F 30(09)(02)SPD/RUSA/2016/1608 Date: 15/05/2018

Rajasthan State Higher Education Council (RSHEC)
(Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur)

Minutes of the 3nd Meeting of the Rajasthan State Higher Education Council (RSHEC) held on May 15, 2018 at 11.00 AM in the Committee Room No 1, Secretariat Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

A. **Members present:**

1.	Smt Kiran Maheshwari, Hon'ble Minister, Higher, Technical and Sanskrit Education.	Chairman
2.	Prof. M. C. Sharma, Vice Chairman, RSHEC	Vice Chairman
3.	Dr. Subodh Agarwal, Additional Chief Secretary, Higher & Technical Education, Rajasthan, Jaipur	Member
4.	Mr. N . K .Sethi, Joint Secretary, Plan (MP), Govt. of Rajasthan.	Member
5.	Dr. Ashok Sharma, VC, Kota University, Kota.	Member
6.	Shri Anil Ajmera, (Representative) Technical Education, Rajasthan, Jodhpur.	Member
7.	Prof. S.K. Bansal, Govt. college of Engineering and Technology, Bikaner.	Member
8.	Dr. Kamal Kumar Mishra, College Education, Rajasthan.	Member
9.	Prof. Kusum Jain.(Retd.), University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	Member
10.	Dr. Dev Kothari, Rajasthan Vidyapith University, Janardan Rai Nagar, Udaipur.	Member
11.	Dr. Ratan Lal Mishra (Retd. Principal), College Education.	Member
12.	Prof. Ravinder Paliwal, SKN Ag. University, Jobner.	Member
13.	Joint Secretary, HE (G-4) Govt. of Rajasthan	Member
14.	Joint Secretary, HE (G-3) Govt. of Rajasthan	Member
15.	Shri S.K.Solanki, SSF(Expenditure) Finance Department	
16.	Shri Ashutosh A. T. Pednekar, Commissioner, College Education, & State Project Director, RUSA, Rajasthan,	Member Secretary

At the outset, Member Secretary RSHEC & and State Project Director RUSA, Shri Aushutosh A T Pednekar, welcomed the Chairman, Smt. Kiran Maheshwari, Hon'ble Minister for Higher, Technical and Sanskrit Education, Vice Chairman Prof. M C Sharma and Additional Chief Secretary Dr. Subodh Agarwal and all the members present. He presented the overview of implementation of RUSA in the State, activities undertaken by the beneficiaries and milestone achieved.

CT 15/5/18

Chairman in the opening remarks directed that all beneficiary institutions of RUSA should complete all the planned activities in time bound manner so that maximum benefit can be availed of the scheme making a way forward to the growth of higher education in the state.

The following matters were considered upon and decision taken:

Agenda Item No 03.01.01	:	**To confirm the minutes of the 2nd RSHEC meeting held on Feb 20 2017**
Agenda Item No 03.02.01		**To receive information about submission of SHEP (2015-22)and additional proposals for consideration of PAB of MHRD (RUSA) for sanction of grant**
Agenda Item No 03.03.01		**To receive information about submission of additional proposals for consideration of PAB of RUSA for sanction of grant:** 1. **UGC-HRDC- University of Rajasthan Induction Prog** 2. **UOR- Proposal for 50 bedded Girls Hostel.** 3. **MLSU-Girls Hostel New construction and renovation.** 4. **Govt. Engineering College, Karauli.** 5. **Govt. Engineering College, Dholpur** 6. **New model College- 5 in Aspirational Districts.** 7. **Upgradation of Degree colleges to model Colleges.** 8. **GGTU- Proposal for Girls Hostel (Tribal area)** 9. **MDSU- Proposal for renovation of Girls Hostel.** 10. **UOR- Research grant proposal** 11. **UJJAS- Scheme for Empowerment & Capacity building of speciallyabled (Speech & Hearing Impaired) students.** 12. **DISHARI- Scheme for capacity building and Employment enhancement of girls and Socio-economically backward Students.**
Agenda Item No 03.04.01		**To discuss and approve proposals to be included to be sent to MHRD as per RUSA 2.0** **The council was informed of RUSA 2.0 scheme which was on a challenge mode components where the Colleges and Universities. The Council approved of the SHEP (2015-22) and of additional proposals to be sent to MHRD for RUSA 2.0(to be uploaded on CLF portal)**

