8 N. C. C. Rifles Coys at various places in Rajasthan and 1 Group Headquarters N. C. C. Rifles at Udaipur were also raised. With this increase the total number of N. C. C. Rifles Coys and Group headquarters had gone to 60 and 4 respectively. In addition to this E. M. E. section has also been raised in M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur, one already existing at Engineering College, Pilani.

31 N. C. C. Officers from Senior Division and 34 from Junior Division attended the refresher training at Gargot in Kolhapur from 1st May to 31st May, 1962.

### 10. *Libraries:—*

There are two types of Libraries in our State (i) Institutional Libraries and (ii) Public Libraries.

All the Colleges, High/Higher Secondary and Middle Schools in the State have their own Libraries. But because of inadequacy of funds, these libraries are not well equipped.

The Public Libraries are of three Categories:—(i) 'A' Class Library (ii) District Library (iii) Tehsil Library.

The State had 6 'A' class Libraries, 25 District Libraries, 7 Tehsil Libraries and 37 reading rooms in the year 1961-62.

### 11. *Hostels:—*

On account of tight ways and means position of the State, adequate provision is not made for the construction of buildings for schools and hostels. However hostels and Boarding houses are attached to prominent Colleges, High and Higher Secondary Schools. Besides Government Hostels, certain private bodies have also provided accomodation for the benefit of students. During the current year 27086 students were residing



*A view of Library*

in approved hostels. Thus facilities were provided to nearly 1·5% of the total number of students under instruction in recognised schools during 1961-62. The following tables gives the number of students in approved hostels in different types of institutions :—

TABLE No. 9

## Number of Students in Approved Hostels.

Type of Institution	No. of Students in approved Hostel		P.C. of students in approved hostels to total number of students on roll	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
1. Colleges for General Education ( Including University).	3828	3520	12·7	13·1
2. Professional Colleges	3048	3461	53·4	54·1
3. Special Colleges	530	412	24·9	18·1
4 Schools for General Education.	13381	13523	1·0	0·8
5. Professional Schools	6375	5420	75·0	65·6
6. Special Schools	750	750	0·9	0·5
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>27,912</b>	<b>27,086</b>	<b>1·8</b>	<b>1·5</b>

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PART II

***STATISTICAL APPENDICES***

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1—General Summary of Educational Institutions,  
Scholars and Teachers  
1961-62

Type of Institution	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR					
	BOYS			GIRLS		
	Previous Year (60-61)	Current Year (61-62)	In Rural areas (included in Col. 3)	Previous Year (60-61)	Current Year (61-62)	In Rural areas (included in Col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Recognised:-</b>						
1 Universities	1	1	—	—	—	—
2 Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education	2	2	—	—	—	—
3 Other Boards of Edu.	—	1	—	—	—	—
4 Colleges for General Edu.	45	46	2	11	10	1
5 Colleges for Professional Education	22	24	—	—	—	—
6 Colleges for special Edu.	17	17	1	1	1	—
7 High/Higher Secondary Schools	468	574	333	69	76	6
8 Middle/Senior Basic Schools	1214	1396	1179	202	220	57
9 Primary/Junior Basic Schools	13934	15696	14335	614	634	428
10 Nursery Schools	9	26	—	6	6	—
11 Schools for Professional Education	64	59	18	4	5	1
12 Schools for Special Edu.	3934	9151	9074	210	374	373
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>19610</b>	<b>26998</b>	<b>24942</b>	<b>1117</b>	<b>1326</b>	<b>865</b>
<b>UNRECOGNISED</b> ...	<b>44</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>19654</b>	<b>26998</b>	<b>24942</b>	<b>1117</b>	<b>1326</b>	<b>866</b>

1—General Summary of Educational Institutions,  
Scholars and Teachers (Concl'd.)

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS								NUMBER OF TEACHERS	
BOYS				GIRLS				Men	Women
Previous Year (60-61)	Current Year (61-62)	From Rural areas (included in Col. 9)	No. of married students of above the age of 18 (included in Col. 9)	Previous Year (60-61)	Current Year (61-62)	From Rural areas (included in Col. 13)	No. of married students of and above the age of 14 (included in Col. 13)		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
623	852	150	89	104	180	—	14	79	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24784	21401	6213	2942	4520	4422	49	115	1455	199
5432	6047	1731	1114	279	356	37	64	600	29
2032	2170	309	139	93	110	—	6	227	2
174347	213580	83725	4375	24584	29308	2825	381	9915	1290
245969	288307	221322	1837	70406	86902	29282	1035	12594	2437
726664	803368	617897	602	154983	174248	106888	52	27787	3177
804	2158	—	—	519	733	—	—	17	94
7952	7606	2526	4277	551	662	120	245	805	36
73014	135025	128612	85292	7717	9669	8014	5827	635	55
1261621	1486520	1062485	100328	263756	300590	147215	7725	54114	7325
1883	150	—	—	390	25	—	—	5	—
1263504	1480670	1062485	100328	264146	300615	147215	7725	54119	7325

