



THE STATUS REPORT
OF
SECONDARY EDUCATION
FOR
Rashtriya Madhyamik
Shiksha Abhiyan
(RMSA)

Department of Elementary and
Secondary Education Rajasthan
Jaipur

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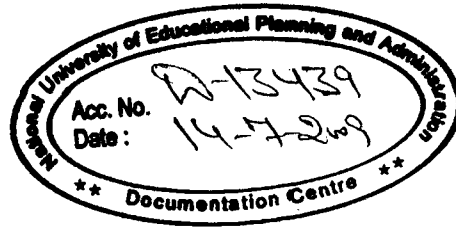
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Abbreviations/Acronyms

BSER	Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan
B.Ed.	Bachelor of Education
BSTC	Basic School Teacher Certificate
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
CTE	College for Teacher Education
CWSN	Children with Special Need
DCF	Data Capture Format
DIET	District Institute of Education and Training
DPEP	District Primary Education Programme
EFC	Eleventh Finance Commission
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GoI	Government of India
GoR	Government of Rajasthan
IASE	Institute of Advanced Studies in Education
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya
LoC	Line of Control
MMSSMA	Mukhya Mantri Shiksha Sambal Maha Abhiyan
M.Ed.	Master of Education
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MTA	Mother Teacher Association
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NCF	National Curriculum Framework
NPE	National Policy of Education
NCTE	National Council for Teacher Education
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NUEPA	National University of Educational Planning and Administration
NSS	National Social Service
OBC	Other Backward Class
PJAY	Pannadhaya Jeevan Amrit Yojana
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
RMSA	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDMC	School Development and Management Committee
SEMIS	Secondary Education Management Information System
SIERT	State Institute of Educational Research and Training
SUCCESS	Scheme for Universalisation of Access to and Improvement of Quality at the Secondary Stage
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UGC	University Grant Commission

Executive Summary

At the behest of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India (GoI), a mapping exercise was conducted in secondary and senior secondary schools in Rajasthan by the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) to prepare a baseline status report which would serve as an important database for facilitating effective planning and implementation of various reform programmes and formulating district-level secondary education development plans.

The long-term objective of this exercise was to institutionalise a Secondary Education Management Information System (SEMIS) for maintaining a district level comprehensive database for secondary and senior secondary education in the country.

As this mammoth and onerous exercise was undertaken at the grass-roots level, in most places in the backward interiors, without any technical support, for the first time at both national and state levels, the people involved in the exercise were not experienced in and familiar with the methodology of the exercise. Therefore, there was a strong possibility of human error. Also, as the data was fed in and downloaded online, there was a possibility of 'data slippage'.

Therefore, on a confidence level of 95 per cent and allowing for an error rate of five per cent, we can reasonably say that the data is fairly representative of the existing ground realities and can be relied upon. This assertion is based upon the indications of random test-checking of the data and cross-tallying with previously reported figures.

The total literacy rate has increased from 3.47 per cent in 1901 to 60.41 per cent in 2001. The male literacy rate has increased from a meagre 6.42 per cent in 1901 to a considerable 75.70 per cent in 2001. The female literacy rate has grown from a paltry 0.21 per cent in 1901 to a staggering, considering the social evils, bad practices and taboos, 43.85 per cent in 2001.

The highest literacy rate is 74.45 per cent in Kota, followed by 73.61 per cent in Jhunjhunu. The third-highest rate is 70.63 per cent in Jaipur. The lowest literacy rate is 44.22 per cent in Banswara, followed by 46.51 per cent in Jalore. The third-lowest literacy rate is 48.32 in Dungarpur.

Kota, apparently, has the highest literacy rate because of being an industrial town, where lot of people from other States come to work, and having developed into the largest and the most important educational hub of Rajasthan. Jhunjhunu appears to have the second-highest rate because a lot of industrial families of India belong to this belt and perhaps infuse funds into the belt for educational activities.

Jaipur, surprisingly, despite being the capital of Rajasthan and having relatively more economic activities, does not have the highest literacy rate. Banswara appears to have the lowest rate because of being a part of the tribal belt. Jalore has the second-lowest rate, perhaps because of being in the backward interiors. Dungarpur also appears to have a low rate because of being a part of the tribal belt.

A lot of increase in the literacy rate can be attributed to the corresponding increase in the population. However, even after making requisite allowances for this increase, there is an appreciable increase. This perhaps reflects the change in social thinking and attitude over time. Notwithstanding this, the stark difference between male and female literacy can perhaps be attributed to gender bias and male dominance in the society.

The highest overall enrolment rate is 24.16 per cent in Class I and the lowest rate is 3.32 per cent in Class XI. The highest enrolment rate for boys is 67.90 per cent in Class XII, whereas for the girls it is 47.14 per cent in Class II. The lowest rate for boys is 52.80 per cent in II, whereas for girls it is 1.10 in Class XI, followed by 1.20 per cent in Class XII.

The overall rate drops almost consistently till Class XII. However, it increases consistently for the boys up to Class XII, whereas for the girls it almost consistently drops down significantly up to Class XII. The contrast between boys and girls is significant. Boys seem to join school more in Primary Class and then drop, but pick up again after Class V up to Class XII. However, converse is the case for girls, who keep dropping from Class V onwards up to Class XII. This may perhaps be attributed to social evils, bad practices and taboos such as child marriage, purdah system and gender discrimination.

The retention rate is consistently increasing, for both boys and girls. However, surprisingly, it is senior for girls than for boys. This perhaps reflects a significant positive change in the attitude of the people towards female literacy between the ages 14 to 17. The retention rate for boys is better than girls, as opposed to the 14-17 age group. It appears that once child marriage age is crossed (i.e., up to 13 years), retention rate becomes better. This, again, appears to reflect change in social attitude.

The Teacher-Pupil Ratio appears to be decreasing marginally over the years. Despite the decline, the data indicates a fairly satisfactory situation, particularly when compared with private schools.

At the Elementary level, 11.25 lakh students of Class 8 appeared in the Examination (Hindi Medium, as there is no English Medium at this stage) in 2007 and the result was 73 Per cent. This means 8.21 lakh students were eligible to reach Class 9.

For the Session 2007-08, the net enrolment of Class 9 was 8.25 lakh (Provisional), both Hindi Medium and English Medium. It indicates that almost all the students of Class 8 who passed out went to Class 9.

As part of the universalisation of secondary education programme, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan is running. There are 43 other programmes being implemented as part of Special Planning for Secondary Education in Rajasthan to promote secondary education.

Rajasthan's progress is reflected in the fact that Rajasthanis have proved themselves to be great accomplishers in almost all the fields and sectors, especially industrial and economic, both within and outside the country. The Rajasthani Diaspora spans the globe, far and wide, and stretches across all the oceans and continents and the sun never seems to set for the Indian Diaspora.

Its industry, enterprise, economic strength, educational standards and professional skills are universally acknowledged. Non-resident Indians live in different countries, speak different languages and are engaged in different vocations. What gives them their common identity is their Indian origin, consciousness of their cultural heritage and deep attachment to India.

The Indian Diaspora has established itself as entrepreneurs, workers, traders, teachers, researchers, inventors, doctors, lawyers, engineers, managers and administrators. The Rajasthani Diaspora has contributed greatly in the fields of education, health, investment in industry, IT, infrastructure, power, you name it and they have done it, with equal ease and panache, both nationally and globally.

Though there has been a sea change, it must not lead to complacency. It must fuel progress forward in future.



Chapter One

1. Chapter One

1.1 INTRODUCTION

'Education is the key to success' is an old adage, universally applicable to all the developed and developing countries. Education is the inextinguishable torch of knowledge which penetrates the darkness of ignorance. The developed countries recognised this and gave due priority to education right in the initial stages of their development and succeeded in developing human resources adequately and, thereby, achieved the desired, unprecedented development in all spheres of life.

After India achieved its independence, after a prolonged and sustained strife, the perspicacious members of the Indian Constituent Assembly recognised the overwhelming importance of education in the rejuvenation and development process of nascent independent India and laid due emphasis on education in the drawing up of the Indian Constitution.

They have very aptly dealt with education in Article 45 of the Indian Constitution, the relevant excerpts of which read:

"The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of the constitution, free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years..."

The Government of India (GoI) has been making various endeavours in pursuit of this goal from time to time, in a multitude of ways. The State Governments too have been following suit, in tandem with the GoI.

As education is critical to human and social development, relentless and unflinching efforts need to be constantly made.



1.2 Features of Rajasthan

1. Formation of the State of Rajasthan

Rajasthan was formed on 30 March 1949, when all the erstwhile princely States, ruled by the Rajputs, known as the Rajputana, merged into the Dominion of India. The difference between the erstwhile Rajputana and Rajasthan is that certain portions governed directly by the British Raj, in the former province of Ajmer-Marwar, were included. Portions lying geographically outside of Rajputana, such as Tonk State, were given to Madhya Pradesh.

The capital of Rajasthan is Jaipur, popularly known as the Pink City. Endowed with natural beauty, a great history, splendid forts and palaces, colourful festivals and fairs, diverse and lively culture, varied landscapes and thick forests, Rajasthan will always enchant visitors.

2. Regal History

Rajasthan has a rich and colourful history that makes it one of the most coveted tourist destinations of India. The home of the heroic Rajputs, known for their bravery and loyalty, Rajasthan is said to be a region where human settlement dates back to the early historical period.

Archaeological excavations establish a connection with the Harappan culture, which dates back to about 1000 BCE. In the period from 300-500 BCE, this region formed a part of the river valley inhabitation. The relics of Virat also speak of the area being inhabited by Pre-Aryan people of the oldest place, called Pushkar Narayana (modern Pushkar in Ajmer). The first Aryan settlement here was at Dundhmer in modern Dundhar.

The influence of Jainism and Buddhism also spread to this region. It witnessed the rule of the Magadha, Kushanas and the Guptas, during which it was divided into Mahajanapadas and Janapadas. Rajasthan formed part of the Mauryan Empire in about 130-150 AD and the Guptas ruled it in the 4th century.

From about 640 AD, the Gurjars, Pratiharas, Chauhans, Gahlots, etc., established their independent Kingdoms. Internal rivalry between the Rajput Kingdoms led to the establishment of many strong Rajput Kingdoms, which resisted the supreme domination of the Mughals. The Mughal rule declined by about 1707 AD and gave way to the Marathas. The Marathas were subdued by the British, who disintegrated many of its areas. After independence, Rajasthan was organised into a state in 1956.

History has it that Rajputs, Naths, Jats, Bhils, Ahirs, Gurjars, Meenas and some other tribes made a great contribution in building the State of Rajasthan. All these tribes faced great difficulties in protecting their cultures and the land. Millions of them were martyred for this land. 'The Hinduan Suraj' title to Udaipur was due to the Bhils. Jats had been fighting since the beginning. Gurjars had been killed in Bhinmal and Ajmer areas, fighting with the invaders. Bhils once ruled Kota and Bundi. Gurjars were the sardars in Alwar, Jodhpur and Ajmer areas. Meenas were the rulers of Dhundhar region, Bundi. The earlier contributions of warriors and protectors of the land, Jats, Bhils, Gurjars and Meenas, were neglected and lost in history.

Rajasthan includes most of the Rajputana, which comprises a number of Rajput kingdoms as well as Jat kingdoms and a Muslim kingdom. The Jats were the rulers in Bharatpur and Dholpur. Tonk was ruled by a Muslim Nawab. Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, and Jaipur were some of the main Rajput States. Rajput families rose to prominence in the 6th century. The

Rajputs resisted the Muslim incursions into India, although a number of Rajput kingdoms eventually became subservient to the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal Empire.

The Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur was built by Rao Jodha in 1498. Mewar led others in resistance to the Muslim rule. Rana Sanga fought the Battle of Khanua against Babur, the founder of the Mughal empire, and Maharana Pratap Singh resisted Akbar in Haldighati. Other rulers, like Raja Maan Singh of Amber, were their trusted allies. As the Mughal Empire weakened, the Rajputs reasserted their independence.

With the decline of the Mughal Empire in the 18th century, Rajputana came under attack from the Marathas and the Pindaris and the Maratha general, Scindia, captured Ajmer. The Rajput kings concluded treaties with the British in early 19th century, accepting British sovereignty, in return for local autonomy. Following the Mughal tradition as well as its strategic location, Ajmer became a province of British India, while the autonomous Rajput States, the Muslim State (Tonk), and the Jat States (Bharatpur and Dholpur), were organised into the Rajputana Agency. Rajputana Agency was a collection of native States in India, now in Rajasthan, west of Jaipur, northwestern India, under the political charge of an agent to the Governor-General of India, who resided at Mount Abu in the Aravalli Range.

The Marwaris (people from Marwar) and Rajasthan's formerly independent kingdoms created a rich architectural and cultural heritage, seen today in their numerous forts and palaces (Mahals and Havelis) which are enriched by features of Muslim and Jain architecture. The development of the frescos in Rajasthan is linked with the history of the Marwaris, who have also played a crucial role in the economic development of the region.

3. **Demography**

Rajasthan has a mainly Rajasthani population. Hindus account for 88.8 per cent of the population. Muslims make up 8.5 per cent, Sikhs 1.4 per cent and Jains 1.2 per cent of the population. Rajasthan is also populated by Sindhis, who came to Rajasthan from the Sindh province (now in Pakistan) during the India-Pakistan separation in 1947.

The mother tongue of the majority of people in Rajasthan is Rajasthani. Rajasthani and Hindi are the most widely used languages in Rajasthan. After independence, Rajasthani was used as a medium of instruction, along with Hindi and English, in some schools. Some other languages used in Rajasthan are Sindhi and Punjabi.

Before the Indian Independence, Urdu and Jharsai languages were also the official languages.

4. **Topography**

Although Rajasthan is the largest State of India, in terms of area, it has a very scanty population density. It hosts the large, inhospitable Great Indian Desert (Thar Desert), which has an edge paralleling the Sutlej-Indus river valley along its border with Pakistan. The region borders Pakistan to the west, Gujarat to the southwest, Madhya Pradesh to the southeast, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana to the northeast and Punjab to the north.

Area-wise, Rajasthan is the largest state in India. It sprawls over an area of about 342239 sq. kms. The State of Rajasthan has a rhombus like shape, extending from 23° 3' to 30° 11' 54" North latitudes and from 69° 29' 05" to 78° 6' 24" East longitudes, the Tropic of Cancer, touching

the southern boundary, passes through the State. Its total population is 5.65 crore (according to 2001 census) and is thus placed 8th in India. The density of population is 165 persons per sq. km. The sex ratio is 1000 (males): 922 (females). It ranks 22nd in urbanisation, since only 23.38 percent of its population lives in urban areas.

5. **Geography**

The main geographic features of Rajasthan are the Thar Desert and the Aravalli Range, which runs through the State from southwest to northeast, almost from one end to the other, for more than 850 km, and the termination of the Ghaggar River near the archaeological ruins at Kalibanga, which are the oldest in the subcontinent discovered so far.

Mount Abu is at the southwestern end of the range, separated from the main ranges by the West Banas River, although a series of broken ridges continue into Haryana, in the direction of Delhi, where it can be seen as outcrops, in the form of the Raisina Hill and the ridges farther north. About three-fifths of Rajasthan lies northwest of the Aravallis, leaving two-fifths on the east and south.

The northwestern portion of Rajasthan is generally sandy and dry. Most of the region is covered by the Thar Desert, which extends into adjoining portions of Pakistan. The Aravalli Range intercepts the moisture-giving southwest monsoon winds off the Arabian Sea, leaving the northwestern region in a rain shadow (a rain shadow, or more accurately, precipitation shadow, is a dry region of land that is leeward of a mountain range or other geographic feature, with respect to prevailing wind direction. The mountains block the passage of rain-producing weather systems, casting a "shadow" of dryness behind them).

The Thar Desert is thinly populated and the town of Bikaner is the largest city in the desert. The northwestern thorn scrub forests lie in a band around the Thar Desert, between the desert and the Aravalli. This region receives less than 400 mm of rain on an average year. Summer temperatures can exceed 45 °Celsius in the summer months and drop below freezing in the winter. The Godwar, Marwar and Shekhawati regions lie in the thorn scrub forest zone, along with the city of Jodhpur.

The Luni River and its tributaries is the major river system of Godwar and Marwar regions, draining the western slopes of the Aravalli and emptying southwest into the great Rann of Kutch wetland in neighbouring Gujarat. This river is saline in the lower reaches and remains potable only up to Balotara in Barmer district. The Ghaggar River, which originates in Haryana, is an intermittent stream that disappears into the sands of the Thar Desert in the northern corner of the State and is seen as a remnant of the primitive mythical Saraswati River.

The Aravalli Range and the lands to the east and southeast of the range are generally more fertile and better watered. This region is home to the Kathiarbar-Gir dry deciduous forests eco-region, with tropical dry broadleaf forests that include teak, acacia, and other trees. The hilly Vagad region lies in southernmost Rajasthan, on the border of Gujarat. With the exception of Mount Abu, Vagad is the wettest region in Rajasthan and the most heavily forested. North of Vagad lies the Mewar region, home to the cities of Udaipur and Chittorgarh.

The Hadoti region lies to the southeast, on the border of Madhya Pradesh. North of Hadoti and Mewar is the Dhundhar region, home to the State capital of Jaipur. Mewar, the

easternmost region of Rajasthan, borders Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Eastern and southeastern Rajasthan is drained by the Banas and Chambal rivers, tributaries of the Ganges.

The Aravalli Range traverses the State from the southwest peak Guru Shikhar (Mount Abu), which is 1,722 m in height, to Khetri in the northeast. This divides the State into 60 per cent in the northwest of the range and 40 per cent in the southeast. The northwest tract is sandy and unproductive, with little water, but improves gradually from desert land in the far west and northwest to relatively fertile and habitable land towards the east. The area includes the Thar Desert.

The southeastern area, higher in elevation (100 to 350 m above sea level) and more fertile, has a very diversified topography. In the south lies the hilly tract of Mewar. In the southeast, a large area, within the districts of Kota and Bundi, forms a tableland. To the northeast of these districts is a rugged region (badlands) following the line of the Chambal River. Farther north, the country levels out and the flat plains of the northeastern Bharatpur district are part of an alluvial basin. The major tribe in Ajmer region is Rawat.

The Aravalli Range is the main source of most of the rivers and is replete with gypsum and saline reserves. These nurture agrarian as well as industrial societies and contribute to the all-round development of the people and the land. The Range cradles the only hill station of Rajasthan, Mount Abu, and its world-famous Dilwara Temples, a sacred pilgrimage for Jains. Eastern Rajasthan has two national tiger reserves, Ranthambore and Sariska, as well as the Keoladeo National Park near Bharatpur, once famous for its bird life.

The Aravalli outlines the most important part of Rajasthan. The Chambal River, which is the only large and permanent river in the State, originates from its drainage to the East of this range and flows northeast. Its principal tributary, the Banas River, rises in the Aravalli, near Kumbhalgarh, and collects all the drainage of the Mewar plateau.

Further north, the Banganga, after rising near Jaipur, flows eastwards, before disappearing. The Luni is the only significant river west of the Aravalli. It rises in the Pushkar valley of Ajmer and flows 320 km west-southwest into the Rann of Kachchh. Northeast of the Luni basin, in the Shekhawati territory, is an area of internal drainage, characterised by salt lakes, the largest of which is the Sambhar Salt Lake.

In the vast sandy northwestern plain, extending over the districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Sri Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Pali and Nagaur, the soil is mainly saline or alkaline. Water is scarce, but is found at a depth of 30 to 61 metres. The soil and sand are calcareous (chalky). Nitrates in the soil increase its fertility and, as has been seen in the area of the Indira Gandhi (formerly Rajasthan) Canal, cultivation is often possible where adequate water supplies are made available.

The soil in the Ajmer district, in central Rajasthan, is sandy – clay content varies between three and nine per cent. In the Jaipur and Alwar districts in the east, soil varies from sandy loam to loamy sand. In the Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar territory, generally, the soil is black.

In Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, and Bhilwara districts, eastern areas have mixed red and black soil and western areas have red to yellow soil.

6. Climate

The climate of Rajasthan greatly varies throughout the State, extreme cold and extreme heat. The climate of Rajasthan can be divided into four seasons: summer, monsoon, post-monsoon and winter.

The summer, which extends from April to June, is the hottest season, with temperatures ranging from 32° degrees Celsius to 45° degrees Celsius. In western Rajasthan, the temperatures may rise to 48° degrees Celsius, particularly in May and June. At this time, Rajasthan's only hill station, Mt. Abu registers the lowest temperatures. In the desert regions, the temperature dramatically drops at night. Winds blow from the west and sometimes carry dust storms (called aandhi).

The monsoon extends from July to September. Although the temperatures drop, humidity increases, even when there is slight drop in the temperatures (35° degrees Celsius to 40° degrees Celsius). Ninety per cent of the rainfall occurs during this period.

The post-monsoon period is from October to November. The average maximum temperature is 33° degrees Celsius to 38° degrees Celsius and the minimum temperatures are between 18° degrees C and 20° degrees Celsius.

The winter is from December to March. There is a marked variation in maximum and minimum temperatures and there are regional variations across the State. January is the coldest month of the year and there may be subzero temperatures in some cities of Rajasthan, like Churu. There is slight precipitation in the north and northeastern region of the State and there are light winds, predominantly from the north and northeast. At this time, relative humidity ranges from 50% to 60% in the morning and 25% to 35% in the afternoon.

7. **Districts**

A district is an administrative geographical unit, headed by a Collector/District Magistrate, an officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service. Rajasthan has 33 Districts. These Districts are grouped into seven Divisions. There are seven Divisions in the State. A Division is headed by a Divisional Commissioner, an officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service.

8. **Transport System**

Rajasthan is connected to the country by many national highways, the most renowned being NH-8, which was India's first 8-10 line highway. Rajasthan also has a good inter-city surface transport system, both in terms of railways and bus network. All important and tourist cities are connected by air, rail and road.

9. **Economy**

Rajasthan's economy is primarily agricultural and pastoral. Wheat, barley, pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds, etc., are cultivated over large areas. Cotton and tobacco are the cash crops. Rajasthan is among the largest producers of edible oils in India and the second-largest producer of oilseeds. Rajasthan is also the biggest wool-producing State in India. There are mainly two crop seasons, the Rabi and the Kharif. The water for irrigation comes from wells and tanks. The Indira Gandhi Canal irrigates northwestern Rajasthan.

The main industries are mineral-based, agriculture-based, textiles, tourism, etc. Rajasthan is the second-largest producer of polyester fibre in India. The Bhilwara District produces more cloth than Bhiwandi, Maharashtra. Several prominent chemical and engineering companies

are located in the town of Kota, in western Rajasthan. Rajasthan is pre-eminent in quarrying and mining in India. The State is the second-largest source of cement in India.

It has rich salt deposits at Sambhar. It has copper mines at Khetri and zinc mines at Dariba, Zawar, Zawarmala, Rampura Aghucha (opencast) near Bhilwara, etc. Dimensional stone mining is also undertaken in Rajasthan. Jodhpur sandstone is mostly used in monuments, important buildings, residential buildings, etc. This stone is called "chittar patthar".

Endowed with natural beauty and a great history, tourism is a flourishing industry in Rajasthan. The palaces of Jaipur, the lakes of Udaipur and the desert forts of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer are among the most preferred tourist destinations. Tourism accounts for eight percent of the State's domestic product. Many old and neglected palaces and forts have been converted into heritage hotels. Tourism has increased employment in the hospitality sector.

Rajasthan is now the preferred destination for IT companies and North India's largest integrated IT park is located in Jaipur and is called Mahindra World City Jaipur, covering nearly 3,000 acres (12 km²) of land. Some of the companies operating in Rajasthan include Infosys, Genpact, Wipro, Truworth, Deutsche Bank, NEI, MICO, Honda Sael Cars, Coca-Cola, Gillette, etc.

10. **Languages**

Rajasthani language consists of five prime dialects, i.e., Marwari, Dhundhari, Mewari, Mewati and Hadauti. It is derived from Apabhramsa, with all its linguistic and orthographical peculiarities. Rajasthani, as a language of literature, suffered a great setback during the British period. Today, hundreds of poets and writers are writing in Rajasthani. Folk literature in Rajasthani is varied and rich and consists of songs, tales, sayings, riddles and folk-plays, popularly known as khyals.

11. **People**

According to the 2001 Census Survey, Rajasthan has a population of 5.65 million. Rajasthan has a large indigenous populace, Minas (Minawati) in Alwar, Jaipur, Bharatpur and Dholpur areas. The Meos and the Banjaras are travelling tradesmen and artisans. The Gadia Lohars are the Lohars, meaning ironsmiths, who travel on Gadias, meaning bullock carts, and generally make and repair agricultural and household equipments.

The Oswals hail from Osiyan, near Jodhpur, and are successful traders and predominately Jains. While the Mahajans (the trading class) are subdivided into a large number of groups, some of these groups are Jains, while others are Hindus. In the north and the west, the Jats and the Gurjars are among the largest agricultural communities. The Gurjars, who are Hindus, reside in eastern Rajasthan.

The nomadics, the Rabaris and the Raikas, are divided in two groups, the Marus, who breed camels, and Chalkias, who breed sheep and goats. The Muslims form less than 10 per cent of the population and most of them are Sunnis. There is also a small, but affluent, community, Shia Muslims, known as Bhoras, in southeastern Rajasthan.

The Rajputs, though they represent only a small proportion of the populace, are the most influential section of the people in Rajasthan. They are proud of their martial reputation and regal ancestry.

The Bhils are one of the oldest people in India, who inhabit the districts of Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur and Sirohi and are famous for their skill in archery. The Grasis and nomadic Kathodis live in the Mewar region. Sahariyas are found in the Kota district and the Rabaris of the Marwar region are cattle breeders.

12. **Lifestyle**

A majority of the population in Rajasthan resides in villages. The rural vistas have a lot to offer to the visitors. Being the origin of the famous folk arts and crafts of the State, the rural settings are home to the very warm-hearted people and idyllic surroundings. Away from the hustle and bustle of the cities, rural life is the best way to re-energise and re-invigorate visitors among people that derive their energy from their own close knit and very caring and sharing society.

The peaceful surroundings not only present a view of the very different lifestyles but also offer the most sumptuous cuisine, along with some dazzling attires and seemingly endless celebrations.

13. **Cuisine**

In the kitchens of Rajasthan, food was very serious business and rose to the level of an art-form. Hundreds of cooks worked in the pompous palaces and kept their recipes a closely guarded secret.

Cooking here has its own unique flavour and the simplest, the most basic of ingredients go into the preparation of most of the dishes. The warlike lifestyle of its inhabitants and the availability of ingredients in this region influenced the cuisine of Rajasthan. In the desert region of Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner, cooks use minimum water and prefer, instead, to use more milk, butter milk and clarified butter. Gram flour is a major ingredient here and is used to make some of the delicacies like khata, gatte ki sabzi, pakodi, etc.

14. **Culture**

Rajasthan is culturally rich and has artistic and cultural traditions which reflect the typical ancient Indian ways of life. There is rich and varied folk culture in villages, which is symbolic of the bygone era. Highly cultivated classical music and dance forms, with their own distinct styles, are part of the cultural traditions of Rajasthan. The music is uncomplicated and songs depict day-to-day relationships and chores, more often focused around fetching water from wells or ponds.

The Ghoomar dance of Udaipur and the Kalbeliya dance of Jaisalmer have gained international recognition. Folk music is a vital part of the Rajasthani culture. Kathputali, Bhopa, Chang, Teratali, Ghindar, Kachchhighori, Tejaji, etc., are the typical examples of the traditional Rajasthani culture. Folk songs are commonly ballads, which relate heroic deeds and love stories, and religious or devotional songs, known as bhajans and banis, (often accompanied by musical instruments like dholak, sitar, sarangi, etc.) are also sung.

Rajasthan is internationally renowned for its traditional, colourful art. The block prints, tie and dye prints, Bagaru prints, Sanganer prints, Zari embroidery, etc., are major export products from Rajasthan. Handicraft items, like wooden furniture and handicrafts, carpets, blue pottery, etc., are some of the things typically found in Rajasthan. Rajasthan is a shoppers' paradise, with

beautiful goods found at low prices. Reflecting the colourful Rajasthani culture, Rajasthani clothes have a lot of mirror-work and embroidery.

A Rajasthani traditional dress for females comprises an ankle length skirt and a short top, also known as lehenga and chaniya choli. A piece of cloth is used to cover the head, both for protection from heat and modesty. Rajasthani dresses are usually designed in bright colours like blue, yellow, orange, etc.

Rajasthan is famous for the majestic forts, intricately carved temples and decorated havelis, which were built by the kings in previous ages. The Jantar Mantar, the Dilwara Temples, the Chittorgarh Fort, the Lake Palace Hotel, the City Palaces, the Jaisalmer Havelis, etc., are part of the true architectural heritage of India. Jaipur, the Pink City, is noted for the ancient houses made of a type of sand stone dominated by a pink hue.

In Ajmer, the white marble Bara-dari on the Anasagar Lake is exquisite. Jain Temples dot Rajasthan from north to south and east to west. The Dilwara Temples of Mount Abu, the Ranakpur Temple dedicated to Lord Adinath near Udaipur, the Jain temples in the fort complexes of Chittor, Jaisalmer and Kumbhalgarh, the Lodarva Jain temples, Bhandasar Temple of Bikaner, etc., are some of the best examples.

Rajasthan is often called a shopper's paradise because of textiles, semi-precious stones and handicrafts. The attractive designs of jewellery and clothes are eye-catching and invite shoppers. Rajasthani furniture has intricate carvings and bright colours. Rajasthani handicrafts are in demand due to the intricate work on them. Above all, Rajasthan's shopping appeals to both tourists and people from other parts of India due to reasonable prices and quality goods.

The main Hindu religious festivals are Deepawali, Holi, Gangaur, Teej, Gogaji, Makar Sankranti and Janmashtami. Rajasthan's desert festival is celebrated with great zest and zeal. This festival is held once a year during winters. Dressed in brilliantly hued costumes, the people of the desert dance and sing haunting ballads of valour, romance and tragedy. There are fairs with snake charmers, puppeteers, acrobats and folk performers. Camels, of course, play a stellar role in these festivals.

15. **Music and Dance**

Each region of Rajasthan has its own dialect of music and dance. The Ghoomar dance of Udaipur and the Kalbeliya dance of Jaisalmer are world-famous. Folk music is a very important part of Rajasthani culture. A large variety of musical instruments are used in the countryside. Dholaks, changs, or majiras, flutes, trumpets, etc., are generally used. Amazingly, rich music of Rajasthan has an extraordinary individuality, tradition and exotic flavour. Songs are generally sung on every occasion. They have rich emotional content, almost an endless variety of tunes. Quite a few delightful dance forms and a large number of musical instruments, all a collective creation of the folk, have been retained by people in its traditional form and character and have been passed down from one generation to the next.

16. **Flora and Fauna**

Though a large percentage of the total area is desert, and even though there is little forest cover, Rajasthan has a rich and varied flora and fauna. The natural vegetation is classed as Northern Desert Thorn Forest (Champion 1936). These occur in small clumps, scattered in more or less

open forms. The density and the size of patches increase from the west to the east, following the increase in rainfall.

Some wildlife species, which are fast vanishing in other parts of India, are found in the desert in large numbers such as the Great Indian Bustard (*Ardeotis nigriceps*), the Blackbuck (*Antelope cervicapra*), the Indian Gazelle (*Gazella bennettii*) and the Indian Wild Ass.

The Desert National Park, Jaisalmer, spread over an area of 3162 km², is an excellent example of the ecosystem of the Thar Desert and its diverse fauna. Great Indian Bustards, Blackbucks, Chinkaras, Desert Foxes, Bengal Foxes, Wolves, Desert Cats, etc., can be easily seen here. Seashells and massive fossilised tree trunks in this park record the geological history of the desert. The region is a haven for migratory and resident birds of the desert. One can see many Eagles, Harriers, Falcons, Buzzards, Kestrels and Vultures. Short-toed Eagles (*Circus gallicus*), Tawny Eagles (*Aquila rapax*), Spotted Eagles (*Aquila clanga*), Laggar Falcons (*Falco jugger*) and Kestrels are the commonest of these.

The Tal Chhapar Sanctuary is a very small sanctuary in Churu District, 210 km from Jaipur, in the Shekhawati region. This sanctuary is home to a large population of the graceful Blackbuck. Desert Foxes and Desert Cats can also be spotted, along with typical avifauna, such as Partridges and Sand Grouses.

17. **Tourist Attractions**

Gifted with natural beauty and rich history, Rajasthan is a popular tourist destination in India. Rajasthan is situated in northwest of India and is renowned as the most colourful region of India. The landscape of Rajasthan is gorgeous and the people follow interesting customs. Witness to a great royal past, Rajasthan is endowed with extraordinary forts and palaces. The landscape offers its own variety, from lofty hills to simmering sand dunes, thus contributing different tourist attractions of nature and wildlife. It has strange combinations in all its forms - people, customs, culture, attire, music and cuisine.

18. **National and Global Achievers**

Rajasthanis have proved themselves to be great accomplishers, in almost all the fields and sectors, especially industrial and economic, both within and outside the country. The Rajasthani Diaspora spans the globe, far and wide, and stretches across all the oceans and continents and the sun never seems to set for the Indian Diaspora. Its industry, enterprise, economic strength, educational standards and professional skills are universally acknowledged. Non-resident Indians live in different countries, speak different languages and are engaged in different vocations. What gives them their common identity is their Indian origin, consciousness of their cultural heritage and deep attachment to India.

The Indian Diaspora has established itself as entrepreneurs, workers, traders, teachers, researchers, inventors, doctors, lawyers, engineers, managers and administrators. The Rajasthani Diaspora has contributed greatly in the fields of education, health, investment in industry, IT, infrastructure, power, you name it and they have done it, with equal ease and panache, both nationally and globally.

Chapter Two

2. Chapter Two

2.1. Profile of Rajasthan

2.1.1. An Overview

Rajasthan is a mesmerising State, with its unique enigma, where tradition and royal glory meet in a hue of colours, against the magnificent backdrop of sand and desert. It has unique and rich diversity to offer by way of people, customs, cultures, costumes, music, etiquette, dialects, cuisine, topography and gorgeous landscapes.

The land is replete with invincible forts, magnificent palaces, havelis, rich culture and heritage, beauty and natural resources. It is a land rich in music, dance, art and craft and adventure, a land that never ceases to intrigue and enchant.

There is a haunting air of romance about the State, which is palpable in every nook and corner. The abodes of kings are some of the most exotic locales for tourists from around the world. The State has not only retained all its ethnicity but owes its charisma and colour to its enduring traditional way of life.

So rich is the history of the land that every roadside village has its own tales of valour and sacrifice to tell. The winds appear to sing them and the sands cascade to spread them. Rajasthan is 'spicy', but then, what is life, after all, without a little bit of 'spice'. Rajasthan provides abundant scope to all and sundry to relish it.

Rajasthan appears to defy definition!

2.2. General Scenario

'Rangeelo' (colourful) Rajasthan is a vibrant, exotic and scintillating tourist destination. Enigmatic Rajasthan has a provisional population of 5.65 crores people, comprised of 2.94 crore males and 2.71 crore females, and is spread over 342,239 sq kms. The male-female ratio is 1000/921. The urban population is 23.4 per cent and 76.6 per cent of the population is spread around in rural areas. It has one of the lowest population densities in the country, 165 people per sq km. (The above data is based on 2001 Census.)

The projected population for 2009 is 6,71,43,000, being 3,51,26,000 males and 3,20,17,000 females. The Decennial Growth Rate is 28.41 (1991-2001). The total literacy rate is 60.4 per cent, out of which males are 75.7 Per cent and females are 43.9 Per cent. The Education Index is 0.755. The Health Index is 0.735. The Income Index is 0.640 and the Human Development Index is 0.710. There are 20,99,121 families in the category of Below the Poverty Line. (The above data is based upon the website of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.)

It is situated in the northwestern part of India. It has contiguous international border with Pakistan. It has 33 Districts (32 from education perspective, as no District Education Officer has been appointed in the newly-formed District of Pratapgarh), grouped into Seven Divisions. It has 237 Blocks, 9184 Gram Panchayats and 41353 villages in all. The capital of Rajasthan is Jaipur. The other major cities are Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur. It is connected by air, rail and road with the rest of the country.

The length of the roads is 61,520 kms in Rajasthan, out of which 2,846 kms National Highways. The National Highways are Delhi-Ahmedabad, Agra-Bikaner, Jaipur-Bhopal and

Bhatinda-Kandla. The climate is extreme, ranging from Subzero Celsius to 52 ° Celsius. The languages commonly used are Hindi, English and a gamut of Rajasthani dialects.

In the west of the State is the Thar (Indian) Desert, which is sparsely inhabited by pastoral nomads. In the east is part of the upland region of the Deccan where, with the aid of irrigation, millet, wheat and cotton are grown. The State's cultivated acreage has increased through irrigation projects, including the Indira Gandhi Canal, which started in 1984.

The Aravalli Hills cross the State from the northeast to the southwest. They are replete with salt, lead, zinc, marble, coal, mica, phosphate, gypsum, etc. Handicrafts and tourism are Rajasthan's leading industries.

The State has numerous famous Buddhist, Jain and Mughal monuments. In 1974, the desert region of Rajasthan was the site of the underground explosion of India's first nuclear device.

2.3. Statistics

Table: 2.3.1. Socio-economic Indicators

S.No.	Item	Description	Year	Unit	Particulars
1.	Area	—	2001	'000Sq Km	342
2.	Population	Total	2001	Creore	5.65
		Male	2001	Creore	2.94
		Female	2001	Creore	2.71
3.	Density of Population		2001	Per Sq Km	165
4.	Literacy Rate	Total	2001	%	60.4
		Male	2001	%	75.7
		Female	2001	%	43.9
5.	Per centage of Urban Population to Total Population	—	2001	%	23.4
6.	Average Size of Operational Holdings	—	2000-01	Hectare	3.65
7.	Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area	—	2006-07	%	36.96
8.	Net Irrigated Area to Net Area Sown	—	2006-07	%	38.75
9.	Net Area Sown to Total Reporting Area	—	2006-07	%	48.92
10.	Consumption of Fertilisers per Hectare of Cropped Area	—	2006-07	Kg. Hect	49.45(F)
11.	Average Yield per Hectare (F)	—			
	(i) Foodgrains	—	2006-07	Kg.	1170.84
	(ii) Oil Seeds	—	2006-07	Kg.	1141.17
	(iii) Sugarcane	—	2006-07	Kg.	57782.51
	(iv) Cotton (Lint)	—	2006-07	Kg.	363.14
12.	Total Livestock	—	2003	Lakh No.	491(P)
13.	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity	—	2006-07	KWH	575.05(P)
14.	Villages Electrified	—	2006-07	Nos.	35591
15.	Wells Energised	—	2006-07	'000	No.761
16.	Villages Covered under Safe Water Supply Schemes	—	December, 2007	Nos.	39723
17.	Population Served per Medical Institution	—	2007-08	Nos.	4317
18.	Population Served per Doctor	—	2007-08	Nos.	8424

19.	Population Served per Bed	—	2007-08	Nos.	1334
20.	Area Served per Medical Institution	—	2007-08	Km	26.15
21.	Population of Children Attending School in Age-groups	—			
		(i) 6-11 Years	2006-07	'000	9326.57
		Boys	2006-07	'000	4998.34
		Girls	2006-07	'000	4328.23
		(ii) 11-14 Years	2006-07	'000	3564.87
		Boys	2006-07	'000	2175.44
		Girls	2006-07	'000	1389.43
22.	Road Length	(a) per 100 Sq Km of area	31.03.2007	Km	50.70
		(b) per lakh of population	31.03.2007	Km	307.10
23.	No. of Banking Offices per Lakh of Population	—	September, 2007	No.	5.6
24.	Area Coverage per Bank	—	September, 2007	Sq Km	95
25.	Railway Route Km/ Lakh Population	—	2006-07	Km	10.46(P)
26.	Villages Connected by B.T. Roads		31.3.2007	No.	26581
		(i) With population 1000 & above	31.3.2007	No.	14077
		(ii) With population 500-1000	31.3.2007	No.	7975
		(iii) With population below 500	31.3.2007	No.	4529
27.	General Wholesale Price Index	(Base 1999-2000=100)	2007	No.	157.56
28.	General Consumer Price Index	(Base 2001=100)			
		(a) Jaipur	2007	No.	134
		(b) Ajmer	2007	No.	129
		(c) Bhilwara	2007	No.	133
29.	Per Capita Income	(at current prices) (A)	2007-08	Rs.	21565
30.	Per Capita Income (A)	(at constant 1999-00 prices)	2007-08	Rs.	16260
31.	Population	(i) India	2001	Creore	102.86
		(ii) Rajasthan	2001	Creore	5.65
32.	Females per 1000 Males	(i) India	2001	No.	933
		(ii) Rajasthan	2001	No.	921
33.	Telephone Density (per Sq Km)	—	As on 31.3.2008	Per Sq Km	11.99
34.	Telephone Density (as per Census 2001)	—	31.3.2008	Per 100 Population	7.27

Note F - Final
P - Provisional
(A) - Advance @ Based on 2001 Population Census

Table: 2.3.2. Human Development Index**Human Development Index-2007: Districts and the State of Rajasthan**

DISTRICTS	Education Index	Health Index	Income Index	Human Development Index
Ajmer	0.772	0.574	0.686	0.677
Alwar	0.747	0.776	0.710	0.744
Banswara	0.630	0.309	0.335	0.425
Baran	0.763	0.571	0.624	0.653
Barmer	0.798	0.581	0.355	0.578
Bharatpur	0.762	0.625	0.424	0.604
Bhilwara	0.685	0.396	0.818	0.633
Bikaner	0.718	0.863	0.756	0.779
Bundi	0.722	0.561	0.663	0.649
Chittorgarh	0.705	0.383	0.585	0.558
Churu	0.832	0.759	0.226	0.606
Dausa	0.757	0.591	0.380	0.576
Dholpur	0.758	0.504	0.230	0.497
Dungarpur	0.640	0.282	0.304	0.409
Sri Ganganagar	0.787	0.816	0.825	0.809
Hanumangarh	0.765	0.846	0.673	0.761
Jaipur	0.833	0.688	0.814	0.778
Jaisalmer	0.714	0.641	0.663	0.673
Jalore	0.638	0.497	0.445	0.527
Jhalawar	0.735	0.588	0.520	0.614
Jhunjhunu	0.850	0.850	0.433	0.711
Jodhpur	0.725	0.725	0.609	0.686
Karauli	0.767	0.568	0.364	0.566
Kota	0.875	0.682	0.803	0.787
Nagaur	0.736	0.699	0.396	0.610
Pali	0.692	0.356	0.593	0.547
Rajsamand	0.724	0.440	0.571	0.578
Sawai Madhopur	0.725	0.484	0.474	0.561
Sikar	0.837	0.830	0.428	0.698
Sirohi	0.6950	.487	0.753	0.645
Tonk	0.688	0.443	0.582	0.571
Udaipur	0.761	0.413	0.611	0.595
Rajasthan	0.755	0.735	0.640	0.710
Co-ef. of Var	7.9	27.8	31.5	15.5

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Rajasthan Website.