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

(Ashutosh A T Pednekar)
Member Secretary

Chapter-1

INTRODUCTION

Rajasthan has a vast higher education system both in terms of numbers, their age and antiquity, as well as the types of institutions defined by source of funding and the nature of management. Rajasthan occupies place in top 4 States in terms of highest number of colleges in India including Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka.The system draws its strength from the large young cohort as well as the aspirations for greater economic and social mobility associated with higher education. The higher education profile reflects that along with quantitative expansion the thrust should be on qualitative aspects.

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

At present, there are 45 Private, 8 Deemed and 25 State Universities in the state including Agriculture University, Law University, Medical University, Ayurved University, Sanskrit University, Sports University, Veterinary University, Police University, Tribal University, Skill Univeristy & Technical University. In these institutions more than 17.6 lakh *(Ref: AISHE data 2015-16)* students are enrolled.

Rajasthan has one college for every 2855 (*Ref: AISHE data 2015-16)* population in age group of 18-23, which is higher than the national average of one college for 3616 (*Ref: AISHE data 2015-16*) populations.

The concept of PPP has also been introduced in the field of higher education for establishment of new colleges, introduction of new subjects, establishment of knowledge centres, vocational courses and model colleges as centre of excellence and Science Faculty in Govt. Colleges. Youth Development Centres for career counselling have been established in 187government colleges.

1.1 State Vision

A. To facilitate commitment to well rounded and holistic learning amongst all desirous and wishful persons for developing requisite capacity and capability of the community for the overall development of the nation so as to enable them to lead meaningful lives with integrity in society.

B. To focus on fostering concerted efforts to create employable, positive aspirational generation of lifelong learners, in the State to enable the system of higher education to sustain in this competitive and quality conscious era of globalization.

C. To facilitate higher education institutions that provide a lifelong education to the masses, institutions that address the need of productive employment, and also higher quality institutions that is primarily focused on research and innovation. This will entail creation of diversified institutions that

- Offer a wide range of basic under graduate and post graduate courses;

- Impart skill based training to bring out employable degree holders at grass root level;
- Focus on achieving social objectives of poverty alleviation, and civic consciousness regarding health, sanitation, and other collective responsibilities;
- Give priority to student learning outcomes;
- Provide industry aligned courses to develop functional, critical and soft skills;
- Can be centers of research excellence compatible to the best in the country;
- Encourage out of the box thinking and creation of knowledge;
- Would attract the best minds both to the pool of students and faculty and in the process can become valuable assets in India's knowledge driven economy.

1.2 Mission

A. **To create a higher education system in the state of Rajasthan, based on ethical values, that gives equal accessibility to all sections of the society, and that strives on excellence in quality, creating a well grounded, productive, and creative human resource that can stand up to the challenges of the changing times and can transact teaching, learning in an innovative manner comparable to global standards and re-enforce research with vigour.**

B. Toprovide access to higher education opportunities that enable students to develop knowledge and skills necessary to achieve their professional goals, improve the productivity of their organizations and provide leadership and service to their communities.

C. To ensure that each individual of the state lives a life of dignity, we must have an education system that is open to all, that does not discriminate on the basis of religion, caste, gender, physical or financial handicap. An education system that churns out social thinkers, scientists, inventors, innovators, artistes, players, motivators of highest quality is the need of the hour.

D. Quality of teaching and research to be enhanced so as to be comparable to global standards through revision of curriculum, syllabus, teaching-learning material text books, pedagogical process ICT in education. Benchmarking of all HEIs institutions through mandatory NAAC Accreditation professional and programmes through National Board of Accreditation (NBA).

E. Rajasthan would endeavour to put in place such an education system that would support and sustain India's undeniable status of an emerging economic power.

1.3 Goals

In order to obtain the larger objectives of quality higher education, the following goals have been stated to be achieved as milestones during the XIIth and XIIIth Plan periods. The assessment of the current higher education scenario, the lessons learned from various State

and Central government interventions in the State, best practices developed, policy objectives of GOI and State, Twelth Plan objectives and guidelines received from GOI under RUSA 2013, have been taken into consideration to evolve a feasible plan of action and realistic achievable goals.