## II Educational

FOR BOYS								
Type of Institutions	Recognised Institutions Management by							
	Government		District Board/Panchayat Samiti	Municipal Board	Private		Unrecognised Inst.	Total
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Universities.</b>	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Board of Secondary and/ or Intermediate Edu.	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	2
Other Boards of Edu.	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Colleges for General Education-</b>								
<b>Degree Colleges:-</b>								
Arts	--	8	--	--	6	2	--	16
Science	--	1	--	--	2	1	--	4
Arts and Science	--	20	--	--	6	--	--	26
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	--	29	--	--	14	3	46
<b>Colleges for Professional Education-</b>								
Agriculture	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	2
Applied Arts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commerce	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	3
<b>Education:-</b>								
<b>(a) Basic Training Colleges:-</b>								
(i) Post Graduate	--	2	--	--	3	--	--	5
(ii) Under "	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges:-</b>								
(i) Post Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(ii) Under "	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	2
Forestry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Law	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Medicine	--	5	--	--	5	--	--	10
Physical Education	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Technology	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Veterinary Science	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	--	13	--	--	11	--	24
<b>Colleges for Special Education-</b>								
Music and Dancing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Fine Arts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oriental Studies	--	6	--	--	8	1	--	15
Social Education	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Others	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	--	6	--	--	10	1	17

## Institutions By Management

## FOR GIRLS

Recognised Institutions Management by									
Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private		Unrecognised Inst.	Total	Grand Total	
Central	State			Aided	Unaided				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	19	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
—	—	5	—	2	—	—	7	33	
—	—	6	—	4	—	—	10	56	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	18	



TABLE No. 2—Educational

Type of Institutions	FOR BOYS							
	Recognised Institutions Managed by							
	Government		Panchayat Samiti	Municipal	Private		Unrecog- ned Inst.	Total
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Schools for General Education :—</b>								
Higher Secondary	2	241	—	—	40	5	—	288
Junior Higher Secondary	—	97	—	—	1	—	—	98
High Schools	3	132	—	—	51	2	—	188
Senior Basic	—	47	—	—	1	—	—	48
Middle/Junior High	—	1223	—	3	98	24	—	1348
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	—	240	1663	—	—	—	—	1903
<b>Primary:—</b>								
Single Teachers	20	296	9022	7	25	21	5	9396
Others	18	497	3583	46	150	108	—	4402
Nursery Schools	—	19	—	—	7	—	—	26
TOTAL ...	43	2792	14268	56	373	160	5	17697
<b>Schools for Professional Education :—</b>								
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering & Technology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physical Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Technology:—</b>								
Polytechnic	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other (Technical, Industrial, Arts & Crafts)	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	9



TABLE No. 2—Educational  
FOR BOYS

Type of Institutions	Recognised Institutions Managed by							Total
	Government		Panchayat Somiti	Municipal	Private		Unrecog- nised Inet.	
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Training:--</b>								
Basic Training Schools	—	44	—	—	1	—	—	45
Normal and Training School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veterinary Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	—	57	—	—	2	—	—	59
<b>Schools for Special Education :—</b>								
Music & Dancing	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
Other Fine Arts	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oriental Studies	—	31	—	—	43	27	—	101
Social Workers	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<b>For the Handicapped :-</b>								
Mentally Handicapped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physically Handicapped	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
For Adults	—	—	9043	—	—	—	—	9043
Reformatory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	—	36	9043	—	45	27	—	9151
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	44	2934	23311	56	456	192	5	26998

## Institutions By Management—(Concl.)

FOR GIRLS								
Recognised Institutions Managed by								
Government		Panchayat Samiti	Municipal Board	Private		Unrecogni- sed Inst.	Total	Grand Total
Central	State			Aided	Unaided			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
—	4	—	—	1	—	—	5	50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4	—	—	1	—	—	5	64
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	373	—	—	—	—	373	9416
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	973	—	1	—	—	974	9525
3	391	798	4	116	14	—	1326	28324