Table: 2.3.3. Birth and Death Rates – Rajasthan and India

(Per Thousand)

Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
2000	31.4	25.8	8.5	8.5
2001	31.1	25.4	8.0	8.4
2002	30.6	25.0	7.7	8.1
2003	30.3	24.8	7.6	8.0
2004	29.0	24.1	7.0	7.5
2005	28.6	23.8	7.0	7.6
2006	28.3	23.5	6.9	7.5

Source: SRS Bulletin.

Birth and Death Registration – Rajasthan and India

(in per cent)

Year	Birth		Death	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
2003	46.2	59.5	59.1	56.7
2004	56.9	65.9	70.4	58.1
2005	65.3	63.7	65.9	58.0
2006	78.0	NA	72.9	NA
2007	79.58	NA	71.63	NA

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Rajasthan Website.

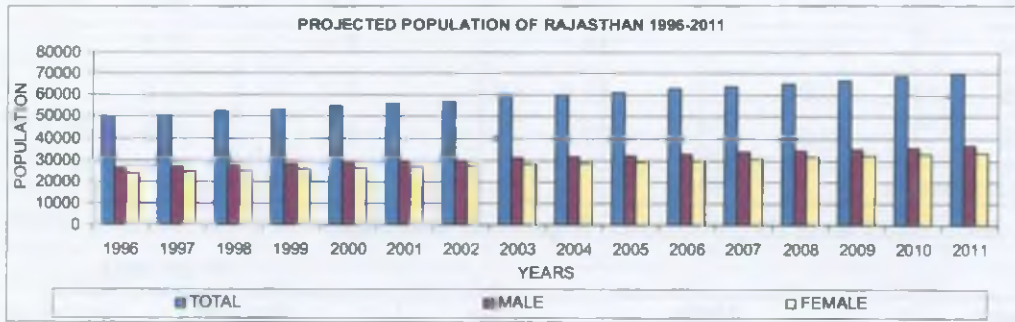
Table: 2.3.4. Projected Population of Rajasthan, 1996-2011

(In '000s)

YEAR	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
1996	49828	26063	23765
1997	51040	26698	24342
1998	52271	27342	24929
1999	53523	27997	25526
2000	54795	28663	26132
2001	56087	29339	26748
2002	57399	30026	27373
2003	58731	30723	28008
2004	60083	31431	28652
2005	61455	32149	29306

2006	62847	32877	29970
2007	64259	33616	30643
2008	65691	34366	31325
2009	67143	35126	32017
2010	68615	35896	32719
2011	70107	36677	33430

Note : Population of 2001 is actual as per census.



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Rajasthan.

Table: 2.3.5. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population – 2001

**DISTRICTWISE SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE
POPULATION AND THEIR PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION ,2001**

S.NO.	DISTRICT	POPULATION			% OF TOTAL POPULATION	
		TOTAL	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	AJMER	2181670	386298	52634	17.71	2.41
2	ALWAR	2992592	539036	239905	18.01	8.02
3	BANSWARA	1501589	64336	1085272	4.28	72.27
4	BARAN	1021653	181070	216869	17.72	21.23
5	BARMER	1964835	308996	118688	15.73	6.04
6	BHARATPUR	2101142	455891	47077	21.7	2.24
7	BHILWARA	2013789	316536	180556	15.72	8.97
8	BIKANER	1674271	334242	5945	19.96	0.36
9	BUNDI	962620	174346	194851	18.11	20.24
10	CHITTORGARH	1803524	250762	388311	13.9	21.53
11	CHURU	1923878	407207	10063	21.17	0.52
12	DAUSA	1317063	279377	353187	21.21	26.82
13	DHOLPUR	983258	197895	47612	20.13	4.84
14	DUNGARPUR	1107643	45986	721487	4.15	65.14

15	GANGANAGAR	1789423	603371	14744	33.72	0.82
16	HANUMANGARH	1518005	396646	10029	26.13	0.66
17	JAIPUR	5251071	777574	412864	14.81	7.86
18	JAISALMER	508247	74094	27834	14.58	5.48
19	JALORE	1448940	261315	126799	18.03	8.75
20	JHALAWAR	1180323	184642	141861	15.64	12.02
21	JHUNJHUNU	1913689	309236	36794	16.16	1.92
22	JODHPUR	2886505	456363	79540	15.81	2.76
23	KARALI	1209665	280132	270630	23.16	22.37
24	KOTA	1568525	300555	151969	19.16	9.69
25	NAGOUR	2775058	545229	6497	19.65	0.23
26	PALI	1820251	323452	105814	17.77	5.81
27	RAJSAMAND	987024	122502	129198	12.41	13.09
28	SAWAIMADHOPUR	1117057	223224	241078	19.98	21.58
29	SIKAR	2287788	339824	62512	14.85	2.73
30	SIROHI	851107	162984	210763	19.15	24.76
31	TONK	1211671	233084	145891	19.24	12.04
32	UDAIPUR	2633312	158257	1260432	6.01	47.86
	TOTAL	56507188	9694462	7097706	17.16	12.56

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Table: 2.3.6. District-wise Demography

DISTRICTWISE POPULATION, DECENNIAL, GROWTH RATE, DENSITY AND SEX RATIO 2001

S.No.	DISTRICT	AREA	POPULATION	DENSITY	DECENNIAL GROWTH RATE 1991-2001	SEX RATIO
1	AJMER	8481	2181670	257	26.17	931
2	ALWAR	8380	2992592	357	30.31	886
3	BANSWARA	5037	1501589	298	29.94	974
4	BARAN	6955	1021653	146	26.08	909
5	BARMER	28387	1964835	69	36.90	892
6	BHARATPUR	5066	2101142	415	27.22	854
7	BHILWARA	10455	2013789	192	26.40	962
8	BIKANER	27244	1674271	61	38.24	890
9	BUNDI	5550	962620	173	24.98	907
10	CHITTORGARH	10856	1803524	166	21.52	964
11	CHURU	16830	1923878	114	24.67	948
12	DAUSA	2950	1317063	384	32.44	899
13	DHOLPUR	3034	983258	324	31.19	827
14	DUNGARPUR	3770	1107643	294	26.65	1022
15	SRI GANGANAGAR	20634	1789423	163	27.59	873

16	HANUMANGARH	0	1518005	157	24.39	894
17	JAIPUR	11588	5251071	471	35.06	897
18	JAISALMER	38401	508247	13	47.52	821
19	JALORE	10640	1448940	136	26.81	964
20	JHALAWAR	6219	1180323	192	23.34	962
21	JHUNJHUNU	5928	1913689	323	20.93	946
22	JODHPUR	22850	2886505	126	34.04	907
23	KARAULI	0	1209665	218	30.39	855
24	KOTA	5481	1568525	288	28.51	896
25	NAGOUR	17718	2775058	157	29.38	947
26	PALI	12387	1820251	147	27.50	981
27	RAJSAMAND	4768	987024	256	19.97	1000
28	SAWAI MADHOPUR	10057	1117057	248	27.55	889
29	SIKAR	7732	2287788	296	24.14	951
30	SIROHI	5136	851107	166	30.13	943
31	TONK	7194	1211671	168	24.27	934
32	UDAIPUR	12511	2633312	196	27.42	971
	RAJASTHAN	342239	56507188	165	28.41	921

Source: Census of India 2001.

Table: 2.3.7. District-wise Rural and Urban Population by Sex

DISTRICTWISE RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION BY SEX 2001

S. N.	DISTRICT	POPULATION								
		TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
		TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	AJMER	2181670	1129920	1051750	1306994	669903	637091	874676	460017	414659
2	ALWAR	2992592	1586752	1405840	2557653	1349768	1207885	434939	236984	197955
3	BANSWARA	1501589	760686	740903	1394226	705110	689116	107363	55576	51787
4	BARAN	1021653	535137	486516	849638	445205	404433	172015	89932	82083
5	BARMER	1964835	1038247	926588	1819431	959844	859587	145404	78403	67001
6	BHARATPUR	2101142	1133425	967717	1692182	914034	778148	408960	219391	189569
7	BHILWARA	2013789	1026650	987139	1598938	807979	790959	414851	218671	196180
8	BIKANER	1674271	886075	788196	1079235	568904	510331	595036	317171	277865
9	BUNDI	962620	504818	457802	783058	410483	372575	179562	94335	85227
10	CHITTORGARH	1803524	918063	885461	1514255	767555	746700	289269	150508	138761
11	CHURU	1923878	987781	936097	1387682	710681	677001	536196	277100	259096
12	DAUSA	1317063	693438	623625	1181245	621591	559654	135818	71847	63971
13	DHOLPUR	983258	538103	445155	806640	443006	363634	176618	95097	81521
14	DUNGARPUR	1107643	547791	559852	1026787	505664	521123	80856	42127	38729
15	GANGANAGAR	1789423	955378	834045	1336066	709710	626356	453357	245668	207689

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	HANUMANGARH	1518005	801486	716519	1214467	639921	574546	303538	161565	141973
17	JAIPUR	5251071	2768203	2482868	2659004	1389167	1269837	2592067	1379036	1213031
18	JAISALMER	508247	279101	229146	431853	236309	195544	76394	42792	33602
19	JALORE	1448940	737880	711060	1338946	679637	659309	109994	58243	51751
20	JHALAWAR	1180323	612804	567519	1012081	524425	487656	168242	88379	79863
21	JHUNJHUNU	1913689	983526	930163	1518573	775776	742797	395116	207750	187366
22	JODHPUR	2886505	1513890	1372615	1909423	994172	915251	977082	519718	457364
23	KARALI	1209665	651998	557667	1037720	560375	477345	171945	91623	80322
24	KOTA	1568525	827128	741397	729948	382495	347453	838577	444633	393944
25	NAGOUR	2775058	1424967	1350091	2297721	1175976	1121745	477337	248991	228346
26	PALI	1820251	918856	901395	1429364	714698	714666	390887	204158	186729
27	RAJSAMAND	987024	493459	493565	858301	426630	431671	128723	66829	61894
28	SAWAIMADHOPUR	1117057	591307	525750	904417	478716	425701	212640	112591	100049
29	SIKAR	2287788	1172753	1115035	1815250	927195	888055	472538	245558	226980
30	SIROHI	851107	437949	413158	700217	357178	343039	150890	80771	70119
31	TONK	1211671	626436	585235	958503	496092	462411	253168	130344	122824
32	UDAIPUR	2633312	1336004	1297308	2142995	1078441	1064554	490317	257563	232754
	RAJASTHAN	56507188	29420011	27087177	43292813	22426640	20866173	13214375	6993371	6221004

Source: Planning (Manpower), Department, Government of Rajasthan.

Table: 2.3.8. General Information

Population	56.47 million (2001 Census, estimated at more than 58 million currently)
Districts	33
BPL Families	2099121
Cities and Towns	222
Major Cities	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kota, Ajmer, Bikaner, Sikar, Churu, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Alwar, Sri Ganganagar, Pali, Makrana, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Didwana, Sujangarh, Nagaur, Sikar
Connectivity	Rail, road and air
Roads	61,520 kms (2,846 kms National Highways)
National Highways Crossing Rajasthan	Delhi-Ahmedabad, Agra-Bikaner, Jaipur-Bhopal and Bhatinda-Kandla
Climate	Extreme: Generally dry with monsoon during July-August
Temperatures	Ranging from Subzero ° Celsius to 52 ° Celsius
Languages	English, Hindi and Rajasthani dialects
Literacy	61.03 per cent

Source: Compiled from various sources.

Chapter Three

3. Chapter Three

3.1. Educational Scenario

3.1.1. Prehistoric Era

In prehistoric times, education took place orally, through observation and imitation, from parents, extended family and kin. Later on, instruction was of a more structured and formal nature, imparted through initiation, religion or rituals, stories, legends, folklores and songs, without need for a writing system, through rhyme and alliteration.

The advent of agriculture prompted the Neolithic Revolution, when access to food surplus led to the formation of permanent human settlements, the domestication of some animals and the use of metal tools.

As communities grew larger, there was more opportunity for some members to specialise in one skill or activity or another, becoming priests, artisans, traders, builders or labourers. In large settlements, social stratification began to develop, a hierarchical arrangement of social classes or castes within the society.

Before the development of writing, probably there were already epic poems and hymns to gods and incantations, such as those later found written in the ancient library at Ninevah, the Vedas and other oral literature. In ancient India, the Vedas were learnt by repetition of various forms of recitation, through rote method, and were passed down through generations.

Starting in about 3500 BCE, various writing systems were developed in ancient civilisations around the world. The original Mesopotamian writing system was derived from a method of keeping accounts and by the end of the 4th millennium BCE, this had evolved into using a triangular-shaped stylus, pressed into soft clay for recording numbers.

Around the 26th century BCE, cuneiform began to represent syllables of spoken Sumerian. Cuneiform writing became a general purpose writing system for logograms, syllables and numbers. Symbols were imprinted on a wet clay tablet, with a stylus, often made of reed.

In Egypt, fully developed hieroglyphs that could be read in rebus fashion were in use at Abydos, as early as 3400 BCE. Later, the world's oldest known alphabet was developed in Central Egypt, around 2000 BCE, from a hieroglyphic prototype. One hieroglyphic script was used on stone monuments. Other cursive scripts were used for writing in ink on papyrus, a flexible, paper-like material, made from the stems of reeds that grow in marshes and beside rivers such as the River Nile.

The Phoenician writing system was adapted from the Proto-Canaanite script in around the 11th century BCE. A variant of the early Greek alphabet gave rise to the Etruscan alphabet and its own descendants, such as the Latin alphabet. Other descendants from the Greek alphabet include the Cyrillic alphabet, used to write Russian, among others. The Phoenician system was also adapted into the Aramaic script, from which the Hebrew and Arabic scripts are descended.

In China, the early oracle bone script has survived on tens of thousands of oracle bones, dating from around 1400-1200 BCE in the Shang Dynasty. Out of more than 2500

written characters in use in China, in about 1200 BCE, as many as 1400 are identifiable as the source of later standard Chinese characters.

Of several pre-Columbian scripts in Mesoamerica, the one that appears to have been best developed, and the only one to be deciphered, is the Maya script. The earliest inscriptions which are identifiably Maya date to the 3rd century BCE and writing was in continuous use until shortly after the arrival of the Spanish conquistadores in the 16th century CE.

Other surfaces used for early writing include wax-covered writing boards, clay tablets (by the Assyrians), sheets or strips of bark from trees, (in Indonesia, Tibet and the Americas), the thick palm-like leaves of a particular tree, the leaves then punctured with a hole and stacked together like the pages of a book, (these writings in India and Southeast Asia include Buddhist scriptures and Sanskrit literature), parchment, made of goatskin that had been soaked and scraped to remove hair, which was used from at least the second century BCE, vellum, made from calfskin, and wax tablets which could be wiped clean to provide a fresh surface (in Roman times).

3.1.2. Advent of Education in India

In many early civilisations, education was associated with wealth and the maintenance of authority, or with prevailing philosophies, beliefs, or religion. In ancient India, the Gurukul system of education supported traditional Hindu residential schools of learning, typically the teacher's house or a monastery. Education was free, but students from well-to-do families paid "Gurudakshina," a voluntary contribution after the completion of their studies.

At the Gurukuls, the teacher imparted knowledge of Religion, Scriptures, Philosophy, Literature, Warfare, Statecraft, Medicine, Astrology and History (the Sanskrit word "Itihaas" means History). The corpus of Sanskrit literature encompasses a rich tradition of poetry and drama as well as technical, scientific, philosophical and generally Hindu religious texts, though many central texts of Buddhism and Jainism have also been composed in Sanskrit.

The Vedic texts, the earliest known writings on existential philosophy, are thought to have been composed in India, sometime between 2000 BCE and 1500 BCE. These, with later Hindu texts and scriptures, formed the basis of the predominant educational systems in India, until 600 BCE. Vedic education included proper pronunciation and recitation of the Veda, the rules of sacrifice, grammar and derivation, composition, versification and meter, understanding of secrets of nature, reasoning, including logic, the sciences and the skills necessary for an occupation.

Some medical knowledge existed and was taught. There is mention in the Vedas of herbal medicines for various conditions or diseases, including fever, cough, baldness, snake bite, etc. Education, at first freely available in Vedic society, became more discriminatory over time, as the caste system, originally based on occupation, evolved, with the brahmins (priests) being the most privileged of the castes.

The oldest of the Upanishads – another part of Hindu scriptures – date from around 500 BCE. These texts encouraged an exploratory learning process, where teachers and students were co-travellers in search of truth. The teaching methods used reasoning and

questioning. Nothing was labelled as the final answer. Other elements in ancient Indian education include two epic poems.

The Mahabharata discusses human goals (purpose, pleasure, duty and liberation), attempting to explain the relationship of the individual to the society and the world (the nature of the 'Self') and the workings of karma. The earliest layers of the story probably date back to around the 8th century BCE.

The other epic poem is shorter, although it has 24,000 verses. The Ramayana is thought to have been compiled between approximately 400 BCE and 200 CE and tells the story of Lord Rama, whose wife, Sita, is abducted by the demon king of Lanka, Ravana. Thematically, the epic explores themes of human existence and the concept of dharma.

An early centre of learning in India, dating back to the 5th century BCE, was Takshashila, which taught the three Vedas and the eighteen accomplishments. It was an important Vedic/Hindu and Buddhist centre of learning from the 6th century BCE to the 5th century CE. The first millennium and the few centuries preceding it saw the flourishing of higher education at Nalanda, Takshashila, Ujjain and Vikramshila Universities.

Amongst the subjects taught were Art, Architecture, Painting, Logic, Mathematics, Grammar, Philosophy, Astronomy, Literature, Buddhism, Hinduism, Arthashastra (Economics and Politics), Law and Medicine. Each university specialised in a particular field of study. Takshila specialised in the study of medicine, while Ujjain laid emphasis on astronomy. Nalanda, being the biggest centre, handled all branches of knowledge and housed up to 10,000 students at its peak.

Nalanda was a Buddhist centre of learning, founded in Bihar, India, around the 5th century CE, and conferred academic degree titles upon its graduates, while also offering postgraduate courses. It has been called "one of the first great universities in recorded history".

The Vikramshila University, another important centre of Buddhist learning in India, was established by King Dharmapala (783 to 820), in response to a supposed decline in the quality of scholarship at Nalanda.

British records show that indigenous education was widespread in India in the 18th century, with a school for every temple, mosque or village in most regions of the country. The subjects taught included Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Theology, Law, Astronomy, Metaphysics, Ethics, Medical Science and Religion. The schools were attended by students representing all the classes of society.

Subsequently, education in Rajasthan was imparted through madarsas, pathshalas, vidhyapeeths, vishwavidyalayas, etc.

3.1.3. Current Scenario in Rajasthan

During the 1990s, the problem of illiteracy was particularly acute in the four States of the Hindi heartland - Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. But, the latest statistics show that the rate of improvement has been faster in each of these States than in India, on the whole.

Year	Persons	Males	Females
India			
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29
2001	65.38	75.85	54.46
Difference - In percentage points	13.17	11.72	15.17
Rajasthan			
1991	38.55	54.99	20.44
2001	61.03	76.46	44.34
Difference - In percentage points	22.48	21.47	23.90

Rajasthan's improvement in respect of literacy has been spectacular. In the last decade, it has recorded the highest percentage increase in literacy rate among Indian States. Of particular interest are data concerning the inter-state and inter-district variations in the ratio of literates to the total population. A comparison of data with that of 1991 gives an insight into the variations, pace, emphasis and progress in this area.

The percentage increase in total literacy and male literacy in the 1981-91 decade in Rajasthan was similar to the all-India increase, but in the case of female literacy, it was lower than the all-India increase. However, Census 2001 shows that in the last decade, the percentage increase in total literacy in the State has far exceeded the all-India average.

The number of literates aged seven and above has risen by 22.45 percentage points in Rajasthan, against an all-India increase of 13.17 percentage points. Its literacy rate in 2001 has jumped to 61.03 percent in 2001, from 38.55 in 1991, though it is still lower than the all-India average of 65.38.

But, Rajasthan has improved its position among the States. In 1991, only Bihar had a lower literacy rate than Rajasthan, but in 2001, Rajasthan is ahead of Uttar Pradesh (57.36 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (54.74 percent), Jammu and Kashmir (54.46 percent), Jharkhand (54.13 percent) and Bihar (47.53 percent).

In the case of sex-wise literacy rates, Rajasthan presents a much brighter picture. Among males, it is 76.46 percent, against the all-India average of 75.85. More satisfying is the fact that the percentage point increase in female literacy is the highest in Rajasthan. The district-wise data for 1991 and 2001 show that every district has recorded an increase in the literacy rate among both males and females. The literacy gap between districts in the case of males has narrowed, but increased in the case of females.

Interestingly, there is no positive correlation between high literacy and low gender gap. Although the situation that prevailed in 1991 has changed and some of the high-literacy districts now have a lower gender gap, the overall position is not positive. This may be a temporary phase. A stage has been reached where overall literacy cannot increase without a significant increase in female literacy. The emphasis, therefore, has to shift to women's education.

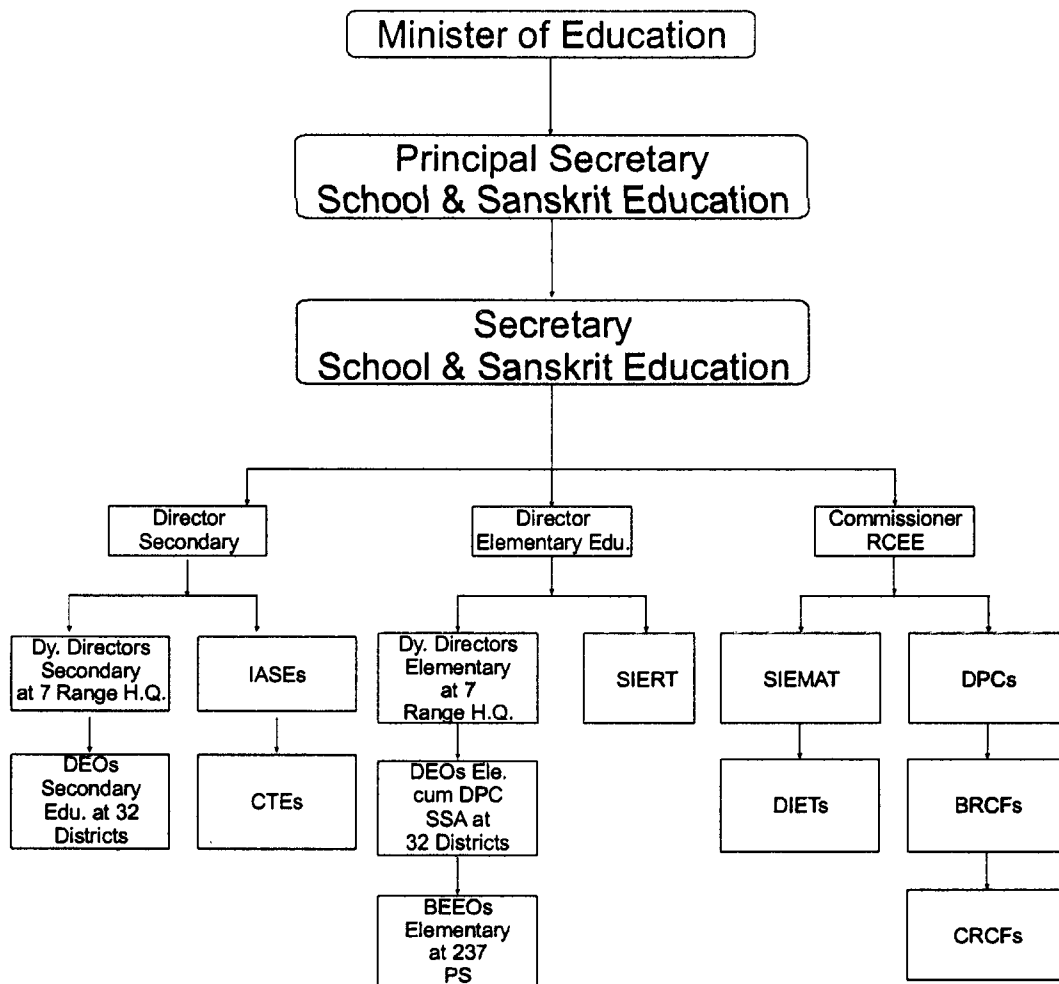
Although, the progress in the 1991-2001 period is encouraging, much remains to be done. In 1951, a year after Rajasthan came into being, with the merger of some princely States, the status of education was very low. Literacy was only 8.02 percent, which was less

than half the national average and only 17 percent of the children in the 6-11 age group were enrolled in schools in Rajasthan.

Now, percentage-wise, Rajasthan is still slightly behind the all-India average, but effort-wise, the literacy rate has risen three to six times over the decades, much more than the all-India increase.

Though education in Rajasthan has registered a relatively remarkable growth over the past decade, the prevailing situation in the State can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. However, the significant increase in the number of educational institutions, teachers and students and the upward trend in enrolment and retention figures of students over time reflect the sincere efforts made in Rajasthan.

3.1.5. Administrative Set-up of School Education in Rajasthan



Chapter Four

4. Chapter Four

4.1. Educational Statistics

4.1.1. World Education Index



0.950 and over 0.900 0.949 0.850 0.700 0.749 0.650 0.699 0.600 0.450 0.499 0.400 0.449 0.350
 0.899 0.800 0.849 0.750 0.799 0.649 0.550 0.599 0.500 0.549 0.399 under 0.350 not available

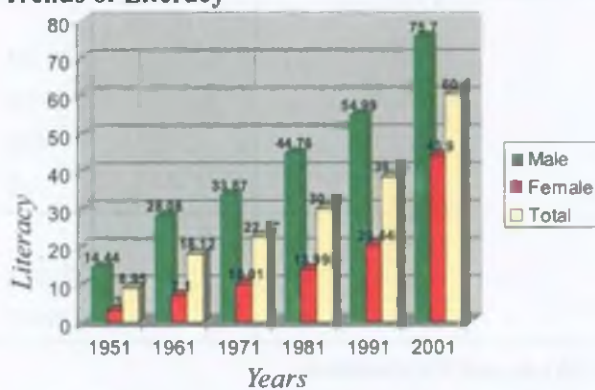
4.1.2. Status of Secondary Education At-A-Glance

S. No.	Status	Statistics
1	Total Literacy Rate	60.40%
	i) Males	75.70%
	ii) Females	43.90%
2	Total Schools	13809
	i) Secondary	8023
	ii) Senior Secondary	5786
3	Teacher Training Colleges	
	i) IASEs	02
	ii) CTEs	09
	iii) Teacher Training Colleges	790
	iv) Physical Training Colleges	10
4	Teachers (Provisional)	
	i) Secondary	71349
	ii) Senior Secondary	75692
5	Financial Management (2007-08) Actual Expenditure	
	i) Non-plan	Rs 1730.41 Crore

	ii) Plan iii) CSSs	Rs 51.94Crore Rs 4.15Crore
6	Enrolments (30.09.07) Provisional	
	i) IX Class	8.25 Lakhs
	ii) X Class	7.77 Lakhs
	iii) XI Class	3.32 Lakhs
	iv) XII Class	3.77 Lakhs
7	Teacher-Pupil Ratio	
	i) Secondary	1:22
	ii) Senior Secondary	1:27
8	Gross Enrolment Ratio (IX-XII Classes)	
	i) Boys	47:02
	ii) Girls	26:11
9	Retention Rate (IX-XII Classes)	
	i) Boys	55.90
	ii) Girls	60.40
10	Results	
	i) VIII Class	73.00%
	ii) X Class	53.45%
	iii) XII Class	75.13%
	a. Arts	77.97%
	b. Science	68.20%
c. Commerce	79.23%	

Source: Directorate of Secondary Education, Government of Rajasthan, Bikaner.

4.1.3. Trends of Literacy



Source: Census of India 2001.

Analysis

- Total literacy rate in the State is 60.41 per cent, as per census 2001, against the national literacy rate of 65.33 per cent. Male literacy rate in the state is 75.70 percent, whereas the female literacy rate is 43.85 percent.

Interpretation

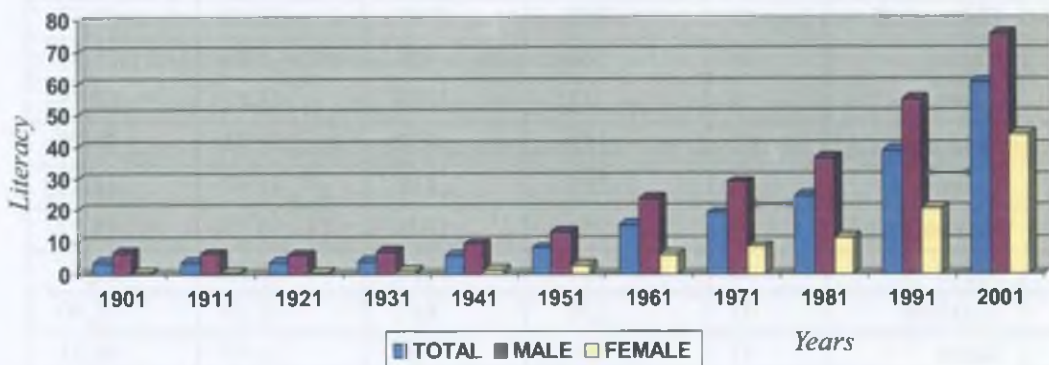
- Relatively low female literacy rate in Rajasthan can perhaps be attributed to social evils, bad practices and taboos such as child marriage, purdah system, gender discrimination, male dominance, etc.

4.1.4. Growth of Literacy Rate in Rajasthan, 1901-2001

LITERACY RATE IN PERCENTAGE

YEAR	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
1901	3.47	6.42	0.21
1911	3.41	6.24	0.30
1921	3.25	5.78	0.42
1931	3.96	7.01	0.60
1941	5.46	9.36	1.16
1951	8.02	13.09	2.51
1961	15.21	23.71	5.84
1971	19.07	28.74	8.46
1981	24.38	36.30	11.42
1991	38.55	54.99	20.44
2001	60.41	75.70	43.85

Source: Census of India 2001.



Source: Census of India 2001.

Analysis

- The total literacy rate has increased from 3.47 per cent in 1901 to 60.41 per cent in 2001. The male literacy rate has increased from a meagre 6.42 per cent in 1901 to a considerable 75.70 per cent in 2001. The female literacy rate has grown from a paltry 0.21 per cent in 1901 to a staggering, considering the social evils, bad practices and taboos, 43.85 per cent in 2001.

Interpretation

- A lot of increase in the Literacy Rate can be attributed to the corresponding increase in the population. However, even after making requisite allowances for this increase, there is an appreciable increase. This perhaps reflects the change in social thinking and attitude over time.

4.1.5. Rajasthan Educational Scenario

S. No.	Name of Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of Gram Panchayats	No. of Villages	Population in Lakhs	Literacy in Percentage
1	Ajmer	08	276	1038	21.82	65.06
2	Alwar	14	478	1994	29.92	62.48
3	Banswara	08	334	1504	15.01	44.22
4	Baran	07	215	1207	10.22	60.37
5	Barmer	08	380	1941	19.64	59.65
6	Bharatpur	09	371	1472	21.00	64.24
7	Bhilwara	11	381	1745	20.15	51.09
8	Bikaner	05	219	778	16.74	57.54
9	Bundi	04	181	849	09.63	55.80
10	Chittorgarh	14	382	2395	18.03	54.37
11	Churu	06	249	979	19.23	66.97
12	Dausa	05	223	1058	13.17	62.75
13	Dholpur	04	153	802	09.83	60.77
14	Dungarpur	05	237	858	11.07	48.32
15	Hanumangarh	03	251	1905	15.18	65.72
16	Jaipur	13	488	2131	52.52	70.63
17	Jaisalmer	03	128	637	05.08	51.40
18	Jalore	07	264	706	14.48	46.51
19	Jhalawar	06	252	1600	11.80	57.98
20	Jhunjhunu	08	288	859	19.13	73.61
21	Jodhpur	09	339	1063	28.86	57.38

S. No.	Name of Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of Gram Panchayats	No. of Villages	Population in Lakhs	Literacy in %
22	Karauli	05	224	798	12.09	64.59
23	Kota	05	158	892	15.68	74.45
24	Nagaur	11	461	1500	27.75	58.26
25	Pali	10	320	949	18.20	54.92
26	Rajsamand	07	206	987	09.87	55.82
27	Sri Ganganagar	07	320	3014	17.90	64.84
28	Sawai Madhopur	05	197	794	11.16	57.34
29	Sikar	08	329	992	22.87	71.19
30	Sirohi	05	151	462	08.50	54.39
31	Tonk	06	231	1093	12.11	52.39
32	Udaipur	11	498	2351	26.33	59.26
	TOTAL	237	9184	41353	564.97	60.41

Source: Rural Development Department, Government of Rajasthan.

Analysis

- The highest literacy rate is 74.45 per cent in Kota, followed by 73.61 per cent in Jhunjhunu. The third-highest rate is 70.63 per cent in Jaipur. The lowest literacy rate is 44.22 per cent in Banswara, preceded by 46.51 per cent in Jalore. The third-lowest literacy rate is 48.32 in Dungarpur.

Interpretation

- Kota, apparently, has the highest literacy rate because of being an industrial town, where lot of people from other States come to work, and having developed into the largest and the most important educational hub of Rajasthan.
- Jhunjhunu appears to have the second-highest rate because a lot of industrial families of India belong to this belt and perhaps infuse funds into the belt for educational activities.
- Jaipur, surprisingly, despite being the capital of Rajasthan and having a lot of economic activities, does not have the highest rate.
- Banswara appears to have the lowest rate because of being a part of the tribal belt. Jalore has the second-lowest rate, perhaps because of being in the backward interiors. Dungarpur also appears to have a low rate because of being a part of the tribal belt.

4.1.6. Enrolment Ratio in Rajasthan

State-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio in Rajasthan (GER)
(For Secondary and Senior Secondary Stage – Class 9-12, Age-group 14-17 years)
Enrolment of Primary and Secondary Education year 2006-07 and 2007-08

(in Lakhs)

S. No.	Class	2006-07			2007-08		
		Primary Setup	Secondary Setup	Total	Primary Setup	Secondary Setup	Total
1	Prep	01.14	00.61	01.75	01.41	00.71	02.12
2	I	25.12	01.77	26.89	24.16	01.76	25.92
3	II	18.73	01.24	19.97	18.21	01.24	19.45
4	III	15.77	01.22	16.99	15.58	01.27	16.85
5	IV	13.77	01.22	14.99	13.51	01.21	14.72
6	V	13.18	01.24	14.42	13.42	01.25	13.67
7	VI	08.77	04.74	13.51	09.38	04.58	13.96
8	VII	06.92	04.53	11.45	07.59	04.65	12.24
9	VIII	05.79	04.90	10.69	06.26	05.07	11.33
10	IX	00.00	07.23	07.23	00.00	08.25	08.25
11	X	00.00	06.78	06.78	00.00	07.77	07.77
12	XI	00.00	03.33*	03.33	00.00	03.32	03.32
13	XII	00.00	03.01*	03.01	00.00	03.77	03.77
	Total	109.19	41.82	151.01	108.52	44.85	153.37

Source: Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education, Government of Rajasthan, Bikaner.

*Note: There is a variation of 0.88 per cent and 2.42 per cent between the figures of XI and XII classes in the Table above and the Data captured in the DCF (Table 15).

Enrolment at Secondary Stage, 2007-08 (Provisional)

(in lakhs)

S. No.	CLASS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	IX	5.35	2.90	8.25
2	X	5.10	2.67	7.77
3	XI	2.22	1.10	3.32
4	XII	2.56	1.20	3.77

Source: Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education, Government of Rajasthan, Bikaner.

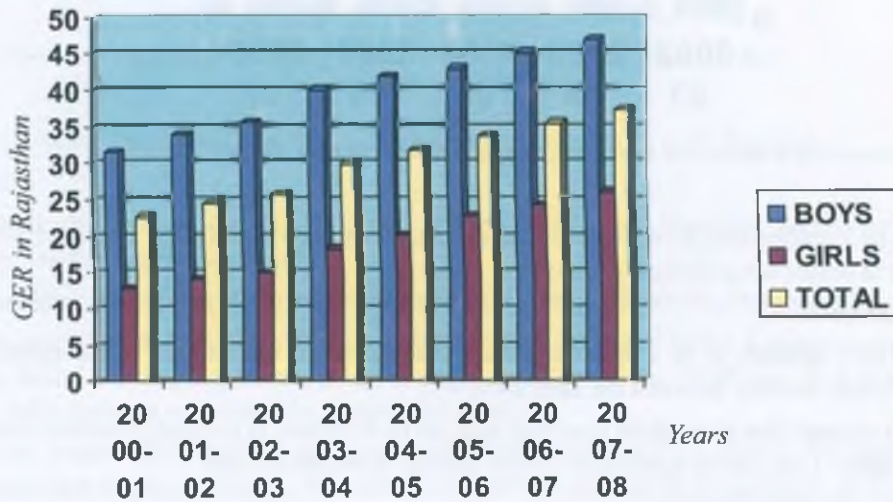
Analysis

- The X and XII Class data indicates that about 50 per cent of the students remain up to Class XII at the Secondary Stage.

Gross Enrolment Ratio in Rajasthan, 2000-08

S. No.	Year	Boys	Girls	Average
1	2000-2001	31.59	13.00	22.68
2	2001-2002	34.01	14.15	24.50
3	2002-2003	35.56	15.17	25.79
4	2003-2004	40.10	18.37	29.96
5	2004-2005	41.85	20.17	31.72
6	2005-2006	43.03	22.78	33.63
7	2006-2007	45.18	24.32	35.54
8	2007-2008	47.02	26.11	37.26

**Secondary and Senior Secondary Stage: IX-XII Classes
(Age-group 14-17 years)**



Source: Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education, Government of Rajasthan, Bikaner.

4.1.7. Retention Rate at Senior Secondary Stage

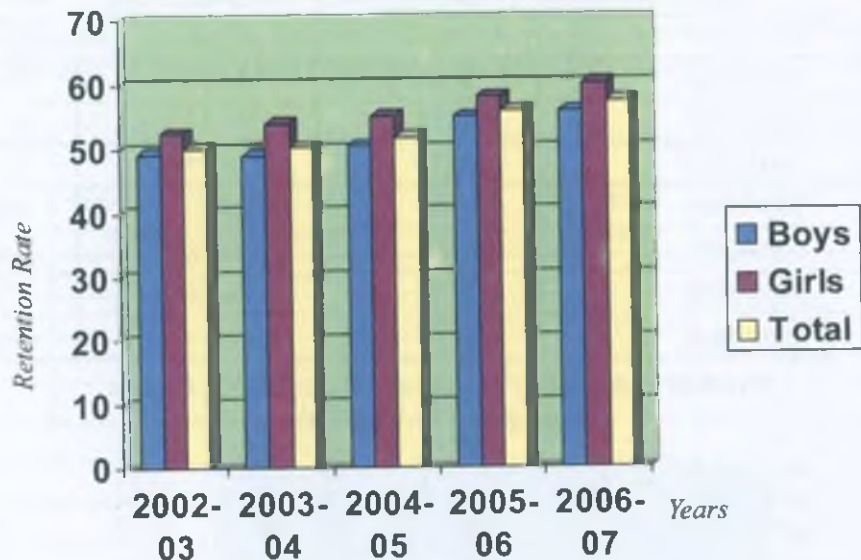
**Retention Rate
(IX-XII Classes, Age Group 14-17)**

(in percentage)

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
2002-2003	49.19	52.54	50.06
2003-2004	48.92	53.97	50.26
2004-2005	50.53	55.08	51.76
2005-2006	54.93	58.00	55.82
2006-2007	55.80	60.12	57.41

Source: Directorate of Secondary Education, Government of Rajasthan, Bikaner.

Graphical Representation of Retention Rate at Senior Secondary Stage



Source: Directorate of Secondary Education, Government of Rajasthan, Bikaner.

Analysis

- The retention rate is consistently increasing, for both boys and girls. However, surprisingly, it is higher for girls than for boys.

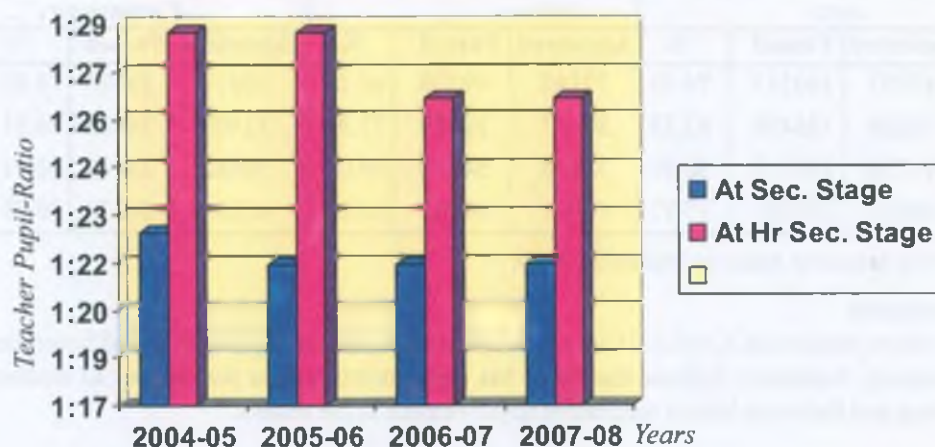
Interpretation

- There appears to be a significant positive change in the attitude of the people towards female literacy between the ages 14 to 17.
- It appears that once child marriage age (up to 13 years) is crossed, retention rate becomes better. This, again, appears to reflect change in social attitude.

4.1.8. Teacher-Pupil Ratio

S.No.	Year	At Secondary Stage	At Senior Secondary Stage
1	2004-2005	1:23	1:29
2	2005-2006	1:22	1:29
3	2006-2007	1:22	1:27
4	2007-2008	1:22	1:27

Teacher Pupil-Ratio



Source: Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education, Government of Rajasthan, Bikaner.

Analysis

- The Teacher-Pupil Ratio appears to be decreasing marginally over the years.

Interpretation

- Despite the decline, the data indicates a fairly satisfactory situation, particularly when compared with private schools.