Table- 1.1

Goals	Performance Measure	Strategic Objective (Key interventions)
1. **Expansion in access:** Expansion in a planned manner so as to improve availability as per population and spatial norms of institutional density, with special focus on unserved areas, so as to saturate their requirements. Intend to establish correlation between new courses, provision of institutions in government and private sector so as provide greater access to improve GER;	Increased number of colleges and universities with focus on EBDs	Opening of 2 new universities. Opening of 32 new model degree colleges at unserved SDO Head Quarters Upgradation of existing 14 Degree Colleges to Model Degree Colleges Opening 14 new girls' degree colleges at unserved SDO Head Quarters in the State which are totally unserved by girls (No govt. or private degree college) in order to remove spatial and gender inequity which adversely affects access to higher education among these groups. Opening 50 new B.Ed colleges in unserved Tehsils Setting up of 5 New Engineering colleges. Setting up of 5 New polytechnics

2. Equity: To increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) from the present level of 20.2 (2015) to 32 (2022) at the end of XIII plan with specific attention to gender, SC, minorities, OBCs, differently challenged;	Increasing enrolment number of students in 18-23 age groups.	More emphasis on Educationally Backward Districts by way of setting up of model colleges, more equity based facilities, infrastructure development.
3. Reduce disparity in GER across geographic, economic, and social groups;	Increased enrolment in EBDs, and among under privileged sections of the society.	Preference given to EBDs and scholarships and other facilities to economically weaker students.
4. To increase the Gender Parity Index (GPI) from the present level of 0.85 to 1 at the end of XIII plan period;	Increase in the enrolment that corresponds to the growth of population in 18-23 age group	Setting up 30 new girls colleges in government and private sector. Incentivising girl education through scholarships.
5. To create capacity to serve incremental demand for higher education;	Increase in the absorption capacity of existing institutions	Infrastructure development of government colleges and the state universities for additional intake to make it 28 lakh from existing17.6 lakh 100 new subjects at UG & PG level in the different Govt.colleges. Introduction of Science and Commerce faculties in 25 Govt. colleges,
6. **Quality** To enhance quality of teaching and research so as to match to global standards through revision of curriculum, syllabus, teaching-learning material text books, pedagogical process ICT in education. Benchmarking of all HEIs institutions through mandatory NAAC Accreditation professional and programmes	Increase in number of accredited institutions for assurance of quality.	Setting up State level Quality Assurance Cell. Constitution of expert teams for preliminary scrutiny of SSRs and LoIs. Visit to institutions by In house teams before the actual visit of Peer teams.

through National Board of Accreditation (NBA). National Knowledge Network (NKN) for Collaborative Networks, Academic culture integrity through professional associations and quality research. 7. Improving employability of students through vocationalisation of higher education and by setting entrprenurship development carrear councilling and placement cells;		Sensitisation of Institutions for applying for NAAC. Introduction of CBCS and e-learning component.
8. Take teacher student ratio from present 1: 65 to 1: 20 in government sector;	Adequate number of teachers in all departments	Filing up of all sanctioned posts in government general, Sanskrit and technical education colleges and universities provision of additional posts required to make teacher student ratio to 1: 20; contractual teaching assignment for short duration
9. To establish new institutions or upgrade existing institutions to institutions of higher learning in all disciplines; • To increase the No of government institutions in general Higher, Sanskrit and Technical education from the present level of cumulative 306-to 495 and private institutions from- cumulative 1793 to 2333 at the end of XIII plan period; • To upgrade at least 30 existing UG institutions to PG institution.	Upgraded institutes	• Opening of 189 new government institutions in general Higher, Sanskrit and Technical education and 540 private institutions at the end of XIII plan period; • Up gradation of 14 existing colleges into model colleges • Setting up 2 new universities • Upgrading 30 existing UG institutions to PG institution.