TABLE No. 3  
Districtwise Number of Educational Institutions  
1961-62

S. No.	District	Univer- sity		Board		Colleges for					
						General Education		Professional Education		Special Education	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Ajmer	—	—	1	—	4	2	1	—	—	1
2	Alwar	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
3	Jaipur	1	—	1	—	7	1	4	—	3	—
4	Bikaner	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	—	1	—
5	Churu	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
6	Janganaga	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
7	Sikar	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	—
8	Jhunjhunu	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	1	—
9	Barmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Jalore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Jaisalmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Jodhpur	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	—	1	—
13	Nagaur	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
14	Fali	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
15	Sirohi	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
16	Kota	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
17	Bundi	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
18	Jhalawar	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
19	Bharatpur	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
20	S. Madhopur	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
21	Tonk	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
22	Banswar	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
23	Bhilwara	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
24	Chittorgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
25	Dungarpur	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
26	Udaipur	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	—	4	—
	Rajasthan.	1	—	3	—	46	10	24	—	17	1

TABLE No. 3  
Districtwise Number of Educational Institutions  
1961-62 (Contd.)

S. No	District	Higher Secondary		Junior Higher Secondary		High Schools		Senior Basic Schools		Middle Schools	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Ajmer	38	8	4	...	6	4	33	9	36	13
2	Alwar	16	1	6	...	13	1	1	...	94	12
3	Jaipur	27	5	8	...	28	5	1	...	121	28
4	Bikaner	6	2	2	...	8	1	...	...	39	14
5	Churu	7	...	4	...	11	3	1	...	49	14
6	Ganganagar	21	...	3	...	7	4	1	...	88	10
7	Sikar	12	...	7	...	9	2	...	...	74	5
8	Jhunjhun	16	1	7	1	16	2	...	...	59	6
9	Barmer	3	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	25	2
10	Jalore	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	30	1
11	Jaisalmer	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
12	Jodhpur	16	3	3	...	7	2	1	...	61	20
13	Nagaur	8	...	4	1	11	1	...	...	60	6
14	Pali	8	...	5	...	8	2	1	...	50	3
15	Sirohi	6	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	22	3
16	Kota	11	3	4	...	7	...	...	...	65	12
17	Bundi	2	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	26	2
18	Jhalawar	5	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	29	6
19	Bharatpur	10	2	5	...	7	2	1	...	62	12
20	S. Madhopur	11	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	55	5
21	Tonk	5	1	2	...	4	1	1	...	33	4
22	Banswara	6	...	5	...	2	1	1	...	31	3
23	Bhilwara	11	1	5	...	5	1	...	...	56	7
24	Chittorgarh	8	1	4	...	5	1	...	...	50	4
25	Dungarpur	4	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	29	2
26	Udaipur	23	3	8	..	13	2	6	...	92	16
	Rajasthan	288	31	98	3	188	42	48	9	1348	211

**TABLE No. 3**  
**Districtwise Number of Educational Institutions**  
**1961-62 (Contd.)**

S. No.	District	Junior Basic Schools		Primary Schools		Nursery Schools	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Ajmer	587	28	102	31	19	...
2	Alwar	71	9	796	15	...	...
3	Jaipur	97	7	1338	48	...	...
4	Bikaner	47	2	271	28	...	...
5	Churu	40	1	552	8	...	...
6	Ganganagar	41	2	711	15	...	...
7	Sikar	40	...	555	15	...	...
8	Jhunjhunu	27	3	488	15	...	...
9	Barmer	24	...	428	3	...	...
10	Jalore	38	...	390	22	...	...
11	Jaisalmer	15	...	120	1	...	...
12	Jodhpur	44	...	583	26	1	...
13	Nagaur	54	...	707	25	...	...
14	Pali	51	...	528	26	...	...
15	Sirohi	28	...	249	5	1	...
16	Kota	91	1	629	26	4	...
17	Bundi	25	1	296	7	...	...
18	Jhalawar	46	1	307	16	...	...
19	Bharatpur	54	3	895	44	1	...
20	Sawaimadhopur	47	...	666	22	...	...
21	Tonk	38	...	382	11	...	...
22	Banswara	45	5	379	16	...	1
23	Bhilwara	87	6	556	31	...	...
24	Chittorgarh	35	6	562	21	...	...
25	Dungarpur	87	2	275	12	...	...
26	Udaipur	144	3	1028	65	...	5
	Rajasthan	1903	80	13793	554	26	6

TABLE No. 3  
Districtwise Number of Educational Institutions  
1961-62 ( *Concl'd.* )