4.1.9. Transition Rate from Elementary to Secondary Stage, 2007-08 (Provisional)

At the Elementary level, 11.25 lakh students of VIII Class appeared in the Examinations (Hindi Medium, as there is no English Medium at this stage) in 2007 and the result was 73 percent. This means 8.21 lakh students were eligible to reach IX Class.

For the Session 2007-08, the net enrolment of IX Class was 8.25 lakh (provisional), both Hindi Medium and English Medium. This data indicates that almost all the students of VIII Class who passed out took admission in IX Class.

4.1.10. Results of Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan

Regular Students at Secondary Stage									
Year	Secondary			Praveshika			Varisht Upadhyaya		
	Appeared	Passed	%	Appeared	Passed	%	Appeared	Passed	%
2005	575387	289890	50.38	6213	2614	42.07	3430	2131	62.13
2006	650977	353292	54.27	6893	3176	46.07	3573	2462	68.90
2007	689548	336184	48.75	7455	2293	30.76	3827	2642	69.04
2008	881740	471282	53.45	8739	3164	36.21	4766	3369	70.69

Source: Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer

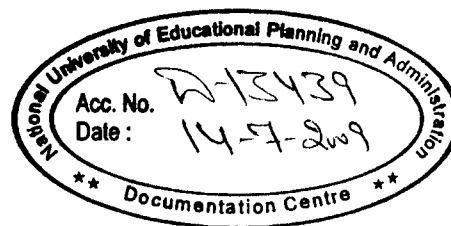
Regular Students at Senior Secondary Stage									
Year	Arts			Science			Commerce		
	Appeared	Passed	%	Appeared	Passed	%	Appeared	Passed	%
2005	189797	140545	74.05	75142	49726	66.18	30817	23383	75.88
2006	190236	156436	82.23	80417	59019	73.39	31403	24655	78.51
2007	191736	154532	80.59	78618	54263	69.02	30982	24799	80.01
2008	288211	224720	77.97	98971	67502	68.20	43258	34272	79.23

Source: Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer.

Conclusion

The above mentioned X and XII Class examinations, conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, indicate that there has been an increase in the number of students passing and there has been a qualitative improvement in the results.

Chapter Five



5. Chapter Five

5.1. Policies and Programmes

The Government of Rajasthan has been implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Project in all the 32 districts of the State, in partnership with the Government of India, through the Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education, since 2001-02.

Innovative projects, like Lok Jumbish, Shiksha Karmi, DPEP and Janshala Programmes, were implemented in the State to tackle the problem of out-of-school children, dropouts and quality-related issues. A door-to-door survey, Shiksha Darpan Survey, was conducted in 2000 and updated in 2002. The Child-tracking System programme was implemented in 2003-04 to track the school-going as well as out of school children. The Mukhya Mantri Shiksha Sambal Maha Abhiyan is also being conducted since 2005. Out-of-school children were made to join schools through enrolment drives implemented under the Praveshotsav programme. All possible efforts were made, through innovative activities and strategies, to achieve the major goals of access, enrolment, retention and quality of education.

Community mobilisation activities, through the MMSSMA, Praveshotsav, Kala Jatthas, Bal Melas, functional SDMCs, MTA meetings and orientation of PRIs, etc., succeeded in creating a conducive environment for enhancing enrolments. The physical facilities, in the form of school buildings, additional class rooms, hand pumps/PHED connections, ramps, etc., motivated the parents as well as the children to enrol. This also resulted in better retention figures.

The Midday Meal programme, run by the GoR, in partnership with the GoI, has also helped considerably in increasing the retention rate in the State. The SSA has given adequate priority to education of girls, especially those belonging to the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and the minorities. Special efforts have been made to include children from SC/ST minority groups, urban deprived children, children of other disadvantaged groups and children with special needs in the educational process.

To infuse improved quality in education, teacher training, employing the latest pedagogy, including multi-grade and multi-level teaching, is being conducted in primary and upper primary schools to make education at the primary and upper primary levels more useful for and relevant to children.

The academic levels of IV and VII Class students had been externally evaluated under the Quality Assurance Programme. Under this programme, Hindi, Mathematics, English and Environment Studies were selected for IV Class students and Hindi, Mathematics, English, Social Science and Science were selected for VII Class students. School-wise grades and subject-wise problematic areas of the subjects selected were communicated to each and every school concerned. Remedial programmes are being conducted in these problem areas, under the SSA.

All the endeavours mentioned above clearly show that a great emphasis has been placed on elementary education, since the introduction of the National Education Policy, 1986. As a result, now, the transition rate from VIII Class to IX Class has increased to about more than 90 per cent. Consequently, a great pressure on secondary education is already

being felt, due to the success of the SSA, although secondary education is not constitutionally compulsory.

However, it is extremely necessary to provide an attractive and congenial atmosphere in secondary and senior secondary schools to retain the students completing elementary education, to achieve the goal of universalisation of secondary education. It is now the right time to lay requisite emphasis on secondary education, with the help of the “Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan”.

The Honourable Prime Minister, in his Independence Day speech in 2007, has, inter alia, stated that “... We are setting out a goal of universalisation of secondary education... This is clearly the next stage of universalisation of elementary education...” The Mid-Term Appraisal of the 10th Five-Year Plan (June 2005) of the Planning Commission had also suggested a new mission for secondary education, on the lines of the SSA, pursuant to the success of the SSA.

The report of the Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on universalisation of secondary education has suggested urgent taking up of a programme in this regard with requisite norms.

The Government of Rajasthan has already constituted a high-level task force to execute the RMSA successfully. The survey/school mapping of all the secondary and senior secondary schools has been completed and the data has been captured in DCF, as per the directions of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration, in reference to the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

5.1.1. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

5.1.1.1. Background

Since universalisation of elementary education has become a constitutional mandate, it is imperative to promote secondary education and provide it to as many potential people as possible. This has already been achieved in a large number of developed countries and several developing countries. Paragraphs 5.13 to 5.15 of the NPE, 1986 (as modified in 1992), deal with secondary education. Paragraph 5.13 of the NPE, inter alia, states that “Access to Secondary Education will be widened[,] with emphasis on enrolment of girls, SCs and STs, particularly in science, commerce and vocational streams... Vocationalisation[,] through specialised institutions[,] through the re-fashioning of secondary education[,] will, at this stage, provide valuable manpower for economic growth.”

It is a well-recognised fact that mere eight years of education are insufficient to adequately equip a child for the career world and make her/him a competent adult and a responsible citizen. Consequently, the pressure on secondary education is already being felt, due to the success of the SSA. Therefore, while secondary education is not constitutionally compulsory, it is necessary and desirable that access to quality secondary education is made universal.

This would lead to enhanced participation of potential students in the educational process. At the same time, it may not be practically possible to fully universalise education at the secondary stage during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, as the dropout rates up to VIII Class still remain quite high.

Secondary education occupies a crucial developmental place in the educational system, as it prepares the students for senior education and also for the future. This is the sector of education which provides teachers at the primary and middle levels as also makes the students eligible for college level and senior as well as technical education.

5.1.1.2. Suggestions for a Mission on Universalising Access to Secondary Education

The midterm appraisal of the 10th Five-Year Plan (June 2005) by the Planning Commission has suggested a new mission for promoting secondary education, on the lines of the SSA, pursuant to its success.

The report of the Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on “Universalisation of Secondary Education (June 2005)” has suggested urgent initiation of a programme in pursuit of this, based upon requisite norms.

The CAGE Committee on “Girls Education and Common School System”, in its report of June, 2005, has also, inter alia, recommended the following:

- “...Making good quality education available to all students in all schools at affordable fees is a primary commitment of the Common School System...”
- “...State should invest in public school system with standards, norms, buildings, etc., with the same standards as that of Kendriya Vidyalayas...”

Universalisation of access to secondary education has also been emphasised in:

- The Prime Minister’s Independence Day speech 2007-2008; and
- The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development in its 206th report on the Demands for Grants 2008-2009 has proposed the RMSA.

5.1.1.3. Vision and Objectives of Scheme

The vision of the scheme is to make good quality secondary education available, accessible and affordable to all young people in the age group 15-16 years.

The objectives of the scheme are:

- To achieve a GER of 75 per cent for IX and X Classes by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan, by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation;
- To improve the quality of education imparted at the secondary level, through making all secondary schools conform to the prescribed norms;
- To remove the gender, socio-economic and disability barriers;
- To provide universal access to secondary level education by 2017, i.e., by the end of 12th Five-Year plan; and
- To achieve universal retention by 2020.

The targets of the scheme are:

- To improve the enrolment ratio for IX and X Classes to 75 per cent by 2011-12, from 25-26 per cent in 2005-06;
- To provide facilities for estimated additional enrolment of 63 lakh students by 2011-12 through:
- Strengthening of the 44,000 existing schools;

- Upgrading of 11,188 upper primary schools;
- Appointment of 2.50 lakh additional teachers; and
- Construction of 1.33 lakh additional classrooms.

5.1.1.4. Strategies of RMSA

The scheme is proposed to be implemented as a centrally-sponsored scheme by the Department of School Education and Literacy of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The scheme envisages the development of state-specific norms. However, the general strategies are:

- Improving access to secondary education, by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation by:

- Upgrading of upper primary schools, through construction of classrooms, laboratories, computer rooms, headmaster's room, library rooms, separate toilets for girls and boys, appointment of additional teachers; and
- Strengthening of the existing secondary schools, through construction of classrooms, computer rooms, separate toilets for girls and boys, appointment of additional teachers, strengthening of laboratory facilities, etc.

- Infusing equity in schools by providing:

- Special incentives for girls; and
- Special incentives for students belonging to SCs, STs, minorities and other weaker sections of the society.

- Improving the quality through:

- Construction of science laboratories, libraries, etc;
- In-service training of teachers;
- Leadership training of school heads;
- Curricula reforms;
- Science and Maths education;
- Computer-aided education;
- Co-curricular activities; and
- Teaching-learning aids.

5.1.1.5. Components of Scheme

The main components of the scheme are enumerated below.

- Improving the infrastructure in schools by providing:
 - New classrooms with furniture;
 - Libraries;
 - Science laboratories;
 - Computer rooms;
 - Toilet blocks;
 - Disabled-friendly facilities and amenities;

- Drinking water;
- Electricity; and
- Telephone and internet.
- Improving the status of teachers through:
 - Recruitment of additional teachers, with emphasis on science, mathematics and English teachers;
 - In-service training for teachers; and
 - Residential accommodation for teachers in difficult and remote areas.
- Providing requisite teaching aids such as:
 - ICT; and
 - Other requisite teaching aids.
- Improving the general conditions through:
 - Putting focus on SC/ST/Minorities/Girls during micro-planning;
 - Giving preference to Ashram schools in upgrading of upper primary schools;
 - Giving cash incentive to SC/ST girls to pursue secondary education (separate scheme to be subsumed in the RMSA later);
 - Providing one girls' hostel in each educationally backward block (separate scheme to be subsumed in the RMSA later);
 - Appointment of more female teachers;
 - Providing separate toilet blocks for girls;
 - Giving priority to opening/upgrading schools in minority concentration areas; and
 - Enrolment drives and special coaching classes in minority concentration areas.

5.1.1.6. Financing Pattern and Fund Flow

The financing pattern and fund flow envisages the following:

- The Central Government will bear 75 per cent of the project expenditure during the 11th Five-Year plan.
- Twenty-five per cent of the cost is to be borne by the State Government.
- The sharing pattern will be 50:50 from the 12th Five-Year Plan onwards.
- The State Government is to commit resources to the Project.
- Funds are to be released in two instalments, the first instalment for expenditure between April and September and the second instalment for expenditure between October and March.
- The State has to apply for the second instalment after utilising at least 50 per cent of the first instalment, with the utilisation certificate for the amount utilised, for release of the State's share, etc.
- The State Government has to design a comprehensive Financial Management System.

5.2. Special Planning for Secondary Education in Rajasthan

5.2.1. Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools

The State Government has accorded due priority to Universalisation of Secondary Education in both rural and urban areas. Hence, requisite secondary and senior secondary schools have been opened in consonance with the need of the place.

5.2.2. Faculties

In senior secondary schools, Arts, Science, Commerce, Home Science, Agriculture and Fine Arts, faculties are available, as per the need of students..

5.2.3. Teachers

Requisite teachers have been provided as per the applicable norms.

5.2.4. Vidhyarthi Mitras

In special circumstances, i.e., where subject teachers are not available, provision is made for Vidhyarthi Mitras, on a short-term basis or till the end of the session.

5.2.5. Information and Communication Technology

Computer Education is imparted at the secondary level and latest technologies are employed to teach difficult subjects.

5.2.6. Computer Labs at District Level

There are 32 well-equipped District Computer Training Centres for providing computer literacy.

5.2.7. Distribution of TDRs

A Term Deposit Receipt of Rs. 1000/- was made available to each girls who passed out of VIII Class from KGBV and took admission in IX Class of a government school.

5.2.8. Gargi Puraskar

A Girl securing 75 per cent or more marks in X Class receive a sum of Rs. 1000/- per annum for two years.

5.2.9. Pannadhaya Jeevan Amrit Yojana (PJAY)

Two students from IX to XII Classes belonging to BPL family get Rs. 1200/- per annum under the scheme, if BPL family is insured.

5.2.10. Scholarships and Incentives

Following scholarships and incentives are awarded to the students under various schemes:

- Pre-matric scholarship to SC/ST/OBC students;
- Post-matric scholarship to SC/ST/OBC students;
- National merit scholarship;
- Hostel facilities for meritorious SC/ST students;
- Sanskrit scholarship;
- Kargil/Pre-Kargil scholarship;
- Scholarship to the daughter(s) of ex-soldiers;
- Scholarship to the ward of sweepers; and
- Scholarship to the winners of national games and sports competitions.

5.2.11. Aid to Widows

There is a provision of free education for the wards of widows.

5.2.12. Teacher-Training Programmes

In-service and pre-service teacher-training programmes are conducted by various institutes. Refresher and Orientation Courses are available for teachers to acquaint them with new techniques and methods of teaching.

5.2.13. Games and Sports Competitions

Various competitions are organised for the all-round development of students.

5.2.14. Anaemia Control

Anaemia Control Programme is being run for the development of adolescent girls.

5.2.15. Girls Hostels

There is a provision for hostels for girls who come to study from far away.

5.2.16. Free Education to IX to XII Classes

No tuition fee is charged from students of IX to XII Classes and they are also provided with free text books.

5.2.17. Female Teachers

Female Headmistresses and female teachers are posted in girls' schools.

5.2.18. Free Textbooks

The Rajasthan State Text book Board has been especially established to print text books of Class I - VIII.

5.2.19. Midday Meal

Nutritious midday meals are provided to the students of VI to VIII Classes under secondary education.

5.2.20. Welfare Programmes for Girls

Various welfare programmes for girls are run by the Balika Shiksha Foundation, Rajasthan.

5.2.21. Programmes for Encouragement of Girl Education**A. Free Cycles**

Girls studying in X Class of government schools of rural areas and living 2-5 kms away from schools get cycles at a nominal rate of Rs. 300/- (the rest of the amount is borne by the Government).

B. Transport Vouchers

Girls living more than 5 kms away from schools get transport vouchers of Rs 5/- per day.

5.2.22. Colleges for Physical Teacher Training

Under the programme of physical and personality development, the State Government has separate Physical Teacher Training Colleges. There are one government and ten private colleges to impart the latest knowledge to Physical Education teachers. Referee clinics are also organised for Physical Education teachers.

5.2.23. Gender Budgeting

Gender budgeting is provided to facilitate encouragement to girl education.

5.2.24. Sports School

There is a separate sports school equipped with all requisite facilities to encourage games and sports.

5.2.25. Development of Minority Languages

There is a separate section to promote minority languages such as Sindhi, Gujarati, Punjabi and Urdu at the Directed Level.

5.2.26. Insurance for Students

Vidhyarthi Suraksha Durghatna Beema Yojna is in operation for the students of government schools.

5.2.27. National Security and Integrity

Various programmes are organised in schools related to social service and National Security and Integrity, such as Scouts, Guides, NSS, NCC, etc.

5.2.28. Curriculum Development and Review

Under the National Curriculum Framework, there is a continuous process going on for curriculum development, review and amendment.

5.2.29. Shikshak Sadan

Every divisional headquarters has boarding facility for teachers under the name of Dr. Radha Krishanan Shikshak Sadan.

5.2.30. Library Facilities

Public libraries are available at the Block/Tehsil/District/State level and secondary and senior secondary schools too have their own libraries.

5.2.31. Examination Control

Home examinations are organised and controlled by the District Common Examination Committee to maintain uniform evaluation system.

5.2.32. Supervision of Schools

Supervision norms are fixed for the education officers of different levels to maintain quality of teaching-learning process.

5.2.33. State Open School

Open Schooling is being run for students of X and XII Classes who were unable to complete their formal education. It is a flexible programme based upon the interest and time availability of the students.

5.2.34. State Institute of Education Research and Training (SIERT)

The SIERT was established for qualitative improvement of teaching in 1978. Now it is also working as the educational advisory body to the State. It mainly deals with:

- Humanities and Social Sciences;
- Science and Maths;
- Psychological Foundation and Vocational Teaching;
- Teacher Education;
- Educational Planning and Administration;
- Educational Technology;
- Educational Research and Extension Services;

- Informal education for left-out students; and
- Educational Evaluation and Programme Cell.

Its working areas and activities are:

- Training for Officers and Teachers;
- Innovation;
- Conferences;
- Material Production;
- Research;
- Broadcasting;
- Publications, etc.

In addition to these, other educational activities are also conducted by the SIERT, such as:

- Guidance;
- Women's Education;
- Language Development;
- Population Education;
- Proficiency Programmes for English;
- Curriculum Development;
- Health Education;
- Preparing lessons for EDUSET;
- Question Paper Preparation; and
- School Supervision, etc.

5.2.35. Development of English Language Teaching

The Resource Centre for English has been started functioning at the IASE, Bikaner since January 2006 and is now in full bloom. Training is imparted at the Resource Centre through orientation programmes and need-based courses in one-to-one mode and a one-year correspondence course is also available in distance mode.

5.2.36. Special Schools

Special schools are running for the deaf, dumb, blind and physically challenged/handicapped students.

5.2.37. Integrated Education for the Physically Handicapped Children

Integrated informal education is provided to the disabled children through the Integrated Education Scheme for the Disabled Children. The Scheme works in 18 districts of the State under the CSS.

5.2.38. School Management

Every school has a Vidhyalaya Vikas Samiti (School Development Committee), under the Societies Act 1958, to enhance public co-operation, transparent administration and to enrich the physical resources of the schools.

5.2.39. Yoga Education

Yoga training programmes are organised for mental and physical development of not only the students but also the teachers. Yoga education is also included in the curriculum. Yoga is also conducted everyday in the prayer assembly.

5.2.40. Career Counselling

The career counselling is provided to create awareness regarding career among the students.

5.2.41. Teacher Education

There are effective pre and in-service teacher training programmes for the teachers, based upon UGC/NCTE norms. In the State, there are two IASEs (Bikaner and Ajmer), nine CTEs (College for Teacher Education), 790 private recognised B.Ed./M.Ed. Colleges and 32 DIETs for teacher education.

5.2.42. Publication of Educational Magazines and Newsletters

Several periodicals and newsletters are brought out by various Centres and Institutes of the State. 'Shivira' is published monthly which contains the latest news of Innovations, Researches, Educational Articles and Office Orders. It also publishes the educational calendar for the whole session, providing details of examinations, sports and co-curricular activities. The Publications Section of the Education Department also brings out Teacher Today, a quarterly educational magazine. It gives the latest trends and articles by different teachers and research scholars. The Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan and the SIERT also publish magazines. The District Resource Centre for English also publishes its Newsletter containing the latest innovations in teaching of English.

5.2.43. Conducting of Board Examinations

The Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan has been working as an autonomous body for organising secondary and senior secondary examinations. In addition to this, it works for curriculum development, review and amendments in the syllabus, teacher training, innovation, publications, analysis and preparing of question papers, qualitative improvement, granting scholarships to the students, teachers, wards, etc. It also organises various competitions for the teachers.

In conclusion, the State Government has made requisite efforts to universalise secondary education in Rajasthan. However, efforts will be continued and new endeavours will be initiated.

Chapter Six

6. Chapter Six

6.1 Mapping Survey

6.1.1. Background

At the behest of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, a mapping exercise was conducted in secondary and senior secondary schools in Rajasthan by the Government of Rajasthan, as per the Mapping Provisions, in Recognised Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools, with technical support from the National University of Educational Planning and Administration, in Data Capture Format, developed by the Department of Educational Planning, NUEPA, New Delhi, in consultation with the State Resource Team and the Department of School Education and Literacy, MHRD .

6.1.2. Purpose and Objective

The purpose of the exercise was to prepare a baseline status report which will serve as an important database for facilitating effective planning and implementation of various reform programmes and formulating district-level secondary education development plans.

The long-term objective of this exercise is to institutionalise a Secondary Education Management Information System for maintaining a district-level comprehensive database for secondary and senior secondary education in the country.

6.1.3. Target Group

The targets of the mapping survey were all the secondary and senior secondary schools in Rajasthan.

6.1.4. Methodology

The Data Capture Format (Appendix - A) , containing 53 questions in five Questionnaires/ Tables, was administered to all recognised secondary and senior secondary schools, through the Directorate of Secondary Education, Bikaner. The DCF was required to be filled in by the Headmaster/Principal and, from the questionnaires, the data was fed into the central computer in Delhi online on www.semis.online and the data was processed in the form of Tables.

State Resource Persons received training for filling in DCF in Delhi at NUEPA. These SRPs then imparted training to the District and Block-level Resource Persons. At every level, 5-10 data of the DCF was randomly test-checked for accuracy. The data has also been checked back to previous year figures and reports randomly to ascertain accuracy.

6.1.5. Data Accuracy

This mapping exercise in secondary education was undertaken for the first time at both national and state levels. However, as it was a mammoth and onerous exercise and conducted at the grass-roots level and the data was fed in and downloaded online, there was a possibility of 'data slippage'. Therefore, on a confidence level of 95 per cent and allowing for an error rate of five per cent, we can reasonably say that the data is fairly representative of the existing ground realities and can be relied upon.

6.1.6. Findings

The findings of the mapping exercise are in the form of DCF Tables 1 to 26. The macro-findings of these 26 Tables have been encapsulated in four Macro-Summaries in the forthcoming sections. These Tables individually contain Analysis and Interpretation at the bottom of the Tables.

After the Macro-Summaries are the 26 DCF Tables :

6.1.6.1 At-A-Glance Macro-Summaries of DCF Tables

6.1.6.2. Macro-Summary 1: Profile of Schools

S. NO.	DESCRIPTION	SECONDARY SCHOOLS	SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS	TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS
1.	BOYS	3624	2467	6091
2.	GIRLS	473	680	1153
3	CO-ED	3926	2639	6565
3.	CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS	0	18	18
4.	RURAL AREAS	5621	3635	9256
5.	URBAN AREAS	2402	2151	4553
6.	TRIBAL AREAS	629	479	1108
7.	HILLY AREAS	180	105	285
8.	SC-DOMINATED AREAS	199	137	336
9.	ST-DOMINATED AREAS	523	454	977
10.	OBC-DOMINATED AREAS	1737	1287	3024
11.	RELIGIOUS MINORITY-DOMINATED AREAS	150	73	223
12.	OTHERS-DOMINATED AREAS	5424	3835	9259
13.	DESERT AREAS	1235	860	2095
14.	SLUMS	205	122	327
15.	INTERNATIONAL BORDER/LOC AREAS	110	109	219
16.	FLOOD-PRONE AREAS	13	16	29
17.	DROUGHT-PRONE AREAS	121	113	234
18.	FOREST AREAS	46	34	80
19.	COASTAL AREAS	44	29	73
20.	OTHER AREAS	6247	4503	10750
	TOTAL	32909	23746	56655

6.1.6.3. Macro-Summary 2: Consolidated Analysis of DCF Tables 1 to 15

DCF Table

Table 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The total number of schools in Rajasthan is 13,809. Out of this, there are 8023 secondary schools and 5786 senior secondary schools.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The highest number of schools is in Jaipur, 1529, followed by Sikar, 981, Jhunjhunu and Alwar, 934 each, Nagaur, 642, Jodhpur, 623, etc., to name a few.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The lowest number of schools is in Jaisalmer, 78, preceded by Sirohi, 139, Dungarpur, 138, Bundi, 191, Rajsamand, 194, and Banswara, 195, etc., to name a few.
Table 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Out of these, 3,522 schools belong to the State Government and 3,544 schools belong to private bodies. The remaining 957 schools belong to various other entities.
Table 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Out of these, 3,084 schools belong to the State Government and 2,064 schools belong to private bodies. The remaining 638 schools belong to various other entities
Table 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Out of the 8,023 secondary schools, 3,463 schools are fully recognised and fully-funded by the State Government. There are 3,065 private unaided (recognised but not aided by the State Government) schools. Unrecognised/unaided section in recognised schools is comprised of 835 schools and 660 schools are owned by other entities.
Table 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Out of these, 3031 schools are fully funded by the State Government and 1,611 are private unaided (recognised) schools and 464 schools are private aided (recognised). Unrecognised/unaided section in recognised schools is comprised of 536 schools. The remaining 144 schools belong to various other entities.
Table 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Out of a total number of 13,809 schools, 12,838 were established before 2001 and 12,142 were recognised before 2001. Only 971 (a meagre 7%) schools were established after 2001 and 1,667 were recognised after 2001, whereas the population has been increasing exponentially.
Table 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Out of a total number of 13,809 schools, 7,747 schools were upgraded from upper primary schools to secondary schools in or before 2001 and 6,062 schools were upgraded after that. ▪ Out of a total of 13,809 schools, 10,346 schools were upgraded from secondary schools to senior secondary schools in or before 2001 and 3,463 schools were upgraded after that.
Table 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are only 18 schools for the CWSNs that too only in urban areas of 18 districts. CWSNs in rural areas do not have access to such schools
Table 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It appears some respondents have misconstrued the column of “Coastal Area” to perhaps mean areas near lakes or water sources. However, it does not seem to affect the data materially. ▪ Out of a total number of 5786 senior secondary schools, 3635 senior secondary schools are in rural areas and 2151 in urban areas.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The schools according to various demographic categories are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tribal 479 - Hilly 105 - SC-dominated 137 - ST-dominated 454 - OBC-dominated 1,287 - Religious Minority-dominated 73 - Others 3,835 ▪ The schools according to topographical categories are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desert Areas 860 - Slums Areas 122 - Interior Border/LOC Areas 109 - Flood-prone Areas 16 - Drought-prone Areas 113 - Forest Areas 34 - Coastal Areas 29 - Other Areas 4,503
Table 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It appears some respondents have misconstrued the column of “Coastal Area” to perhaps mean areas near lakes or water sources. However, it does not seem to affect the data materially. ▪ Out of a total number of 8,023 secondary schools, 5,621 secondary schools are in rural areas and 2,402 in urban areas. ▪ The schools according to various demographic categories are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tribal 629 - Hilly 180 - SC-dominated 199 - ST-dominated 523 - OBC-dominated 1,737 - Religious Minority-dominated 150 - Others 5,424 ▪ The schools according to topographical categories are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desert Areas 1,235 - Slums Areas 205 - Interior Border/LOC 110 - Flood-prone Areas 13 - Drought-prone Areas 121

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Areas 46 - Coastal Areas 44 - Other Area Areas 6,247
Table 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The enrolments are 17,73,020, being 3,79,635 in VIII Class, 7,24,083 in IX Class and 6,72,002 in X Class. District-wise, the five highest enrolments are 64,379 in Jaipur, followed by 32,631 in Churu, followed by 27,068 in Alwar, followed by 24,426 in Jodhpur and 24,080 in Sikar. ▪ The five lowest enrolments are 3,362 in Jaisalmer, preceded by 4,351 in Bundi, preceded by 4,475 in Baran, preceded by 4,585 in Dungarpur and 4,932 in Banswara.
Table 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Out of a total number of 5,786 senior schools, 5,447 (94.14 per cent) are pucca schools. Partly kuchcha senior secondary schools are 261 (6.18 per cent). ▪ There are 78 (1.34 per cent) senior secondary schools in the category of others, which presumably means some kind of make-shift arrangements.
Table 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Out of a total number of 8,023 secondary schools, 7,332 (91.39 per cent) are pucca secondary schools. Partly kuchcha secondary schools are 587 (7.32 per cent). ▪ There are 114 (1.42 per cent) secondary schools in the category of others, which presumably means some kind of make-shift arrangements.
Table 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For 13,809 secondary and senior secondary schools, there are 40,334 classrooms for IX and X classes and 20,546 for XI and XII classes. Although secondary schools are 58.10 per cent of the total number of schools and senior secondary schools are 41.90 per cent of the total number of schools, the number of classrooms for secondary schools is 40,334 and that of senior secondary schools is 20,456. The disparity between the two is almost 50 per cent. ▪ For 13,809 secondary and senior secondary schools, there are only 11899 (86.19 per cent) rooms for teachers.
Table 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a variation of 0.88 per cent and 2.42 per cent between the figures of XI and XII classes in Table 4.1.6. and the Data captured in the DCF (Table 15).

6.1.6.4. Macro-Summary 3: Separate Room Status

S. No.	Description	Secondary Schools (8023)		Hr. Secondary Schools (5786)	
		Available	Required	Available	Required
1.	Head Master/ Principal's Rooms	7706	317	5899	As per demand
2.	Asst. HM/Principal's Rooms	1101	6922	1458	4328
3.	Classrooms	*	*	40334	As per demand
4.	Administrative Rooms	*	*	18655	As per demand
5.	Staffrooms	*	*	11899	As per demand
6.	Students	*	*	15736	As per demand
7.	Other Rooms	*	*	80734	As per demand
8.	Auditoriums	788	7235	1442	4344
9.	Girls' Rooms	1867	6156	2154	3632
10.	Boys' Rooms	2130	5893	1883	3903
11.	Female Teachers' Rooms	2590	5433	2786	3000
12.	Libraries	5591	2432	5803	As per demand
13.	Laboratories	1567	6456	7760	As per demand
14.	Indoor Games Rooms	1825	6198	1871	3915
15.	Co-curricular	1526	6497	1738	4048
16.	NCC/NSS/Etc. Rooms	1070	6953	860	4926
17.	First Aid/Sick Rooms	1332	6691	1437	4349
18.	Sports Equipment Rooms	4415	3608	4521	1265
19.	Guidance and Counselling Rooms	1428	6595	1487	4299
20.	Chowkidar/ Watchman	1325	6698	1973	3813
21.	Staff Quarters	1106	6917	3450	2336
22.	Kitchen Shed and Canteen	1648	6375	1748	4038
23.	Garden and Social Forestry	3900	4123	5786	3896

* Note; The data of Secondary Schools is included in the data of Senior Secondary Schools.

6.1.6.5. Macro-Summary 4: Status of Infrastructural Facilities

S. No.	Description	Secondary Schools (8023)		Sr. Secondary Schools (5786)	
		Available	Required	Available	Required
24.	Type of Building				
	▪ Pucca	7332	691	5447	339
	▪ Partially Pucca	587	587	261	261
	▪ Kuchcha	0	0	0	0
	▪ Tents	0	0	0	0
	▪ Others	104	104	78	78
25.	Boundary Walls				
	▪ Pucca	5902	2121	4509	1277
	▪ Kuchcha	195	195	108	108
	▪ Partly Pucca	356	356	263	263
	▪ Pucca but Broken	567	567	419	419
	▪ Barbed Wire Fence	71	71	42	42
	▪ Green Fence	11	11	5	5
26.	Play Grounds	6141	1882	4807	979
	▪ Usable	0	8023	0	5786
	▪ Adequate Sports Material	4322	3701	3604	2182
	▪ Facilities for Indoor Games	1857	6166	1689	4097
	▪ PT Instructors	4962	3061	4559	1227
27.	Electricity Facility				
	▪ Electric Connections	6200	1823	5091	695
	▪ Generators	914	7109	1216	4570
	▪ Substations less than 1 km	1252	As per need	461	As per need
	▪ Substations less than 2 kms	258	As per need	103	As per need
	▪ Substations less than 3 kms	69	As per need	41	As per need
	▪ Substations less than 5 kms	52	As per need	27	As per need
	▪ Substations over 5 kms	189	As per need	61	As per need
28.	Drinking Water Facility	7761	262	5686	100

S. No.	Description	Secondary Schools (8023)		Sr. Secondary Schools (5786)	
		Available	Required	Available	Required
	- Taps	23533	As per need	35884	As per need
	- Hand Pumps	2841	As per need	2164	As per need
	- Wells	1167	As per need	1535	As per need
	- Pitcher/Bucket/Pot	28567	As per need	33325	As per need
29.	Urinals				
	▪ Boys	28759		36965	
	Adequate	5752	23007	4249	32716
	▪ Girls	13501		16579	
	Adequate	5231	8270	3910	12669
	▪ Physically Handicapped	1176		1611	
	Adequate	620	556	709	902
	▪ Teachers	6393		7640	
	Adequate	3980	2413	3437	4203
30.	Lavatories				
	▪ Boys	11020		16220	
	Adequate	3775	7245	3421	12799
	▪ Girls	5865		8176	
	Adequate	3183	2682	2873	5303
	▪ Physically Handicapped	813		1163	
	Adequate	464	349	577	577
	▪ Teachers	3974		5033	
	Adequate	2686	1288	2778	2255
31.	Teaching-Learning Aids				
	▪ TV's	1629	6394	1737	4049
	▪ AV/Public Address System	1159	6864	1431	4355
	▪ VCR/CD/DVD Players	1148	6875	1222	4564
	▪ Tape Recorders	1936	6087	1893	3893
	▪ LCD Projectors	154	7869	376	5410
	▪ Overhead Projectors	157	7866	361	5425
	▪ Radios	1426	6597	1359	4427
	▪ Cable TVs	558	7465	687	5099
	▪ Musical Instruments	2319	5704	2371	3415
	▪ School Band Sets	789	7234	887	4899

S. No.	Description	Secondary Schools (8023)		Sr. Secondary Schools (5786)	
		Available	Required	Available	Required
	▪ KYN Equipment	133	7890	126	5660
	▪ Typewriters	603	7420	1432	4354
	▪ Xerox/P'Copier Machines	221	7802	586	5200
	▪ Cyclostyle Machines	118	7905	385	5401
	▪ Almirahs/Boxes	5939	2084	4815	5305
	▪ Fire Extinguishers	751	7272	1036	4750
	▪ Water Coolers/Filters	1262	6761	1683	4103
	▪ Disable-friendly Ramps	1763	6260	1667	4119

Chapter Seven

7. Chapter Seven

7.1. Needs of the State

7.1.1 General Needs

1. The Directorate should be based at Jaipur.
2. There should be District Project Co-ordinators in each of the 32 districts with adequate premises and staff.
3. In the context of rapid globalisation and growing international competitiveness, quality of education needs to be improved. This can be done through teacher development programmes and student development programmes. For teachers, the programmes will include development of teaching skills, communication and student handling techniques. For the students, the programmes will include personality development, communication skill enhancement and general knowledge and general awareness improvement.
4. Curriculum development of the existing syllabi needs to be looked into.
5. The examination system will be improved in consonance with the current needs.
6. The results will be examined to improve them.
7. Need-based new short vocational courses will be introduced with formal education..
8. Teaching-learning material will be developed in consonance with the current needs.
9. Furniture will be made available to the schools.
10. Teachers will be appointed as per requirement.
11. The special schemes will be continued such as scholarshps, Gargi Puraskar, hostel facilities, etc to promote girl education.
12. More concentration will be given to physical and yoga education as well as sports activities.
13. Adequate research and evaluation activities will be carried out on an on-going basis.
14. Secondary Education Management Information System will be initiated to facilitate better feedback mechanism, monitoring and control.
15. Proper guidance and counselling will be available to the students, particularly related to career options.
16. Libraries will be furnished and well-stocked with books.
17. Computer labs will be adequately equipped and furnished.
18. The administrative rooms of headmasters, principals/teachers etc.will be suitably furnished and equipped.
19. Science laboratories will be adequately equipped and furnished.
20. Requisite repair and maintenance will be carried out to prevent buildings and equipments from falling into disrepair and to maintain aesthetics of the premises.

7.1.2 Specific Needs

21. The need for new schools will be assessed and accordingly new schools will be opened or the existing ones will be upgraded as per school mapping (DCF Table 1).
22. PPP will be encouraged to open schools and the number of schools will also be increased (DCF Tables 2, 3, 4 and 5).
23. The number of schools will be increased at least in consonance with the population growth to minimise, if not eliminate, overcrowding of schools, which, among other things, compromises the quality of education imparted (DCF Table 6).
24. None in DCF Table 7.
25. There will be at least two schools, one in urban and one in rural area, for CWSNs in each (DCF Table 8).
26. Ways and means must be explored to render 261 partly kuchcha higher secondary schools into fully pucca schools on priority basis. (DCF Table 12).
27. Ways and means must be explored to render 587 partly kuchcha secondary schools into fully pucca schools on priority basis (DCF Table 13)
28. The additional classrooms will be constructed in the schools as per their needs.
29. None in DCF Table 15
30. The following rooms will be made available on priority (as per DCF Tables 16 and 17):

S. No.	Description	Secondary Schools (8023)	
		Available	Required
1.	Head Master/Principal's Rooms	7706	317
2.	Asst. HM/Principal's Rooms	1101	6922
3.	Auditoriums	788	7235
4.	Girls' Rooms	1867	6156
5.	Boys' Rooms	2130	5893
6.	Female Teachers' Rooms	2590	5433
7.	Libraries	5591	2432
8.	Laboratories	1567	6465
9.	Indoor Games Rooms	1825	6198
10.	Co-curricular Activity Rooms	1526	6497
11.	NCC/NSS/Etc. Rooms	1070	6953
12.	First Aid/Sick Rooms	1332	6691
13.	Sports Equipment Rooms	4415	3608
14.	Guidance and Counselling Rooms	1428	6595
15.	Chowkidar/Watchman	1325	6698
16.	Staff Quarters	1106	6917
17.	Kitchen Shed and Canteen	1648	6375
18.	Garden and Social Forestry	3900	4123

S. No.	Description	Sr. Secondary Schools (5786)	
		Available	Required
1.	Head Master/Principal's Rooms	5899	As per demand
2.	Asst. HM/Principal's Rooms	1458	4328
3.	Auditoriums	1442	4344
4.	Girls' Rooms	2154	3632
5.	Boys' Rooms	1883	3903
6.	Female Teachers' Rooms	2786	3000
7.	Libraries	5803	As per demand
8.	Laboratories	7760	As per demand
9.	Indoor Games Rooms	1871	3915
10.	Co-curricular Activity Rooms	1738	4048
11.	NCC/NSS/Etc. Rooms	860	4926
12.	First Aid/Sick Rooms	1437	4349
13.	Sports Equipment Rooms	4521	1265
14.	Guidance and Counselling Rooms	1487	4299
15.	Chowkidar/Watchman	1973	3813
16.	Staff Quarters	3450	2336
17.	KitchenShed and Canteen	1748	2336
18.	Garden and Social Forestry	1890	3896

28. The following infrastructure will be made available on priority (as per DCF Tables 18 and 19):

S. No.	Description	Secondary Schools (8023)	
		Available	Required
1.	Boundary Walls		
	▪ Pucca	5902	2121
	▪ Kuchcha	195	195
	▪ Partly Pucca	356	356
	▪ Pucca but Broken	567	567
	▪ Barbed Wire Fence	71	71
	▪ Green Fence	11	11
2.	Play Grounds	6141	1882
	▪ Usable	0	8023
	▪ Adequate Sports Material	4322	3701
	▪ Facilities for Indoor Games	1857	6166
	▪ PT Instructors	4962	3061

S.No.	Description	Senior Secondary Schools	
		Available	Required
1.	Boundary Walls		
	▪ Pucca	4509	1277
	▪ Kuchcha	108	108
	▪ Partly Pucca	263	263
	▪ Pucca but Broken	419	419
	▪ Barbed Wire Fence	42	42
	▪ Green Fence	5	5
2.	Play Grounds	4807	979
	▪ Usable	0	5786
	▪ Adequate Sports Material	3604	2182
	▪ Facilities for Indoor Games	1689	4097
	▪ PT Instructors	4559	1227

29. The following teaching-learning aids will be made available on priority (as per DCF Tables 20 and 21) :

S. No.	Description	Secondary Schools (8023)	
		Available	Required
1.	Tv's	1629	6394
2.	AV/Public Address Systems	1159	6864
3.	VCR/CD/DVD Players	1148	6875
4.	Tape Recorders	1936	6087
5.	LCD Projectors	154	7869
6.	Overhead Projectors	157	7866
7.	Radios	1426	6597
8.	Cable TVs	558	7465
9.	Musical Instruments	2319	5704
10.	School Band Sets	789	7234
11.	KYN Equipments	133	7890
12.	Typewriters	603	7420
13.	Xerox/P'Copier Machines	221	7802
14.	Cyclostyling Machines	118	7905
15.	Almirahs/Boxes	5939	2084
16.	Fire Extinguishers	751	7272
17.	Water Coolers/Filters	1262	6761
18.	Disabled-friendly Ramps	1763	6260

S. No.	Description	Senior Secondary Schools (5786)	
		Available	Required
1.	Tv's	1737	4049
2.	AV/Public Address Systems	1431	4355
3.	VCR/CD/DVD Players	1222	4564
4.	Tape Recorders	1893	3893
5.	LCD Projectors	376	5410
6.	Overhead Projectors	361	5425
7.	Radios	1359	4427
8.	Cable TVs	687	5099
9.	Musical Instruments	2371	3415
10.	School Band Sets	887	4899
11.	KYN Equipments	126	5660
12.	Typewriters	1432	4354
13.	Xerox/P'Copier Machines	586	5200
14.	Cyclostyling Machines	385	5401
15.	Almirahs/Boxes	4815	5305
16.	Fire Extinguishers	1036	4750
17.	Water Coolers/Filters	1683	4103
18.	Disabled-friendly Ramps	1667	4119

30. The following lavatory facilities will be made available on priority (as per DCF Tables 22 and 23) :

S.No.	Description	Secondary Schools (8023)	
		Available	Required
1.	Urinals		
	▪ Boys	28759	—
	Adequate	5752	23007
	▪ Girls	13501	—
	Adequate	5231	8270
	▪ Physically Handicapped	1176	—
	Adequate	620	556
	▪ Teachers	6393	—
	Adequate	3980	2413
2.	Lavatories		
	▪ Boys	11020	—
	Adequate	3775	7245

	▪ Girls	5865	
	Adequate	3183	2682
	▪ Physically-handicapped	813	
	Adequate	464	349
	▪ Teachers	3974	
	Adequate	2686	1288

S.No.	Description	Senior Secondary Schools (5786)	
		Available	Required
1.	Urinals		
	▪ Boys	36965	—
	Adequate	4249	32716
	▪ Girls	16579	—
	Adequate	3910	12669
	▪ Physically Handicapped	1611	—
	Adequate	709	902
	▪ Teachers	7640	—
	Adequate	3437	4203
2.	Lavatories		
	▪ Boys	16220	—
	Adequate	3421	12799
	▪ Girls	8176	—
	Adequate	2873	5303
	▪ Physically-handicapped	1163	—
	Adequate	577	577
	▪ Teachers	5033	—
	Adequate	2778	2255

31. The following drinking water facilities will be made available on priority (as per DCF Tables 24 and 25) :

S.No.	Description	Secondary Schools (8023)	
		Available	Required
1.	Drinking Water Facility	7761	262
2.	Sources of Drinking Water		
	- Taps	23533	As Per Need
	- Hand Pumps	2841	As Per Need
	- Wells	1167	As Per Need
	- Pitchers/Buckets/Pots	28567	As Per Need

S.No.	Description	Senior Secondary Schools	
		Available	Required
1.	Drinking Water Facility	5686	100
2.	Sources of Drinking Water		
	- Taps	35884	As per need
	- Hand Pumps	2164	As per need
	- Wells	1535	As per need
	- Pitchers/Buckets/Pots	33325	As per need

32. The following electricity facilities will be made available on priority (as per DCF Table 26) :

S.No.	Description	Secondary Schools (8023)		Sr. Secondary Schools (5786)	
		Available	Required	Available	Required
1.	Electric Connections	6200	1823	5091	695
2.	Generators	914	7109	1216	4570
3.	Substations less than 1 km	1252	As per need	461	As per need
4.	Substations less than 2 kms	258	As per need	103	As per need
5.	Substations less than 3 kms	69	As per need	41	As per need
6.	Substations less than 5 kms	52	As per need	27	As per need
7.	Substations over 5 kms	189	As per need	61	As per need

33. Rooms and other infrastructural facilities mentioned above are the basic requirements for maintaining good teaching-learning environment and will be accorded due priority.