10. To establish/upgrade institutions to impart functional, critical, and soft skills;	To introduce vocational courses in higher education through CBCS	Introduction of CBCS at all levels at the end of XIII plan period. Introducing new vocational programs
11. Enhance infrastructural facilities and enhance the existing ones;	Hostel facilities, toilets for faculty and students, library, commuter with round the clock net connection, auditorium etc.	Yearly planned infrastructure development on priority basis
12. Create institutional linkage with industry to enhance employability of graduates;	Industry sponsored courses and involvement of local corporate sector in the preparation of syllabi	Setting up of a Think Tank involving local industry and academia
13. Engage leading innovators in technical/vocational institutes as resource persons in the preparation of training/lecture modules as well as in imparting skills;	Engagement of resource persons as guest faculty in technical and vocational institutes	Providing financial and logistic support for engagement of resource persons
14. Establish new Academic Staff College and strengthen existing Academic Staff Colleges to orient, upgrade, and assess teachers in higher education;	Number of courses offered for induction, orientation, up gradation of teachers, including assessment of the progress of trainees in an academic year	Initially to upgrade and expand the existing Academic Staff Colleges of Government Universities in terms of class room facilities, courses offered, hostel facilities and better coordination with institutes of higher and specialized learning across the country
15. Certified subjects' mandatory training in Academic Staff Colleges (ASCs). Training of educational administrators through short term career enrichment programmes to be conducted by ASCs for professional development and research. Management Information Systems Training for RUSA MIS, Financial MIS, AISHE. Any other		Short term courses to be organised by Academic Staff Colleges and OTS faculty members to participate and benefited by these courses

need based training for mandatory faculty improvement.		
16. Improving institution's grants utilization capacity through better planning and execution. This would be done through Institutional Plan preparation by involving stakeholders.	Designing of feed back formats and regular system of inviting and assessing feed backs for improvement.	Setting up IQAC, preparation of Vision document, Annual and plan period institutional Action plan monitoring and coordination with other agencies
17. Institute quality check measures in addition to the existing ones;	A RUSA cell in all institutions having identical formats for furnishing information	Setting up of a quality monitoring unit in the office of Higher Education Council with dedicated staff and IT support
18. Work out a transparent feedback mechanism for periodical evaluation of progress;		Setting up of a quality monitoring unit in the institution with dedicated staff and IT support
19. Creation of a data base at micro and macro level by instituting MIS;	Online up loading to a dedicated website from all the institutions	Providing the necessary funds and technical support to set up a uniform MIS in all the institutions of higher studies
20. Carrying out of academic, administrative, and governance reforms to make higher education dynamic, competent, and socially relevant through various activities	Monitorable improvement in governance, administration and academic performance	➢ Carry out an in depth study to detect the problems, incorporate ideas from nationally and internationally reputed institutions, and bring out a detailed blueprint for necessary reforms in the system to ensure: ➢ College accountability through NAAC ➢ Teacher Accountability and CAS through API ➢ ICT for Student - centric services - Online Registration, Online Payment of Fees, Online

		Submission of Examination Forms, Online Scholarships ➢ ICT for Affiliation of Colleges with Universities with GIS and web enabled systems. ➢ University website updation for providing academic details, tenders, audited accounts, regular meetings of statutory bodies, awards and achievements, webcasting of seminar and conferences. ➢ A legislative framework for private participation in order to maintain quality in Higher Education. ➢ Curricular reforms through minimum standard curricular framework ➢ Reforms in examination and evaluation system based on continuous assessment, semester system. Web portal for e-learning, content uploading, videos, ppts, virtual classroom etc.

During the RUSA programme period (2015-22), the State will focus its efforts on the key area of quality assurance so as to raise the standards of higher education

1.4 The year wise goals would be as under:

Table- 1.2

Sr. No.	Indicator	Present Status (2015)	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
1.	GER	20.2	21.0	22.0	24.0	26.0	28.0	30.0	32.0
2.	Pass/transition rate	(11-12) 55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	80.0	85.0	90.0
3.	No of A & B grade NAAC Accredited institutes	A/B 5/ 39	A/B 07/50	A/B 15/60	A/B 25/80	A/B 35/100	A/B 45/130	A/B 50/150	A/B 70/180