S. No.	District	Schools for Professional Education		Schools for Special Education	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		29	30	31	32
1	Ajmer	6	1	334	27
2	Alwar	2	1	669	22
3	Jaipur	9	1	996	26
4	Bikaner	2	1	148	10
5	Churu	2	...	630	28
6	Ganganagar	1	...	392	...
7	Sikar	...	...	254	7
8	Jhunjhunu	3	...	277	80
9	Barnner	1	...	170	...
10	Jalore	1	...	244	5
11	Jaisalmer	...	...	265	6
12	Jodhpur	4	1	309	9
13	Nagaur	1	...	268	6
14	Pali	1	...	277	22
15	Sirohi	1	...	57	2
16	Kota	4	...	271	8
17	Bundi	1	...	71	1
18	Jhalawar	1	...	261	3
19	Bharatpur	2	...	603	27
20	Sawaimadhopur	2	...	267	3
21	Tonk	4	...	370	12
22	Banswara	1	...	244	1
23	Bhilwara	2	...	239	6
24	Chittorgarh	1	...	233	2
25	Dungarpur	1	...	182	...
26	Udaipur	6	...	1120	61
	Rajasthan	59	5	9151	374



TABLE No 4  
Districtwise Enrolment in Educational Institutions in Rajasthan  
1961-62

S.No.	District	University		Poard		Colleges for General Edncation		Colleges for Professional Education	
		P	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Ajmer	...	...	...	...	3297	605	94	28
2.	Alwar	...	...	...	...	1121	71	...	...
3.	Banswara	...	...	...	...	133	13	...	...
4.	Bhilwara	...	...	...	...	434	35	...	...
5.	Barmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Bharatpur	...	...	...	...	705	56	...	...
7.	Bikaner	...	...	...	...	1033	241	750	56
8.	Bundi	...	...	...	...	257	19	...	...
9.	Chittigarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Churu	...	...	...	...	509	16	357	...
11.	Dungarpur	...	...	...	...	40	4	...	...
12.	Ganganagar	...	...	...	...	655	102	119	...
13.	Jaipur	852	180	...	...	3493	1410	2070	168
14.	Jaisalmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Jalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Jhalawar	...	...	...	...	224	12	...	...
17.	Jhunjhunu	...	...	...	...	2124	153	922	...
18.	Jodhpur	...	...	...	...	2776	490	898	51
19.	Kota	...	...	...	...	1203	239	...	...
20.	Nagaur	...	...	...	...	251	1	...	...
21.	Pali	...	...	...	...	190	5	...	...
22.	Sawaimadhopur	...	...	...	...	79	5	...	...
23.	Sikar	...	...	...	...	522	9	68	...
24.	Sirohi	...	...	...	...	242	23	...	...
25.	Tonk	...	...	...	...	106	84	...	...
26.	Udaipur	...	...	...	...	2013	829	769	53
TOTAL		...	852	180	...	21407	4422	6047	356

TABLE No. 4

Districtwise Enrolment in Educational Institutions in Rajasthan  
1961-62 (Contd)

S. No.	District	Colleges for Special Education		High/Higher Secondary Schools		High Schools		Junior Higher Secondary Schoolg		
		B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Ajmer	34	29	14472	3531	3826	1218	847	8	
2	Alwar	71	...	4794	439	5026	354	1404	16	
3	Banswara	...	...	1108	27	485	216	1264	25	
4	Bhilwara	...	...	3441	328	2189	224	2017	20	
5	Barnner	...	...	1074	500	676	5	370	224	
6	Bharatpur	...	...	4634	619	4446	434	1794	12	
7	Bikaner	343	24	3095	747	5438	411	651	18	
8	Bundi	...	...	593	6	1087	383	360	...	
9	Chittorgarh	43	...	2517	326	1799	235	1023	4	
10	Churu	...	...	2682	9	4663	1028	916	39	
11	Dungarpur	...	...	1474	24	912	238	824	21	
12	Ganganagar	...	...	5644	60	3356	1615	860	78	
13	Jaipur	673	20	11417	2727	12592	2308	2737	27	
14	Jaisalmer	...	...	467	12	...	...	...	...	
15	Jalore	...	...	1017	25	521	7	...	...	
16	Jhalawar	...	...	1173	28	1593	242	416	4	
17	Jhunjhunu	33	...	4518	320	6393	918	2247	208	
18	Jodhpur	206	24	7616	732	3680	1175	818	...	
19	Kota	32	1	4436	1063	2964	62	1743	49	
20	Nagaur	37	...	2198	83	4390	381	1037	251	
21	Pali	...	...	2613	78	3274	462	1308	43	
22	Sawaimadhopur	...	...	3894	36	2404	169	1011	3	
23	Sikar	291	3	4780	122	4270	836	2407	162	
24	Sirohi	...	...	1637	109	1308	554	...	...	
25	Tonk	...	...	1406	128	1486	204	600	...	
26	Udaipur	407	9	7313	1578	5242	741	2888	19	
TOTAL		...	2170	110	100018	13657	84020	14420	29542	1231