Appendix

Appendix - “A”

DCF Tables 1-26

Table 1: Profile of Secondary and Higher Secondary Institutions – Questions 1 to 11
Type and Location of Institutions – Questions 1 to 5
District-wise no. of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools

S.N.	Name of District	Secondary Schools					Hr. Secondary Schools				
		B	G	C	T	%	B	G	C	T	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	GANGANAGAR	23	11	206	240	2.99	34	30	156	220	3.80
2	HANUMANGARH	88	9	186	283	3.53	67	21	89	177	3.06
3	BIKANER	50	22	169	241	3.00	45	20	74	139	2.40
4	CHURU	35	9	228	272	3.39	31	23	147	201	3.47
5	JHUNJHUNU	248	35	224	507	6.32	200	42	185	427	7.38
6	ALWAR	163	23	385	571	7.12	117	38	208	363	6.27
7	BHARATPUR	182	21	149	352	4.39	103	23	100	226	3.91
8	DHOLPUR	74	9	58	141	1.76	32	6	26	64	1.11
9	KARALI	193	10	40	243	3.03	55	6	11	72	1.24
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	130	9	56	195	2.43	46	14	39	99	1.71
11	DAUSA	185	7	34	226	2.82	122	18	16	156	2.70
12	JAIPUR	78	48	708	834	10.40	77	54	564	695	12.01
13	SIKAR	120	28	427	575	7.17	80	37	289	406	7.02
14	NAGOUR	201	16	158	375	4.67	115	27	125	267	4.61
15	JODHPUR	101	26	231	358	4.46	69	42	154	265	4.58
16	JAISALMER	41	3	4	48	0.60	20	2	8	30	0.52
17	BARMER	76	3	61	140	1.74	43	13	38	94	1.62
18	JALORE	111	11	1	123	1.53	69	7	3	79	1.37
19	SIROHI	63	4	8	75	0.93	43	9	12	64	1.11
20	PALI	167	19	28	214	2.67	116	15	11	142	2.45
21	AJMER	141	23	82	246	3.07	129	44	53	226	3.91
22	TONK	142	9	16	167	2.08	92	11	13	116	2.00
23	BUNDI	95	7	5	107	1.33	66	11	7	84	1.45
24	BHILWARA	137	23	26	186	2.32	99	25	10	134	2.32
25	RAJSAMAND	52	7	45	104	1.30	50	12	28	90	1.56
26	UDAIPUR	211	23	35	269	3.35	150	32	25	207	3.58
27	DUNGARPUR	52	6	16	74	0.92	64	8	12	84	1.45
28	BANSWARA	78	10	14	102	1.27	62	14	17	93	1.61
29	CHITTORGARH	133	15	17	165	2.06	95	20	20	135	2.33
30	KOTA	90	16	226	332	4.14	64	28	146	238	4.11
31	BARAN	111	6	27	144	1.79	71	12	18	101	1.75
32	JHALAWAR	53	5	56	114	1.42	41	16	35	92	1.59
	TOTAL	3624	473	3926	8023		2467	680	2639	5786	

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: B=Boys only, G=Girls only, C=Co-ed, T=Total. % refers to percentage to row total.

Table 2: Institutions by Management – Question 4

District-wise No. of Secondary Schools by Management in 2007-08

S.N.	Name of the District	Total No. of Secondary Schools	STUG	LB/MC	TWD	SWD	PS	SUTDL	PB	MHRD/KVS/NVS	CGMDU
			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	GANGANAGAR	240	94	5	3	4	7	11	115	0	1
2	HANUMANGARH	283	102	4	2	3	23	25	121	1	2
3	BIKANER	241	92	3	0	4	7	10	125	0	0
4	CHURU	272	121	2	1	3	7	12	124	0	2
5	JHUNJHUNUN	507	178	8	2	6	17	14	282	0	1
6	ALWAR	571	196	18	2	12	34	34	272	0	1
7	BHARATPUR	352	140	6	2	6	7	15	176	0	0
8	DHAULPUR	141	50	3	0	6	3	7	71	0	0
9	KARAULI	243	96	1	0	1	5	3	134	2	0
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	195	72	3	0	3	4	10	102	0	0
11	DAUSA	226	76	3	0	2	8	3	133	1	0
12	JAIPUR	834	279	27	3	6	73	58	375	3	10
13	SIKAR	575	188	20	1	12	53	36	259	0	5
14	NAGAU	375	182	10	0	5	10	17	147	1	2
15	JODHPUR	358	157	3	0	11	15	19	152	0	0
16	JAISALMER	48	33	1	0	0	2	1	10	1	0
17	BARMER	140	99	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0
18	JALOR	123	77	0	0	0	0	1	45	0	0
19	SIROHI	75	59	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	0
20	PALI	214	131	0	0	0	0	2	81	0	0
21	AJMER	246	126	0	0	0	0	6	112	0	1
22	TONK	167	79	1	0	1	3	5	77	0	0
23	BUNDI	107	60	0	0	0	1	0	45	0	0
24	BHILWARA	186	140	1	0	0	1	4	40	0	0
25	RAJSAMAND	104	72	1	1	0	2	5	22	0	0
26	UDAIPUR	269	163	3	1	2	1	9	84	4	1
27	DUNGARPUR	74	60	1	0	1	1	3	8	0	0
28	BANSWARA	102	73	0	1	0	0	3	25	0	0
29	CHITTAURGARH	165	116	0	0	0	0	2	45	1	1
30	KOTA	332	86	4	2	5	9	25	198	0	3
31	BARAN	144	59	1	0	0	3	3	76	0	2
32	JHALAWAR	114	66	5	0	1	3	8	27	0	4
	TOTAL :-	8023	3522	134	21	95	301	355	3498	15	36

Table 3: Institutions by Management – Question 4
District-wise No. of Higher Secondary Schools by Management in 2007-08

S.N.	Name of the District	Total No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	STUG		LB/MC		TWD		SWD		PS		SUTDL		PB		MHRD/KVS/NVS		CGMDU	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	GANGANAGAR	220	93	42.27	9	4.09	1	0.45	0	0.00	6	2.73	7	3.18	96	43.64	8	3.64	0	0.00
2	HANUMANGARH	177	78	44.07	7	3.95	1	0.56	1	0.56	6	3.39	13	7.34	70	39.55	0	0.00	1	0.56
3	BIKANER	139	68	48.92	4	2.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.72	8	5.76	54	38.85	3	2.16	1	0.72
4	CHURU	201	109	54.23	4	1.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.00	5	2.49	78	38.81	2	1.00	1	0.50
5	JHUNJHUNUN	427	152	35.60	3	0.70	1	0.23	5	1.17	17	3.98	25	5.85	221	51.76	3	0.70	0	0.00
6	ALWAR	363	192	52.89	6	1.65	2	0.55	2	0.55	15	4.13	28	7.71	113	31.13	2	0.55	2	0.55
7	BHARATPUR	226	120	53.10	1	0.44	2	0.88	0	0.00	3	1.33	8	3.54	90	39.82	2	0.88	0	0.00
8	DHAULPUR	64	32	49.23	3	4.62	0	0.00	1	1.54	1	1.54	2	3.08	24	36.92	1	1.54	1	1.54
9	KARALI	72	49	67.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	23	31.51	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	99	48	48.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	3	3.00	33	33.00	2	2.00	1	1.00
11	DAUSA	156	69	44.23	2	1.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.92	80	51.28	1	0.64	0	0.00
12	JAIPUR	695	247	35.54	16	2.30	4	0.58	6	0.86	55	7.91	59	8.49	299	43.02	6	0.86	3	0.43
13	SIKAR	406	158	38.82	15	3.69	1	0.25	3	0.74	28	6.88	27	6.63	169	41.52	3	0.74	3	0.74
14	NAGAUR	267	153	57.09	0	0.00	2	0.75	2	0.75	7	2.61	5	1.87	98	36.57	1	0.37	0	0.00
15	JODHPUR	265	120	45.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.38	4	1.50	17	6.39	117	43.98	5	1.88	2	0.75
16	JAISALMER	30	22	73.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.33	2	6.67	2	6.67	2	6.67	1	3.33
17	BARMER	94	81	86.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.06	0	0.00	1	1.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
18	JALOR	79	60	75.95	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.27	0	0.00	1	1.27	16	20.25	1	1.27	0	0.00
19	SIROHI	64	44	68.75	0	0.00	1	1.56	0	0.00	1	1.56	1	1.56	14	21.88	2	3.13	1	1.56
20	PALI	142	105	73.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.41	33	23.24	1	0.70	0	0.00
21	AJMER	226	137	60.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.44	1	0.44	81	35.68	6	2.64	1	0.44
22	TONK	116	76	64.96	0	0.00	1	0.85	1	0.85	0	0.00	2	1.71	34	29.06	3	2.56	0	0.00
23	BUNDI	84	59	69.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	29.41	0	0.00	0	0.00
24	BHILWARA	134	113	84.33	1	0.75	1	0.75	1	0.75	2	1.49	1	0.75	14	10.45	1	0.75	0	0.00
25	RAJSAMAND	90	81	89.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.10	2	2.20	6	6.59	1	1.10	0	0.00
26	UDAIPUR	207	146	70.19	0	0.00	1	0.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.92	51	24.52	5	2.40	1	0.48
27	DUNGARPUR	84	74	88.10	0	0.00	1	1.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.19	7	8.33	1	1.19	0	0.00
28	BANSWARA	93	80	86.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	4.30	7	7.53	2	2.15	0	0.00
29	CHITTAURGARH	135	111	82.22	0	0.00	1	0.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20	14.81	1	0.74	2	1.48
30	KOTA	238	81	34.03	3	1.26	0	0.00	2	0.84	6	2.52	15	6.30	123	51.68	3	1.26	1	0.42
31	BARAN	101	55	54.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.99	0	0.00	6	5.94	37	36.63	2	1.98	0	0.00
32	JHALAWAR	92	71	77.17	1	1.09	0	0.00	1	1.09	2	2.17	3	3.26	12	13.04	2	2.17	0	0.00
		5786	3084		76		20		32		160		258		2047		72		22	

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: % refers to percentage to total no. of secondary schools in the district.

STUG = State/UT Government (Department of Education).

LB/MC = Local Body/Municipal Corporation.

TWD = Tribal Welfare Department.

SWD = Social Welfare Department.

PS = Public Sector.

SUTDL = State/UT Government (Department of Labour).

PB = Private Body such as Trust/Company/Private Body/Missionary/NGO, etc.

MHRD/KVS/NVS = MHRD (or by Bodies such as KVS, NVS, etc., under the MHRD)

CGMDU = Other Central Government Ministries/Departments/Undertakings

Table 4: Institutions by Sources of Funding and Management (Ques. 3-4)
Table : District-wise No. of Secondary Schools by Sources of Funding in 2007-08

S.N.	Name of the District	Total No. of Secondary Schools	R&FSLG		LB		R&FCGA		PA		PUA		UUASRSC	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	GANGANAGAR	240	95	39.58	2	0.83	0	0	20	8.33	81	33.75	42	17.50
2	HANUMANGARH	283	98	34.63	1	0.35	0	0	33	11.66	114	40.28	37	13.07
3	BIKANER	241	95	39.42	1	0.41	1	0.41	23	9.54	87	36.10	34	14.11
4	CHURU	272	121	44.49	1	0.37	1	0.37	25	9.19	105	38.60	19	6.99
5	JHUNJHUNUN	507	174	34.32	1	0.20	0	0	36	7.10	257	50.69	39	7.69
6	ALWAR	571	185	32.40	5	0.88	0	0	74	12.96	216	37.83	91	15.94
7	BHARATPUR	352	138	39.20	1	0.28	0	0	26	7.39	128	36.36	59	16.76
8	DHAULPUR	141	51	35.71	0	0.00	0	0	14	10.00	55	39.29	21	15.00
9	KARAULI	243	98	40.08	1	0.41	0	0	1	0.41	132	54.55	11	4.55
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	195	71	36.08	0	0.00	0	0	6	3.09	85	43.81	33	17.01
11	DAUSA	226	77	34.07	1	0.44	0	0	8	3.54	132	58.41	8	3.54
12	JAIPUR	834	247	29.62	15	1.80	4	0.48	107	12.83	323	38.73	138	16.55
13	SIKAR	575	180	31.18	6	1.05	1	0.17	61	10.63	269	46.86	58	10.10
14	NAGAU	375	176	46.79	1	0.27	0	0	23	6.15	124	33.16	51	13.64
15	JODHPUR	358	158	43.98	1	0.28	1	0.28	29	8.12	124	34.73	45	12.61
16	JAISALMER	48	33	68.75	1	2.08	1	2.08	0	0.00	11	22.92	2	4.17
17	BARMER	140	99	70.71	1	0.71	0	0	4	2.86	26	18.57	10	7.14
18	JALOR	123	76	61.79	1	0.81	0	0	2	1.63	40	32.52	4	3.25
19	SIROHI	75	59	78.67	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	15	20.00	1	1.33
20	PALI	214	129	60.28	0	0.00	0	0	4	1.87	74	34.58	7	3.27
21	AJMER	246	126	51.02	0	0.00	0	0	17	6.94	95	38.78	8	3.27
22	TONK	167	79	46.99	1	0.60	0	0	2	1.20	79	47.59	6	3.61
23	BUNDI	107	58	53.77	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	42	39.62	7	6.60
24	BHILWARA	186	140	75.27	2	1.08	0	0	3	1.61	35	18.82	6	3.23
25	RAJSAMAND	104	74	70.87	0	0.00	1	0.97	6	5.83	21	20.39	2	1.94
26	UDAIPUR	269	168	62.31	0	0.00	3	1.12	12	4.48	73	27.24	13	4.85
27	DUNGARPUR	74	61	82.43	0	0.00	0	0	4	5.41	8	10.81	1	1.35
28	BANSWARA	102	73	71.57	0	0.00	0	0	5	4.90	22	21.57	2	1.96
29	CHITTAURGARH	165	116	70.30	0	0.00	2	1.21	1	0.61	40	24.24	6	3.64
30	KOTA	332	85	25.60	2	0.60	2	0.60	37	11.14	163	49.10	43	12.95
31	BARAN	144	58	40.28	1	0.69	1	0.69	4	2.78	63	43.75	17	11.81
32	JHALAWAR	114	65	57.02	2	1.75	0	0	7	6.14	26	22.81	14	12.28
	TOTAL	8023	3463		48		18		594		3065		835	

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: % refers to percentage to total no. of secondary schools in the district.

R&FSLG = Recognised and Fully-funded by State/UT Government.

LB = Funded by Local Government.

R&FCGA = Recognised and Fully Central Government-Funded (NVS & KVS).

PA = Private Aided (Recognised, Aided).

PUA = Private Unaided (Recognised but not aided by the Government).

UUASRSC = Unrecognised/Unaided Section in a Recognised School/Colleges.

Table 5: Institutions by Sources of Funding and Management – Questions 3-4
Institutions by Sources of Funding – Question 3
District-wise No. of Higher Secondary Schools by Sources of Funding in 2007-08

S.N.	Name of the District	Total No. of hr.sec.schools	R&FSLG		LB		R&FCGA		PA		PUA		UUASRSC	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	GANGANAGAR	220	92	41.82	1	0.45	8	3.64	23	10.45	58	26.36	38	17.27
2	HANUMANGARH	177	75	42.37	1	0.56	1	0.56	24	13.56	48	27.12	28	15.82
3	BIKANER	139	69	49.64	3	2.16	3	2.16	10	7.19	40	28.78	14	10.07
4	CHURU	201	109	54.23	0	0.00	6	2.99	19	9.45	50	24.88	17	8.46
5	JHUNJHUNUN	427	149	34.89	2	0.47	7	1.64	48	11.24	189	44.26	32	7.49
6	ALWAR	363	186	51.24	5	1.38	3	0.83	36	9.92	79	21.76	53	14.60
7	BHARATPUR	226	113	50.00	2	0.88	2	0.88	16	7.08	63	27.88	30	13.27
8	DHAULPUR	64	32	50.00	0	0.00	1	1.54	4	6.15	16	25.00	11	16.92
9	KARAULI	72	47	65.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.37	22	30.56	2	2.74
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	99	45	45.45	1	1.01	2	2.00	3	3.00	28	28.28	10	10.00
11	DAUSA	156	70	44.87	2	1.28	2	1.28	1	0.64	76	48.72	5	3.21
12	JAIPUR	695	237	34.10	10	1.44	10	1.44	104	14.96	227	32.66	107	15.40
13	SIKAR	406	151	37.19	3	0.74	7	1.72	38	9.34	152	37.44	55	13.51
14	NAGOUR	267	149	55.81	0	0.00	2	0.75	13	4.85	76	28.46	27	10.07
15	JODHPUR	265	117	44.15	3	1.13	9	3.38	28	10.53	67	25.28	41	15.41
16	JAISALMER	30	22	73.33	2	6.67	1	3.33	2	6.67	2	6.67	1	3.33
17	BARMER	94	77	81.91	0	0.00	3	3.19	2	2.13	7	7.45	5	5.32
18	JALOR	79	60	75.95	0	0.00	1	1.27	1	1.27	16	20.25	1	1.27
19	SIROHI	64	45	70.31	1	1.56	2	3.13	1	1.56	13	20.31	2	3.13
20	PALI	142	105	73.94	0	0.00	4	2.82	5	3.52	25	17.61	2	1.41
21	AJMER	226	136	60.18	0	0.00	7	3.08	24	10.57	57	25.22	2	0.88
22	TONK	116	76	65.52	0	0.00	3	2.56	2	1.71	30	25.86	5	4.27
23	BUNDI	84	57	67.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.18	22	26.19	3	3.53
24	BHILWARA	134	116	86.57	0	0.00	2	1.49	8	5.97	7	5.22	1	0.75
25	RAJSAMAND	90	80	88.89	0	0.00	1	1.10	1	1.10	8	8.89	0	0.00
26	UDAIPUR	207	145	70.05	2	0.97	5	2.40	16	7.69	36	17.39	3	1.44
27	DUNGARPUR	84	75	89.29	0	0.00	1	1.19	1	1.19	6	7.14	1	1.19
28	BANSWARA	93	80	86.02	0	0.00	1	1.08	4	4.30	6	6.45	2	2.15
29	CHITTAURGARH	135	110	81.48	0	0.00	4	2.96	2	1.48	11	8.15	8	5.93
30	KOTA	238	81	34.03	1	0.42	2	0.84	18	7.56	113	47.48	19	7.98
31	BARAN	101	56	55.45	0	0.00	2	1.98	7	6.93	31	30.69	5	4.95
32	JHALAWAR	92	69	75.00	1	1.09	2	2.17	1	1.09	13	14.13	6	6.52
		5786	3031			40		104		464		1594		536

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: % refers to percentage to total no. of secondary schools in

R&FSLG = Recognised and Fully-funded by State/UT Government.

LB = Funded by Local Government.

R&FCGA = Recognised and Fully Central Government-Funded (NVS & KVS).

PA = Private Aided (Recognised, Aided).

PUA = Private Unaided (Recognised but not aided by the Government).

UUASRSC = Unrecognised/Unaided Section in a Recognised School/College.

Table No. 6 : District-wise No. of Secondary & Hr. Secondary Schools by Year of Establishment and Year of Recognition (Ques. 2(a) & 2(b))

S.N.	Name of the District	Tot. No. of Sec. & Hr. Sec Schools	No. of Schools Established				Total col.4+ 6	No. of Schools recognised				Total Columns 9 + 11
			in or before 2001	% to Column Total	after 2001	% to Column Total		in or before 2001	% to Column Total	after 2001	% to Column Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	GANGANAGAR	460	443	3.21	17	0.12	460	429	3.11	31	0.22	460
2	HANUMANGARH	460	427	3.09	33	0.24	460	409	2.96	51	0.37	460
3	BIKANER	380	354	2.56	26	0.19	380	342	2.48	38	0.28	380
4	CHURU	473	428	3.10	45	0.33	473	404	2.93	69	0.50	473
5	JHUNJHUNUN	934	854	6.18	80	0.58	934	806	5.84	128	0.93	934
6	ALWAR	934	853	6.18	81	0.59	934	800	5.79	134	0.97	934
7	BHARATPUR	578	544	3.94	34	0.25	578	506	3.66	72	0.52	578
8	DHAULPUR	205	183	1.33	22	0.16	205	177	1.28	28	0.20	205
9	KARAULI	315	296	2.14	19	0.14	315	295	2.14	20	0.14	315
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	294	278	2.01	16	0.12	294	254	1.84	40	0.29	294
11	DAUSA	382	369	2.67	13	0.09	382	362	2.62	20	0.14	382
12	JAIPUR	1529	1360	9.85	169	1.22	1529	1222	8.85	307	2.22	1529
13	SIKAR	981	876	6.34	105	0.76	981	778	5.63	203	1.47	981
14	NAGAUAR	642	586	4.24	56	0.41	642	558	4.04	84	0.61	642
15	JODHPUR	623	556	4.03	67	0.49	623	533	3.86	90	0.65	623
16	JAISALMER	78	72	0.52	6	0.04	78	69	0.50	9	0.07	78
17	BARMER	234	222	1.61	12	0.09	234	216	1.56	18	0.13	234
18	JALOR	202	185	1.34	17	0.12	202	183	1.33	19	0.14	202
19	SIROHI	139	134	0.97	5	0.04	139	134	0.97	5	0.04	139
20	PALI	356	342	2.48	14	0.10	356	338	2.45	18	0.13	356
21	AJMER	472	452	3.27	20	0.14	472	449	3.25	23	0.17	472
22	TONK	283	273	1.98	10	0.07	283	270	1.96	13	0.09	283
23	BUNDI	191	185	1.34	6	0.04	191	178	1.29	13	0.09	191
24	BHILWARA	320	314	2.27	6	0.04	320	311	2.25	9	0.07	320
25	RAJSAMAND	194	191	1.38	3	0.02	194	180	1.30	14	0.10	194
26	UDAIPUR	476	459	3.32	17	0.12	476	448	3.24	28	0.20	476
27	DUNGARPUR	158	154	1.12	4	0.03	158	149	1.08	9	0.07	158
28	BANSWARA	195	190	1.38	5	0.04	195	182	1.32	13	0.09	195
29	CHITTAURGARH	300	295	2.14	5	0.04	300	289	2.09	11	0.08	300
30	KOTA	570	542	3.92	28	0.20	570	479	3.47	91	0.66	570
31	BARAN	245	224	1.62	21	0.15	245	204	1.48	41	0.30	245
32	JHALAWAR	206	197	1.43	9	0.07	206	188	1.36	18	0.13	206
Total :-		13809	12838		971		13809	12142		1667		13809

Source : Data collected through Data Capture Format

Table No. 7 : District-wise No. of Secondary & Hr. Secondary Schools by Year of up-gradation (Ques. 2(c) & 2(d))

S.n.	Name of the district	Tot. No. of Sec. & Hr. Sec Schools/	No. of Upper primary schools upgraded to secondary schools				Total col.4+6	No. of Secondary schools upgraded to higher secondary schools				Total col.9+11
			in or before 2001	% to Column Total	After 2001	% to Column Total		in or before 2001	% to Column Total	After 2001	% to Column Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	GANGANAGAR	460	276	2.00	184	1.33	460	325	2.35	135	0.98	460
2	HANUMANGARH	460	267	1.93	193	1.40	460	351	2.54	109	0.79	460
3	BIKANER	380	241	1.75	139	1.01	380	308	2.23	72	0.52	380
4	CHURU	473	254	1.84	219	1.59	473	349	2.53	124	0.90	473
5	JHUNJHUNUN	934	460	3.33	474	3.43	934	676	4.90	258	1.87	934
6	ALWAR	934	480	3.48	454	3.29	934	704	5.10	230	1.67	934
7	BHARATPUR	578	302	2.19	276	2.00	578	419	3.03	159	1.15	578
8	DHAULPUR	205	103	0.75	102	0.74	205	167	1.21	38	0.28	205
9	KARALI	315	157	1.14	158	1.14	315	255	1.85	60	0.43	315
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	294	170	1.23	124	0.90	294	240	1.74	54	0.39	294
11	DAUSA	382	218	1.58	164	1.19	382	287	2.08	95	0.69	382
12	JAIPUR	1529	743	5.38	786	5.69	1529	1073	7.77	456	3.30	1529
13	SIKAR	981	462	3.35	519	3.76	981	673	4.87	308	2.23	981
14	NAGOUR	642	341	2.47	301	2.18	642	463	3.35	179	1.30	642
15	JODHPUR	623	347	2.51	276	2.00	623	467	3.38	156	1.13	623
16	JAISALMER	78	50	0.36	28	0.20	78	64	0.46	14	0.10	78
17	BARMER	234	150	1.09	84	0.61	234	182	1.32	52	0.38	234
18	JALOR	202	114	0.83	88	0.64	202	155	1.12	47	0.34	202
19	SIROHI	139	105	0.76	34	0.25	139	107	0.77	32	0.23	139
20	PALI	356	215	1.56	141	1.02	356	281	2.03	75	0.54	356
21	AJMER	472	306	2.22	166	1.20	472	369	2.67	103	0.75	472
22	TONK	283	157	1.14	126	0.91	283	225	1.63	58	0.42	283
23	BUNDI	191	115	0.83	76	0.55	191	143	1.04	48	0.35	191
24	BHILWARA	320	239	1.73	81	0.59	320	266	1.93	54	0.39	320
25	RAJSAMAND	194	135	0.98	59	0.43	194	149	1.08	45	0.33	194
26	UDAIPUR	476	328	2.38	148	1.07	476	388	2.81	88	0.64	476
27	DUNGARPUR	158	118	0.85	40	0.29	158	120	0.87	38	0.28	158
28	BANSWARA	195	144	1.04	51	0.37	195	156	1.13	39	0.28	195
29	CHITTAURGARH	300	205	1.48	95	0.69	300	239	1.73	61	0.44	300
30	KOTA	570	305	2.21	265	1.92	570	421	3.05	149	1.08	570
31	BARAN	245	121	0.88	124	0.90	245	177	1.28	68	0.49	245
32	JHALAWAR	206	119	0.86	87	0.63	206	147	1.06	59	0.43	206
Total		13809	7747		6062		13809	10346		3463		13809

Source : Data collected through Data Capture Format

Table 8: District-wise No. of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools for Children with Special Needs in 2007-08 – Question 6

Name of the District	Hr. Secondary Schools for CWSN		Total No. of Schools for CWSN	
	No.	%	No.	%
GANGANAGAR	0	0.00	0	0.00
HANUMANGARH	0	0.00	0	0.00
BIKANER	1	5.56	1	5.56
CHURU	0	0.00	0	0.00
JHUNJHUNUN	0	0.00	0	0.00
ALWAR	1	5.56	1	5.56
BHARATPUR	0	0.00	0	0.00
DHAULPUR	1	5.56	1	5.56
KARALI	0	0.00	0	0.00
SAWAI MADHOPUR	0	0.00	0	0.00
DAUSA	0	0.00	0	0.00
JAIPUR	1	5.56	1	5.56
SIKAR	1	5.56	1	5.56
NAGPUR	0	0.00	0	0.00
JODHPUR	1	5.56	1	5.56
JAISALMER	0	0.00	0	0.00
BARMER	1	5.56	1	5.56
JALOR	1	5.56	1	5.56
SIROHI	0	0.00	0	0.00
PALI	1	5.56	1	5.56
AJMER	1	5.56	1	5.56
TONK	1	5.56	1	5.56
BUNDI	1	5.56	1	5.56
BHILWARA	1	5.56	1	5.56
RAJSAMAND	0	0.00	0	0.00
UDAIPUR	1	5.56	1	5.56
DUNGARPUR	1	5.56	1	5.56
BANSWARA	1	5.56	1	5.56
CHITTAURGARH	1	5.56	1	5.56
KOTA	1	5.56	1	5.56
BARAN	0	0.00	0	0.00
JHALAWAR	0	0.00	0	0.00

Note: All the above 18 schools are running through a Centrally-sponsored Scheme, Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC). A physically challenged child can take admission in any of these schools near him.

Table 9 : District-wise No. of Higher Secondary Schools by Area of Location (Ques. 9)

S.N.	Name of the District	No. of Higher Secondary Schools	No. of Higher Secondary Schools located in																	
			Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total Col.3+4	Tribal (%)	Hilly (%)	SC Dominated (%)	ST Dominated (%)	OBC Dominated (%)	Religious Minority Dominated (%)	Others Dominated (%)	Desert (%)	Slums (%)	Int. Border/ LOC (%)	Flood Prone (%)	Drought Prone (%)	Forest (%)	Coastal Area (%)	Other Area (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	GANGANAGAR	220	114	106	220	4	1	26	2	98	4	90	10	9	91	0	3	0	0	107
	(%)	0	51.82	48.1	0	1.8	0.4	11.8	0.9	44.5	1.8	40.9	4.5	4	41.3	0.0	1.3	0	0	48.6
2	HANUMANGARH	177	112	65	177	3	0	4	4	79	1.0	89	50	2	1	5.0	9	0	3	107
	(%)	0	63.2	36.7	0	1.6	0	2.2	2.2	44.6	0.5	50.2	28.2	1.1	0.5	2.8	5	0	1.6	60.4
3	BIKANER	139	64	75	139	4	0	6	5	37	1.0	90	88	3	2	0.0	5	0	0	41
	(%)	0	46	53.9	0	2.8	0	4.3	3.6	26.6	0.7	64.7	63.3	2.1	1.4	0.0	3.6	0	0	29.5
4	CHURU	201	123	78	201	3	1	5	5	95	4.0	92	177	2	0	0	7	0	1	14
	(%)	0	61.1	38.8	0	1.4	0.5	2.4	2.4	47.2	1.9	45.7	88	1	0.0	0.0	3.4	0	0.5	6.9
5	JHUNJHUNUN	427	312	115	427	11	9	10	12	222	3.0	180	25	17	0	1	8	0	3	373
	(%)	0	73	26.9	0	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.8	51.9	0.7	42.1	5.8	3.9	0.0	0.2	1.8	0	0.7	87.3
6	ALWAR	363	295	68	363	27	8	13	27	121	9.0	193	7	14	0	0	3	6	5	328
	(%)	0	81.2	18.7	0	7.4	2.2	3.5	7.4	33.3	2.4	53.1	1.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	1.3	90.3
7	BHARATPUR	226	144	82	226	11	4	5	3	62	0.0	156	0.0	5	0	0	3	1	1	216
	(%)	0	63.7	36.2	0	4.8	1.7	2.2	1.3	27.4	0.0	69	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.4	95.5
8	DHAULPUR	64	41	23	64	2	0	0	0	5	0.0	59	0.0	1	0	0	0	1	0	62
	(%)	0	64	35.9	0	3.1	0	0	0	7.8	0.0	92.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0	1.5	0	96.8
9	KARALI	72	56	16	72	4	3	0	2	2	0.0	68	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	1	2	69
	(%)	0	77.7	22.2	0	5.5	4.1	0	2.7	2.7	0.0	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1.3	2.7	95.8
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	99	60	39	99	8	1	2	30	7	0.0	60	0.0	0.0	0	0	2	4	0	93
	(%)	0	60.6	39.3	0	8	1	2	30.3	7	0.0	60.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	4	0	93.9
11	DAUSA	156	108	48	156	7	0	1	1	0	0.0	154	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	156
	(%)	0	69.2	30.7	0	4.4	0	0.6	0.6	0	0.0	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	100
12	JAIPUR	695	334	361	695	32	15	24	40	136	16.0	479	26	37	3	3	21	1	7	597
	(%)	0	48	51.9	0	4.6	2.1	3.4	5.7	19.5	2.3	68.9	3.7	5.3	0.4	0.4	3	0.1	1	85.9
13	SIKAR	406	283	123	406	11	8	3	5	145	14.0	239	197	10	1	0	13	0	1	184
	(%)	0	69.7	30.3	0	2.7	1.9	0.7	1.2	35.7	3.4	58.8	48.5	2.4	0.2	0.0	3.2	0	0.2	45.3
14	NAGAU	267	189	78	267	5	1	1	1	71	4.0	190	33	3	1	2	7	0	1	220
	(%)	0	70.7	29.2	0	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	26.5	1.5	71.1	12.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	2.6	0	0.3	82.4
15	JODHPUR	265	113	152	265	6	2	6	3	65	1.0	190	57	5	1	1	15	0	0	186
	(%)	0	42.6	57.3	0	2.2	0.7	2.2	1.1	24.5	0.3	71.7	21.5	1.8	0.3	0.3	5.6	0	0	70.1
16	JAISALMER	30	21	9	30	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	30	28	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	(%)	0	70	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	100	93.3	0	3.3	0.0	0	0	0	3.3
17	BARMER	94	80	14	94	1	1	3	1	15	3.0	72	81	0	5	2	1	0	1	4
	(%)	0	85.1	14.8	0	1	1	3.1	1	15.9	3.1	76.6	86.1	0	5.3	2.1	1	0	1	4.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
18	JALOR	79	62	17	79	0	1	2	0	8	0.0	69	78	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	(%)	0	78.4	21.5	0	0	1.2	2.5	0	10.1	0.0	87.3	98.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	1.2	0
19	SIROHI	64	39	25	64	18	5	0	21	8	0.0	35	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	59
	(%)	0	60.9	39	0	28.1	7.8	0	32.8	12.5	0.0	54.6	0	0	0	0.0	1.5	6.2	0	92.1
20	PALJ	142	100	42	142	1	4	0	0	15	0.0	127	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	136
	(%)	0	70.4	29.5	0	0.7	2.8	0	0	10.5	0.0	89.4	0.7	0.7	0	0.7	2.1	0	0	95.7
21	AJMER	226	98	128	226	1	0	0	0	2	0.0	224	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	225
	(%)	0	43.3	56.6	0	0.4	0	0	0	0.8	0.0	99.1	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	99.5
22	TONK	116	72	44	116	1	1	6	4	11	1.0	94	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	114
	(%)	0	62	37.9	0	0.8	0.8	5.1	3.4	9.4	0.8	81	0	0.8	0	0	0.8	0	0	98.2
23	BUNDI	84	47	37	84	1	0	0	1	0	0.0	83	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	83
	(%)	0	55.9	44	0	1.1	0	0	1.1	0	0.0	98.8	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	98.8
24	BHILWARA	134	102	32	134	2	0	1	3	1	0.0	129	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	132
	(%)	0	76.1	23.8	0	1.4	0	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.0	96.2	0	0.7	0	0	0.7	0	0	98.5
25	RAJSAMAND	90	74	16	90	3	10	2	1	13	0.0	74	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	84
	(%)	0	82.2	17.7	0	3.3	11	2.2	1.1	14.4	0.0	82.2	0	0	0	0	4.4	1.1	1.1	93.3
26	UDAIPUR	207	144	63	207	87	14	1	77	3	0.0	126	0	1	1	0	0	6	0	199
	(%)	0	69.5	30.4	0	42	6.7	0.4	37.2	1.4	0.0	60.8	0	0.4	0.4	0	0	2.9	0	96.1
27	DUNGARPUR	84	71	13	84	83	7	1	79	1	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	82
	(%)	0	84.5	15.4	0	98.8	8.3	1.1	94	1.1	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	0	0	97.6
28	BANSWARA	93	79	14	93	90	4	2	85	0	2.0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	92
	(%)	0	84.9	15	0	96.7	4.3	2.1	91.4	0	2.1	4.3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	98.9
29	CHITTAURGARH	135	91	44	135	24	2	3	23	16	1.0	92	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	130
	(%)	0	67.4	32.5	0	17.7	1.4	2.2	17	11.8	0.7	68.1	0	1.4	0	0	1.4	0	0.7	96.3
30	KOTA	238	75	163	238	9	1	8	0	16	3.0	211	0	5	1	1	1	0	1	229
	(%)	0	31.5	68.4	0	3.7	0.4	3.3	0	6.7	1.2	88.6	0	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0.4	96.2
31	BARAN	101	64	37	101	15	1	2	13	10	2.0	74	1	1	0	0	0	6	0	93
	(%)	0	63.3	36.6	0	14.8	0.9	1.9	12.8	9.9	1.9	73.2	0.9	0.9	0	0	0	5.9	0	92.0
32	JHALAWAR	92	68	24	92	5	1	0	6	23	1.0	62	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	87
	(%)	0	73.9	26	0	5.4	1	0	6.5	25	1.0	67.3	0	2.1	0	0	0	3.2	0	94.5
	Total	5786	3635	2151	5786			137	454	1287	73	3835	860	122	109	16	113	34	29	4503

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: Both absolute figures and percentages are given.

Figures in brackets refer to percentage to total no. of higher secondary schools in the district.