In order to achieve the above goals in a time bound manner, the objectives for each of the goals are listed below:

1.5 Objectives

Goal	**Objectives**	**From (2015)**	**To (2022)**
Total Access to unserved blocks	• Coverage of all uncovered Sub divisional HQ	32	0
	• Consolidate the expansion in private sector	**1432**	1850
	• Increase GER.	20.2	32
	• Reduction in GER inequities between various disadvantaged groups	5.0%	0.0%
NAAC accreditation of all institutes and programmes	• Baseline of all institutes and programmes in the State based on NAAC trial run	44	300
	• Movement in NAAC grading from lower grades (C and D) to higher grades (A and B)	0	50%
	• Universities to figure in the top 50 Universities of India	0	2
Educational system efficiency	• Increase in pass percentage	60%	90%
	• Increase in institutional researches	Present level	To Saturation

1.6 Measurement Indicators

Measurement of the achievement of the above objectives in the form of indicators, broken down year wise is given below:

Sr.	Indicator	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
1.	GER a)General 20.2 (2015)	21.0	22.0	24.0	26.0	28.0	30.0	32.0
	b) SC, ST OBC and Others 15.2(2015)	16.2	18.2	20.2	22.2	24.2	26.2	28.0

1.7 General Process Indicators

Apart from this internal tracking & monitoring mechanism will ensure through periodic evaluations the level of stakeholder satisfaction, public-private partnership, equity issues with respect to gender, caste and minority and other interventions targeted for specific groups like handicapped persons. At the State level the baselines of these services will be assessed at the start of the project and tracked annually and also in a decentralized manner by the district level. Goals like GER and NAAC accreditations would be measured as part of the midterm and end term evaluation.

Chapter-2

OVERVIEW OF STATE

2.1. Rajasthan is one of the most beautiful states in the country. The pink city of Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan and the palaces in the state attract millions of tourists each year. The state is predominantly a desert, yet has made tremendous progress in recent times in the fields of education, agriculture and infrastructure. The state has a rich heritage and culture with some of the famous Indian kings originating from this part of India and is famous for delicacies world over. The population of Rajasthan has its own way of life and the folk song and dance is world famous.

2.2. Ancient Rajasthan was a part of Mauryan Empire. Malavas, Arjunas, Yudhyas, Kushans, Saka, Satraps, Guptas and Huns are other major republics that dominated the region. Rajput clan ruled Rajasthan during the period 750-1000 AD. Rajasthan witnessed the struggle for supremacy between Chalukyas, Parmars and Chauhans from 1000 to 1200 AD. Around 1200 AD, a part of Rajasthan came under Muslim rulers. Rajasthan had never been united politically units until its domination by Mughal Emperor Akbar. Mughal power started to decline after 1707. Marathas penetrated Rajasthan after the decline of the Mughal Empire. In 1817-18, the British Government concluded treaties of alliance with almost all the princely states of Rajasthan and began the British rule over it.

2.3. The erstwhile Rajputana comprised of 19 princely states, two chiefships of Lava and Kushalgarh and a British territory of Ajmera- Merwara. It was a heterogeneous conglomeration of separate political entities with different administrative systems prevailing in different places. The present State of Rajasthan was formed after a long process of integration which began on March 17, 1948 and ended on November 1, 1956.

2.4. At present, Rajasthan is the largest State of India with 10.41 per cent geographical area spread over 3.42 lakh square kms. It is administratively divided into 7 divisions, 33 districts and 289 Sub Divisional Head Quarters. Geophysical disadvantages of the State impose severe handicaps in accelerated development. Though the State accounts for

10.41 per cent of country's area and 5.67 per cent of its population, yet it has barely 1.16 per cent of its surface water resources. The available limited water resources are characterized by excessive dependence on inter-state water. It has 1040 kms long international border with Pakistan. About 61.11 per cent of its total area covering 11 districts and habitating about 40 per cent population lies west of Aravallis in the Thar Desert. This area is characterized by extremely deficient and erratic rainfall. The area to the south and south-east of Aravalli hills is relatively fertile and densely populated. Rajasthan is predominantly an agrarian State and due to its vast area and scattered population, the cost of delivery to provide basic minimum services is very high.