TABLE No. 4  
Districtwise Enrolment in Educational Institutions in Rajasthan  
1961-62 (Contd)

S. No.	District	Senior Basic Schools		Middle Schools		Junior Basic Schools		
		B	G	B	G	B	G	
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Ajmer	6110	3990	7773	4920	43283	8644	
2	Alwar	217	1	19764	4874	8357	2019	
3	Banswara	299	...	5406	1151	4009	1241	
4	Bhilwara	...	...	10180	2350	6932	1353	
5	Barmer	...	...	4775	884	1166	120	
6	Bharatpur	813	1	14229	3487	4273	1073	
7	Bikaner	...	...	8122	4585	3711	1024	
8	Bundi	...	...	5474	971	2752	641	
9	Chittorgarh	...	...	7506	1688	3220	1119	
10	Churu	179	13	8612	4488	2888	704	
11	Dungarpur	...	...	3640	905	3462	1447	
12	Ganganagar	203	23	18513	4516	3422	911	
13	Jaipur	160	6	26066	11821	6073	1656	
14	Jaisalmer	...	...	1257	375	881	97	
15	Jalore	...	...	4178	478	3142	44	
16	Jhalawar	...	...	5682	1766	3945	873	
17	Jhunjhunu	...	...	12802	2189	2831	643	
18	Jodhpur	258	...	22070	5232	6398	764	
19	Kota	...	...	16323	4743	8503	1620	
20	Nagaur	...	...	11638	2322	6100	800	
21	Pali	174	12	10224	1585	7496	1001	
22	Sawaimadhopur	...	...	11796	1542	4895	529	
23	Sikar	...	...	13707	2208	4170	371	
24	Sirohi	...	...	4495	1118	3423	511	
25	Tonk	511	9	4833	975	3290	471	
26	Udaipur	1234	149	19084	5525	11175	2649	
TOTAL		...	10158	4204	278149	76698	159797	32330

TABLE No. 4  
Districtwise Enrolment in Educational Institutions in Rajasthan  
1961-62 (Concl'd)

S. No.	District	Primary Schools		Nursery Schools		Schools for Professional Education		Schools for Special Education	
		B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Ajmer	17808	11665	1494	232	1124	120	5020	803
2	Alwar	40523	5881	...	...	279	162	10290	447
3	Banswara	17341	2799	41	28	120	...	4306	46
4	Bhilwara	18640	4112	...	...	235	...	3541	102
5	Barmer	10627	1790	...	...	106	...	3353	4
6	Bharatpur	45237	8919	44	29	239	...	8618	670
7	Bikaner	14900	4339	...	...	210	56	1242	83
8	Bundi	11655	2034	...	...	117	...	900	29
9	Chittorgarh	23087	4060	...	...	120	...	4351	209
10	Churu	28603	4893	...	...	107	...	4641	316
11	Dungarpur	15113	2898	...	...	118	...	3990	84
12	Ganganagar	33229	7975	...	...	240	28	6399	...
13	Jaipur	70717	18299	...	...	1015	162	14790	2339
14	Jaisalmer	3126	263	...	...	...	...	1511	5
15	Jalore	14920	2429	...	...	112	...	3069	43
16	Jhalawar	13128	2328	...	...	111	...	4893	233
17	Jhunjhunu	33626	4313	...	...	334	...	4767	1158
18	Jodhpur	29047	9515	93	45	662	125	5147	132
19	Kota	26363	8035	183	150	491	...	5169	214
20	Nagaur	29039	5551	...	...	111	...	4911	121
21	Pali	27025	7975	...	...	119	...	5998	569
22	Sawaimadhopur	27518	3830	...	...	238	...	4073	229
23	Sikar	29812	3306	...	...	...	...	6842	313
24	Sirohi	10841	2138	52	32	113	...	1414	52
25	Tonk	12486	2571	...	...	482	...	4316	160
26	Udaipur	39060	10000	251	217	593	9	11174	1303
TOTAL		643571	641918	2158	733	7606	662	124968	9669