Table 10 : District-wise No. of Secondary Schools by Area of Location (Ques. 9)

S.N.	Name of the District	No. of Secondary Schools	No. of Secondary Schools/Sections Located in Area																	
			Rural / (%)	Urban / (%)	Total col.3+4	Tribal / (%)	Hilly / (%)	SC Dominated / (%)	ST Dominated / (%)	OBC Dominated / (%)	Religious Minority Dominated / (%)	Others Dominated / (%)	Desert / (%)	Slums / (%)	Int. Border\ LOC / (%)	Flood Prone / (%)	Drought Prone / (%)	Forest / (%)	Coastal Area / (%)	Other Area / (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	GANGANAGAR	240	166	74	240	5	1	27	2	128	2	81	12	12	83	1	2	0	1	129
	(%)		69.10	30.80		2.00	0.40	11.20	0.08	53.30	0.80	33.70	5.00	5.00	34.50	0.40	0.80	0.00	0.40	53.70
2	HANUMANGARH	283	191	92	283	11	3	11	2	115	5	150	73	9	0	3	9	0	0	189
	(%)		67.4	32.5		3.8	1	3.8	0.7	40.6	1.7	53	25.8	3.1	0	1	3.1	0	0	66.7
3	BIKANER	241	118	123	241	6	1	11	2	89	5	134	137	5	8	0	8	1	1	81
	(%)		48.9	51		2.4	0.4	4.5	0.8	36.9	2	55.6	56.8	2	3.3	0	3.3	0.4	0.4	33.6
4	CHURU	272	185	87	272	3	0	4	3	146	2	117	234	3	0	0	9	0	0	26
	(%)		68	31.9		1.1	0	1.4	1.1	53.6	0.7	43	86	1.1	0	0	3.3	0	0	9.5
5	JHUNJHUNUN	507	417	90	507	14	11	8	3	275	11	210	41	14	4	1	4	0	2	441
	(%)		82.2	17.7		2.7	2.1	1.5	0.5	54.2	2.1	41.4	8	2.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	0	0.3	86.9
6	ALWAR	571	454	117	571	47	23	25	39	156	11	340	5	21	1	0	8	3	6	527
	(%)		79.5	20.4		8.2	4	4.3	6.8	27.3	1.9	59.5	0.8	3.6	0.1	0	1.4	0.5	1	92.2
7	BHARATPUR	352	259	93	352	13	5	7	11	89	4	241	1	11	1	2	1	3	2	331
	(%)		73.5	26.4		3.6	1.4	1.9	3.1	25.2	1.1	68.4	0.2	3.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	94
8	DHAULPUR	141	87	54	141	6	0	3	1	9	4	124	0	5	0	0	1	0	2	133
	(%)		61.7	38.3		4.2	0	2.1	0.7	6.3	2.8	87.9	0	3.5	0	0	0.7	0	1.4	94.3
9	KARAULI	243	194	49	243	20	9	0	8	11	1	223	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	236
	(%)		79.8	20.1		8.2	3.7	0	3.2	4.5	0.4	91.7	0	0.8	0	0	0.4	0.8	0.8	97.1
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	195	125	70	195	15	2	9	36	18	13	119	0	2	0	0	2	4	2	185
	(%)		64.1	35.9		7.6	1	4.6	18.4	9.2	6.6	61	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	94.8
11	DAUSA	226	185	41	226	6	0	0	9	1	1	215	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	221
	(%)		81.8	18.1		2.6	0	0	3.9	0.4	0.4	95.1	0.4	1.3	0	0	0.4	0	0	97.7
12	JAIPUR	834	489	345	834	51	26	30	55	139	22	588	18	50	1	3	24	4	11	723
	(%)		58.6	41.3		6.1	3.1	3.6	6.5	16.6	2.6	70.5	2.1	6	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.4	1.3	86.6
13	SIKAR	575	446	129	575	20	11	15	8	161	23	368	263	22	3	0	13	4	4	266
	(%)		77.5	22.4		3.4	1.9	2.6	1.3	28	4	64	45.7	3.8	0.5	0	2.2	0.7	0.7	46.2
14	NAGAUR	375	305	70	375	12	3	6	1	85	10	273	48	8	0	0	7	0	0	312
	(%)		81.3	18.6		3.2	0.8	1.6	0.2	22.6	2.6	72.8	12.8	2.1	0	0	1.8	0	0	83.2
15	JODHPUR	358	183	175	358	16	4	12	4	102	7	233	107	5	0	0	14	0	3	229
	(%)		51.1	48.8		4.4	1.1	3.3	1.1	28.4	1.9	65	29.8	1.4	0	0	3.9	0	0.8	63.9
16	JAISALMER	48	40	8	48	0	0	0	0	0	1	47	43	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	(%)		83.3	16.6		0	0	0	0	0	2	97.9	93.7	0	0	0	2	0	0	4.1
17	BARMER	140	117	23	140	1	1	2	3	27	3	105	122	2	5	1	1	0	0	9
	(%)		83.5	16.4		0.7	0.7	1.4	2.1	19.2	2.1	75	87.1	1.4	3.5	0.7	0.7	0	0	6.4
18	JALOR	123	103	20	123	1	1	1	1	9	0	112	119	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
	(%)		83.7	16.2		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	7.3	0	91	96.7	0	0	0	0.8	0	0	2.4
19	SIROHI	75	56	19	75	21	8	2	21	18	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	67
	(%)		74.6	25.3		28	10.6	2.6	28	24	1.3	44	0	0	0	0	0	10.6	0	89.3
20	PALI	214	160	54	214	4	8	0	1	24	2	187	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	210
	(%)		74.7	25.2		1.8	3.7	0	0.4	11.2	0.9	87.3	0.09	0.4	0	0	0.4	0	0	98.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
21	AJMER	246	141	105	246	0	0	2	0	1	0	243	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	245
	(%)		57.3	42.6		0	0	0.8	0	0.4	0	98.7	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	99.5
22	TONK	167	112	55	167	2	0	0	8	19	3	137	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	165
	(%)		67	32.9		1.2	0	0	4.7	11.3	1.8	82	0.6	0	0	0	0.6	0	0	98.8
23	BUNDI	107	73	34	107	0	0	0	0	3	1	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
	(%)		68.2	31.7		0	0	0	0	2.8	0.9	96.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98.1
24	BHILWARA	186	145	41	186	1	2	0	3	7	0	176	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	183
	(%)		77.9	22		0.5	1	0	1.6	3.7	0	94.6	0	1	0	0	0.5	0	0	98.3
25	RAJSAMAND	104	82	22	104	4	15	1	3	20	1	79	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	98
	(%)		78.8	21.1		3.8	14.4	0.9	2.8	19.2	0.9	75.9	0.9	0	0	0	2.8	1.9	0	94.2
26	UDAIPUR	269	198	71	269	99	24	3	83	3	4	176	0	4	1	0	2	3	0	259
	(%)		73.6	26.3		36.8	8.9	1.1	30.8	1.1	1.4	65.4	0	1.4	0.3	0	0.7	1.1	0	96.2
27	DUNGARPUR	74	65	9	74	70	9	0	66	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	69
	(%)		87.8	12.1		94.5	12.1	0	89.1	1.3	0	9.4	1.3	0	0	0	1.3	2.7	1.3	93.2
28	BANSWARA	102	89	13	102	100	8	0	96	0	1	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	99
	(%)		87.2	12.7		98	7.8	0	94.1	0	0.9	4.9	0.9	0	0.9	0	0.9	0	0	97
29	CHITTAURGARH	165	120	45	165	22	1	0	24	16	0	125	0	4	0	0	1	2	0	158
	(%)		72.7	27.2		13.3	0.6	0	14.5	9.7	0	75.7	0	2.4	0	0	0.6	1.2	0	95.7
30	KOTA	332	133	-199	332	23	2	17	4	29	7	275	3	14	1	1	1	2	4	306
	(%)		40	59.9		6.9	0.6	5.1	1.2	8.7	2.1	82.8	0.9	4.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	92.1
31	BARAN	144	103	41	144	27	1	3	20	8	4	109	1	2	1	0	0	6	0	134
	(%)		71.5	28.4		18.7	0.6	2	13.8	5.5	2.7	75.6	0.6	1.3	0.6	0	0	4.1	0	93
32	JHALAWAR	114	80	34	114	9	1	0	6	28	1	89	1	4	0	1	1	0	1	106
	(%)		70.1	29.8		7.8	0.8	0	5.2	24.5	0.8	69.3	0.8	3.5	0	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	92.9
	TOTAL :-	8023	5621	2402	8023			199	523	1737	150	5424	1235	205	110	13	121	46	44	6247

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: Both absolute figures and percentages are given.

Figures in brackets refer to percentages to total no. of higher secondary schools in the district.

Table 11: Enrolments – Questions 12-18

Enrolment in Secondary Schools in 2006-2007 – Questions 12 and 14 – Question 12a

District-wise Enrolments by Area, Class, Gender and Social Category at Secondary Level as on September 30, 2006 (I.e., in 2006-07)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Class	No. of Secondary Schools having Class	No. of Sections in Class	Number of Students (Enrolment) of																		
					All Communities			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			OBCs			Others including General						
					Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total				
1	GANGANAGAR	VIII	365	422	9330	6765	16095	2314	1680	3994	64	36	100	4568	3303	7871	2384	1746	4130				
		IX	374	438	14571	10676	25247	3662	2552	6214	82	52	134	7254	5194	12448	3573	2878	6451				
		X	374	438	14579	10242	24821	3268	2112	5380	117	82	199	7318	5094	12412	3876	2954	6830				
		Total	1113	1298	38480	27683	66163	9244	6344	15588	263	170	433	19140	13591	32731	9833	7578	17411				
2	HANUMANGARH	VIII	228	236	9732	6636	16368	2048	1381	3429	72	51	123	6077	4105	10182	1535	1099	2634				
		IX	229	268	13078	9355	22433	2546	1672	4218	89	58	147	8536	6165	14701	1907	1460	3367				
		X	228	265	13081	8754	21835	2277	1443	3720	100	62	162	8689	5653	14342	2015	1596	3611				
		Total	685	769	35891	24745	60636	6871	4496	11367	261	171	432	23302	15923	39225	5457	4155	9612				
3	BIKANER	VIII	40	51	6641	4503	11144	939	452	1391	52	35	87	3338	1927	5265	2312	2089	4401				
		IX	54	95	11155	6101	17256	1489	576	2065	88	44	132	6020	2708	8728	3558	2733	6331				
		X	52	87	10391	5753	16144	1358	567	1925	88	40	128	5271	2456	7727	3674	2690	6364				
		Total	146	233	28187	16357	44544	3786	1595	5381	228	119	347	14629	7091	21720	9544	7552	17096				
4	CHURU	VIII	323	345	8986	5439	14425	1395	788	2183	90	73	163	5304	3176	8480	2197	1402	3599				
		IX	365	432	16504	8852	25356	2334	1217	3551	188	97	285	10165	5296	15461	3817	2242	6059				
		X	361	435	15128	7892	23020	1953	868	2821	182	114	296	9296	4730	14026	3697	2180	5877				
		Total	1049	1445	68895	38540	107345	9466	4468	13936	688	403	1091	39394	20293	59687	19255	13376	32631				
5	JHUNJHUNUN	VIII	907	975	20021	13742	33763	3013	2186	5199	514	333	847	13119	8939	22058	3375	2284	5659				
		IX	905	1050	24107	17553	41660	3635	2734	6369	643	468	1111	15932	11561	27493	3897	2790	6687				
		X	898	1129	30451	19551	50002	3968	2877	6845	883	578	1461	21060	13044	34104	4540	3052	7592				
		Total	2710	3154	74579	50846	125425	10616	7797	18413	2040	1379	3419	50111	33544	83655	11812	8126	19938				
6	ALWAR	VIII	111	135	18424	10818	29242	3078	1779	4857	1650	1088	2738	9986	5405	15391	3710	2546	6256				
		IX	116	193	31277	16681	47958	5373	2567	7940	3021	1633	4654	17039	8514	25553	5844	3967	9811				
		X	114	183	34519	15905	50424	5028	2037	7065	3649	1720	5369	18941	8048	26989	6901	4100	11001				
		Total	341	511	84220	43404	127624	13479	6383	19862	8320	4441	12761	45966	21967	67933	16455	10613	27068				
7	BHARTPUR	VIII	53	57	4623	2515	7138	811	442	1253	130	95	225	2621	1199	3820	1061	779	1840				
		IX	100	143	20581	9161	29742	4027	1420	5447	726	490	1216	11829	4802	16631	3999	2449	6448				
		X	99	144	21450	8482	29932	3880	1207	5087	839	540	1379	12521	4319	16840	4210	2416	6626				
		Total	252	344	46654	20158	66812	8718	3069	11787	1695	1125	2820	26971	10320	37291	9270	5644	14914				
8	DHOLPUR	VIII	132	144	4840	2595	7435	758	354	1112	272	116	388	1962	873	2835	1848	1252	3100				
		IX	130	189	7978	3425	11403	1220	455	1675	475	191	666	3316	1247	4563	2967	1532	4499				
		X	127	159	8131	3105	11236	1134	357	1491	533	188	721	3154	929	4083	3310	1631	4941				
		Total	389	492	20949	9125	30074	3112	1166	4278	1280	495	1775	8432	3049	11481	8125	4415	12540				
9	KARALI	VIII	173	185	8659	3902	12561	1894	636	2530	2239	1160	3399	3105	1103	4208	1421	1003	2424				
		IX	175	218	12371	4315	16686	2470	571	3041	3432	1400	4832	4553	1122	5675	1916	1222	3138				
		X	172	211	13096	4087	17183	2183	461	2644	3808	1484	5292	4729	878	5607	2376	1264	3640				
		Total	520	614	34126	12304	46430	6547	1668	8215	9479	4044	13523	12387	3103	15490	5713	3489	9202				
10	SWAIMAHOPUR	VIII	36	51	3720	1696	5416	774	232	1006	1038	474	1512	1160	406	1566	748	584	1332				
		IX	61	105	9896	3514	13410	1859	502	2361	2850	1003	3853	3597	933	4530	1590	1076	2666				
		X	61	105	11222	3545	14767	1904	442	2346	3771	1075	4846	3589	788	4377	1958	1240	3198				
		Total	158	261	58944	21059	80023	11084	2844	13928	17138	6596	23734	20733	5230	25963	4296	2906	7196				
11	DAUSA	VIII	264	301	10658	5592	16250	2236	1007	3243	3265	1691	4956	3444	1605	5049	1713	1289	3002				
		IX	258	380	15897	6687	22784	2963	988	3951	5326	2499	7825	5035	1740	6775	2573	1660	4233				
		X	249	404	19198	6717	25915	3129	858	3987	7132	2455	9587	5777	1526	7303	3160	1878	5038				
		Total	771	1085	45753	19196	64949	8328	2853	11181	15723	6645	22368	14256	4871	19127	7446	4827	12273				

12	JAIPUR	VIII	178	249	34682	22847	57529	5519	3258	8777	3344	1865	5209	15246	9616	24862	10573	8108	18681
		IX	174	263	41579	25246	66825	6102	3101	9203	4506	2112	6618	18719	10560	29279	12252	9473	21725
		X	169	280	46516	26431	72947	6278	3211	9489	5128	2129	7257	21297	10931	32228	13813	10160	23973
		Total	521	792	122777	74524	197301	17899	9570	27469	12978	6106	19084	55262	31107	86369	36638	27741	64379
13	SIKAR	VIII	184	207	20747	13530	34277	2680	1728	4408	704	464	1168	13512	8565	22077	3851	2773	6624
		IX	183	249	26432	17387	43819	3467	2081	5548	878	583	1461	17118	11171	28289	4969	3552	8521
		X	181	285	29112	16215	45327	3379	1748	5127	1045	557	1602	19277	10386	29663	5411	3524	8935
		Total	548	741	76291	47132	123423	9526	5557	15083	2627	1604	4231	49907	30122	80029	14231	9849	24080
14	NAGAU	VIII	87	103	7621	3909	11530	1120	378	1498	33	19	52	5088	2535	7623	1380	977	2357
		IX	122	186	25658	11210	36868	3819	1107	4926	94	42	136	16859	7071	23930	4886	2990	7876
		X	117	168	20493	8422	28915	2501	751	3252	89	41	130	13727	5200	18927	4176	2430	6606
		Total	326	457	53772	23541	77313	7440	2236	9676	216	102	318	35674	14806	50480	10442	6397	16839
15	JODHPUR	VIII	76	103	10106	4959	15065	1233	467	1700	183	73	256	5333	2474	7807	3357	1945	5302
		IX	99	166	22055	9156	31211	2802	989	3791	336	95	431	12255	4492	16747	6662	3580	10242
		X	95	155	18357	7835	26192	2168	784	2952	306	89	395	10268	3695	13963	5615	3267	8882
		Total	270	424	50518	21950	72468	6203	2240	8443	825	257	1082	27856	10661	38517	15634	8792	24426
16	JAISALMER	VIII	52	74	1436	439	1875	244	71	315	66	12	78	504	150	654	622	206	828
		IX	57	60	2713	724	3437	487	89	576	104	13	117	1023	273	1296	1099	349	1448
		X	56	59	1975	584	2559	343	83	426	90	7	97	718	232	950	824	262	1086
		Total	165	193	6124	1747	7871	1074	243	1317	260	32	292	2245	655	2900	2545	817	3362
17	BARMER	VIII	18	19	2947	1046	3993	471	101	572	69	13	82	1444	515	1959	963	417	1380
		IX	45	69	10901	3592	14493	1664	397	2061	311	49	360	6614	2304	8918	2312	842	3154
		X	44	58	8048	2848	10896	1178	274	1452	193	27	220	4786	1711	6497	1891	836	2727
		Total	107	146	21896	7486	29382	3313	772	4085	573	89	662	12844	4530	17374	5166	2095	7261
18	JALOR	VIII	153	168	6733	2178	8911	1242	363	1605	262	38	300	3803	1229	5032	1426	548	1974
		IX	163	223	9790	2627	12417	1749	444	2193	381	50	431	5509	1451	6960	2151	682	2833
		X	160	202	5914	1752	7666	1074	262	1336	214	38	252	3289	976	4265	1337	476	1813
		Total	476	593	22437	6557	28994	4065	1069	5134	857	126	983	12601	3656	16257	4914	1706	6620
19	SIROHI	VIII	129	152	5466	1860	7326	1016	290	1306	575	139	714	2082	658	2740	1793	773	2566
		IX	138	183	6655	2272	8927	1126	354	1480	721	163	884	2631	735	3366	2177	1020	3197
		X	137	165	4192	1673	5865	659	249	908	363	83	446	1660	505	2165	1510	836	2346
		Total	404	500	16313	5805	22118	2801	893	3694	1659	385	2044	6373	1898	8271	5480	2629	8109
20	PALI	VIII	222	253	9708	4657	14365	1716	757	2473	449	152	601	5742	2493	8235	1801	1255	3056
		IX	241	352	14937	6268	21205	2719	1047	3766	573	184	757	8643	3178	11821	3002	1859	4861
		X	236	401	10162	4325	14487	1869	698	2567	312	62	374	5680	2130	7810	2301	1435	3736
		Total	699	1006	34887	15250	50057	6304	2502	8806	1334	398	1732	20065	7801	27866	7104	4549	11653
21	AJMER	VIII	297	453	11900	7261	19161	2113	1308	3421	260	183	443	5910	2643	8553	3617	3127	6744
		IX	314	493	18121	9533	27654	3129	1672	4801	453	245	698	9784	3925	13709	4755	3691	8446
		X	312	471	14645	8056	22701	2454	1375	3829	462	192	654	7241	2940	10181	4488	3549	8037
		Total	923	1417	44666	24856	69516	7696	4355	12051	1175	620	1795	22935	9508	32443	12860	10367	23227
22	TONK	VIII	118	135	5896	2967	8863	1153	509	1662	776	307	1083	2821	1317	4138	1146	834	1980
		IX	134	194	11084	4653	15737	2114	736	2850	1675	542	2217	5464	1930	7394	1831	1445	3276
		X	134	184	9222	3678	12900	1593	554	2147	1436	382	1818	4260	1463	5723	1933	1279	3212
		Total	386	513	26202	11298	37500	4860	1799	6659	3887	1231	5118	12545	4710	17255	4910	3558	8468
23	BUNDI	VIII	1	2	90	13	103	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	2	85	9	94	94
		IX	180	270	8240	3797	12037	1252	553	1805	1873	680	2553	3882	1590	5472	1233	974	2207
		X	176	247	6658	2925	9583	1051	343	1394	1469	480	1949	2984	1206	4190	1154	896	2050
		Total	357	519	14988	6735	21723	2306	898	3284	3343	1161	4504	6867	2797	9664	2472	1879	4351
24	BHILWARA	VIII	136	157	5664	2564	8228	1026	418	1444	356	109	465	2925	1229	4154	1357	808	2165
		IX	218	323	12642	6440	19082	1887	819	2706	968	374	1342	5896	2433	8329	3891	2814	6705
		X	214	290	8744	5101	13845	1884	583	2467	649	269	918	3748	1743	5491	3063	2506	5569
		Total	568	770	27050	14105	41155	4797	1820	6617	1973	752	2725	12569	5405	17974	8311	6128	14439

25	RAJSAMAND	VIII	0	0	54	18	72	5	2	7	0	0	0	42	13	55	7	3	10
		IX	154	210	7120	3706	10826	992	587	1579	339	76	415	3360	1575	4935	2429	1468	3897
		X	154	187	4926	2890	7816	715	423	1138	190	52	242	2236	1193	3429	1785	1222	3007
		Total	308	397	12106	6614	18714	1712	1012	2724	529	128	657	5638	2781	8419	4221	2693	6914
26	UDAIPUR	VIII	2	3	128	95	223	14	12	26	13	6	19	25	18	43	76	59	135
		IX	349	478	16893	10107	27000	1466	1020	2486	5527	2944	8471	4282	2496	6778	5618	3647	9265
		X	346	442	12040	7630	19670	1093	791	1884	3418	1792	5210	3143	1810	4955	4384	3237	7621
		Total	697	923	29061	17832	46893	2573	1823	4396	8958	4742	13708	7452	4324	11776	10078	6943	17021
27	DUNGARPUR	VIII	3	3	493	276	769	26	14	40	261	157	418	79	38	117	127	67	194
		IX	41	77	8527	6125	14652	404	375	779	5019	3649	8668	1775	1060	2835	1329	1041	2370
		X	40	62	6254	4401	10655	302	250	552	3418	2473	5891	1366	825	2191	1168	853	2021
		Total	84	142	15274	10802	26076	732	639	1371	8698	6279	14977	3220	1923	5143	2624	1961	4585
28	BANSWARA	VIII	1	3	601	408	1009	22	13	35	244	148	392	77	70	147	258	177	435
		IX	67	146	12454	7732	20186	590	350	940	8930	5326	14256	1635	1034	2669	1299	1022	2321
		X	67	127	9464	5758	15222	418	207	625	6502	3776	10278	1380	763	2143	1164	1012	2176
		Total	135	276	22519	13898	36417	1030	570	1600	15676	9250	24926	3092	1867	4959	2721	2211	4932
29	CHITTAURGARH	VIII	4	6	33	36	69	1	4	5	0	1	1	9	1	10	23	30	53
		IX	261	431	12210	5843	18053	1682	703	2385	1973	841	2814	5130	2122	7252	3425	2177	5602
		X	260	348	8775	4320	13095	1062	455	1517	1239	434	1673	3618	1536	5154	2856	1895	4751
		Total	525	785	21018	10199	31217	2745	1162	3907	3212	1276	4488	8757	3659	12416	6304	4102	10406
30	KOTA	VIII	78	136	6724	4296	11020	1183	807	1990	725	397	1122	2389	1379	3768	2427	1713	4140
		IX	118	234	13350	9211	22561	2519	1503	4022	1662	915	2577	5311	3544	8855	3858	3249	7107
		X	114	239	14806	8987	23793	2625	1409	4034	2047	936	2983	5760	3264	9024	4374	3378	7752
		Total	310	609	34880	22494	57374	6327	3719	10046	4434	2248	6682	13468	8187	21647	10659	8340	18999
31	BARAN	VIII	7	7	464	337	801	60	33	93	125	73	198	203	147	350	76	84	160
		IX	123	142	8552	3812	12364	1479	523	2002	1573	637	2210	4330	1817	6147	1170	835	2005
		X	122	144	8858	3669	12527	1357	454	1811	1640	540	2180	4476	1750	6226	1385	925	2310
		Total	252	293	17874	7818	25692	2896	1010	3906	3338	1250	4588	9009	3714	12723	2631	1844	4475
32	JHALAWAR	VIII	9	13	1152	757	1909	162	100	262	128	62	190	506	355	861	356	240	596
		IX	68	122	7403	3391	10794	1027	415	1442	897	360	1257	3983	1712	5695	1496	904	2400
		X	67	103	7229	2833	10062	932	302	1234	969	285	1254	3798	1379	5177	1530	867	2397
		Total	144	238	15784	6981	22765	2121	817	2938	1994	707	2701	8287	3446	11733	3382	2011	5393
				Enrolment of Class VIII		376935													
				Enrolment of Class IX		724083													
				Enrolment of Class X		672002													

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: % refers to percentages to corresponding (boys, girls and total) total numbers of students of all communities in the district.

Table 12: Infrastructure and Teaching-Learning-related Facilities – Questions 21-50

Infrastructural Facilities

Schools by Type of Building

District-wise No. of Secondary Schools by Type of School Building in 2007-08 – Questions 21-22

Table : District-wise No. of Secondary Schools by Type of School Building in 2007-08 (Ques. 21-22)

S. No.	Name of the District	Total No. of Sec. Schools	No. of Secondary Schools having Type of Building									
			Pucca		Partly Pucca		Kuchcha		Tent		Others	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	GANGANAGAR	240	219	91.3	21	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	HANUMANGARH	283	252	89.0	28	9.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.1
3	BIKANER	241	225	93.4	14	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8
4	CHURU	272	252	92.6	20	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	JHUNJHUNUN	507	460	90.7	42	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.0
6	ALWAR	571	542	94.9	23	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.1
7	BHARATPUR	352	325	92.3	20	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	2.0
8	DHAULPUR	141	136	96.5	5	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
9	KARAULI	243	193	79.4	49	20.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	195	185	94.9	8	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0
11	DAUSA	226	218	96.5	5	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.3
12	JAIPUR	834	763	91.5	51	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	2.4
13	SIKAR	575	527	91.7	43	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.9
14	NAGAU	375	330	88.0	41	10.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.1
15	JODHPUR	358	335	93.6	20	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.8
16	JAISALMER	48	46	95.8	2	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
17	BARMER	140	123	87.9	12	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	3.6
18	JALOR	123	98	79.7	24	19.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8
19	SIROHI	75	69	92.0	5	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3
20	PALI	214	204	95.3	8	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9
21	AJMER	246	228	92.7	14	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.6
22	TONK	167	153	91.6	14	8.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
23	BUNDI	107	105	98.1	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
24	BHILWARA	186	178	95.7	4	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.2
25	RAJSAMAND	104	98	94.2	5	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
26	UDAIPUR	269	232	86.2	33	12.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.5
27	DUNGARPUR	74	70	94.6	4	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
28	BANSWARA	102	92	90.2	10	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
29	CHITTAURGARH	165	135	81.8	19	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	6.7
30	KOTA	332	305	91.9	25	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6
31	BARAN	144	131	91.0	7	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	4.2
32	JHALAWAR	114	103	90.4	9	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8
	TOTAL :-	8023	7332		587		0		0		104	

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: % refers to percentages to total number of higher secondary schools in the district.

Table 13: Infrastructure and Teaching-Learning-related Facilities – Questions 21-50

Infrastructural Facilities

Schools by Type of Building

District-wise No. of Higher Secondary Schools by Type of School Building in 2007-08 – Questions 21-22

S. No.	Name of the District	Total No. of Hr. Sec. Schools/	No. of Higher Secondary Schools having Type of Building									
			Pucca		Partly Pucca		Kuchcha		Tent		Others	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	GANGANAGAR	220	208	94.55	11	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.45
2	HANUMANGARH	177	163	92.09	11	6.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.69
3	BIKANER	139	135	97.12	3	2.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.72
4	CHURU	201	196	97.51	4	1.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.50
5	JHUNJHUNUN	427	410	96.02	10	2.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	1.64
6	ALWAR	363	344	94.77	14	3.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	1.38
7	BHARATPUR	226	214	94.69	7	3.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	2.21
8	DHAULPUR	64	63	98.44	1	1.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	KARALI	72	65	90.28	6	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.39
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	99	95	95.96	3	3.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.01
11	DAUSA	156	153	98.08	2	1.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.64
12	JAIPUR	695	646	92.95	34	4.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	2.16
13	SIKAR	406	389	95.81	16	3.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.25
14	NAGPUR	267	251	94.01	11	4.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	1.87
15	JODHPUR	265	250	94.34	13	4.91	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.75
16	JAISALMER	30	30	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	BARMER	94	91	96.81	1	1.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.13
18	JALOR	79	71	89.87	6	7.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.53
19	SIROHI	64	61	95.31	2	3.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.56
20	PALI	142	139	97.89	2	1.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.70
21	AJMER	226	216	95.58	9	3.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.44
22	TONK	116	113	97.41	3	2.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23	BUNDI	84	82	97.62	2	2.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24	BHILWARA	134	129	96.27	5	3.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25	RAJSAMAND	90	80	88.89	10	11.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26	UDAIPUR	207	172	83.09	33	15.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.97
27	DUNGARPUR	84	72	85.71	12	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
28	BANSWARA	93	86	92.47	6	6.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.08
29	CHITTAURGARH	135	110	81.48	11	8.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	14	10.37
30	KOTA	238	229	96.22	6	2.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.26
31	BARAN	101	99	98.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.98
32	JHALAWAR	92	85	92.39	7	7.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	TOTAL :-	5786	5451		267		0				78	

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: % refers to percentages to total number of higher secondary schools in the district.

Table 14: Classrooms and Other Rooms - Questions 23-25
District-wise No. of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools by Classrooms and Other Rooms in 2007-08 - Question 23

S. N	Name of District	Total No. of Schools	No. of Classrooms for Classes IX-X	No. of Classrooms for Classes XI-XII	No. of Secondary and Hr. Secondary Schools having Separate Rooms for							
					Administrative Staff		Staff (Teachers)		Students		Other Rooms	
					No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	GANGANAGAR	460	1386	848	653	142	395	86	286	62	3117	678
2	HANUMANGARH	460	1304	660	544	118	388	84	540	117	2455	534
3	BIKANER	380	1138	542	499	131	353	93	393	103	2207	581
4	CHURU	473	1429	656	646	137	410	87	449	95	3508	742
5	JHUNJHUNUN	934	2579	1536	1111	119	828	89	1079	116	6010	643
6	ALWAR	934	2917	1340	1296	139	883	95	1991	213	5123	549
7	BHARATPUR	578	1720	851	752	130	466	81	730	126	3037	525
8	DHAULPUR	205	664	189	231	113	135	66	169	82	899	439
9	KARAULI	315	902	284	349	111	246	78	323	103	1700	540
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	294	845	351	345	117	206	70	237	81	1650	561
11	DAUSA	382	1253	574	564	148	309	81	531	139	2018	528
12	JAIPUR	1529	4440	2715	2189	143	1513	99	2981	195	8755	573
13	SIKAR	981	2677	1417	1363	139	914	93	1488	152	6038	615
14	NAGAUR	642	1958	910	887	138	574	89	715	111	4039	629
15	JODHPUR	623	1823	990	818	131	581	93	618	99	3433	551
16	JAISALMER	78	198	99	111	142	66	85	63	81	638	818
17	BARMER	234	706	245	288	123	163	70	218	93	1412	603
18	JALOR	202	545	206	253	125	126	62	149	74	1115	552
19	SIROHI	139	400	194	205	147	142	102	68	49	1081	778
20	PALI	356	999	452	529	149	295	83	197	55	2287	642
21	AJMER	472	1347	867	734	156	409	87	229	49	3383	717
22	TONK	283	799	359	390	138	200	71	219	77	1677	593
23	BUNDI	191	580	235	259	136	144	75	75	39	992	519
24	BHILWARA	320	879	462	547	171	234	73	151	47	2256	705
25	RAJSAMAND	194	552	271	262	135	140	72	105	54	1163	599
26	UDAIPUR	476	1347	731	667	140	410	86	186	39	2743	576
27	DUNGARPUR	158	529	230	199	126	136	86	83	53	901	570
28	BANSWARA	195	799	294	254	130	159	82	119	61	1058	543
29	CHITTAURGARH	300	747	347	343	114	193	64	85	28	1505	502
30	KOTA	570	1570	1133	817	143	544	95	800	140	2813	494
31	BARAN	245	677	290	274	112	184	75	302	123	860	351
32	JHALAWAR	206	625	268	276	134	153	74	157	76	861	418
	TOTAL:-	13809	40334	20546	18655		11899		15736		80734	

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: % refers to percentages to total number of secondary and higher secondary schools in the district.

Table 15: District-wise Enrollment by Streams, Class, Gender and Social Category at Higher Secondary Level as on September 30, 2006
(i.e., 2006-07) - Question 14a

Name of the District	Streams	Enrollment in Class XI														Enrollment in Class XII																			
		SC			ST			OBC			Others (including General)					Total			SC			ST			OBC			Others (including General)					Total		
		B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	
GANGANAGAR	All Streams	1440	632	2072	79	49	128	4061	2372	6383	2116	1886	4002	7696	4889	12585	1277	555	1832	61	32	93	3736	2152	5888	2058	1787	3845	7132	4526	11658				
	Arts	1032	591	1623	30	23	53	4494	1965	6459	2336	2116	4452	7341	4424	11765	947	453	1400	19	18	37	2366	1631	3997	859	1009	1868	4191	3111	7302				
	Science	52	5	57	8	0	8	206	52	257	359	174	533	624	233	857	33	5	38	3	3	6	159	35	194	366	131	497	561	174	735				
	Commerce	230	51	281	32	10	42	1222	356	1578	851	489	1340	2335	906	3241	266	42	308	14	6	20	1096	286	1382	709	359	1068	2885	693	2778				
	Vocational	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Other Courses	39	12	51	0	0	0	123	44	167	20	26	46	182	52	234	23	0	31	1	0	1	102	62	164	22	24	46	148	94	242					
HANUMANGARH	All Streams	1017	561	1578	56	39	95	4376	2859	7235	1373	899	2272	6822	4349	11171	838	356	1194	52	33	85	3669	2154	5823	1199	860	2059	5758	3403	9161				
	Arts	814	452	1266	38	25	63	3387	2179	5566	732	623	1355	4971	3279	8250	681	307	988	31	30	61	2713	1741	4454	657	587	1244	4082	2665	6747				
	Science	28	1	29	0	0	0	181	44	225	259	92	351	468	137	605	31	1	32	2	0	2	110	19	129	200	78	278	351	98	449				
	Commerce	156	64	220	25	12	37	984	425	1329	377	219	596	1462	720	2182	149	41	190	19	7	26	807	430	1245	344	202	546	1319	688	2007				
	Vocational	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Other Courses	47	10	57	3	1	4	199	89	288	70	25	95	319	125	444	23	6	29	3	0	3	151	33	184	38	8	46	215	47	262					
BIKANER	All Streams	498	263	761	59	25	84	1852	929	2781	1956	1557	3513	4365	2774	7139	454	208	662	112	25	137	1615	789	2404	1913	1359	3272	4894	2381	6475				
	Arts	338	171	509	25	18	43	1161	656	1817	423	1154	1577	1947	1999	3946	279	114	393	33	19	52	1002	544	1546	517	731	1248	1831	1408	3239				
	Science	50	9	59	10	1	11	355	51	406	834	310	1144	1249	371	1620	44	6	50	2	0	2	285	42	327	663	263	926	994	311	1305				
	Commerce	123	56	179	21	26	47	494	153	647	663	227	890	1301	462	1763	102	44	146	25	26	51	463	114	577	578	158	736	1168	342	1510				
	Vocational	1	0	1	0	0	0	12	11	23	11	0	11	24	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	15	26	26	0	52				
Other Courses	19	2	21	0	0	0	54	10	64	47	22	69	115	34	149	21	3	24	0	0	0	60	10	70	61	22	83	142	35	177					
CHURU	All Streams	803	325	1128	96	76	172	4411	2182	6593	1868	1122	2990	7178	3705	10883	718	224	942	98	43	133	3606	1738	5344	1720	939	2659	6126	2944	9070				
	Arts	619	263	882	77	51	128	2848	1915	4763	1005	842	1847	4549	3071	7620	578	201	779	79	39	118	2353	1457	3810	847	795	1642	3857	2492	6349				
	Science	28	9	37	1	1	2	546	28	574	523	133	656	1098	171	1269	28	0	28	5	0	5	369	14	383	509	101	610	911	115	1026				
	Commerce	161	34	195	36	12	48	918	178	1096	451	149	603	1569	373	1942	123	25	148	22	6	28	782	221	1003	371	106	477	1299	358	1656				
	Vocational	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Other Courses	23	11	34	0	1	1	67	51	118	13	20	33	103	83	186	8	0	16	0	0	0	31	44	75	9	18	27	48	70	118					
JHUNJHUNU	All Streams	1897	1169	3066	397	266	663	10941	6978	17919	2622	1729	4351	15857	10142	25999	1692	931	2623	426	223	643	10820	5929	16749	2675	1561	4236	15607	8644	24251				
	Arts	1296	943	2239	247	207	454	6425	5161	11586	1183	1147	2330	11571	7458	19049	1190	737	1927	286	159	445	6524	4268	10792	1244	1110	2354	9244	6274	15518				
	Science	79	18	89	18	5	23	799	112	911	570	170	740	1466	297	1763	53	0	61	11	2	13	613	80	693	618	126	744	1295	216	1511				
	Commerce	443	195	638	112	52	164	3714	1653	5369	922	445	1367	5193	2345	7538	435	191	626	113	62	175	3617	1578	5195	919	432	1351	5084	2263	7347				
	Vocational	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Other Courses	31	12	43	1	0	1	135	90	225	30	29	59	197	131	328	31	16	47	12	6	18	189	148	337	32	35	67	264	205	469					
ALWAR	All Streams	1673	643	2316	1236	456	1692	7416	3184	10600	3524	2055	5579	13849	6258	20107	1525	482	2007	1263	482	1665	6463	2339	8802	3512	1996	5508	12763	5219	17982				
	Arts	1416	751	2167	1058	547	1605	5897	3086	8983	1842	1660	3502	10213	6044	16257	1224	507	1731	918	439	1349	5060	2169	7229	1740	1530	3270	8934	4645	13579				
	Science	129	16	145	27	10	37	519	122	641	728	260	988	1403	408	1811	125	8	133	60	10	70	419	74	493	576	285	861	1180	377	1557				
	Commerce	440	101	541	298	83	381	2195	523	2718	1281	460	1741	4214	1167	5301	392	94	486	266	59	325	1638	450	2088	1290	416	1706	3586	1019	4605				
	Vocational	15	0	15	0	0	0	75	6	81	24	7	31	114	13	127	15	0	15	1	0	1	91	5	96	35	8	43	112	13	155				
Other Courses	24	9	33	29	4	33	103	77	180	27	18	45	183	108	291	41	14	55	45	4	49	150	79	229	28	20	48	264	117	381					
BHARTPUR	All Streams	1742	447	2189	504	280	784	6197	1771	7968	2432	1659	4091	10875	4157	15032	1656	336	1992	438	243	681	5788	1443	7231	2220	1558	3778	10642	3580	13682				
	Arts	1335	398	1733	343	229	572	4500	1545	6045	1267	1246	2513	7453	3418	10871	1278	306	1584	314	194	508	4141	1275	5416	1289	1200	2489	7022	2975	9997				
	Science	44	2	46	12	1	13	137	12	149	257	61	318	450	76	526	23	1	24	4	2	6	103	12	115	242	57	299	372	72	444				
	Commerce	414	73	487	173	72	245	1523	248	1771	985	389	1374	3095	782	3877	374	60	434	155	67	222	1487	251	1738	997	336	1333	3013	714	3727				
	Vocational	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Other Courses	43	0	43	6	0	6	102	0	102	12	0	12	163	0	163	52	1	53	3	0	3	94	2	96	27	2	29	176	5	181					
DHOLPUR	All Streams	461	91	552	193	52	245	1201	285	1486	1558	725	2283	3413	1153	4566	450	98	548	218	37	255	1076	245	1321	1647	653	2300	3391	1033	4424				
	Arts	294	56	350	112	44	156	755	214	969	669	477	1146	1830	791	2621	290	74	364	165	31	196	719	185	904	688	432	1120	1862	722	2584				
	Science	6	0	6	1	0	1	30	0	30	56	0	56	93	0	93	9	0	9	0	0	0	24	0	24	39	0	39	72	0	72				
	Commerce	153	24	177	85	7	92	357	56	413	747	184	931	1342	271	1613	143	18	161	55	9	64	281	45	326	730	172	902	1209	244	1453				
	Vocational	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																								

BHILWARA	Other Courses	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	1	0	1	18	0	18	3	0	3	2	0	2	8	0	8	0	0	0	13	0	13		
	All Streams	607	326	933	343	159	502	1900	810	2710	2100	1833	3941	4950	3128	2086	565	252	817	283	82	365	1498	581	2079	1867	1584	3451	4213	2499	6712
	Arts	375	241	616	215	106	321	937	636	1573	614	864	1478	2141	1847	3988	337	180	517	183	46	229	774	466	1240	505	850	1355	1799	1542	3341
	Science	55	9	64	18	8	26	354	44	398	793	474	1267	1220	535	1755	49	5	74	4	0	4	232	39	271	695	304	999	1000	348	1348
	Commerce	138	56	194	53	20	73	479	140	619	708	424	1132	1378	640	2018	122	47	169	34	9	43	360	100	476	625	319	944	1149	483	1632
	Vocational	4	2	6	3	0	3	13	5	18	0	7	7	20	14	34	3	1	4	1	0	1	27	6	33	2	1	3	33	8	41
	Other Courses	40	8	48	53	7	60	118	34	152	23	51	74	234	100	334	32	2	34	57	7	64	91	13	104	47	94	227	69	296	
RAJSAMAND	All Streams	284	159	443	53	11	64	880	535	1415	1134	686	1820	2351	1391	3742	250	124	374	33	16	49	695	367	1062	943	671	1614	1921	1178	3099
	Arts	216	115	331	47	9	56	592	459	1051	558	447	1005	1413	1030	2443	165	90	255	22	11	33	476	295	771	500	415	915	1163	811	1974
	Science	13	3	16	2	1	3	112	26	138	274	93	367	401	123	524	15	2	17	3	0	3	64	19	83	160	88	240	242	109	351
	Commerce	58	24	82	4	3	7	168	65	233	291	112	403	521	204	725	48	24	72	6	5	11	149	38	187	226	109	335	429	176	605
	Vocational	8	1	9	0	0	0	12	8	20	2	2	4	22	11	33	5	2	7	0	0	0	8	0	8	2	0	2	15	2	17
	Other Courses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UDAIPUR	All Streams	1134	358	1492	1234	607	1841	1614	818	2432	2943	2095	5038	6925	3078	10093	929	386	1235	1236	491	1717	1319	730	2049	2598	1962	4560	6072	3489	9561
	Arts	407	234	641	946	498	1444	824	569	1393	943	997	1960	3140	2298	5438	352	199	551	959	392	1351	622	500	1122	829	897	1726	2762	1988	4750
	Science	140	39	179	65	12	77	393	106	499	972	588	1560	1570	745	2315	94	31	125	58	13	71	318	86	404	831	433	1264	1301	563	1864
	Commerce	206	73	279	311	78	389	370	142	512	948	575	1523	1835	860	2703	167	61	228	289	82	371	326	129	455	891	582	1473	1673	854	2527
	Vocational	9	3	12	16	1	17	31	17	48	49	17	66	105	38	143	11	0	11	17	0	17	34	14	48	62	14	76	124	28	152
	Other Courses	11	4	15	4	6	10	18	26	44	15	93	100	48	129	177	5	4	9	4	1	5	13	22	35	24	89	113	46	116	162
DUNGARPUR	All Streams	132	95	227	1263	801	2064	666	403	1069	671	522	1193	2732	1821	4553	127	77	204	1128	669	1797	587	307	894	709	466	1175	2551	1519	4070
	Arts	94	80	174	986	723	1709	409	333	742	288	328	616	1777	1464	3241	87	63	150	848	571	1419	382	276	658	325	330	655	1442	1240	2882
	Science	4	1	5	9	1	10	57	11	60	146	52	198	216	65	281	6	0	6	13	0	13	35	5	40	134	35	169	188	40	228
	Commerce	25	10	35	149	49	198	170	51	221	212	120	332	556	230	786	30	14	44	148	64	212	163	23	186	234	93	327	575	194	769
	Vocational	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Courses	8	0	8	118	27	145	15	14	4	18	155	31	186	5	1	6	127	35	162	13	2	15	7	0	7	152	38	190	0	0
BANSWARA	All Streams	162	71	233	2102	964	3066	707	379	1084	855	562	1417	3026	1976	5002	191	78	269	2021	717	2738	596	324	920	776	495	1271	3584	1614	5198
	Arts	115	64	179	1828	935	2763	434	330	766	330	455	785	2709	1784	4293	121	58	179	1716	692	2408	354	289	643	287	407	694	2478	1446	3924
	Science	8	3	11	14	5	19	83	29	112	203	151	354	300	188	496	4	3	7	8	8	16	82	34	116	194	94	288	288	139	427
	Commerce	32	18	50	149	73	222	151	83	234	293	202	495	625	376	1001	31	18	49	169	72	241	132	85	217	316	205	521	648	300	1028
	Vocational	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Courses	12	3	15	121	5	126	25	8	33	17	10	27	175	26	201	18	0	18	140	10	150	29	9	38	21	7	28	208	26	234
CHITTORGARH	All Streams	514	204	718	422	107	529	1515	646	2161	1613	1330	2943	4064	2287	6351	397	162	559	387	97	484	1186	538	1724	1329	1121	2450	3299	1918	5217
	Arts	329	157	486	342	79	421	966	546	1512	562	785	1347	2199	1567	3766	259	134	393	322	82	404	854	457	1311	490	700	1190	1925	1373	3298
	Science	44	5	49	11	4	15	155	35	190	349	195	544	559	239	798	24	5	29	0	0	8	107	16	123	318	141	459	457	162	619
	Commerce	121	44	165	52	21	73	307	87	394	618	333	951	1098	485	1583	101	33	134	43	10	53	196	88	284	453	281	734	793	412	1205
	Vocational	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Courses	13	0	13	10	0	10	59	7	66	47	17	64	129	24	153	10	1	11	14	0	14	59	2	61	42	6	48	125	9	134
KOTA	All Streams	1116	500	1696	1121	483	1604	3346	1722	5068	5147	2584	7731	10730	5369	16099	1203	530	1733	1107	398	1505	2986	1300	4294	5339	2702	8041	10635	4938	15573
	Arts	599	448	1047	560	331	891	1528	1220	2748	1000	1158	2166	3695	3157	6852	606	381	987	527	246	773	1380	964	2344	1071	1090	2161	3584	2681	6265
	Science	111	27	138	67	19	86	336	82	418	782	424	1286	1296	552	1040	78	20	98	62	21	83	226	65	291	692	345	1037	1058	451	1509
	Commerce	372	151	523	502	180	682	1481	499	1980	4089	1398	5487	6444	2228	8672	457	166	623	522	158	680	1301	369	1670	4485	1393	5878	6765	2086	8851
	Vocational	2	0	2	2	2	4	7	3	10	1	20	29	12	33	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	21	1	20	21
	Other Courses	29	7	36	32	5	37	41	2	43	25	4	29	127	18	145	34	2	36	17	5	22	61	5	66	33	3	36	145	15	160
BARAN	All Streams	575	145	720	590	176	766	1620	692	2312	609	469	1078	3394	1482	4876	371	129	500	397	125	522	1305	545	1850	696	411	1107	2769	1210	3979
	Arts	446	125	571	430	152	582	1279	630	1909	340	390	730	2495	1297	3792	315	112	427	368	115	483	1061	477	1538	365	321	686	2109	1025	3134
	Science	8	0	8	3	1	4	28	5	33	58	19	77	97	25	122	1	0	1	0	0	0	12	1	13	33	10	43	46	11	57
	Commerce	104	16	120	87	12	99	244	47	291	135	86	221	570	161	731	74	18	92	55	16	71	193	47	240	121	69	190	443	150	593
	Vocational	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Courses	11	1	12	16	6	22	52	14	66	51	1	52	130	22	152	5	0	5	13	0	13	53	0	53	57	0	57	128	0	128
JHALAWAR	All Streams	381	129	510	381	125	506	1500	591	2171	941	638	1579	3283	1483	4766	425	127	552	413	94	507	1376	494	1870	984	545	1529	3198	1260	4458
	Arts	297	84	381	285	95	380	1114	453	15																					