2.5. Basic Information

Table-2.1

Name of State	**RAJASTHAN**					
	Total	Rural	Urban	Tribal	Desert	General
Area (in sq kms)	342239	51500352	17048085	49754	145574	162543
Number of Districts	33	Most of them have more than 60 % rural population Dise.in	Only three districts Kota, Jaipur and Ajmer have less than 60 % rural population	7	6	20

2.6. Administrative units of State at a glance:

Table-2.2

No. of Divisions	7
No. of Districts	33
No. of Statutory Towns	185
(i) No. of Municipal Corporations	5
(ii) No. of Municipalities	166
(iii) No. of Cantonments	1
(iv) No. of Municipal Council	13
No. of Census Towns	112
No. of Teshils	314 *(As per information of Revenue Board)*

Panchyat Samities	295
Gram Panchayats	9894
Number of Revenue Villages (including Census Town & Full O.G.)	44795
List of Villages all Rajasthan (Excluding Census Town & Full O.G.)	44672
Number of Urban Agglomerations(UA) With Out Growth(OG)	28
Number of Uninhabited Villages Rajasthan	1408

(Source: http://www.rajcensus.gov.in)

2.7. The District profile is as under:

Table-2.3

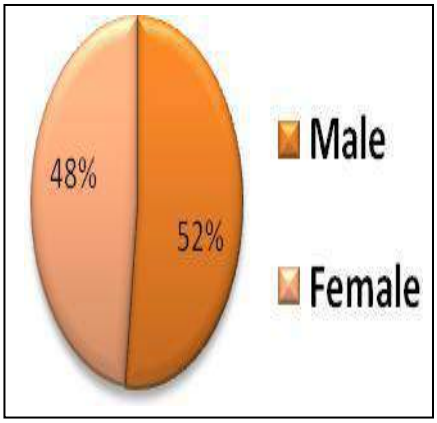
S. No	Division	District	Category	No. Of Municipalities	Population	Area Sq Km
1.	Ajmer	Ajmer	General	04	25,84,913	8,481
2.		Bhilwara	General	06	24,10,459	10,455
3.		Nagaur	General	10	33,09,234	17,718
4.		Tonk	General	05	14,21,711	7,194
5.	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	General	08	25,49,121	5,066
6.		Dhaulpur	General	03	12,07,293	3,034
7.		Karauli	General	03	14,58,459	5,070
8.		Sawai Madhopur	General	02	13,38,114	4,987
9.	Bikaner	Bikaner	Desert	03	23,67,745	27,244
10.		Churu	Desert	09	20,41,172	16,830
11.		Hanumangarh	General	05	17,79,650	9,656
12.		Sri Ganganagar	General	09	19,69,520	10,978
13.	Jaipur	Alwar	General	06	36,71,999	8,380
14.		Dausa	General	03	16,37,226	2,950
15.		Jaipur	General	10	66,63,971	11,588
16.		Jhunjhunu	General	11	21,39,658	5,928
17.		Sikar	General	08	26,77,737	7,732
18.	Jodhpur	Barmer	Desert	02	26,04,453	28,387
19.		Jaisalmer	Desert	02	6,72,008	38,401

20.		Jalore	Desert	03	18,30,151	10,640
21.		Jodhpur	Desert	03	36,85,681	22,850
22.		Pali	General	08	20,38,533	12,387
23.		Sirohi	Tribal	05	10,37,185	5,136
24.	Kota	Baran	Tribal	04	12,23,921	6,955
25.		Bundi	General	06	11,13,725	5,550
26.		Jhalawar	General	05	14,11,327	6,219
27.		Kota	General	03	19,50,491	5,481
28.	Udaipur	Banswara	Tribal	02	17,98,194	4,496
29.		Chittorgarh	Tribal	06	25,44,392	8,077
30.		Dungarpur	Tribal	02	13,88,906	3,770
31.		Pratapgarh	Tribal	02	8,68,231	4,144
32.		Rajsamand	General	04	11,58,283	4,768
33.		Udaipur	Tribal	04	30,67,549	11,687
Total	**7**	**33**		**166**	**6,86,21,012**	**3,42,239**