TABLE No. 5

Districtwise Number of Teachers in Rajasthan in  
1961-62

S. No.	District	University		Colleges for General Education		Colleges for Professional Education		Colleges for Special Education			
		M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	Ajmer	...	...	167	34	15	3	3	1		
2	Alwar	..	...	60	1	...	...	11	...		
3	Banswara	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...		
4	Bhilwara	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...		
5	Barmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	Bharatpur	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...		
7	Bikaner	...	...	128	22	78	6	17	...		
8	Bundi	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...		
9	Chittorgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...		
10	Churu	...	...	52	...	38	...	...	...		
11	Dungarpur	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Ganganagar	...	...	45	10	8	...	...	...		
13	Jaipur	79	6	186	64	179	11	59	...		
14	Jaisalmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	Jalore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
16	Jhalawar	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...		
17	Jhunjhunu	...	...	170	1	100	2	8	...		
18	Jodhpur	...	...	162	6	74	4	15	...		
19	Kota	...	...	72	22	...	...	12	...		
20	Nagaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...		
21	Pali	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...		
22	Sawaimadhopur	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...		
23	Sikar	..	...	23	...	8	...	26	...		
24	Sirohi	...	...	23	1	...	...	...	...		
25	Tonk	...	...	32	8	...	...	...	..		
26	Udaipur	...	...	132	29	100	3	64	1		
	TOTAL	...	...	79	6	1455	199	600	29	227	2

TABLE No. 5

Districtwise Number of Teachers in Rajasthan in  
1961-62 (Contd.)

S. No.	District	High/Higher Secondary Schools		Senior Basic		Middle Schools		Junior Basic Schools		
		M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Ajmer	944	173	385	136	361	220	1091	145	
2	Alwar	492	42	...	...	877	131	299	55	
3	Banswara	190	10	12	...	253	31	154	19	
4	Bhilwara	351	21	...	...	436	71	238	23	
5	Barmer	88	15	...	...	229	44	38	...	
6	Bharatpur	424	60	28	...	535	105	127	28	
7	Bikaner	366	78	...	...	361	197	129	17	
8	Bundi	100	21	...	...	271	16	188	16	
9	Chittorgarh	276	20	...	...	377	246	129	12	
10	Churu	413	44	8	...	386	85	76	4	
11	Dungarpur	140	16	...	...	200	27	235	5	
12	Ganganagar	381	73	8	..	575	68	134	15	
13	Jaipur	1205	229	11	...	1174	332	319	60	
14	Jaisalmer	28	...	...	...	88	22	37	2	
15	Jalore	125	...	...	...	239	11	121	...	
16	Jhalawar	172	10	...	...	294	46	177	11	
17	Jhunjhunu	585	64	...	...	527	36	152	7	
18	Jodhpur	559	99	12	...	555	224	194	10	
19	Kota	494	52	...	...	753	169	397	24	
20	Nagaur	386	32	...	...	498	73	222	15	
21	Pali	303	34	...	...	435	47	294	32	
22	Sawaimadhopur	311	6	...	...	570	38	173	...	
23	Sikar	507	36	...	...	627	30	114	3	
24	Sirohi	192	47	11	...	223	34	76	2	
25	Tenk	199	25	22	...	315	23	109	13	
26	Udaipur	686	78	64	8	874	168	453	23	
TOTAL		...	9915	1290	561	144	12033	2293	5606	541

TABLE No. 5

Districtwise Number of Teachers in Rajasthan in  
1961-62 (Concl'd.)

S. No.	District	Primary Schools		Nursery Schools		Schools for Professional Education		Schools for Special Education		
		M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1	Ajmer	508	385	15	40	111	5	40	1	
2	Alwar	1211	57	...	...	45	7	10	...	
3	Banswara	558	51	...	4	9	...	6	...	
4	Bhilwara	837	61	...	...	19	...	6	...	
5	Barmer	404	48	...	...	9	...	...	...	
6	Bharatpur	1433	75	...	4	20	...	26	...	
7	Bikaner	435	105	...	...	26	7	12	2	
8	Bundi	394	41	...	...	9	...	3	...	
9	Chittorgarh	820	58	...	...	9	...	...	...	
10	Churu	813	46	...	...	11	...	44	...	
11	Dungarpur	404	58	...	...	9	...	8	...	
12	Ganganagar	1050	80	...	...	16	...	1	...	
13	Jaipur	3145	309	...	...	110	8	250	48	
14	Jaisalmer	134	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	
15	Jalore	529	88	...	...	10	...	...	...	
16	Jhalawar	514	32	...	...	8	...	11	...	
17	Jhunjhunu	1066	73	...	...	28	...	39	...	
18	Jodhpur	978	280	...	5	101	8	5	...	
19	Kota	964	121	...	22	70	...	30	2	
20	Nagaur	928	104	...	...	11	...	15	...	
21	Pali	942	150	...	...	9	...	...	...	
22	Sawaimadhopur	898	31	...	...	21	...	27	2	
23	Sikar	1016	35	...	...	...	...	70	...	
24	Sirohi	377	44	2	4	9	...	...	...	
25	Tonk	547	55	...	...	36	...	5	...	
26	Udaipur	1276	246	...	15	99	1	20	...	
	TOTAL	...	22181	2636	17	94	805	36	635	55

TABLE No. 6 (a)  
District-wise estimated Population and enrolment  
in 6-11 Age-Group.