Table 16: District-wise Number and Percentages of Secondary Schools having Separate Rooms for Staff, Students and Other Activities - Question 25

S. No.	Name of District	Total No. of Schools	Number and Percentages of Secondary Schools having Separate Rooms for																	
			HM (%)	AHM (%)	Aud. (%)	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Female Teachers %	Library (%)	Lab (%)	IG (%)	CA (%)	NCC/Etc (%)	FA (%)	SE (%)	GC (%)	C/W (%)	SQ (%)	K/C (%)	GSF (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	GANGANAGAR	240	226	33	16	54	54	98	163	58	31	34	22	27	106	36	32	28	30	42
	(%)	0	94.17	13.75	6.67	22.50	22.50	40.83	67.92	24.17	12.92	14.17	9.17	11.25	44.17	15.00	13.33	11.67	12.50	17.50
2	HANUMANGARH	283	262	46	25	109	86	168	213	50	30	61	25	33	138	45	56	77	62	1594
	(%)	0	92.58	16.25	8.83	38.52	30.39	59.36	75.27	17.67	10.60	21.55	8.83	11.66	48.76	15.90	19.79	27.21	21.91	563.25
3	BIKANER	241	241	29	32	57	54	124	172	57	57	50	28	38	132	39	50	47	65	59
	(%)	0	100.00	12.03	13.28	23.65	22.41	51.45	71.37	23.65	23.65	20.75	11.62	15.77	54.77	16.18	20.75	19.50	26.97	24.48
4	CHURU	272	257	29	30	98	66	91	218	60	31	78	31	63	179	42	55	49	81	45
	(%)	0	94.49	10.66	11.03	36.03	24.26	33.46	80.15	22.06	11.40	28.68	11.40	23.16	65.81	15.44	20.22	18.01	29.78	16.54
5	JHUNJHUNUN	507	489	67	40	130	124	190	366	72	51	92	34	63	270	89	75	46	79	115
	(%)	0	96.45	13.21	7.89	25.64	24.46	37.48	72.19	14.20	10.06	18.15	6.71	12.43	53.25	17.55	14.79	9.07	15.58	22.68
6	ALWAR	571	696	103	81	196	218	218	550	177	100	128	37	150	441	124	113	142	182	140
	(%)	0	121.89	18.04	14.19	34.33	38.18	38.18	96.32	31.00	17.51	22.42	6.48	26.27	77.23	21.72	19.79	24.87	31.87	24.52
7	BHARATPUR	352	394	32	16	64	80	88	247	53	40	42	40	72	142	115	91	33	79	887
	(%)	0	111.93	9.09	4.55	18.18	22.73	25.00	70.17	15.06	11.36	11.93	11.36	20.45	40.34	32.67	25.85	9.38	22.44	251.99
8	DHAULPUR	141	137	3	10	25	42	31	82	27	11	16	43	14	44	24	16	15	39	15
	(%)	0	97.16	2.13	7.09	17.73	29.79	21.99	58.16	19.15	7.80	11.35	30.50	9.93	31.21	17.02	11.35	10.64	27.66	10.64
9	KARALI	243	222	32	13	42	42	54	126	42	16	41	46	24	95	38	19	20	28	49
	(%)	0	91.36	13.17	5.35	17.28	17.28	22.22	51.85	17.28	6.58	16.87	18.93	9.88	39.09	15.64	7.82	8.23	11.52	20.16
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	195	157	7	9	23	35	43	107	16	21	18	49	19	85	26	22	9	8	22
	(%)	0	80.51	3.59	4.62	11.79	17.95	22.05	54.87	8.21	10.77	9.23	25.13	9.74	43.59	13.33	11.28	4.62	4.10	11.28
11	DAUSA	226	217	15	18	55	84	30	153	23	9	36	52	18	110	24	22	23	12	18
	(%)	0	96.02	6.64	7.96	24.34	37.17	13.27	67.70	10.18	3.98	15.93	23.01	7.96	48.67	10.62	9.73	10.18	5.31	7.96
12	JAIPUR	834	844	213	110	283	284	406	789	223	238	238	55	239	640	250	181	99	195	197
	(%)	0	101.20	25.54	13.19	33.93	34.05	48.68	94.60	26.74	28.54	28.54	6.59	28.66	76.74	29.98	21.70	11.87	23.38	23.62
13	SIKAR	575	557	75	66	197	182	182	509	121	783	137	58	113	395	90	58	58	116	130
	(%)	0	96.87	13.04	11.48	34.26	31.65	31.65	88.52	21.04	136.17	23.83	10.09	19.65	68.70	15.65	15.65	10.09	20.17	22.61
14	NAGPUR	375	340	42	32	80	93	78	228	56	34	66	61	34	201	61	33	53	50	58
	(%)	0	90.67	11.20	8.53	21.33	24.80	20.80	60.80	14.93	9.07	17.60	16.27	9.07	53.60	16.27	8.80	14.13	13.33	15.47
15	JODHPUR	358	392	45	52	75	113	125	235	58	68	87	64	56	208	119	131	79	167	170
	(%)	0	109.50	12.57	14.53	20.95	31.56	34.92	65.64	16.20	18.99	24.30	17.88	15.64	58.10	33.24	36.59	22.07	46.65	47.49
16	JAISALMER	48	38	6	2	4	12	6	34	13	3	7	1	5	33	10	10	38	8	10
	(%)	0	79.17	12.50	4.17	8.33	25.00	12.50	70.83	27.08	6.25	14.58	2.08	10.42	68.75	20.83	20.83	79.17	16.67	20.83
17	BARMER	140	114	12	10	21	43	25	77	24	19	27	4	15	76	19	13	14	20	15
	(%)	0	81.43	8.57	7.14	15.00	30.71	17.86	55.00	17.14	13.57	19.29	2.86	10.71	54.29	13.57	9.29	10.00	14.29	10.71
18	JALOR	123	118	5	9	16	19	15	79	12	5	7	7	74	79	8	7	12	27	17
	(%)	0	95.93	4.07	7.32	13.01	15.45	12.20	64.23	9.76	4.07	5.69	5.69	60.16	64.23	6.50	5.69	9.76	21.95	13.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
19	SIROHI	75	70	3	10	2	4	9	51	21	7	14	10	4	41	7	14	17	10	6
	(%)	0	93.33	4.00	13.33	2.67	5.33	12.00	68.00	28.00	9.33	18.67	13.33	5.33	54.67	9.33	18.67	22.67	13.33	8.00
20	PALI	214	186	48	34	36	37	50	129	51	32	43	13	24	132	29	46	36	35	28
	(%)	0	86.92	22.43	15.89	16.82	17.29	23.36	60.28	23.83	14.95	20.09	6.07	11.21	61.68	13.55	21.50	16.82	16.36	13.08
21	AJMER	246	227	26	24	31	22	91	156	65	26	49	16	27	140	28	35	24	55	35
	(%)	0	92.28	10.57	9.76	12.60	8.94	36.99	63.41	26.42	10.57	19.92	6.50	10.98	56.91	11.38	14.23	9.76	22.36	14.23
22	TONK	167	143	22	5	21	34	40	89	11	22	14	19	15	63	15	14	8	25	19
	(%)	0	85.63	13.17	2.99	12.57	20.36	23.95	53.29	6.59	13.17	8.38	11.38	8.98	37.72	8.98	8.38	4.79	14.97	11.38
23	BUNDI	107	91	8	5	6	18	20	42	5	3	10	22	3	39	3	8	1	5	10
	(%)	0	85.05	7.48	4.67	5.61	16.82	18.69	39.25	4.67	2.80	9.35	20.56	2.80	36.45	2.80	7.48	0.93	4.67	9.35
24	BHILWARA	186	170	15	15	17	49	36	100	49	26	26	25	23	116	16	29	28	46	30
	(%)	0	91.40	8.06	8.06	9.14	26.34	19.35	53.76	26.34	13.98	13.98	13.44	12.37	62.37	8.60	15.59	15.05	24.73	16.13
25	RAJSAMAND	104	101	8	17	18	13	28	69	18	16	15	28	17	62	21	10	13	15	18
	(%)	0	97.12	7.69	16.35	17.31	12.50	26.92	66.35	17.31	15.38	14.42	26.92	16.35	59.62	20.19	9.62	12.50	14.42	17.31
26	UDAIPUR	269	240	51	38	38	43	75	131	88	42	71	31	45	125	29	50	60	65	58
	(%)	0	89.22	18.96	14.13	14.13	15.99	27.88	48.70	32.71	15.61	26.39	11.52	16.73	46.47	10.78	18.59	22.30	24.16	21.56
27	DUNGARPUR	74	58	4	2	4	2	9	29	7	2	10	34	3	24	6	7	16	8	8
	(%)	0	78.38	5.41	2.70	5.41	2.70	12.16	39.19	9.46	2.70	13.51	45.95	4.05	32.43	8.11	9.46	21.62	10.81	10.81
28	BANSWARA	102	68	13	15	7	29	14	47	13	5	10	37	9	25	9	10	3	16	16
	(%)	0	66.67	12.75	14.71	6.86	28.43	13.73	46.08	12.75	4.90	9.80	36.27	8.82	24.51	8.82	9.80	2.94	15.69	15.69
29	CHITTAURGARH	165	115	14	7	9	5	26	44	17	8	8	40	5	16	9	13	17	13	10
	(%)	0	69.70	8.48	4.24	5.45	3.03	15.76	26.67	10.30	4.85	4.85	24.24	3.03	9.70	5.45	7.88	10.30	7.88	6.06
30	KOTA	332	319	66	36	84	107	155	231	60	76	71	43	79	152	62	53	27	81	53
	(%)	0	96.08	19.88	10.84	25.30	32.23	46.69	69.58	18.07	22.89	21.39	12.95	23.80	45.78	18.67	15.96	8.13	24.40	15.96
31	BARAN	144	126	17	3	27	58	40	74	10	5	8	46	14	57	24	6	7	10	13
	(%)	0	87.50	11.81	2.08	18.75	40.28	27.78	51.39	6.94	3.47	5.56	31.94	9.72	39.58	16.67	4.17	4.86	6.94	9.03
32	JHALAWAR	114	91	12	6	38	78	25	51	10	8	12	49	7	49	11	14	7	16	13
	(%)	0	79.82	10.53	5.26	33.33	68.42	21.93	44.74	8.77	7.02	10.53	42.98	6.14	42.98	9.65	12.28	6.14	14.04	11.40
		8023	7706	1101	788	1867	2130	2590	5591	1567	1825	1526	1070	1332	4415	1428	1325	1106	1648	3900

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format..

Note: Both absolute figures and percentages are given.

HM = Head Master/Principal; AHM = Asst. Head Master/ Vice Principal; Aud = Auditorium; Lab. = Laboratory; IG = Indoor games; CA = Co-curricular/activity; NCC/NSS etc. = NCC/NSS/Scout & Guide; FA = First aid/sick; SE = Sports equipment; GC = Guidance and counseling; C/W = Chowkidar/watchman;

Table 17: District-wise Number and Percentages of Higher Secondary Schools having Separate Rooms for Staff, Students and Other Activities – Question 25

S. N.	Name of the District	Total No. of Hr.Sec. Schools	Number and Percentages of Higher Secondary Schools having Separate Rooms for																	
			HM (%)	AHM (%)	Aud. (%)	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Female teacher %	Library (%)	Lab. (%)	IG (%)	CA (%)	NCC/ NSS etc.%	FA (%)	SE (%)	GC (%)	C/W (%)	SQ (%)	K/C (%)	GSF (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	GANGANAGAR	220	237	57	45	95	81	149	209	348	70	62	1	61	172	70	88	196	53	91
	(%)	0	107.73	25.91	20.45	43.18	36.82	67.73	95.00	158.18	31.82	28.18	0.45	27.73	78.18	31.82	40.00	89.09	24.09	41.36
2	HANUMANGARH	177	179	134	346	210	104	199	179	379	152	46	4	63	112	36	54	74	42	60
	(%)	0	101.13	75.71	195.48	118.64	58.76	112.43	101.13	214.12	85.88	25.99	2.26	35.59	63.28	20.34	30.51	41.81	23.73	33.90
3	BIKANER	139	138	38	45	42	83	82	137	193	58	51	7	36	12	42	45	143	32	46
	(%)	0	99.28	27.34	32.37	30.22	59.71	58.99	98.56	138.85	41.73	36.69	5.04	25.90	8.63	30.22	32.37	102.88	23.02	33.09
4	CHURU	201	203	55	50	118	84	103	226	274	71	63	10	69	222	92	90	161	59	99
	(%)	0	101.00	27.36	24.88	58.71	41.79	51.24	112.44	136.32	35.32	31.34	4.98	34.33	110.45	45.77	44.78	80.10	29.35	49.25
5	JHUNJHUNUN	427	418	95	85	165	129	215	394	599	107	124	13	101	325	122	161	342	113	194
	(%)	0	97.89	22.25	19.91	38.64	30.21	50.35	92.27	140.28	25.06	29.04	3.04	23.65	76.11	28.57	37.70	80.09	26.46	45.43
6	ALWAR	363	476	103	52	140	244	210	475	510	179	176	16	109	318	117	113	112	126	137
	(%)	0	131.13	28.37	14.33	38.57	67.22	57.85	130.85	140.50	49.31	48.48	4.41	30.03	87.60	32.23	31.13	30.85	34.71	37.74
7	BHARATPUR	226	264	42	26	77	107	93	210	245	36	57	19	53	151	49	78	68	47	42
	(%)	0	116.81	18.58	11.50	34.07	47.35	41.15	92.92	108.41	15.93	25.22	8.41	23.45	66.81	21.68	34.51	30.09	20.80	18.58
8	DHAULPUR	64	59	6	6	22	22	16	53	83	7	20	22	7	56	9	53	6	30	10
	(%)	0	92.19	9.38	9.38	34.38	34.38	25.00	82.81	129.69	10.94	31.25	34.38	10.94	87.50	14.06	82.81	9.38	46.88	15.63
9	KARALI	72	65	12	7	12	11	18	77	81	7	12	25	5	39	6	11	3	9	4
	(%)	0	90.28	16.67	9.72	16.67	15.28	25.00	106.94	112.50	9.72	16.67	34.72	6.94	54.17	8.33	15.28	4.17	12.50	5.56
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	99	86	14	13	22	15	37	80	101	18	15	28	16	66	18	26	87	19	27
	(%)	0	86.87	14.14	13.13	22.22	15.15	37.37	80.81	102.02	18.18	15.15	28.28	16.16	66.67	18.18	26.26	87.88	19.19	27.27
11	DAUSA	156	164	24	12	39	47	54	161	146	26	18	31	20	127	35	33	61	19	35
	(%)	0	105.13	15.38	7.69	25.00	30.13	34.62	103.21	93.59	16.67	11.54	19.87	12.82	81.41	22.44	21.15	39.10	12.18	22.44
12	JAIPUR	695	717	249	198	332	286	462	751	1026	295	329	34	287	636	256	343	153	288	242
	(%)	0	103.17	35.83	28.49	47.77	41.15	66.47	108.06	147.63	42.45	47.34	4.89	41.29	91.51	36.83	49.35	22.01	41.44	34.82
13	SIKAR	406	442	94	80	207	169	209	473	581	134	153	37	147	358	123	154	240	144	145
	(%)	0	108.87	23.15	19.70	50.99	41.63	51.48	116.50	143.10	33.00	37.68	9.11	36.21	88.18	30.30	37.93	59.11	35.47	35.71
14	NAGAU	267	256	55	48	118	108	105	254	340	85	77	40	59	213	62	91	227	90	74
	(%)	0	95.88	20.60	17.98	44.19	40.45	39.33	95.13	127.34	31.84	28.84	14.98	22.10	79.78	23.22	34.08	85.02	33.71	27.72
15	JODHPUR	265	255	77	123	126	66	185	432	469	85	93	43	70	371	68	111	160	131	90
	(%)	0	96.23	29.06	46.42	47.55	24.91	69.81	163.02	176.98	32.08	35.09	16.23	26.42	140.00	25.66	41.89	60.38	49.43	33.96
16	JAISALMER	30	29	6	3	5	6	9	27	38	3	13	46	7	29	6	5	81	8	9
	(%)	0	96.67	20.00	10.00	16.67	20.00	30.00	90.00	126.67	10.00	43.33	153.33	23.33	96.67	20.00	16.67	270.00	26.67	30.00
17	BARMER	94	82	8	10	12	12	10	70	66	9	12	49	10	65	15	24	48	58	22
	(%)	0	87.23	8.51	10.64	12.77	12.77	10.64	74.47	70.21	9.57	12.77	52.13	10.64	69.15	15.96	25.53	51.06	61.70	23.40
18	JALOR	79	71	6	17	20	7	13	69	56	15	12	52	11	58	10	17	18	14	19
	(%)	0	89.87	7.59	21.52	25.32	8.86	16.46	87.34	70.89	18.99	15.19	65.82	13.92	73.42	12.66	21.52	22.78	17.72	24.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
19	SIROHI	64	56	10	7	10	3	17	50	91	13	10	55	6	44	8	15	110	11	24
	(%)	0	87.50	15.63	10.94	15.63	4.69	26.56	78.13	142.19	20.31	15.63	85.94	9.38	68.75	12.50	23.44	171.88	17.19	37.50
20	PALI	142	131	27	36	41	16	31	120	164	130	31	58	19	103	25	28	110	45	36
	(%)	0	92.25	19.01	25.35	28.87	11.27	21.83	84.51	115.49	91.55	21.83	40.85	13.38	72.54	17.61	19.72	77.46	31.69	25.35
21	AJMER	226	223	50	49	26	29	118	221	398	71	85	61	49	168	57	78	184	110	114
	(%)	0	98.67	22.12	21.68	11.50	12.83	52.21	97.79	176.11	31.42	37.61	26.99	21.68	74.34	25.22	34.51	81.42	48.67	50.44
22	TONK	116	123	16	9	18	14	26	96	127	9	19	64	9	86	13	19	115	21	39
	(%)	0	106.03	13.79	7.76	15.52	12.07	22.41	82.76	109.48	7.76	16.38	55.17	7.76	74.14	11.21	16.38	99.14	18.10	33.62
23	BUNDI	84	77	17	4	10	7	22	73	79	6	9	1	7	51	8	28	56	13	29
	(%)	0	91.67	20.24	4.76	11.90	8.33	26.19	86.90	94.05	7.14	10.71	1.19	8.33	60.71	9.52	33.33	66.67	15.48	34.52
24	BHILWARA	134	130	15	9	27	11	33	135	139	26	34	4	20	111	18	56	68	24	44
	(%)	0	97.01	11.19	6.72	20.15	8.21	24.63	100.75	103.73	19.40	25.37	2.99	14.93	82.84	13.43	41.79	50.75	17.91	32.84
25	RAJSAMAND	90	94	7	22	7	4	29	78	93	12	11	7	25	87	50	21	9	8	36
	(%)	0	104.44	7.78	24.44	7.78	4.44	32.22	86.67	103.33	13.33	12.22	7.78	27.78	96.67	55.56	23.33	10.00	8.89	40.00
26	UDAIPUR	207	236	72	37	28	35	73	202	255	84	47	10	39	116	34	59	118	43	55
	(%)	0	114.01	34.78	17.87	13.53	16.91	35.27	97.58	123.19	40.58	22.71	4.83	18.84	56.04	16.43	28.50	57.00	20.77	26.57
27	DUNGARPUR	84	74	4	6	5	3	12	61	62	7	7	13	2	35	1	10	58	7	12
	(%)	0	88.10	4.76	7.14	5.95	3.57	14.29	72.62	73.81	8.33	8.33	15.48	2.38	41.67	1.19	11.90	69.05	8.33	14.29
28	BANSWARA	93	79	12	20	7	8	24	59	66	9	10	16	8	47	5	11	74	11	14
	(%)	0	84.95	12.90	21.51	7.53	8.60	25.81	63.44	70.97	9.68	10.75	17.20	8.60	50.54	5.38	11.83	79.57	11.83	15.05
29	CHITTAURGARH	135	122	12	9	14	6	25	85	125	16	12	19	13	61	18	13	89	35	24
	(%)	0	90.37	8.89	6.67	10.37	4.44	18.52	62.96	92.59	11.85	8.89	14.07	9.63	45.19	13.33	9.63	65.93	25.93	17.78
30	KOTA	238	232	101	47	120	88	152	207	426	89	96	22	81	168	86	104	140	111	86
	(%)	0	97.48	42.44	19.75	50.42	36.97	63.87	86.97	178.99	37.39	40.34	9.24	34.03	70.59	36.13	43.70	58.82	46.64	36.13
31	BARAN	101	103	15	11	56	58	30	84	110	28	17	25	20	62	15	19	82	14	22
	(%)	0	101.98	14.85	10.89	55.45	57.43	29.70	83.17	108.91	27.72	16.83	24.75	19.80	61.39	14.85	18.81	81.19	13.86	21.78
32	JHALAWAR	92	78	25	10	23	20	25	55	90	14	17	28	8	52	13	15	57	13	9
	(%)	0	84.78	27.17	10.87	25.00	21.74	27.17	59.78	97.83	15.22	18.48	30.43	8.70	56.52	14.13	16.30	61.96	14.13	9.78
		5786	5899	1458	1442	2154	1883	2786	5803	7760	1871	1738	860	1437	4521	1487	1973	3450	1748	1890

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: Both absolute figures and percentages are given. % refers to percentages to total number of secondary schools in the district.

HM = Head Master/Principal; AHM = Asst. Head Master/ Vice Principal; Aud = Auditorium; Lab. = Laboratory; IG = Indoor games; CA = Co-curricular/activity; NCC/NSS etc. = NCC/NSS/Scout & Guide; FA = First aid/sick; SE = Sports equipment; GC = Guidance and counseling; C/W = Chowkidar/watchman;

Table 18: Boundary Walls and Playgrounds – Question 26, 27 and 49
District-wise Number and Percentages of Secondary Schools having Boundary Wall and Playground Facilities

S N.	Name of the District	Total No. of Sec. Schools	No. and Percentages of Secondary Schools having Boundary Wall						No. and Percentages of Secondary Schools having Play Ground					
			Pucca / (%)	Kuchcha / (%)	Partly Pucca / (%)	Pucca but Broken / (%)	Barbed Wire Fence / (%)	Green Fence / (%)	Play Ground / (%)	Play Ground in usable Condition / (%)	Adequate Sports Material / (%)	Facilities for Indoor Games / (%)	Physical Training Instructor / (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	GANGANAGAR	240	187	4	16	11	2	0	186	0	135	67	157	
	(%)	0	77.92	1.67	6.67	4.58	0.83	0.00	77.50	0.00	56.25	27.92	65.42	
2	HANUMANGARH	283	221	18	27	11	1	0	253	0	162	72	198	
	(%)	0	78.09	6.36	9.54	3.89	0.35	0.00	89.40	0.00	57.24	25.44	69.96	
3	BIKANER	241	189	4	13	20	2	0	158	0	161	99	140	
	(%)	0	78.42	1.66	5.39	8.30	0.83	0.00	65.56	0.00	66.80	41.08	58.09	
4	CHURU	272	194	9	6	36	5	1	208	0	133	51	173	
	(%)	0	71.32	3.31	2.21	13.24	1.84	0.37	76.47	0.00	48.90	18.75	63.60	
5	JHUNJHUNUN	507	424	16	26	20	5	0	452	0	321	105	354	
	(%)	0	83.63	3.16	5.13	3.94	0.99	0.00	89.15	0.00	63.31	20.71	69.82	
6	ALWAR	571	501	4	11	13	3	1	500	0	380	168	398	
	(%)	0	87.74	0.70	1.93	2.28	0.53	0.18	87.57	0.00	66.55	29.42	69.70	
7	BHARATPUR	352	300	8	14	10	1	0	277	0	173	56	232	
	(%)	0	85.23	2.27	3.98	2.84	0.28	0.00	78.69	0.00	49.15	15.91	65.91	
8	DHAULPUR	141	107	2	3	6	0	0	107	0	70	25	100	
	(%)	0	75.89	1.42	2.13	4.26	0.00	0.00	75.89	0.00	49.65	17.73	70.92	
9	KARALI	243	166	5	15	26	1	0	185	0	130	19	108	
	(%)	0	68.31	2.06	6.17	10.70	0.41	0.00	76.13	0.00	53.50	7.82	44.44	
10	SAWAI	195	148	2	4	11	1	0	113	0	85	30	87	
	(%)	0	75.90	1.03	2.05	5.64	0.51	0.00	57.95	0.00	43.59	15.38	44.62	
11	DAUSA	226	168	5	4	11	0	0	163	0	107	22	136	
	(%)	0	74.34	2.21	1.77	4.87	0.00	0.00	72.12	0.00	47.35	9.73	60.18	
12	JAIPUR	834	679	15	18	17	9	1	692	0	601	321	598	
	(%)	0	81.41	1.80	2.16	2.04	1.08	0.12	82.97	0.00	72.06	38.49	71.70	
13	SIKAR	575	464	14	26	15	16	0	519	0	410	159	404	
	(%)	0	80.70	2.43	4.52	2.61	2.78	0.00	90.26	0.00	71.30	27.65	70.26	
14	NAGPUR	375	285	14	24	20	7	1	285	0	201	70	245	
	(%)	0	76.00	3.73	6.40	5.33	1.87	0.27	76.00	0.00	53.60	18.67	65.33	
15	JODHPUR	358	262	4	9	30	4	0	251	0	202	126	206	
	(%)	0	73.18	1.12	2.51	8.38	1.12	0.00	70.11	0.00	56.42	35.20	57.54	
16	JAISALMER	48	28	1	0	11	1	0	36	0	14	6	22	
	(%)	0	58.33	2.08	0.00	22.92	2.08	0.00	75.00	0.00	29.17	12.50	45.83	
17	BARMER	140	89	0	4	32	0	0	104	0	56	17	78	
	(%)	0	63.57	0.00	2.86	22.86	0.00	0.00	74.29	0.00	40.00	12.14	55.71	
18	JALOR	123	79	3	9	13	3	1	92	0	58	13	72	
	(%)	0	64.23	2.44	7.32	10.57	2.44	0.81	74.80	0.00	47.15	10.57	58.54	
19	SIROHI	75	51	5	4	7	1	2	63	0	19	9	53	
	(%)	0	68.00	6.67	5.33	9.33	1.33	2.67	84.00	0.00	25.33	12.00	70.67	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20	PALI	214	143	6	18	16	1	2	170	0	110	48	120
	(%)	0	66.82	2.80	8.41	7.48	0.47	0.93	79.44	0.00	51.40	22.43	56.07
21	AJMER	246	196	5	2	23	0	0	174	0	103	37	142
	(%)	0	79.67	2.03	0.81	9.35	0.00	0.00	70.73	0.00	41.87	15.04	57.72
22	TONK	167	104	0	7	16	2	0	104	0	60	24	80
	(%)	0	62.28	0.00	4.19	9.58	1.20	0.00	62.28	0.00	35.93	14.37	47.90
23	BUNDI	107	69	3	7	6	0	1	64	0	42	8	32
	(%)	0	64.49	2.80	6.54	5.61	0.00	0.93	59.81	0.00	39.25	7.48	29.91
24	BHILWARA	186	120	7	9	31	1	0	147	0	73	28	117
	(%)	0	64.52	3.76	4.84	16.67	0.54	0.00	79.03	0.00	39.25	15.05	62.90
25	RAJSAMAND	104	52	7	11	12	0	1	72	0	31	12	55
	(%)	0	50.00	6.73	10.58	11.54	0.00	0.96	69.23	0.00	29.81	11.54	52.88
26	UDAIPUR	269	140	15	27	43	1	0	160	0	95	47	165
	(%)	0	52.04	5.58	10.04	15.99	0.37	0.00	59.48	0.00	35.32	17.47	61.34
27	DUNGARPUR	74	32	0	6	19	1	0	54	0	10	6	40
	(%)	0	43.24	0.00	8.11	25.68	1.35	0.00	72.97	0.00	13.51	8.11	54.05
28	BANSWARA	102	39	3	9	29	0	0	72	0	24	13	59
	(%)	0	38.24	2.94	8.82	28.43	0.00	0.00	70.59	0.00	23.53	12.75	57.84
29	CHITTAURGARH	165	68	4	11	26	0	0	106	0	40	16	65
	(%)	0	41.21	2.42	6.67	15.76	0.00	0.00	64.24	0.00	24.24	9.70	39.39
30	KOTA	332	243	4	7	11	2	0	202	0	208	135	206
	(%)	0	73.19	1.20	2.11	3.31	0.60	0.00	60.84	0.00	62.65	40.66	62.05
31	BARAN	144	95	5	4	7	0	0	86	0	67	27	71
	(%)	0	65.97	3.47	2.78	4.86	0.00	0.00	59.72	0.00	46.53	18.75	49.31
32	JHALAWAR	114	59	3	5	8	1	0	86	0	41	21	49
	(%)	0	51.75	2.63	4.39	7.02	0.88	0.00	75.44	0.00	35.96	18.42	42.98
		8023	5902	195	356	567	71	11	6141	0	4322	1857	4962

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: Both absolute figures and percentages are given. % refers to percentages to total number of secondary schools in the district.

Table 19: Boundary Walls and Playgrounds – Questions 26, 27 and 49

District-wise Number and Percentages of Higher Secondary Schools having Boundary Wall and Playground Facilities

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	No. and Percentages of Hr./Sr. Secondary Schools having Boundary Wall						No. and Percentages of Hr./Sr. Secondary Schools having Play Ground				
			Pucca / (%)	Kuchcha / (%)	Partly Pucca / (%)	Pucca but Broken / (%)	Barbed Wire Fence / (%)	Green Fence / (%)	Play Ground / (%)	Play Ground in usable Condition / (%)	Adequate Sports Material / (%)	Facilities for Indoor Games / (%)	Physical Training Instructor / (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	GANGANAGAR	220	167	8	21	6	2	0	187	0	156	80	179
	(%)	0	75.91	3.64	9.55	2.73	0.91	0.00	85.00	0.00	70.91	36.36	81.36
2	HANUMANGARH	177	149	6	11	7	1	0	159	0	109	47	132
	(%)	0	84.18	3.39	6.21	3.95	0.56	0.00	89.83	0.00	61.58	26.55	74.58
3	BIKANER	139	109	4	5	17	0	0	102	0	88	57	91
	(%)	0	78.42	2.88	3.60	12.23	0.00	0.00	73.38	0.00	63.31	41.01	65.47
4	CHURU	201	156	3	8	27	1	0	171	0	131	64	159
	(%)	0	77.61	1.49	3.98	13.43	0.50	0.00	85.07	0.00	65.17	31.84	79.10
5	JHUNJHUNUN	427	382	16	8	10	5	0	401	0	307	127	347
	(%)	0	89.46	3.75	1.87	2.34	1.17	0.00	93.91	0.00	71.90	29.74	81.26
6	ALWAR	363	332	5	4	4	1	0	318	0	261	116	301
	(%)	0	91.46	1.38	1.10	1.10	0.28	0.00	87.60	0.00	71.90	31.96	82.92
7	BHARATPUR	226	201	0	8	5	0	0	200	0	138	50	185
	(%)	0	88.94	0.00	3.54	2.21	0.00	0.00	88.50	0.00	61.06	22.12	81.86
8	DHAULPUR	64	53	1	2	2	0	0	49	0	41	13	53
	(%)	0	82.81	1.56	3.13	3.13	0.00	0.00	76.56	0.00	64.06	20.31	82.81
9	KARALI	72	47	2	2	12	0	0	56	0	46	10	33
	(%)	0	65.28	2.78	2.78	16.67	0.00	0.00	77.78	0.00	63.89	13.89	45.83
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	99	74	0	3	6	0	0	69	0	51	26	67
	(%)	0	74.75	0.00	3.03	6.06	0.00	0.00	69.70	0.00	51.52	26.26	67.68
11	DAUSA	156	127	1	5	11	1	0	111	0	82	23	123
	(%)	0	81.41	0.64	3.21	7.05	0.64	0.00	71.15	0.00	52.56	14.74	78.85
12	JAIPUR	695	608	9	13	5	3	0	596	0	528	309	591
	(%)	0	87.48	1.29	1.87	0.72	0.43	0.00	85.76	0.00	75.97	44.46	85.04
13	SIKAR	406	356	4	15	10	4	0	386	0	391	147	351
	(%)	0	87.68	0.99	3.69	2.46	0.99	0.00	95.07	0.00	96.31	36.21	86.45
14	NAGAU	267	225	3	10	13	1	0	229	0	170	84	209
	(%)	0	84.27	1.12	3.75	4.87	0.37	0.00	85.77	0.00	63.67	31.46	78.28
15	JODHPUR	265	223	8	8	9	2	1	214	0	183	107	216
	(%)	0	84.15	3.02	3.02	3.40	0.75	0.38	80.75	0.00	69.06	40.38	81.51
16	JAISALMER	30	23	0	0	6	1	0	27	0	12	4	25
	(%)	0	76.67	0.00	0.00	20.00	3.33	0.00	90.00	0.00	40.00	13.33	83.33
17	BARMER	94	71	1	4	14	0	0	79	0	40	15	66
	(%)	0	75.53	1.06	4.26	14.89	0.00	0.00	84.04	0.00	42.55	15.96	70.21
18	JALOR	79	52	0	8	10	1	1	65	0	51	10	59
	(%)	0	65.82	0.00	10.13	12.66	1.27	1.27	82.28	0.00	64.56	12.66	74.68
19	SIROHI	64	47	2	3	8	2	0	57	0	26	19	45
	(%)	0	73.44	3.13	4.69	12.50	3.13	0.00	89.06	0.00	40.63	29.69	70.31
20	PALI	142	109	1	14	6	2	1	129	0	78	31	104
	(%)	0	76.76	0.70	9.86	4.23	1.41	0.70	90.85	0.00	54.93	21.83	73.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21	AJMER	226	172	3	8	28	2	0	169	0	137	60	182
	(%)	0	76.11	1.33	3.54	12.39	0.88	0.00	74.78	0.00	60.62	26.55	80.53
22	TONK	116	79	0	7	12	0	0	88	0	41	17	85
	(%)	0	68.10	0.00	6.03	10.34	0.00	0.00	75.86	0.00	35.34	14.66	73.28
23	BUNDI	84	62	1	4	7	1	1	62	0	42	10	58
	(%)	0	73.81	1.19	4.76	8.33	1.19	1.19	73.81	0.00	50.00	11.90	69.05
24	BHILWARA	134	100	2	3	18	1	0	121	0	62	21	109
	(%)	0	74.63	1.49	2.24	13.43	0.75	0.00	90.30	0.00	46.27	15.67	81.34
25	RAJSAMAND	90	42	4	15	18	1	0	78	0	20	12	68
	(%)	0	46.67	4.44	16.67	20.00	1.11	0.00	86.67	0.00	22.22	13.33	75.56
26	UDAIPUR	207	98	4	26	48	2	0	139	0	76	44	163
	(%)	0	47.34	1.93	12.56	23.19	0.97	0.00	67.15	0.00	36.71	21.26	78.74
27	DUNGARPUR	84	38	3	12	19	0	0	69	0	17	9	74
	(%)	0	45.24	3.57	14.29	22.62	0.00	0.00	82.14	0.00	20.24	10.71	88.10
28	BANSWARA	93	42	2	6	33	0	0	74	0	21	11	75
	(%)	0	45.16	2.15	6.45	35.48	0.00	0.00	79.57	0.00	22.58	11.83	80.65
29	CHITTAURGARH	135	69	5	12	26	1	0	96	0	36	14	85
	(%)	0	51.11	3.70	8.89	19.26	0.74	0.00	71.11	0.00	26.67	10.37	62.96
30	KOTA	238	173	6	3	9	4	1	167	0	172	109	184
	(%)	0	72.69	2.52	1.26	3.78	1.68	0.42	70.17	0.00	72.27	45.80	77.31
31	BARAN	101	71	1	5	6	3	0	68	0	53	30	79
	(%)	0	70.30	0.99	4.95	5.94	2.97	0.00	67.33	0.00	52.48	29.70	78.22
32	JHALAWAR	92	52	3	10	7	0	0	71	0	38	13	61
	(%)	0	56.52	3.26	10.87	7.61	0.00	0.00	77.17	0.00	41.30	14.13	66.30
		5786	4509	108	263	419	42	5	4807	0	3604	1689	4559

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: Both absolute figures and percentages are given. % refers to percentages to total number of secondary schools in the district.

Table 20: Teaching-Learning Aids
District-wise Availability of Teaching-Learning Aids in Secondary Schools – Questions 46, 47 and 50

Sl. No.	Name of District	Total No. of sec. Schools	No. of sec. Schools having Television / (%)	No. of sec. Schools having Audio/Visual/ Public Address System / (%)	No. of sec. Schools having VCR/CD/DVD Player / (%)	No. of sec. Schools having Tape Recorder/ (%)	No. of sec. Schools having LCD Projector/ (%)	No. of sec. Schools having Overhead Projector/ (%)	No. of sec. Schools having Radio (%)	No. of sec. Schools having Cable TV/ (%)	No. of sec. Schools having Musical Instruments / (%)	No. of sec. Schools having School Band Set / (%)	No. of sec. Schools having K-YN Equipment / (%)	No. of sec. Schools having Typewriter / (%)	No. of sec. Schools having Xerox machine/Photocopier / (%)	No. of sec. Schools having Cyclostyle machine/ (%)	No. of sec. Schools having Almirahs/boxes to store records / (%)	No. of sec. Schools having Fire Extinguisher / (%)	No. of sec. Schools having Water Cooler and Water Filter / (%)	No. of sec. Schools having Disabled friendly infrastructure, specifically Ramps / (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	GANGANAGAR	240	38	31	23	45	3	3	24	12	48	9	0	11	4	4	170	14	100	26
(%)		0	15.83	12.92	9.58	18.75	1.25	1.25	10.00	5.00	20.00	3.75	0.00	4.58	1.67	1.67	70.83	5.83	41.67	10.83
2	HANUMANGARH	283	45	39	30	52	3	4	42	16	50	12	4	11	6	1	193	20	80	71
(%)		0	15.90	13.78	10.60	18.37	1.06	1.41	14.84	5.65	17.67	4.24	1.41	3.89	2.12	0.35	68.20	7.07	28.27	25.09
3	BIKANER	241	59	58	53	68	5	6	42	24	57	11	7	25	9	8	182	60	67	43
(%)		0	24.48	24.48	21.99	28.22	2.07	2.49	17.43	9.96	23.65	4.56	2.90	10.37	3.73	3.32	75.52	24.90	27.80	17.84
4	CHURU	272	48	42	39	57	8	9	70	21	72	16	3	24	6	0	195	21	37	38
(%)		0	17.65	15.44	14.34	20.96	2.94	3.31	25.74	7.72	26.47	5.88	1.10	8.82	2.21	0.00	71.69	7.72	13.60	13.97
5	JHUNJHUNU	507	97	49	54	110	8	9	110	22	128	19	5	30	12	4	373	45	48	82
(%)		0	19.13	9.66	10.65	21.70	1.58	1.78	21.70	4.34	25.25	3.75	0.99	5.92	2.37	0.79	73.57	8.88	9.47	16.17
6	ALWAR	571	112	68	70	102	17	15	95	44	177	53	15	38	14	10	383	57	80	116
(%)		0	19.61	11.91	12.26	17.86	2.98	2.63	16.64	7.71	31.00	9.28	2.63	6.65	2.45	1.75	67.08	9.98	14.01	20.32
7	BHARATPUR	352	28	17	17	29	3	6	39	17	106	31	4	9	6	3	245	68	41	72
(%)		0	7.95	4.83	4.83	8.24	0.85	1.70	11.08	4.83	30.11	8.81	1.14	2.56	1.70	0.85	69.60	19.32	11.65	20.45
8	DHOLPUR	141	24	11	20	20	1	0	24	14	30	7	1	5	2	1	105	9	12	35
(%)		0	17.02	7.80	14.18	14.18	0.71	0.00	17.02	9.93	21.28	4.96	0.71	3.55	1.42	0.71	74.47	6.38	8.51	24.82
9	KARALI	243	22	25	13	23	2	1	21	10	69	9	2	7	3	3	206	5	6	14
(%)		0	9.05	10.29	5.35	9.47	0.82	0.41	8.64	4.12	28.40	3.70	0.82	2.88	1.23	1.23	84.77	2.06	2.47	5.76
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	195	19	11	17	25	0	0	16	7	56	7	2	8	0	3	147	3	8	47
(%)		0	9.74	5.64	8.72	12.82	0.00	0.00	8.21	3.59	28.72	3.59	1.03	4.10	0.00	1.54	75.38	1.54	4.10	24.10
11	DAUSA	226	27	6	14	25	0	3	43	8	89	11	2	10	2	3	194	12	20	21
(%)		0	11.95	2.65	6.19	11.06	0.00	1.33	19.03	3.54	39.38	4.87	0.88	4.42	0.88	1.33	85.84	5.31	8.85	9.29
12	JAIPUR	834	267	206	232	236	29	25	188	83	312	52	22	89	37	23	567	100	181	306
(%)		0	32.01	24.70	27.82	28.30	3.48	3.00	22.54	9.95	37.41	6.24	2.64	10.67	4.44	2.76	67.99	11.99	21.70	36.69
13	SIKAR	575	125	74	76	102	15	15	122	44	162	40	9	59	19	1	425	55	78	96
(%)		0	21.74	12.87	13.22	17.74	2.61	2.61	21.22	7.65	28.17	6.96	1.57	10.26	3.30	0.17	73.91	9.57	13.57	16.70
14	NAGAUR	375	63	33	30	84	6	7	66	16	127	58	8	29	12	1	291	28	45	69
(%)		0	16.80	8.80	8.00	22.40	1.60	1.87	17.60	4.27	33.87	15.47	2.13	7.73	3.20	0.27	77.60	7.47	12.00	18.40
15	JODHPUR	358	131	91	78	142	8	6	90	49	118	120	11	29	7	4	252	43	123	42
(%)		0	36.59	25.42	21.79	39.66	2.23	1.68	25.14	13.69	32.96	33.52	3.07	8.10	1.96	1.12	70.39	12.01	34.36	11.73
16	JAISALMER	48	11	5	3	8	0	1	2	2	11	6	1	0	2	0	31	2	6	4
(%)		0	22.92	10.42	6.25	16.67	0.00	2.08	4.17	4.17	22.92	12.50	2.08	0.00	4.17	0.00	64.58	4.17	12.50	8.33
17	BARMER	140	29	18	16	26	2	2	17	12	29	36	3	3	1	1	110	4	15	49
(%)		0	20.71	12.86	11.43	18.57	1.43	1.43	12.14	8.57	20.71	25.71	2.14	2.14	0.71	0.71	78.57	2.86	10.71	35.00
18	JALORE	123	24	6	12	33	0	0	15	5	33	41	2	5	1	1	101	3	13	9
(%)		0	19.51	4.88	9.76	26.83	0.00	0.00	12.20	4.07	26.83	33.33	1.63	4.07	0.81	0.81	82.11	2.44	10.57	7.32
19	SIROHI	75	22	12	9	44	3	4	21	8	17	24	3	15	3	4	63	31	9	49
(%)		0	29.33	16.00	12.00	58.67	4.00	5.33	28.00	10.67	22.67	32.00	4.00	20.00	4.00	5.33	84.00	41.33	12.00	65.33
20	PALI	214	49	40	39	78	2	3	36	18	76	71	2	24	9	1	174	13	39	61
(%)		0	22.90	18.69	18.22	36.45	0.93	1.40	16.82	8.41	35.51	33.18	0.93	11.21	4.21	0.47	81.31	6.07	18.22	28.50
21	AJMER	246	38	42	30	78	5	3	46	11	67	12	3	24	8	5	188	15	38	61
(%)		0	15.45	17.07	12.20	31.71	2.03	1.22	18.70	4.47	27.24	4.88	1.22	9.76	3.25	2.03	76.42	6.10	15.45	24.80
22	TONK	167	22	15	18	35	0	0	26	4	45	4	2	5	4	0	116	4	15	25
(%)		0	13.17	8.98	10.78	20.96	0.00	0.00	15.57	2.40	26.95	2.40	1.20	2.99	2.40	0.00	69.46	2.40	8.98	14.97
23	BUNDI	107	12	7	7	29	0	0	8	4	22	6	0	3	0	1	74	2	9	43
(%)		0	11.21	6.54	6.54	27.10	0.00	0.00	7.48	3.74	20.56	5.61	0.00	2.80	0.00	0.93	69.16	1.87	8.41	40.19
24	BHILWARA	186	38	18	14	57	6	4	41	4	53	20	1	23	3	2	156	12	22	57
(%)		0	20.43	9.68	7.53	30.65	3.23	2.15	22.04	2.15	28.49	10.75	0.54	12.37	1.61	1.08	83.87	6.45	11.83	30.65
25	RAJASAMAND	104	15	11	12	34	0	2	10	7	32	3	1	8	4	1	87	5	11	26
(%)		0	14.42	10.58	11.54	32.69	0.00	1.92	9.62	6.73	30.77	2.88	0.96	7.69	3.85	0.96	83.65	4.81	10.58	25.00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
26	UDAIPUR	269	66	72	48	110	9	12	56	22	88	36	2	30	13	4	222	17	35	79
(%)		0	24.54	26.77	17.84	40.89	3.35	4.46	20.82	8.18	32.71	13.38	0.74	11.15	4.83	1.49	82.53	6.32	13.01	29.37

27	DUNGARPUR	74	19	12	8	11	1	0	4	2	17	10	1	5	2	1	60	2	2	29
	(%)	0	25.68	16.22	10.81	14.86	1.35	0.00	5.41	2.70	22.97	13.51	1.35	6.76	2.70	1.35	81.08	2.70	2.70	39.19
28	BANSWARA	102	11	12	8	27	2	2	6	2	22	19	0	13	2	1	74	2	5	17
	(%)	0	10.78	11.76	7.84	26.47	1.96	1.96	5.88	1.96	21.57	18.63	0.00	12.75	1.96	0.98	72.55	1.96	4.90	16.67
29	CHITTOGARH	185	25	17	18	44	7	4	19	6	23	12	2	6	4	2	135	6	8	25
	(%)	0	15.15	10.30	10.91	26.67	4.24	2.42	11.52	3.64	13.94	7.27	1.21	3.64	2.42	1.21	81.82	3.64	4.85	15.15
30	KOTA	332	117	89	105	145	8	10	95	53	127	27	14	45	21	21	242	82	87	128
	(%)	0	35.24	26.81	31.63	43.67	2.41	3.01	28.61	15.96	38.25	8.13	4.22	13.55	6.33	6.33	72.89	24.70	26.20	38.55
31	BARAN	144	13	10	17	32	0	0	19	6	29	3	1	4	0	2	95	6	10	14
	(%)	0	9.03	6.94	11.81	22.22	0.00	0.00	13.19	4.17	20.14	2.08	0.69	2.78	0.00	1.39	65.97	4.17	6.94	9.72
32	JHALAWAR	114	13	11	18	25	1	1	13	5	27	4	0	6	5	2	83	5	12	9
	(%)	0	11.40	9.65	15.79	21.93	0.88	0.88	11.40	4.39	23.68	3.51	0.00	5.26	4.39	1.75	72.81	4.39	10.53	7.89
		8023	1629	1159	1148	1936	164	157	1426	558	2319	789	133	603	221	118	5939	751	1262	1763

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: Both absolute figures and percentages are given in brackets % in brackets refers to percentages to total number of schools in the district.

Table 21: Teaching-Learning Aids

District-wise Availability of Teaching-Learning Aids in Higher Secondary Schools - Questions 46, 47 and 50

S. N.	Name of the District	Total No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	No. of Secondary Schools having Television (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having Audio/Visual/ Public Address System (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having VCR/CDDVD Player/ (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having Tape Recorder/ (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having LCD Projector/ (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having Overhead Projector/ (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having Radio (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having Cable TV/ (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having Musical Instruments/ (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having School Band Set/ (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having K-YN Equipment/ (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having Type writer/ (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having Xerox machine/ Photocopier (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having Cyclostyle machine/ (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having Almirahs/ boxes to store records / (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having Fire Extinguisher/ (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having Water Cooler and Water Filter/ (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having Disabled friendly infrastructure, specifically Ramps / (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	GANGANAGAR	220	57	67	45	69	20	17	44	24	79	25	5	43	30	18	166	36	146	42
(%)		0	25.91	30.45	20.45	31.36	9.09	7.73	20.00	10.91	35.91	11.36	2.27	19.55	13.64	8.18	75.45	16.36	66.36	19.09
2	HANUMANGARH	177	40	47	25	48	7	12	30	19	53	17	4	36	11	6	153	30	89	62
(%)		0	22.60	26.55	14.12	27.12	3.95	6.78	16.95	10.73	29.94	9.60	2.26	20.34	6.21	3.39	86.44	16.95	50.28	35.03
3	BIKANER	139	52	45	39	50	17	12	35	19	68	15	2	43	17	12	120	48	63	40
(%)		0	37.41	32.37	28.06	35.97	12.23	8.63	25.18	13.67	48.92	10.79	1.44	30.94	12.23	8.63	86.33	34.53	45.32	28.78
4	CHURU	201	72	47	39	58	11	17	68	23	82	36	4	59	16	13	167	31	66	39
(%)		0	35.82	23.38	19.40	28.86	5.47	8.46	33.83	11.44	40.80	17.91	1.99	29.35	7.96	6.47	83.08	15.42	32.84	19.40
5	JHUNJHUNJUN	427	111	84	83	119	23	24	98	42	167	43	5	77	38	22	355	73	84	106
(%)		0	26.00	19.67	19.44	27.87	5.39	5.62	22.95	9.84	39.11	10.07	1.17	18.03	8.90	5.15	83.14	17.10	19.67	24.82
6	ALWAR	363	96	75	71	82	20	21	80	47	134	50	14	59	33	17	295	62	96	80
(%)		0	26.45	20.66	19.56	22.59	5.51	5.79	22.04	12.95	36.91	13.77	3.86	16.25	9.09	4.68	81.27	17.08	26.45	22.04
7	BHARATPUR	226	52	29	28	39	8	11	46	23	97	21	3	45	13	13	188	58	50	76
(%)		0	23.01	12.83	12.39	17.26	3.54	4.87	20.35	10.18	42.92	9.29	1.33	19.91	5.75	5.75	83.19	25.66	22.12	33.63
8	DHAULPUR	64	18	11	12	14	1	3	16	9	26	0	0	11	5	6	54	10	8	24
(%)		0	28.13	17.19	18.75	21.88	1.56	4.69	25.00	14.06	40.63	0.00	0.00	17.19	7.81	9.38	84.38	15.63	12.50	37.50
9	KARAUJI	72	7	10	3	8	1	1	7	0	31	2	0	6	2	2	68	4	2	7
(%)		0	9.72	13.89	4.17	11.11	1.39	1.39	9.72	0.00	43.06	2.78	0.00	8.33	2.78	2.78	94.44	5.56	2.78	9.72
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	99	25	17	13	15	5	3	12	10	43	8	1	22	6	7	80	13	18	38
(%)		0	25.25	17.17	13.13	15.15	5.05	3.03	12.12	10.10	43.43	8.08	1.01	22.22	6.06	7.07	80.81	13.13	18.18	38.38
11	DAUSA	156	34	19	24	25	1	1	18	11	75	11	3	13	6	2	142	16	18	19
(%)		0	21.79	12.18	15.38	16.03	0.64	0.64	11.54	7.05	48.08	7.05	1.92	8.33	3.85	1.28	91.03	10.26	11.54	12.18
12	JAIPUR	695	296	243	245	284	73	60	202	117	351	120	30	200	104	49	539	183	280	309
(%)		0	42.59	34.96	35.25	40.86	10.50	8.63	29.06	16.83	50.50	17.27	4.32	28.78	14.96	7.05	77.55	26.33	40.29	44.46
13	SIKAR	406	161	105	105	118	23	22	131	62	185	53	7	103	45	15	337	77	107	88
(%)		0	39.66	25.86	25.86	29.06	5.67	5.42	32.27	15.27	45.57	13.05	1.72	25.37	11.08	3.69	83.00	18.97	26.35	21.67
14	NAGAU	267	67	57	39	83	13	16	61	35	112	60	4	65	17	12	226	22	59	53
(%)		0	25.09	21.35	14.61	31.09	4.87	5.99	22.85	13.11	41.95	22.47	1.50	24.34	6.37	4.49	84.64	8.24	22.10	19.85
15	JODHPUR	265	112	113	87	135	24	23	87	39	133	93	15	84	32	27	217	66	150	46
(%)		0	42.26	42.64	32.83	50.94	9.06	8.68	32.83	14.72	50.19	35.09	5.66	31.70	12.08	10.19	81.89	24.91	56.60	17.36
16	JAISALMER	30	6	6	4	6	2	1	3	2	8	6	1	9	5	3	21	5	11	2
(%)		0	20.00	20.00	13.33	20.00	6.67	3.33	10.00	6.67	26.67	20.00	3.33	30.00	16.67	10.00	70.00	16.67	36.67	6.67
17	BARMER	94	16	12	8	24	6	4	12	6	26	24	2	16	7	2	80	7	20	32
(%)		0	17.02	12.77	8.51	25.53	6.38	4.26	12.77	6.38	27.66	25.53	2.13	17.02	7.45	2.13	85.11	7.45	21.28	34.04
18	JALOR	79	18	15	10	24	2	1	17	8	32	39	0	16	3	3	63	3	15	11
(%)		0	22.78	18.99	12.66	30.38	2.53	1.27	21.52	10.13	40.51	49.37	0.00	20.25	3.80	3.80	79.75	3.80	18.99	13.92
19	SIROHI	64	25	23	19	37	5	5	21	14	19	21	0	38	9	10	55	38	15	42
(%)		0	39.06	35.94	29.69	57.81	7.81	7.81	32.81	21.88	29.69	32.81	0.00	59.38	14.06	15.63	85.94	59.38	23.44	65.63
20	PALI	142	28	36	16	54	7	9	38	11	67	72	3	61	13	13	133	9	33	44
(%)		0	19.72	25.35	11.27	38.03	4.93	6.34	26.76	7.75	47.18	50.70	2.11	42.96	9.15	9.15	93.66	6.34	23.24	30.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
21	AJMER	226	68	66	54	116	22	16	51	21	112	35	4	86	40	27	194	45	88	74
	(%)	0	30.09	29.20	23.89	51.33	9.73	7.08	22.57	9.29	49.56	15.49	1.77	38.05	17.70	11.95	85.84	19.91	38.94	32.74
22	TONK	116	23	18	9	29	3	5	18	7	34	3	0	21	11	7	95	8	19	37
	(%)	0	19.83	15.52	7.76	25.00	2.59	4.31	15.52	6.03	29.31	2.59	0.00	18.10	9.48	6.03	81.90	6.90	16.38	31.90
23	BUNDI	84	21	9	13	25	1	1	12	8	25	8	0	16	6	5	74	6	13	42
	(%)	0	25.00	10.71	15.48	29.76	1.19	1.19	14.29	9.52	29.76	9.52	0.00	19.05	7.14	5.95	88.10	7.14	15.48	50.00
24	BHILWARA	134	30	23	13	47	6	11	40	6	50	12	0	53	10	14	124	12	17	53
	(%)	0	22.39	17.16	9.70	35.07	4.48	8.21	29.85	4.48	37.31	8.96	0.00	39.55	7.46	10.45	92.54	8.96	12.69	39.55
25	RAJSAMAND	90	20	23	10	31	10	6	25	5	32	9	2	34	3	8	73	8	13	31
	(%)	0	22.22	25.56	11.11	34.44	11.11	6.67	27.78	5.56	35.56	10.00	2.22	37.78	3.33	8.89	81.11	8.89	14.44	34.44
26	UDAIPUR	207	58	52	46	79	14	17	50	27	72	33	2	67	16	20	175	31	40	56
	(%)	0	28.02	25.12	22.22	38.16	6.76	8.21	24.15	13.04	34.78	15.94	0.97	32.37	7.73	9.66	84.54	14.98	19.32	27.05
27	DUNGARPUR	84	12	17	5	19	3	2	8	3	20	7	1	14	5	2	77	2	9	24
	(%)	0	14.29	20.24	5.95	22.62	3.57	2.38	9.52	3.57	23.81	8.33	1.19	16.67	5.95	2.38	91.67	2.38	10.71	28.57
28	BANSWARA	93	16	10	8	22	5	6	10	5	19	22	3	21	6	5	77	8	11	21
	(%)	0	17.20	10.75	8.60	23.66	5.38	6.45	10.75	5.38	20.43	23.66	3.23	22.58	6.45	5.38	82.80	8.60	11.83	22.58
29	CHITTAURGARH	135	30	20	17	44	7	6	21	11	29	7	2	41	14	11	112	11	19	28
	(%)	0	22.22	14.81	12.59	32.59	5.19	4.44	15.56	8.15	21.48	5.19	1.48	30.37	10.37	8.15	82.96	8.15	14.07	20.74
30	KOTA	238	122	100	93	128	31	24	63	53	112	29	8	58	50	25	197	94	108	117
	(%)	0	51.26	42.02	39.08	53.78	13.03	10.08	26.47	22.27	47.06	12.18	3.36	24.37	21.01	10.50	82.77	39.50	45.38	49.16
31	BARAN	101	26	20	26	33	2	1	19	11	43	4	1	7	8	5	84	15	8	16
	(%)	0	25.74	19.80	25.74	32.67	1.98	0.99	18.81	10.89	42.57	3.96	0.99	6.93	7.92	4.95	83.17	14.85	7.92	15.84
32	JHALAWAR	92	18	12	13	28	3	3	16	9	35	2	0	8	5	4	74	5	8	8
	(%)	0	19.57	13.04	14.13	30.43	3.26	3.26	17.39	9.78	38.04	2.17	0.00	8.70	5.43	4.35	80.43	5.43	8.70	8.70
		5786	1737	1431	1222	1893	376	361	1359	687	2371	887	126	1432	586	385	4815	1036	1683	1667

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: Both absolute figures and percentages are given in brackets % in brackets refers to percentages to total number of schools in the district.

Table 22: Lavatory Facilities – Question 36

District-wise Number and Percentages of Secondary Schools having Urinal and Lavatory Facilities – Question 36

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total No. of secondary schools	No of Secondary Schools having Adequate Urinals and Lavatories in the School Premises															
			Urinals / (%)	Adequate Urinals / (%)	Lavatory / (%)	Adequate Lavatory / (%)	Urinals for Girls / (%)	Adequate Urinals for Girls / (%)	Lavatories for Girls / (%)	Adequate Lavatories for Girls / (%)	Urinals for Physically Handicapped / (%)	Adequate Urinals for Physically Handicapped / (%)	Lavatories for Physically Handicapped / (%)	Adequate Lavatories for Physically Handicapped / (%)	Urinals for Teachers / (%)	Adequate Urinals for Teachers / (%)	Lavatories for Teachers / (%)	Adequate Lavatories for Teachers / (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	GANGANAGAR	240	741	98	346	66	365	80	242	59	129	7	128	10	224	76	193	59
	(%)	0	308.75	40.83	144.17	27.50	152.08	33.33	100.83	24.58	53.75	2.92	53.33	4.17	93.33	31.67	80.42	24.58
2	HANUMANGARH	283	1036	258	313	154	526	253	211	157	32	29	26	23	230	185	127	109
	(%)	0	366.08	91.17	110.60	54.42	185.87	89.40	74.56	55.48	11.31	10.25	9.19	8.13	81.27	65.37	44.88	38.52
3	BIKANER	241	851	201	384	157	385	185	197	125	27	25	19	18	155	121	131	107
	(%)	0	353.11	83.40	159.34	65.15	159.75	76.76	81.74	51.87	11.20	10.37	7.88	7.47	64.32	50.21	54.36	44.40
4	CHURU	272	1100	195	427	140	510	187	233	125	32	26	23	22	215	146	154	111
	(%)	0	404.41	71.69	156.99	51.47	187.50	68.75	85.66	45.96	11.76	9.56	8.46	8.09	79.04	53.68	56.62	40.81
5	JHUNJHUNUN	507	2026	415	662	251	1165	415	354	220	50	30	40	27	653	337	276	192
	(%)	0	399.61	81.85	130.57	49.51	229.78	81.85	69.82	43.39	9.86	5.92	7.89	5.33	128.80	66.47	54.44	37.87
6	ALWAR	571	2052	345	694	215	953	331	395	193	94	49	79	46	483	277	261	177
	(%)	0	359.37	60.42	121.54	37.65	166.90	57.97	69.18	33.80	16.46	8.58	13.84	8.06	84.59	48.51	45.71	31.00
7	BHARATPUR	352	1268	263	361	141	501	233	158	114	35	23	20	14	272	185	115	90
	(%)	0	360.23	74.72	102.56	40.06	142.33	66.19	44.89	32.39	9.94	6.53	5.68	3.98	77.27	52.56	32.67	25.57
8	DHAULPUR	141	404	97	132	54	206	91	74	46	17	13	9	6	104	73	48	35
	(%)	0	286.52	68.79	93.62	38.30	146.10	64.54	52.48	32.62	12.06	9.22	6.38	4.26	73.76	51.77	34.04	24.82
9	KARALI	243	967	162	283	90	426	133	120	62	69	13	52	8	163	79	68	45
	(%)	0	397.94	66.67	116.46	37.04	175.31	54.73	49.38	25.51	28.40	5.35	21.40	3.29	67.08	32.51	27.98	18.52
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	195	886	134	294	95	335	118	132	79	26	13	19	10	154	85	87	57
	(%)	0	454.36	68.72	150.77	48.72	171.79	60.51	67.69	40.51	13.33	6.67	9.74	5.13	78.97	43.59	44.62	29.23
11	DAUSA	226	771	163	236	91	353	140	124	66	25	15	11	7	167	98	80	61
	(%)	0	341.15	72.12	104.42	40.27	156.19	61.95	54.87	29.20	11.06	6.64	4.87	3.10	73.89	43.36	35.40	26.99
12	JAIPUR	834	2957	673	1142	429	1451	624	627	373	185	121	101	79	717	513	459	346
	(%)	0	354.56	80.70	136.93	51.44	173.98	74.82	75.18	44.72	22.18	14.51	12.11	9.47	85.97	61.51	55.04	41.49
13	SIKAR	575	2200	480	696	315	1151	449	387	249	83	53	50	36	478	334	290	220
	(%)	0	382.61	83.48	121.04	54.78	200.17	78.09	67.30	43.30	14.43	9.22	8.70	6.26	83.13	58.09	50.43	38.26
14	NAGAU	375	1572	306	565	230	749	297	311	191	43	29	25	23	313	218	188	153
	(%)	0	419.20	81.60	150.67	61.33	199.73	79.20	82.93	50.93	11.47	7.73	6.67	6.13	83.47	58.13	50.13	40.80
15	JODHPUR	358	1280	263	638	196	521	227	309	167	31	21	25	21	253	173	202	136
	(%)	0	357.54	73.46	178.21	54.75	145.53	63.41	86.31	46.65	8.66	5.87	6.98	5.87	70.67	48.32	56.42	37.99
16	JAISALMER	48	89	26	53	22	31	17	23	15	5	3	4	3	21	12	14	10
	(%)	0	185.42	54.17	110.42	45.83	64.58	35.42	47.92	31.25	10.42	6.25	8.33	6.25	43.75	25.00	29.17	20.83
17	BARMER	140	487	85	199	70	203	76	91	55	15	9	8	7	81	50	56	41
	(%)	0	347.86	60.71	142.14	50.00	145.00	54.29	65.00	39.29	10.71	6.43	5.71	5.00	57.86	35.71	40.00	29.29
18	JALOR	123	316	91	143	60	131	79	59	43	24	9	11	7	73	55	46	35
	(%)	0	256.91	73.98	116.26	48.78	106.50	64.23	47.97	34.96	19.51	7.32	8.94	5.69	59.35	44.72	37.40	28.46
19	SIROHI	75	248	51	156	34	126	50	65	36	1	0	2	1	53	37	46	28
	(%)	0	330.67	68.00	208.00	45.33	168.00	66.67	86.67	48.00	1.33	0.00	2.67	1.33	70.67	49.33	61.33	37.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	PALI	214	544	177	218	89	196	96	107	71	21	11	11	6	112	79	85	67
	(%)	0	254.21	82.71	101.87	41.59	91.59	44.86	50.00	33.18	9.81	5.14	5.14	2.80	52.34	36.92	39.72	31.31
21	AJMER	246	1042	179	402	122	463	164	222	101	34	13	21	12	219	135	154	92
	(%)	0	423.58	72.76	163.41	49.59	188.21	66.67	90.24	41.06	13.82	5.28	8.54	4.88	89.02	54.88	62.60	37.40
22	TONK	167	571	114	207	84	284	113	118	74	11	9	7	5	134	80	94	52
	(%)	0	341.92	68.26	123.95	50.30	170.06	67.66	70.66	44.31	6.59	5.39	4.19	2.99	80.24	47.90	56.29	31.14
23	BUNDI	107	291	60	140	43	163	57	93	41	15	6	10	4	69	35	48	24
	(%)	0	271.96	56.07	130.84	40.19	152.34	53.27	86.92	38.32	14.02	5.61	9.35	3.74	64.49	32.71	44.86	22.43
24	BHILWARA	186	916	135	362	86	415	119	174	75	13	10	10	7	165	85	100	69
	(%)	0	492.47	72.58	194.62	46.24	223.12	63.98	93.55	40.32	6.99	5.38	5.38	3.76	88.71	45.70	53.76	37.10
25	RAJSAMAND	104	360	65	139	43	184	59	61	34	10	9	7	6	79	46	49	28
	(%)	0	346.15	62.50	133.65	41.35	176.92	56.73	58.65	32.60	9.62	8.65	6.73	5.77	75.96	44.23	47.12	26.92
26	UDAIPUR	269	885	152	504	111	416	139	248	93	30	13	16	12	174	109	171	97
	(%)	0	329.00	56.51	187.36	41.26	154.65	51.67	92.19	34.57	11.15	4.83	5.95	4.46	64.68	40.52	63.57	36.06
27	DUNGARPUR	74	211	32	90	20	101	28	50	14	2	1	1	1	49	15	33	12
	(%)	0	285.14	43.24	121.62	27.03	136.49	37.84	67.57	18.92	2.70	1.35	1.35	1.35	66.22	20.27	44.59	16.22
28	BANSWARA	102	301	37	111	19	126	33	63	19	10	5	4	3	70	27	49	18
	(%)	0	295.10	36.27	108.82	18.63	123.53	32.35	61.76	18.63	9.80	4.90	3.92	2.94	68.63	26.47	48.04	17.65
29	CHITTAURGARH	165	492	78	201	57	231	68	106	49	10	7	17	6	83	40	65	34
	(%)	0	298.18	47.27	121.82	34.55	140.00	41.21	64.24	29.70	6.06	4.24	10.30	3.64	50.30	24.24	39.39	20.61
30	KOTA	332	1165	202	611	150	496	183	348	128	75	35	42	23	267	139	191	101
	(%)	0	350.90	60.84	184.04	45.18	149.40	55.12	104.82	38.55	22.59	10.54	12.65	6.93	80.42	41.87	57.53	30.42
31	BARAN	144	441	124	185	84	205	115	110	72	15	7	11	7	93	79	57	48
	(%)	0	306.25	86.11	128.47	58.33	142.36	79.86	76.39	50.00	10.42	4.86	7.64	4.86	64.58	54.86	39.58	33.33
32	JHALAWAR	114	289	91	126	57	133	72	53	37	7	6	4	4	70	57	37	32
	(%)	0	253.51	79.82	110.53	50.00	116.67	63.16	46.49	32.46	6.14	5.26	3.51	3.51	61.40	50.00	32.46	28.07
		8023	28759	5752	11020	3775	13501	5231	5865	3183	1176	620	813	464	6393	3980	3974	2686

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: Both absolute figures and percentages are given in brackets % in brackets refers to percentages to total number of schools in the district.

Table 23: Lavatory Facilities – Question 36

District-wise Number and Percentages of Higher Secondary Schools having Urinal and Lavatory Facilities – Question 36

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total No. of Hr. secondary schools	No of Hr./Sr. Secondary Schools having Adequate Urinals and Lavatories in the School Premises															
			Urinals / (%)	Adequate Urinals / (%)	Lavatory / (%)	Adequate Lavatory / (%)	Urinals for Girls / (%)	Adequate Urinals for Girls / (%)	Lavatories for Girls / (%)	Adequate Lavatories for Girls / (%)	Urinals for Physically / (%)	Adequate Urinals for Physically / (%)	Lavatories for Physically Handicapped / (%)	Adequate Lavatories for Physically Handicapped / (%)	Urinals for Teachers / (%)	Adequate Urinals for Teachers / (%)	Lavatories for Teachers / (%)	Adequate Lavatories for Teachers / (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	GANGANAGAR	220	1237	72	643	62	580	65	386	51	156	6	156	7	275	58	234	51
	(%)	0	562.27	32.73	292.27	28.18	263.64	29.55	175.45	23.18	70.91	2.73	70.91	3.18	125.00	26.36	106.36	23.18
2	HANUMANGARH	177	935	152	407	132	501	147	238	115	55	30	34	23	202	136	149	103
	(%)	0	528.25	85.88	229.94	74.58	283.05	83.05	134.46	64.97	31.07	16.95	19.21	12.99	114.12	76.84	84.18	58.19
3	BIKANER	139	788	115	483	92	334	96	200	72	30	20	29	19	148	86	135	77
	(%)	0	566.91	82.73	347.48	66.19	240.29	69.06	143.88	51.80	21.58	14.39	20.86	13.67	106.47	61.87	97.12	55.40
4	CHURU	201	1602	158	620	144	648	151	256	115	51	29	50	30	236	124	160	109
	(%)	0	797.01	78.61	308.46	71.64	322.39	75.12	127.36	57.21	25.37	14.43	24.88	14.93	117.41	61.69	79.60	54.23
5	JHUNJHUNUN	427	2971	339	1256	257	1691	330	743	236	77	51	64	42	989	301	443	229
	(%)	0	695.78	79.39	294.15	60.19	396.02	77.28	174.00	55.27	18.03	11.94	14.99	9.84	231.62	70.49	103.75	53.63
6	ALWAR	363	2103	253	808	197	958	246	402	171	78	42	51	36	474	214	305	174
	(%)	0	579.34	66.70	222.59	54.27	263.91	67.77	110.74	47.11	21.49	11.57	14.05	9.92	130.58	58.95	84.02	47.93
7	BHARATPUR	226	1227	163	460	123	517	153	196	95	44	25	36	18	285	136	142	91
	(%)	0	542.92	72.12	203.54	54.42	228.76	67.70	86.73	42.04	19.47	11.06	15.93	7.96	126.11	60.18	62.83	40.27
8	DHAULPUR	64	419	45	171	38	154	42	82	27	17	10	7	7	81	38	46	28
	(%)	0	654.69	70.31	267.19	59.38	240.63	65.63	128.13	42.19	26.56	15.63	10.94	10.94	126.56	59.38	71.88	43.75
9	KARALI	72	442	40	118	28	159	39	49	24	16	2	8	0	89	27	52	24
	(%)	0	613.89	55.56	163.89	38.89	220.83	54.17	68.06	33.33	22.22	2.78	11.11	0.00	123.61	37.50	72.22	33.33
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	99	786	75	257	58	286	66	132	49	47	13	49	12	132	59	79	44
	(%)	0	793.94	75.76	259.60	58.59	288.89	66.67	133.33	49.49	47.47	13.13	49.49	12.12	133.33	59.60	79.80	44.44
11	DAUSA	156	952	112	271	78	378	86	119	52	45	16	21	12	191	92	103	61
	(%)	0	610.26	71.79	173.72	50.00	242.31	55.13	76.28	33.33	28.85	10.26	13.46	7.69	122.44	58.97	66.03	39.10
12	JAIPUR	695	5154	617	2137	499	2338	576	1125	412	296	165	174	116	998	530	670	407
	(%)	0	741.58	88.78	307.48	71.80	336.40	82.88	161.87	59.28	42.59	23.74	25.04	16.69	143.60	76.26	96.40	58.56
13	SIKAR	406	3129	354	1110	302	1544	339	582	258	202	72	113	54	589	307	358	244
	(%)	0	770.69	87.19	273.40	74.38	380.30	83.50	143.35	63.55	49.75	17.73	27.83	13.30	145.07	75.62	88.18	60.10
14	NAGAU	267	1969	211	883	181	809	192	381	149	52	27	47	26	350	156	258	134
	(%)	0	737.45	79.03	330.71	67.79	303.00	71.91	142.70	55.81	19.48	10.11	17.60	9.74	131.09	58.43	96.63	50.19
15	JODHPUR	265	1714	192	1093	173	778	177	597	159	86	43	80	40	393	169	329	160
	(%)	0	646.79	72.45	412.45	65.28	293.58	66.79	225.28	60.00	32.45	16.23	30.19	15.09	148.30	63.77	124.15	60.38
16	JAISALMER	30	94	22	55	17	37	14	21	12	2	2	3	2	9	5	13	7
	(%)	0	313.33	73.33	183.33	56.67	123.33	46.67	70.00	40.00	6.67	6.67	10.00	6.67	30.00	16.67	43.33	23.33
17	BARMER	94	478	60	258	47	168	51	113	39	37	6	28	4	81	34	66	29
	(%)	0	508.51	63.63	274.47	50.00	178.72	54.26	120.21	41.49	39.36	6.38	29.79	4.26	86.17	36.17	70.21	30.85
18	JALOR	79	350	57	192	44	168	54	105	41	6	3	3	2	66	37	50	33
	(%)	0	443.04	72.15	243.04	55.70	212.66	68.35	132.91	51.90	7.59	3.80	3.80	2.53	83.54	46.84	63.29	41.77
19	SIROHI	64	356	48	179	35	179	46	113	34	5	5	4	3	69	38	53	32
	(%)	0	556.25	75.00	279.69	54.69	279.69	71.88	176.56	53.13	7.81	7.81	6.25	4.69	107.81	59.38	82.81	50.00
20	PALI	142	629	119	210	64	251	75	139	61	12	9	10	9	122	62	79	51
	(%)	0	442.96	83.80	147.89	45.07	176.76	52.82	97.89	42.96	8.45	6.34	7.04	6.34	85.92	43.66	55.63	35.92
21	AJMER	226	1617	155	1020	134	620	134	439	101	64	24	48	21	282	124	233	114
	(%)	0	715.49	68.58	451.33	59.29	274.34	59.29	194.25	44.69	28.32	10.62	21.24	9.29	124.78	54.87	103.10	50.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22	TONK	116	720	85	312	75	260	79	149	63	15	10	7	5	166	65	100	58
	(%)	0	620.69	73.28	268.97	64.66	224.14	68.10	128.45	54.31	12.93	8.62	6.03	4.31	143.10	56.03	86.21	50.00
23	BUNDI	84	447	44	172	37	192	45	90	32	12	4	5	3	96	32	60	26
	(%)	0	532.14	52.38	204.76	44.05	228.57	53.57	107.14	38.10	14.29	4.76	5.95	3.57	114.29	38.10	71.43	30.95
24	BHILWARA	134	1306	100	471	83	479	92	186	65	27	8	7	6	195	84	128	75
	(%)	0	974.63	74.63	351.49	61.94	357.46	68.66	138.81	48.51	20.15	5.97	5.22	4.48	145.52	62.69	95.52	55.97
25	RAJSAMAND	90	518	48	192	45	239	47	89	35	15	7	15	6	97	36	85	35
	(%)	0	575.56	53.33	213.33	50.00	265.56	52.22	98.89	38.89	16.67	7.78	16.67	6.67	107.78	40.00	94.44	38.89
26	UDAIPUR	207	1110	124	619	101	528	104	301	77	35	13	24	10	243	99	167	80
	(%)	0	536.23	59.90	299.03	48.79	255.07	50.24	145.41	37.20	16.91	6.28	11.59	4.83	117.39	47.83	80.68	38.65
27	DUNGARPUR	84	336	40	158	31	146	43	72	26	1	0	1	0	76	29	53	25
	(%)	0	400.00	47.62	188.10	36.90	173.81	51.19	85.71	30.95	1.19	0.00	1.19	0.00	90.48	34.52	63.10	29.76
28	BANSWARA	93	372	42	166	30	196	42	107	23	9	3	5	4	84	31	50	22
	(%)	0	400.00	45.16	178.49	32.26	210.75	45.16	115.05	24.73	9.68	3.23	5.38	4.30	90.32	33.33	53.76	23.66
29	CHITTAURGARH	135	636	64	303	54	309	61	136	51	5	4	3	3	102	42	80	36
	(%)	0	471.11	47.41	224.44	40.00	228.89	45.19	100.74	37.78	3.70	2.96	2.22	2.22	75.56	31.11	59.26	26.67
30	KOTA	238	1702	183	861	153	768	172	461	142	86	41	62	40	342	159	247	137
	(%)	0	715.13	78.89	361.76	64.29	322.69	72.27	193.70	59.66	36.13	17.23	26.05	16.81	143.70	66.81	103.78	57.56
31	BARAN	101	502	88	205	66	211	82	107	57	20	14	14	12	94	73	68	53
	(%)	0	497.03	87.13	202.97	65.35	208.91	81.19	105.94	56.44	19.80	13.86	13.86	11.88	93.07	72.28	67.33	52.48
32	JHALAWAR	92	364	72	130	41	153	64	60	29	8	5	5	5	84	54	38	29
	(%)	0	395.65	78.26	141.30	44.57	166.30	69.57	65.22	31.52	8.70	5.43	5.43	5.43	91.30	58.70	41.30	31.52
	Total	5786	36965	4249	16220	3421	16579	3910	8176	2873	1611	709	1163	577	7640	3437	5033	2778

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: Both absolute figures and percentages are given in brackets % in brackets refers to percentages to total number of schools in the district.

Table 24: Drinking Water Facilities – Question 35

District-wise Number and Percentages of Secondary Schools having Drinking Water Facilities

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total No. of Secondary Schools	No. of Secondary Schools having Drinking Water Facility in the School Premises/ %	No of Secondary Schools by Sources of Drinking Water			
				Tap/ (%)	Hand Pump / (%)	Well/(%)	Pitcher/ Bucket/Pot / (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	GANGANAGAR	240	240	667	97	28	1070
	(%)	0	100.00	277.92	40.42	11.67	445.83
2	HANUMANGARH	283	281	726	78	59	1691
	(%)	0	99.29	256.54	27.56	20.85	597.53
3	BIKANER	241	237	1045	34	37	1439
	(%)	0	98.34	433.61	14.11	15.35	597.10
4	CHURU	272	269	1144	26	62	1752
	(%)	0	98.90	420.59	9.56	22.79	644.12
5	JHUNJHUNUN	507	503	1709	116	90	2432
	(%)	0	99.21	337.08	22.88	17.75	479.68
6	ALWAR	571	560	1417	284	71	1278
	(%)	0	98.07	248.16	49.74	12.43	223.82
7	BHARATPUR	352	327	616	219	44	322
	(%)	0	92.90	175.00	62.22	12.50	91.48
8	DHAULPUR	141	138	173	92	21	305
	(%)	0	97.87	122.70	65.25	14.89	216.31
9	KARALI	243	221	202	109	41	479
	(%)	0	90.95	83.13	44.86	16.87	197.12
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	195	183	501	92	22	590
	(%)	0	93.85	256.92	47.18	11.28	302.56
11	DAUSA	226	214	579	116	20	619
	(%)	0	94.69	256.19	51.33	8.85	232.89
12	JAIPUR	834	815	2798	290	108	336
	(%)	0	97.72	335.49	34.77	12.95	259.10
13	SIKAR	575	566	2164	152	111	2446
	(%)	0	98.43	376.35	26.43	19.30	425.39
14	NAGPUR	375	367	1556	53	51	2131
	(%)	0	97.87	414.93	14.13	13.60	568.27
15	JODHPUR	358	342	1520	29	31	1441
	(%)	0	95.53	424.58	8.10	8.66	402.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	JAISALMER	48	43	86	2	0	247
	(%)	0	89.58	179.17	4.17	0.00	514.58
17	BARMER	140	136	252	14	36	707
	(%)	0	97.14	180.00	10.00	25.71	505.00
18	JALOR	123	121	288	2	5	639
	(%)	0	98.37	234.15	1.63	4.07	519.51
19	SIROHI	75	74	260	41	8	279
	(%)	0	98.67	346.67	54.67	10.67	372.00
20	PALI	214	207	577	56	21	1060
	(%)	0	96.73	269.63	26.17	9.81	495.33
21	AJMER	246	239	645	98	23	644
	(%)	0	97.15	262.20	39.84	9.35	261.79
22	TONK	167	162	365	82	10	586
	(%)	0	97.01	218.56	49.10	5.99	350.90
23	BUNDI	107	102	176	60	17	211
	(%)	0	95.33	164.49	56.07	15.89	197.20
24	BHILWARA	186	181	481	84	39	621
	(%)	0	97.31	258.60	45.16	20.97	333.87
25	RAJSAMAND	104	104	236	52	18	284
	(%)	0	100.00	226.92	50.00	17.31	273.08
26	UDAIPUR	269	258	927	131	72	505
	(%)	0	95.91	344.61	48.70	26.77	187.73
27	DUNGARPUR	74	68	91	51	15	190
	(%)	0	91.89	122.97	68.92	20.27	256.76
28	BANSWARA	102	98	200	86	18	268
	(%)	0	96.08	196.08	84.31	17.65	262.75
29	CHITTAURGARH	165	139	361	73	22	402
	(%)	0	84.24	218.79	44.24	13.33	243.64
30	KOTA	332	327	1333	106	19	965
	(%)	0	98.49	401.51	31.93	5.72	290.66
31	BARAN	144	136	253	60	22	373
	(%)	0	94.44	175.69	41.67	15.28	259.03
32	JHALAWAR	114	103	185	56	26	255
	(%)	0	90.35	162.28	49.12	22.81	223.68
		8023		23533	2841	1167	28567

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: Both absolute figures and percentages are given in brackets. % in brackets refers to percentages to total number of schools in the district.