District	Estimated population for 61-62 (In lakhs)			Enrolment at Pry. Stage (In Lakhs)			Percentage of School going Children		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Ajmer	0'76	0'67	1'43	0'71	0'27	0'98	93'4	40'3	68'5
2 Alwar	0'88	0'79	1'67	0'61	0'11	0'72	69'3	13'9	43'1
3 Jaipur	1'50	1'31	2'81	0'91	0'26	1'17	60'6	19'8	41'6
4 Bikaner	0'38	0'34	0'72	0'26	0'10	0'36	68'4	29'4	50'0
5 Churu	0'54	0'49	1'03	0'40	0'10	0'50	74'1	20'4	18'5
6 Ganganagar	0'86	0'76	1'62	0'50	0'13	0'63	58'1	17'1	38'8
7 Sikar	0'65	0'57	1'22	0'46	0'06	0'52	70'8	10'5	42'6
8 Jhunjhunuu	0'59	0'51	1'10	0'47	0'08	0'55	79'7	15'7	50'0
9 Barmer	0'55	0'50	1'05	0'16	0'03	0'19	29'1	6'0	18'1
10 Jalore	0'41	0'40	0'81	0'21	0'03	0'24	51'2	7'5	20'6
11 Jaisalmer	0'12	0'09	0'21	0'05	0'01	0'06	41'7	11'1	28'6
12 Jodhpur	0'73	0'69	1'42	0'54	0'15	0'69	74'0	21'7	48'6
13 Nagaur	0'76	0'67	1'43	0'44	0'08	0'52	57'9	11'9	36'4
14 Pali	0'66	0'58	1'24	0'42	0'11	0'53	65'3	19'0	42'7
15 Sirohi	0'28	0'25	0'53	0'18	0'04	0'22	64'3	16'0	41'5
16 Kota	0'61	0'55	1'16	0'46	0'13	0'59	75'4	23'6	50'9
17 Bundi	0'26	0'25	0'51	0'15	0'04	0'19	57'7	16'0	37'3
18 Jhalawar	0'36	0'33	0'69	0'21	0'05	0'26	58'3	15'1	37'7
19 Bharatpur	0'93	0'81	1'74	0'58	0'13	0'71	62'4	16'0	40'8
20 S. Madhopur	0'73	0'64	1'37	0'41	0'06	0'47	56'2	9'4	34'3
21 Tonk	0'38	0'34	0'72	0'20	0'04	0'24	52'6	11'8	33'3
22 Banswara	0'43	0'40	0'83	0'26	0'05	0'31	60'5	12'5	37'3
23 Bhilwara	0'63	0'57	1'20	0'32	0'07	0'39	50'8	12'3	32'5
24 Chittorgarh	0'53	0'49	1'02	0'32	0'07	0'39	60'4	14'3	28'2
25 Dungarpur	0'36	0'34	0'70	0'22	0'05	0'27	61'1	14'7	38'6
26 Udaipur	1'20	1'11	2'31	0'67	0'17	0'84	55'8	15'3	36'4
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	16'09	14'45	30'54	10'12	2'42	12'54	62'9	16'7	41'1



TABLE 6 (b)  
District-wise estimated population and enrolment  
in 11-14 Age-group.