Table 25: Drinking Water Facilities – Question 35
District-wise Number and Percentages of Higher Secondary Schools having Drinking Water Facilities – Question 35

S.N.	Name of the District	Total No. of Hr.Secondary Schools.	No. of Secondary Schools having Drinking Water Facility in the School Premises/ %	No of Hr./Sr. Secondary Schools by Sources of Drinking Water			
				Tap /(%)	Hand Pump /(%)	Well /(%)	Pitcher/Bucket/Pot /(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	GANGANAGAR	220	220	1402	84	32	1656
	(%)	0	100.00	637.27	38.18	14.55	752.73
2	HANUMANGARH	177	176	957	69	40	1742
	(%)	0	99.44	540.68	38.98	22.60	984.18
3	BIKANER	139	137	1009	13	23	1409
	(%)	0	98.56	725.90	9.35	16.55	1013.67
4	CHURU	201	200	1711	17	57	1706
	(%)	0	99.50	851.24	8.46	28.36	848.76
5	JHUNJHUNUN	427	419	3356	95	143	3165
	(%)	0	98.13	785.95	22.25	33.49	741.22
6	ALWAR	363	356	1615	204	122	1218
	(%)	0	98.07	444.90	56.20	33.61	335.54
7	BHARATPUR	226	218	629	152	50	938
	(%)	0	96.46	278.32	67.26	22.12	415.04
8	DHAULPUR	64	63	162	59	11	283
	(%)	0	98.44	253.13	92.19	17.19	442.19
9	KARALI	72	69	54	39	18	96
	(%)	0	95.83	75.00	54.17	25.00	133.33
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	99	97	455	60	16	504
	(%)	0	97.98	459.60	60.61	16.16	509.09
11	DAUSA	156	153	443	68	31	622
	(%)	0	98.08	283.97	43.59	19.87	398.72
12	JAIPUR	695	676	5201	212	214	2822
	(%)	0	97.27	748.35	30.50	30.79	406.04
13	SIKAR	406	403	3058	104	176	2709
	(%)	0	99.26	753.20	25.62	43.35	667.24
14	NAGPUR	267	263	1680	33	50	1836
	(%)	0	98.50	629.21	12.36	18.73	687.64
15	JODHPUR	265	255	2306	21	42	1614
	(%)	0	96.23	870.19	7.92	15.85	609.06
16	JAISALMER	30	30	250	1	0	266
	(%)	0	100.00	833.33	3.33	0.00	886.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	BARMER	94	93	281	8	19	616
	(%)	0	98.94	298.94	8.51	20.21	655.32
18	JALOR	79	78	316	12	11	592
	(%)	0	98.73	400.00	15.19	13.92	749.37
19	SIROHI	64	64	551	38	23	739
	(%)	0	100.00	860.94	59.38	35.94	1154.69
20	PALI	142	140	940	35	32	1123
	(%)	0	98.59	661.97	24.65	22.54	790.85
21	AJMER	226	225	1966	108	56	2011
	(%)	0	99.56	869.91	47.79	24.78	889.82
22	TONK	116	116	680	77	23	400
	(%)	0	100.00	758.62	66.38	19.83	344.83
23	BUNDI	84	84	324	42	29	312
	(%)	0	100.00	385.71	50.00	34.52	371.43
24	BHILWARA	134	134	740	67	45	751
	(%)	0	100.00	552.24	50.00	33.58	560.45
25	RAJSAMAND	90	90	336	61	16	216
	(%)	0	100.00	373.33	67.78	17.78	240.00
26	UDAIPUR	207	204	1171	112	89	665
	(%)	0	98.55	565.70	54.11	43.00	321.26
27	DUNGARPUR	84	84	332	65	29	288
	(%)	0	100.00	395.24	77.38	34.52	342.86
28	BANSWARA	93	91	248	86	16	364
	(%)	0	97.85	266.67	92.47	17.20	391.40
29	CHITTAURGARH	135	122	440	64	29	750
	(%)	0	90.37	325.93	47.41	21.48	555.56
30	KOTA	238	236	2428	75	51	1195
	(%)	0	99.16	1020.17	31.51	21.43	502.10
31	BARAN	101	99	423	40	23	327
	(%)	0	98.02	418.81	39.60	22.77	323.76
32	JHALAWAR	92	91	220	43	19	390
	(%)	0	98.91	239.13	46.74	20.65	423.91
	Total :-	5786		35884	2164	1535	33325

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: Both absolute figures and percentages are given in brackets. % in brackets refers to percentages to total number of schools in the district.

Table 26: Electricity Facilities – Q 30-32

District-wise Number and Percentages of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools having Electricity Facilities

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total No. of Secondary Schools	No. of Secondary Schools having Electricity Connection (%)	No. of Secondary Schools having Generator Set/(%)	No. of Sec. Schools not having Electricity but having Electricity Substation/source within a distance of(%)					Total No. of Hr./Sr. Secondary Schools	No. of Hr./Sr. Secondary Schools having Electricity Connection (%)	No. of Hr./Sr. Secondary Schools having Generator Set /(%)	No. of Hr./Sr. Secondary Schools not having Electricity but having Electricity Substation/source within a distance of (%)				
					Less than 1 Km.	1-2 Km.	2-3 Km.	3-5 Km.	More than 5 Km.				Less than 1 Km.	1-2 Km.	2-3 Km.	3-5 Km.	More than 5 Km.
					(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)				(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	GANGANAGAR	240	239	62	1	0	0	0	0	220	219	96	1	0	0	0	0
	(%)	0	99.58	25.83	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	99.55	43.64	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	HANUMANGARH	283	214	84	12	50	4	0	3	177	151	84	4	17	2	1	1
	(%)	0	75.62	29.68	4.24	17.67	1.41	0.00	1.06	0	85.31	47.46	2.26	9.60	1.13	0.56	0.56
3	BIKANER	241	205	50	27	4	0	0	5	139	127	46	10	1	0	0	1
	(%)	0	85.06	20.75	11.20	1.66	0.00	0.00	2.07	0	91.37	33.09	7.19	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.72
4	CHURU	272	243	26	25	2	0	1	1	201	189	40	9	2	0	0	1
	(%)	0	89.34	9.56	9.19	0.74	0.00	0.37	0.37	0	94.03	19.90	4.48	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
5	JHUNJHUNUN	507	97	39	312	40	21	11	26	427	177	94	203	27	6	7	7
	(%)	0	19.13	7.69	61.54	7.89	4.14	2.17	5.13	0	41.45	22.01	47.54	6.32	1.41	1.64	1.64
6	ALWAR	571	483	93	59	12	5	3	9	363	334	115	13	8	2	2	4
	(%)	0	84.59	16.29	10.33	2.10	0.88	0.53	1.58	0	92.01	31.68	3.58	2.20	0.55	0.55	1.10
7	BHARATPUR	352	275	59	35	10	5	5	22	226	205	48	9	1	1	4	6
	(%)	0	78.13	16.76	9.94	2.84	1.42	1.42	6.25	0	90.71	21.24	3.98	0.44	0.44	1.77	2.65
8	DHAULPUR	141	77	15	40	8	2	2	11	64	49	7	8	0	2	0	5
	(%)	0	54.61	10.64	28.37	5.67	1.42	1.42	7.80	0	76.56	10.94	12.50	0.00	3.13	0.00	7.81
9	KARALI	243	87	29	106	37	0	2	11	72	35	6	29	3	3	1	1
	(%)	0	35.80	11.93	43.62	15.23	0.00	0.82	4.53	0	48.61	8.33	40.28	4.17	4.17	1.39	1.39
10	SAWAI MADHOPUR	195	161	14	20	5	0	2	7	99	92	20	3	0	0	0	4
	(%)	0	82.56	7.18	10.26	2.56	0.00	1.03	3.59	0	92.93	20.20	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.04
11	DAUSA	226	172	13	35	5	5	2	7	156	145	31	7	1	1	0	2
	(%)	0	76.11	5.75	15.49	2.21	2.21	0.88	3.10	0	92.95	19.87	4.49	0.64	0.64	0.00	1.28
12	JAIPUR	834	757	76	45	8	4	8	12	695	671	157	10	8	2	1	3
	(%)	0	90.77	9.11	5.40	0.96	0.48	0.96	1.44	0	96.55	22.59	1.44	1.15	0.29	0.14	0.43
13	SIKAR	575	497	62	50	6	6	2	14	406	392	84	7	3	0	0	3
	(%)	0	86.43	10.78	8.70	1.04	1.04	0.35	2.43	0	96.55	20.69	1.72	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.74
14	NAGAU	375	299	28	59	6	3	2	6	267	249	50	7	8	0	2	1
	(%)	0	79.73	7.47	15.73	1.60	0.80	0.53	1.60	0	93.26	18.73	2.62	3.00	0.00	0.75	0.37
15	JODHPUR	358	325	37	23	5	2	0	3	265	264	58	0	1	0	0	0
	(%)	0	90.78	10.34	6.42	1.40	0.56	0.00	0.84	0	99.62	21.89	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	JAISALMER	48	29	2	15	3	0	0	1	30	21	7	6	3	0	0	0
	(%)	0	60.42	4.17	31.25	6.25	0.00	0.00	2.08	0	70.00	23.33	20.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	BARMER	140	79	8	41	8	2	1	9	94	58	12	23	3	5	0	5
	(%)	0	56.43	5.71	29.29	5.71	1.43	0.71	6.43	0	61.70	12.77	24.47	3.19	5.32	0.00	5.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	JALOR	123	102	5	15	2	1	0	3	79	68	7	7	2	1	0	1
	(%)	0	82.93	4.07	12.20	1.63	0.81	0.00	2.44	0	86.08	8.86	8.86	2.53	1.27	0.00	1.27
19	SIROHI	75	69	7	3	2	1	0	0	64	63	11	1	0	0	0	0
	(%)	0	92.00	9.33	4.00	2.67	1.33	0.00	0.00	0	98.44	17.19	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	PALI	214	130	24	55	11	3	0	13	142	97	26	28	5	5	3	4
	(%)	0	60.75	11.21	25.70	5.14	1.40	0.00	6.07	0	68.31	18.31	19.72	3.52	3.52	2.11	2.82
21	AJMER	246	233	17	9	3	0	0	1	226	219	43	2	1	1	0	3
	(%)	0	94.72	6.91	3.66	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.41	0	96.90	19.03	0.88	0.44	0.44	0.00	1.33
22	TONK	167	139	10	23	4	0	0	1	116	114	11	2	0	0	0	0
	(%)	0	83.23	5.99	13.77	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.60	0	98.28	9.48	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	BUNDI	107	87	8	13	3	0	0	4	84	83	11	1	0	0	0	0
	(%)	0	81.31	7.48	12.15	2.80	0.00	0.00	3.74	0	98.81	13.10	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	BHILWARA	186	154	12	31	1	0	0	0	134	133	10	1	0	0	0	0
	(%)	0	82.80	6.45	16.67	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	99.25	7.46	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	RAJSAMAND	104	90	6	12	0	0	0	2	90	88	5	2	0	0	0	0
	(%)	0	86.54	5.77	11.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.92	0	97.78	5.56	2.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	UDAIPUR	269	221	19	40	3	0	2	3	207	186	21	14	3	1	2	1
	(%)	0	82.16	7.06	14.87	1.12	0.00	0.74	1.12	0	89.86	10.14	6.76	1.45	0.48	0.97	0.48
27	DUNGARPUR	74	63	4	8	2	0	1	0	84	82	4	1	0	1	0	0
	(%)	0	85.14	5.41	10.81	2.70	0.00	1.35	0.00	0	97.62	4.76	1.19	0.00	1.19	0.00	0.00
28	BANSWARA	102	80	6	16	4	0	1	1	93	92	8	1	0	0	0	0
	(%)	0	78.43	5.88	15.69	3.92	0.00	0.98	0.98	0	98.92	8.60	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	CHITTAURGARH	165	113	13	46	1	4	0	1	135	112	10	21	1	1	0	0
	(%)	0	68.48	7.88	27.88	0.61	2.42	0.00	0.61	0	82.96	7.41	15.56	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00
30	KOTA	332	281	62	34	10	0	3	4	238	202	63	21	3	5	3	4
	(%)	0	84.64	18.67	10.24	3.01	0.00	0.90	1.20	0	84.87	26.47	8.82	1.26	2.10	1.26	1.68
31	BARAN	144	109	14	24	1	1	2	7	101	89	21	4	2	2	1	3
	(%)	0	75.69	9.72	16.67	0.69	0.69	1.39	4.86	0	88.12	20.79	3.96	1.98	1.98	0.99	2.97
32	JHALAWAR	114	90	10	18	2	0	2	2	92	85	10	6	0	0	0	1
	(%)	0	78.95	8.77	15.79	1.75	0.00	1.75	1.75	0	92.39	10.87	6.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09
	Total	8023	6200	914	1252	258	69	52	189	5786	5091	1216	461	103	41	27	61

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

Note: Both absolute figures and percentages are given. % refers to percentages to total number of secondary and higher secondary schools, as the case may be, in the district.

Appendix - “B”

**Mapping Provisions in Recognized Secondary & Higher
Secondary Schools / Intermediate / Junior / Degree Colleges**

DATA CAPTURE FORMAT

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Mapping Provisions in Recognized Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools/Intermediate/Junior/Degree Colleges¹

Instructions for filling up of the Data Capture Format

Purpose of the Survey/Mapping Exercise

This exercise is being carried out throughout the country for mapping provisions in all recognized secondary and higher secondary schools, intermediate/junior colleges/pre-university classes attached to degree colleges for preparing State/UT-wise baseline status reports, which will serve as an important database for effective planning and implementation of various reform programmes and also for formulating district level secondary education development plans. The long-term objective of this exercise is to institutionalize a Secondary Education Management Information System (SEMIS) for maintaining a district level comprehensive database for secondary and higher secondary education in the country.

As part of the mapping exercise, this Data Capture Format (DCF) is to be administered to all recognized secondary and higher secondary schools, intermediate/junior colleges/pre-university classes attached to degree colleges for collecting data on infrastructure, teacher, teaching-learning, IT and other related facilities. This DCF is to be filled in by the Headmaster/Principal of the school/college. Since the reliability of the results of this mapping exercise depends on the accuracy and completeness of the information to be furnished, you are requested to answer each item carefully and accurately. Please read the instructions before filling up the DCF.

General Instructions

- (a) This DCF seeks information from all those institutions having classes IX-X and/or XI-XII. If your institution is having only secondary section (Classes IX-X) or higher secondary section (Classes XI-XII), please fill up the relevant questions (or items of the questions) and strike out (X) the question(s)/item(s) and clearly overwrite on it 'Not Applicable'. For example, if your institution has only Secondary section, item (b) in Question 8 is not relevant and you are requested to show it as given below:

Stream-wise number of sections at higher secondary level in the school/college:

Stream	Whether Exists (Yes = 1; No =2)	Number of sections in Class XI	Number of sections in Class XII
Arts			
Science			
Commerce			
Vocational			
Agriculture			
Home Science			
Other Streams			
Total			

Not Applicable

- (b) Please use the international numerals while supplying the information in numbers.
- (c) The information collected from you will be computerized. Take extra care to read the question-wise instructions before supplying the information.

¹ This mapping exercise is being undertaken by the State/UT Governments at the behest of the MHRD, Government of India with technical support from the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi-16. The DCF has been developed by the Department of Educational Planning, NUEPA, New Delhi in consultation with the State Resource Teams (in five regional workshops held during April-July 2007) and also with the Department of School Education and Literacy, MHRD, Government of India.

- (d) Most of the questions have been provided with one or more alternative responses. Each alternative response has been provided with a code. Please write the appropriate response code(s) in the given box(es).
- (e) Please do not leave any question blank/unanswered.

Question-wise Instructions

Question 1: School category will be determined on the basis of the highest class in a school/college. For example, if an institution has classes up to X, it may be termed as 'Secondary School', and if it has classes up to XII, it may be termed as 'Higher Secondary School' and if classes XI and XII are part of intermediate/junior/degree college, the category of the institution may be decided accordingly.

Question 2: Write the year(s) of establishment, recognition and up-gradation of the institution (if applicable) in the relevant boxes.

Question 3: Write the appropriate response code in the box.

Question 4: Please consider the following while responding to this question:

Government: A Government School is one which is run by the State/UT Government or Central Government or Public Sector Undertaking or an Autonomous Organization and which is fully financed by the Government.

Local Body: A Local Body School is one which is run by a Panchayati Raj institution or a local body such as Zilla Parishad, Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, Notified Area Committee and Cantonment Board.

Private Aided: A Private Aided School is one which is run by an individual or a private organization and receives grant from government or local body.

Private Unaided: A Private Unaided School is one which is managed by an individual or a private organization and does not receive any grant either from the government or the local body.

Accordingly, write the appropriate response code in the box.

Question 5: Write the appropriate response code in the box.

Boys' School/College: Boys' school/college is one in which boys are admitted to all classes and admission of girls is restricted to some specific classes.

Girls' School/College: Girls' school/college is one in which girls are admitted to all classes and admission of boys is restricted to some specific classes.

Co-educational School/College: Co-educational school/college is one in which both boys and girls are admitted to all classes in the school.

Question 6: Write the appropriate response code in the box.

Question 7: Please do not include pre-primary classes. Use numbers to indicate the classes, for example, if the school has classes VI to X, it should be mentioned as 06 to 10 and so on.

Question 8: (a) Write the class-wise number of sections in the Table.
(b) Write the appropriate response code and the stream-wise number of classes/sections in the relevant columns.

Question 9 (a to e): Write the appropriate response code in the box.

Questions 10 & 11: Please note that the medium of instruction is the language through which subjects other than languages are taught. Write the appropriate response codes in the boxes using the language code given below:

Language Code

Language	Code	Language	Code	Language	Code
Angami	01	Kakbarak	17	Nicobaree	33
Ao	02	Kannada	18	Oriya	34
Arabic	03	Kashmiri	19	Oriya (lower)	35
Assamese	04	Khasi	20	Persian	36
Bengali	05	Konkani	21	Portuguese	37
Bhoti	06	Konyak	22	Punjabi	38
Bhutia	07	Laddakhi	23	Rajasthani	39
Bodhi	08	Lepcha	24	Sanskrit	40
Bodo	09	Limboo	25	Sema	41
Dogri	10	Lotha	26	Sindhi	42
English	11	Malayalam	27	Tamil	43
French	12	Manipuri	28	Telugu	44
Garo	13	Marathi	29	Tibetan	45
Gujarati	14	Maithili	30	Urdu	46
German	15	Mizo	31	Zeliang	47
Hindi	16	Nepali	32	Other languages	48

Questions 12 to 15: Provide the quantitative figures on enrolment/repeaters in the relevant columns in the given Tables. In case of Nagaland, the reference date for providing enrolment and repeaters data is April 1. If possible, schools in Nagaland should provide data on enrolment and repeaters taking 30th September as the reference period.

Question 16: Provide the quantitative figures on enrolment in the relevant columns in the Table. Schools/colleges established after 2001 should report enrolment for the year of establishment and mention the year in the blank space provided in the Table. Enrolment data for class VIII are to be provided in States/UTs where class VIII is part of secondary education. Otherwise, put zeroes in the cells provided for giving enrolment data for class VIII

Question 17: Provide the quantitative figures on enrolment in the Table. Physically challenged children includes children having orthopedic disability, and those having visual or hearing or intellectual or other multiple (i.e., children having more than one disability) impairments. Include those children who have 40% or more of disability. Enrolment data for class VIII are to be provided in States/UTs where class VIII is part of secondary education. Otherwise, put zeroes in the cells provided for giving enrolment data for class VIII.

Question 18 (a & b): Provide the quantitative figures on enrolment in the Table. The total enrolment figures reported here for classes VIII, IX and X must be the same as the total enrolment reported for classes VIII, IX and X for the year 2007-08 (as reported in Question 16). Similarly, the total enrolment figures reported for classes XI and XII must be the same as the total enrolment reported for classes XI and XII for the year 2007-08 (as reported in Question 16).

Question 19 (a & b): Provide the quantitative figures on teachers in the Table. In some states (e.g., Orissa, Punjab and Haryana), government and aided secondary schools have no separate teachers for teaching English and the teacher who teaches English also teaches Social Studies. Similarly, a teacher who teaches Physics, Chemistry and

Mathematics also teaches Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. In such cases, identify a subject teacher on the basis of maximum time devoted for teaching that subject.

Question 20 (a & b): Provide the quantitative figures in the Table. Trained teacher refers to pre-service training such as B. Ed, M. Ed., etc.

Question 21 (a to c): Provide the response code/quantitative figures in the boxes. If the school/college does not have its own building, provide information about the covered area of the rented/rent free school/college building. If the school/college does not have its own building, put zeroes in the given boxes as the response to Question 21(c).

Question 22: A school building is to be treated as *Pucca* if it has its walls made of burnt bricks, stones (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and PVC, and the roof made of tiles, G.I./metal/asbestos sheets, concrete, bricks, stone, timber plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and PVC.

A school building is to be considered as *Partly Pucca* if it has its walls made of the materials mentioned above, and roof is made of other than the materials such as bamboos, grass, thatch, etc.

A school building is to be treated as *Kuchcha* if its walls and roof are made of the materials other than those mentioned above.

Question 23: Provide the quantitative figures in the Table.

Question 24 (a & b): Provide the quantitative figures in the Tables. Please follow the definitions given against Question 22 above for classifying the classrooms according to their condition.

Conversion: 1 sq. ft. = 0.0929 sq. meter.

Question 25: Write the response code and the quantitative figures in the relevant columns.

Question 26 (a & b): Write the response codes in the given boxes.

Questions 27 to 36: Write the appropriate response codes and the quantitative figures in the relevant boxes/columns in the tables.

Question 37: Provide the quantitative figures in the Table. Adequate provision of furniture implies at least chairs/benches and tables/desks for every student. Similarly, there should be at least a table and a chair for the teacher in every classroom.

Questions 38 to 45: Write the appropriate response codes and quantitative figures in the relevant boxes/columns in tables.

Question 46: K-YN is an equipment in which all types of facilities like LCD, Computer, etc. are available. Write the appropriate response codes and the quantitative figures in the relevant columns.

Questions 47 to 50: Write the appropriate response codes in the relevant boxes.

Questions 51 to 53: Write the quantitative figures in the relevant columns in the given tables. Please note that while classifying the students according to their percentage of marks in Class X and Class XII public examinations, include a student in a class interval who has scored marks equal to the lower limit of the class interval and less than the upper limit of that class interval. For example, if a student has scored 50.0% of marks, he/she should be included in the class interval 50-60%, not in the class interval of 40-50%.

Data Capture Format
for Recognized Secondary and Higher Secondary
Schools/Intermediate/Junior/Degree Colleges
(To be filled in by the Head of the Institution)

Serial Number of the Schedule:

--	--	--

(To be filled in by the Office of the District Inspector of Schools or District Education Officer)

School Code²:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

State/Union Territory: _____

Revenue District: _____

Name of the CD Block³: _____

Name of the Gram Panchayat (for rural area)/ Ward (for urban area): _____

Name of the Village/Town/City: _____

Name of the School/College: _____

Complete Postal Address of the School/College: _____

Post Office: _____ Pin Code:

--	--	--	--	--	--

Telephone No. of the School (with STD code): _____

E-mail address (if any): _____

² To be filled in at the state level after generating the codes.
³ Community Development Block or the equivalent administrative unit.

I. School/College Profile

1. What category of institution is this?

(Secondary School = 1; Hr. Secondary School = 2; Intermediate/Junior College = 3; Degree College with +2 level = 4; Post-graduate College with +2 and +3 levels = 5; Others = 6)

2. (a) Year of establishment of the school/college:

- (b) Year of recognition of the school/college:

- (c) If upgraded to secondary school, mention the year of up-gradation, otherwise put zeros in the boxes. (If not applicable put 0001 in the boxes)

- (d) If upgraded to higher secondary school/college, mention the year of up-gradation, otherwise put zeros in the boxes. (If not applicable put 0001 in the boxes)

3. Status and source of funding of the school/college:

[Recognized and fully funded by the State/UT government = 1; Funded by the local government = 2; Recognized and fully funded by the central government (KVS/NVS, etc.) = 3; Recognized aided (i.e. the government contributes to the major share (more than 50%) of the school's budget = 4; Recognized but not aided by the government (i.e. Private un-aided) = 5; Un-aided secondary/higher secondary section in a recognized school/college = 6; Others = 7]

4. Management of the school/college:

[State/UT Government (Department of Education) = 1; Local Body/Municipal Corporation = 2; Tribal Welfare Department = 3; Social Welfare Department = 4; Public Sector = 5; State/UT Government (Department of Labour) = 6; Private Body such as Trusts/Companies/Private Body/Missionaries/NGOs, etc. = 7; MHRD (or by Bodies such as KVS, NVS, etc. under the MHRD) = 8; Other Central Government Ministries/Departments/Undertakings = 9]

5. Type of the school/college: (Boys only = 1; Girls only = 2; Co-ed. = 3)

6. Is it a school/college exclusively for children with special needs (CWSN)? (Yes = 1; No = 2)

7. Classes taught in the school/college: From class to class

8. (a) Total number of sections by class in the school/college as on September 30, 2007.

Class	Number of sections
IX	
X	
XI	
XII	

(b) Stream-wise number of sections at higher secondary level in the school/college:

Stream	Whether Exists (Yes = 1; No = 2)	Number of sections in Class XI	Number of sections in Class XII
Arts			
Science			
Commerce			
Vocational			
Agriculture			
Home Science			
Other Streams			
Total			

9. (a) Area in which the school/college is located:
(Rural = 1; Urban = 2)
- (b) Whether the school/college is located in tribal area:
(Yes = 1; No = 2)
- (c) Whether the school/college is located in hilly area:
(Yes = 1; No = 2)
- (d) Distinct feature of the catchment area of the school/college:
(Scheduled Caste Dominated = 1; Scheduled Tribe Dominated=2;
OBC Dominated = 3; Religious Minority Dominated = 4; Others = 5)
- (e) In which of the following areas is the school/college located?
(Desert = 1; Slums = 2; International Border/LOC = 3;
Flood Prone = 4; Drought Prone = 5; Forest = 6; Coastal Area = 7;
Other Areas = 8)

10. Mention the medium of instruction at secondary and higher secondary stages in your school/college. Write code for languages for medium/media of instruction as given in the instructions for filling up this question. There can be more than one medium of instruction at secondary and higher secondary stages. Give codes for as many media as applicable (maximum 5) to your school/college situation.

Stage	Number of media of instruction	Media/Medium of Instruction (write language code only)
Secondary (Classes IX-X)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Higher Secondary (Classes XI-XII)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

11. Mention the languages taught as first, second and third languages at secondary and higher secondary stages in your school/college. Write code for languages as given in the instructions for filling up this question. Here information is to be given for maximum of four combinations, each having three languages being taught as first, second and third language. Write language codes as applicable to your school/college situation.

Language Combination	Code for language taught in Secondary stage as			Code for language taught in Higher Secondary stage as		
	First Language	Second Language	Third Language	First Language	Second Language	Third Language
Combination 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Combination 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Combination 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Combination 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

II. Enrolment and Repeaters

12. (a) Enrolment by class, gender and social category at secondary level as on 30th September 2006:

Category	Class VIII		Class IX		Class X	
No. of sections						
Enrolment	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
SC						
ST						
OBC						
Others						
Total						

- (b) Enrolment by class, gender and social category at secondary level as on 30th September 2007:

Category	Class VIII		Class IX		Class X	
No. of sections						
Enrolment	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
SC						
ST						
OBC						
Others						
Total						

13.(a) Repeaters by class, gender and social category at secondary level as on 30th September 2006:

Category	Class VIII		Class IX		Class X	
No. of sections						
Repeaters	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
SC						
ST						
OBC						
Others						
Total						

(b) Repeaters by class, gender and social category at secondary level as on 30th September 2007:

Category	Class VIII		Class IX		Class X	
No. of sections						
Repeaters	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
SC						
ST						
OBC						
Other						
Total						

14 (a) Enrolment by stream, class, gender and social category at higher secondary level as on September 30, 2006:

Stream	Category	Enrolment in Class XI		Enrolment in Class XII	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
All Streams					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				

Stream	Category	Enrolment in Class XI		Enrolment in Class XII	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Arts					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				
Science					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				
Commerce					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				
Vocational Courses					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				
Other Courses					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				

(b) Enrolment by stream, class, gender and social category at higher secondary level as on September 30, 2007:

Stream	Category	Enrolment in Class XI		Enrolment in Class XII	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
All Streams					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				
Arts					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				
Science					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				
Commerce					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				
Vocational Courses					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				

Stream	Category	Enrolment in Class XI		Enrolment in Class XII	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Other Courses					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				

15 (a) Repeaters by stream, class, gender and social category at higher secondary level as on September 30, 2006:

Stream	Category	Repeaters in Class XI		Repeaters in Class XII	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
All Streams					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				
Arts					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				
Science					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				

Stream	Category	Repeaters in Class XI		Repeaters in Class XII	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Commerce					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				
Vocational Courses					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				
Other Courses					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				

(b) Repeaters by stream, class, gender and social category at higher secondary level as on September 30, 2007:

Stream	Category	Repeaters in Class XI		Repeaters in Class XII	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
All Streams					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				

Stream	Category	Repeaters in Class XI		Repeaters in Class XII	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Arts					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				
Science					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				
Commerce					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				
Vocational Courses					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				
Other Courses					
	SC				
	ST				
	OBC				
	Others				
	Total				

16. Total enrolment in classes VIII, IX, X, XI and XII as on 30th September 2001 and 2007:

Class	Enrolment as on 30 th September, 2001 or ...			Enrolment as on 30 th September, 2007		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
VIII						
IX						
X						
Total (A) (Classes VIII-X)						
XI						
XII						
Total (B) (Classes XI-XII)						
Grand Total (A + B) (Classes VIII-XII)						

17. Total number of physically challenged children enrolled in classes VIII, IX, X, XI and XII as on 30th September 2007:

Class	Enrolment of Physically Challenged Children		
	Boys	Girls	Total
VIII			
IX			
X			
XI			
XII			
Total			

18. (a) Total enrolment by single age in classes VIII, IX and X as on 30th September 2007:

Age (In years)	Enrolment in Class VIII			Enrolment in Class IX			Enrolment in Class X		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Below 13									
13									
14									
15									
Above 15									
Total									

(b) Total enrolment by single age in classes XI and XII as on 30th September 2007:

Age (In years)	Enrolment in Class XI			Enrolment in Class XII		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Below 15						
15						
16						
17						
Above 17						
Total						

III. Teacher Provision

19. (a) Give the following information about the teaching staff (including Headmaster/Principal) employed in the school/college (for classes IX-X) as on 30th September 2007. (Include those full-time teachers also who are on short leave. Teachers appointed for other classes/stages and honorary teachers appointed for a specific period should not be included).

(Please note that a teacher has to be identified according to the stage he/she is predominantly teaching, i.e., the stage of education at which maximum time is devoted. If a teacher is teaching at more than one stage of education and devoting equal time at all the stages then he/she is to be classified at the highest stage at which he/she is teaching.)

Subject	Number of Sanctioned Posts of Full-time Regular Teachers for Classes IX-X	Number of Full-time Regular Teachers in Position for Classes IX-X			Number of Sanctioned Posts of Teachers other than Full-time Regular Teachers for Classes IX-X	Number of Teachers other than Full-time Regular Teachers in Position for Classes IX-X		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Regional Language								
English								
Hindi								
Sanskrit								
Other Languages								
Physical Science								
Biological Science								
Social Science								
Mathematics								
Science								
Computer Education								
Physical Education								
Work Experience								
Art								
Music								
Dance								
Others (not covered above)								
Total								

(b) Give the following information about the teaching staff (including Headmaster/Principal) employed in the school/college (for classes XI-XII) as on 30th September 2007. (Include those full-time teachers also who are on short leave. Teachers appointed for other classes/stages and honorary teachers appointed for a specific period should not be included).

(Please note that a teacher has to be identified according to the stage he/she is predominantly teaching, i.e. the stage of education at which maximum time is devoted. If a teacher is teaching at more than one stage of education and devoting equal time at all the stages then he/she is to be classified at the highest stage at which he/she is teaching.)

Subject	Number of Sanctioned Posts of Full-time Regular Teachers for Classes XI-XII	Number of Full-time Regular Teachers in Position for Classes XI-XII			Number of Sanctioned Posts of Teachers other than Full-time Regular Teachers for Classes XI-XII	Number of Teachers other than Full-time Regular Teachers in Position for Classes XI-XII		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Accountancy								
Agriculture								
Biology								
Business Studies								
Chemistry								
Computer Science								
Dance								
Economics								
Engineering Drawing								
Fine Arts								
Geography								
History								
Home Science								
Mathematics								
Music								
Philosophy								
Physical Education								
Physics								
Political Science								
Psychology								
Russian								
Sociology								
Spanish								
Not covered above (Please mention)								
(i) -----								
(ii) -----								
Total								

20. (a) Give the information about the highest academic qualification and training status of the total number of teachers in position in the school/college as mentioned against Question No. 19(a):

Educational Qualification	Total		Trained	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Undergraduate				
Graduate or equivalent				
Post-Graduate or equivalent				
M. Phil or Ph. D or equivalent				
Total				

- (b) Give the information about the highest academic qualification and training status of the total number of teachers in position in the school/college as mentioned against Question No. 19(b):

Stream	Highest Educational Qualification	Total		Trained	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Arts					
	Post-Graduate or equivalent				
	M. Phil or Ph. D or equivalent				
Science					
	Post-Graduate or equivalent				
	M. Phil or Ph. D or equivalent				
Commerce					
	Post-Graduate or equivalent				
	M. Phil or Ph. D or equivalent				
Vocational Courses					
	Post-Graduate or equivalent				
	M. Phil or Ph. D or equivalent				
Other Streams					
	Post-Graduate or equivalent				
	M. Phil or Ph. D or equivalent				

IV. Infrastructure and Teaching-Learning Facilities

21. (a) Does the school/college have its own building? (Yes = 1; No = 2)
- (b) If yes, the total covered area (in sq. m.) of the school/college building covering all the floors: Sq. m.
- (c) Area (in sq. m.) of vacant space in the school/college which can be used for expansion of infrastructure facilities? Sq. m.
22. Type of the school/college building:
(Pucca = 1; Partly Pucca = 2; Kuchcha = 3; Tent = 4; Others = 5)
23. Number and area of classrooms and other rooms in usable condition in the school/college as on 30th September 2007

Type of Room	Number	Area (In sq. m.)
Classrooms for classes IX and X		
Classrooms for classes XI and XII		
Rooms for administrative staff		
Staff rooms (for teachers only)		
Common rooms for students		
Other rooms		
Total		

24. (a) Number and condition of classrooms used for classes IX-X

Type	Total number of classrooms	Average size of classrooms (In sq. m.)	Number of classrooms in good condition	Number of classrooms which require major repair	Number of classrooms which require minor repair
Pucca					
Partially Pucca					
Kuchcha					
Tent					
Total					

- (b) Number and condition of classrooms used for classes XI-XII

Type	Total number of classrooms	Average size of classrooms (In sq. m.)	Number of classrooms in good condition	Number of classrooms which require major repair	Number of classrooms which require minor repair
Pucca					
Partially Pucca					
Kuchcha					
Tent					
Total					

25. Does the school have the following facilities?

	Item	(Yes = 1; No = 2)	No. of Rooms
a.	Separate room for Head Master/Principal		
b.	Separate room for Asst. Head Master/ Vice Principal		
c.	Auditorium		
d.	Separate common room for girls		
e.	Separate common room for boys		
f.	Staff room for female teachers		
g.	Library rooms		
h.	Laboratory rooms		
i.	Room for indoor games		
j.	Co-curricular/activity room		
k.	NCC/NSS/Scout & Guide room		
l.	First aid/sick room		
m.	Room to store sports equipment		
n.	Guidance and counseling room		
o.	Room for Chowkidar/watchman		
p.	Staff quarters (including residential quarters for Head Master/Principal and Asst. Head Master/ Vice Principal		
q.	Kitchen shed/canteen		
r.	Garden and social forestry		
	Total		

26. (a) Does the school/college have boundary walls? (Yes = 1; No= 2)
- (b) If yes, what kind of boundary walls does the school/college have? (Pucca = 1; Kuchcha = 2; Partially Pucca = 3; Pucca but Broken = 4; Barbed Wire Fence = 5; Green Fence = 6; Does not exist =7)
27. (a) Does the school/college have playground ? (Yes = 1; No= 2)
- (b) If yes, whether the playground is in usable condition? (Yes = 1; No= 2; Not Applicable = 3)
- (c) What is the area of the playground irrespective of its condition? (Not Applicable = 00000) Sq. m.
- (d) Does the school/college have adequate sports material? (Yes = 1; No= 2)
- (e) Does the school/college have facilities for indoor games? (Yes = 1; No= 2)

28. (a) Does the school/college have a boys' hostel(s)? (Yes = 1; No= 2)
- (b) Does the school/college have a girls' hostel(s)? (Yes = 1; No= 2)
- (c) Number of boarders residing in the hostel:
 Boys: Girls: Total:
29. Number of teachers for whom residential accommodation is available in the school/college:
30. Does the school/college have electricity connection? (Yes = 1; No= 2)
31. If no, what is the distance between the school/college and the nearest electricity substation/source?
 (Less than 1 km.= 1; 1-2 Km.= 2; 2-3 Km. = 3; 3-5 Km.= 4; More than 5 Km.= 5)
32. (a) Number of bulbs/tubes and ceiling fans in working condition in the school/college:
 Bulbs & Tubes Ceiling Fans Total
- (b) Does the school have Generator set as a back up or substitute for electricity facility? (Yes = 1; No= 2)
33. Number of computers in working condition available in the school/college:
- (a) For teaching and learning purposes:
- (b) For use in the school/college office:
34. (a) Does the school/college have Internet connectivity? (Yes = 1; No = 2; Not applicable = 3)
- (b) If yes, what is the bandwidth (if it is a broadband connection)? (less than 256 kbps = 1; more than 256 kbps = 2; Not Applicable = 3)
35. (a) Does the school/college have drinking water facility available to students within the school/college premises?(Yes=1; No=2)
- (b) If yes, how many of the following sources of drinking water is/are available in the school/college.

Source of Drinking Water	Number
Tap	
Hand Pump	
Well	
Pitcher/Bucket/Pot	

36. Give details about the following facilities in the school/college.

	Item	Whether exist (Yes = 1; No = 2)	Number	Whether adequate (Yes= 1; No = 2; Not Applicable = 3)
a.	Urinals in usable condition within the school/college premises			
b.	Lavatory in usable condition within the school/college premises			
c.	Separate urinals for girls in usable condition within the school/college premises			
d.	Separate lavatories for girls in usable condition within the school/college premises			
e.	Separate urinals for physically challenged students in usable condition within the school/college premises			
f.	Separate lavatories for physically challenged students in usable condition within the school/college premises			
g.	Separate urinals for teachers in usable condition within the school/college premises			
h.	Separate lavatories for teachers in usable condition within the school/college premises			

37. Give information about the blackboards and furniture for students and teachers in the classrooms:

Class	Number of classrooms/ sections	Number of usable blackboards	Number of sections having furniture for teachers	Number of Sections		
				Having adequate furniture for students	Having inadequate furniture for students	Not having furniture for students
VIII						
IX						
X						
XI						
XII						
Total						

38. Number of students for whom desk/table and benches/chairs are available:

Classes IX-X

Classes XI-XII

39. (a) Total number of administrative and support staff

(b) Does the school/college have furniture for administrative staff?
(Yes = 1; No = 2; Not Applicable = 3)

(c) If yes, total number of administrative and support staff
for whom furniture are available

40. Does the school/college have library facility? (Yes = 1; No = 2)
41. (a) If yes, total number of books available in the library:
 Textbooks Reference books
- (b) Does the school/college have a full-time librarian?
 (Yes = 1; No = 2; NA = 3)
- (c) Does the school have reading room/section in the library?
 (Yes = 1; No = 2; Not Applicable = 3)
42. Number of journals subscribed by the school/college:
43. Is the library housed in a pucca building:
 (Yes = 1; No = 2; Not Applicable = 3)
44. Does the school/college have integrated science laboratory?
 (Integrated laboratory is the one in which Physics, Chemistry and Biology practicals are held)
 (Yes = 1; No = 2)
45. Does the school/college have the following?

Laboratory	Whether exists (Yes = 1; No = 2)	Present Condition (Fully equipped = 1; Partially equipped = 2; Not equipped = 3; Not Applicable = 4)	Floor Area (in Sq. m.)
Physics			
Chemistry			
Biology			
Computer			
Mathematics			
Language			
Geography			
Home Science			
Psychology			

46. Does the school/college have the following in working/usable condition?

Equipment	(Yes =1; No = 2)	Number
Television		
Audio/Visual/Public Address System		
VCR/CD/DVD Player		
Tape Recorder		
LCD Projector		
Overhead Projector		
Radio		
Cable TV		
Musical Instruments		
School Band Set		
K-YN Equipment		

47. Does the school/college have the following in working/usable condition?

Item	(Yes =1; No = 2)	Number
Type writer		
Xerox machine/Photocopier		
Cyclostyle machine		
Almirahs/boxes to store records		
Fire Extinguisher		
Water Cooler and Water Filter		

48. (a) Does the school/college regularly bring out its Magazine? (Yes = 1; No = 2)
- (b) Does the school/college regularly bring out its Annual Report? (Yes = 1; No = 2)
49. Does the school/college have a Physical Training Instructor? (Yes = 1; No = 2)
50. Does the school/college have disabled friendly infrastructure, specifically ramp(s)? (Yes =1; No = 2)

V. Examination Results

51. (a) Results of the Class X Board Examination from 2000-01 to 2006-07:

Year	Enrolment in Class X			Number of Students Appeared in the Class X Board Examination								Number of Students Passed in the Class X Board Examination							
				SC		ST		OBC		Others		SC		ST		OBC		Others	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2000-01																			
2001-02																			
2002-03																			
2003-04																			
2004-05																			
2005-06																			
2006-07																			

(b) Results of the Class XII Board/University Examination in 2006-07:

Streams	Enrolment in Class XII		Number of Students Appeared in the Class XII Board/University Examination								Number of Students Passed out in the Class XII Board/University Examination								
			SC		ST		OBC		Others		SC		ST		OBC		Others		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Arts																			
Science																			
Commerce																			
Vocational Courses																			
Other Streams																			
Total (All Streams)																			

52. Distribution of the total number of students who passed out the Secondary School Board (Class X) Examination by range of marks secured and also by social category in 2006-07.

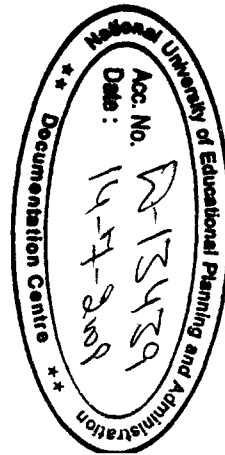
Range of Marks	Total		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Other Backward Castes		Others	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Up to 40%										
40-50%										
50-60%										
60-70%										
70-80%										
80-90%										
90-100%										
Total										

53. Distribution of total number of students, who passed out the Higher Secondary School Board/University (Class XII) Examination (in all streams) by range of marks and social category in 2006-07.

Range of Marks	Total		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Other Backward Castes		Others	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Up to 40%										
40-50%										
50-60%										
60-70%										
70-80%										
80-90%										
90-100%										
Total										

25

Date:



(Signature of the Principal/Head Master with Seal)