District	Total estimated population during 1961-62 in 11-14 Age-Group (in lakhs)			Actual Enrolment at Middle Stage			Percentage of School going Children			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1 Ajmer	0'36	0'30	0'66	14551	4146	18697	40	14	30	
2 Alwar	0'39	0'34	0'73	13086	1963	15049	34	6	21	
3 Jaipur	0'69	0'57	1'26	26263	8135	34398	40	14	28	
4 Bikaner	0'16	0'14	0'30	6243	1353	7596	39	9	25	
5 Churu	0'25	0'22	0'47	6325	668	6993	25	3	51	
6 Ganganagar	0'37	0'32	0'69	10481	1750	12031	28	6	17	
7 Sikar	0'32	0'27	0'59	9758	336	10094	30	1	17	
8 Jhunjhunu	0'28	0'24	0'52	10451	642	11093	37	3	21	
9 Barmer	0'24	0'20	0'44	2102	132	2234	9	...	5	
10 Jalore	0'20	0'16	0'36	2156	445	2601	10	3	7	
11 Jaisalmer	0'05	0'04	0'09	559	31	590	11	...	7	
12 Jodhpur	0'33	0'27	0'60	10762	3085	13847	33	12	23	
13 Nagaur	0'36	0'30	0'66	8010	618	8628	21	2	13	
14 Pall	0'28	0'23	0'51	7060	398	8358	28	2	16	
15 Sirohi	0'12	0'10	0'22	2950	402	3352	24	4	15	
16 Kota	0'28	0'23	0'51	9510	2112	11622	34	9	23	
17 Bundi	0'13	0'09	0'22	5888	423	6311	45	5	29	
18 Jhalawar	0'17	0'13	0'30	3490	497	3987	21	4	13	
19 Bharatpur	0'40	0'31	0'71	13568	1155	14723	34	4	21	
20 Sawaimadhopur	0'39	0'26	0'65	7934	410	8344	20	2	13	
21 Tonk	0'13	0'15	0'28	3516	485	4001	27	3	15	
22 Banswara	0'15	0'13	0'28	2624	446	3070	18	3	11	
23 Bhilwara	0'30	0'24	0'54	7502	871	8373	25	4	15	
24 Chittorgarh	0'23	0'19	0'42	4816	493	5309	21	3	13	
25 Dungarpur	0'14	0'13	0'27	2956	303	3259	21	2	12	
26 Udaipur	0'50	0'43	0'93	13327	2499	15826	27	6	17	
TOTAL	...	7'22	5'99	13'21	206588	33798	240386	29	6	18

TABLE No. 6 (c)

District-wise estimated population and enrolment  
in 14-17 Age-group.

District	Total estimated population during 61-62 in 14-17 Age Group (In Lakhs)			Actual enrolment at High/Higher Secondary Stage Including P.U.C. closes			Percentage of School going Children		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Ajmer	0.31	0.26	0.57	9228	1878	11106	30	7	20
2 Alwar	0.36	0.30	0.66	6943	372	7315	19	1	11
3 Jaipur	0.64	0.54	1.18	14148	2295	16443	22	4	14
4 Bikaner	0.14	0.12	0.26	3282	571	3853	23	5	15
5 Churu	0.22	0.19	0.41	2658	116	2774	12	1	7
6 Ganganagar	0.35	0.28	0.63	4635	499	5134	13	2	8
7 Sikar	0.28	0.24	0.52	3555	55	3610	13	Neg.	7
8 Jhunjhunu	0.25	0.21	0.46	5459	235	5694	22	1	12
9 Barmer	0.23	0.17	0.40	628	4	632	3	Neg.	2
10 Jalore	0.17	0.13	0.30	369	11	380	2	Neg.	1
11 Jaisalmer	0.05	0.03	0.08	133	—	133	3	—	2
12 Jodhpur	0.30	0.24	0.54	6525	867	7392	22	4	14
13 Nagaur	0.32	0.27	0.59	2720	51	2771	9	Neg.	5
14 Pali	0.27	0.21	0.48	2422	35	2457	9	Neg.	5
15 Sirohi	0.11	0.10	0.21	1235	112	1347	11	1	7
16 Kota	0.26	0.24	0.50	4525	685	5210	17	3	10
17 Bundi	0.10	0.09	0.19	897	72	969	9	1	5
18 Jhalawar	0.16	0.15	0.31	1338	86	1424	8	Neg.	5
19 Bharatpur	0.38	0.30	0.68	4868	324	5192	13	1	8
20 S. Madhopur	0.29	0.24	0.53	2312	56	2368	8	Neg.	5
21 Tonk	0.16	0.14	0.30	1344	240	1584	9	2	5
22 Banswara	0.15	0.12	0.27	1202	59	1261	8	Neg.	5
23 Bhilwara	0.30	0.25	0.55	4350	211	4561	14	1	8
24 Chittorgarh	0.23	0.21	0.44	2077	106	2183	9	Neg.	5
25 Dungarpur	0.12	0.11	0.23	1102	63	1165	9	Neg.	5
26 Udaipur	0.49	0.43	0.92	7083	1009	8092	12	3	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>12.21</b>	<b>95038</b>	<b>16012</b>	<b>105050</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>