(Source: http://www.rajcensus.gov.in)

2.8. The Population is as under:

Table-2.4



POPULATION OF RAJASTHAN		
Male	**Female**	**Total**
3,55,90,997	3,30,30,015	**6,86,21,012**

POPULATION OF INDIA		
Male	**Female**	**Total**
62,37,24,248	**58,64,69,174**	**1,21,01,93,422**

2.9. Population Growth Rate

The total Population of Rajasthan during Census 2001 was 56507188 persons, which increased to 6,86,21,012 during Census 2011. Thus there is a net accretion of 12113824 persons.The total population growth in this decade was 21.4 percent while in previous decade it was 28.4 percent. The population of Rajasthan forms 5.66 percent of India in 2011. In 2001, the figure was 5.49 percent. It ranks at 8th position in the country.

Table-2.5

Parameter	2001		2011	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajast	India
Average Annual exponential Growth Rate of Population	2.53	1.97	1.96	1.64

2.10. The SC population of the State is predominantly rural with 78% of them residing in villages. Districts having more than 25% of Scheduled Caste populations are 02 (Ganganagar, Hanumangarh) (Census 2011)

Table-2.6

	Total Population of Rajasthan			Total S.C. Population of Rajasthan			Total S.T. Population of Rajasthan		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,86,21,012	3,55,90,997	3,30,30,015	12,221,593	6,355,564	5,866,029	9,238,534	4,742,943	4,495,591
Rural	51,500,352	26,641,747	24,858,605	9,536,963	4,958,563	4,578,400	8,693,123	4,454,816	4,238,307
Urban	17,048,085	8,909,250	8,138,835	2,684,630	1,397,001	1,287,629	545,411	288,127	257,284

(Source:http://www.rajcensus.gov.in)

2.11. The tribal population of the State is predominantly rural with 94% of them residing in villages. District -wise distribution of STs Population shows highest concentration in percentage term in Banswara and Dungarpur (76.4 and 70.8 %) followed by Udaipur, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Dausa, Karauli Swaimadhopur and Baran (more than 21% ST Population Census 2011)

2.12. Demographic Information

The relevant cohort in the 18-23 years age group is stated below:

Table-2.7

S. No	Indicator	Numbers				
		Total	Male	Female	SC	ST
1	State Population [Lakh]	6,86,21,012	3,55,90,997	3,30,30,015	12,221,593	9,238,534
2	Population in 18-23 age group [Lakh]	8595816	4500927	4094889	1577730	1098992
3	GER %	20.2	21.8	18.5	15.2	15.2

2.13. The comparative status of key socio-economic indicators of Rajasthan vis-a-vis all India is as follows:

Table No. 2.8

Comparative Socio-Economic Indicators of Rajasthan and India

S. No.	Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
1.	Geographical Area	2011	Lakh Sq.	3.42	32.87
2.	Population	2011	In lakhs	686	12106
3.	Decadal Growth	2011	Percentage	21.4	17.68
4.	Density of Population	2011	Per Sq. Km.	200	382
5.	Urban Population to total Population	2011	Percentage	24.87	31.15
6.	Sex-Ratio	2011	Per 1000	928	943
7.	SC Population to Total	2011	Percentage	17.83	16.63
8.	ST Population to Total	2011	Percentage	13.48	8.61
9.	Human Development Index	2007-08	Value	0.434	0.467
10.	Literacy – Total	2 0 11	Percentage	66.11	72.99
	Female	2011	Percentage	52.12	64.64
	Male	2011	Percentage	79.19	80.89
11.	Birth Rate	2012	Per 1000 Population	25.9	21.6
12.	Death Rate	2012	Per 1000 Population	6.6	7.0
13.	Infant Mortality Rate	2012	Per 1000 live birth	49	42

14.	Life expectancy at Birth: Male	2006-10	Years	64.7	64.6
	Female	2006-10	Years	68.3	67.7
15.	Estimates of BPL Population (Tendulkar Methodology)				
	Total	2011-12	Percentage	14.71	21.92
	Rural	2011-12	Percentage	16.05	25.70
	Urban	2011-12	Percentage	10.69	13.70
16.	Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices (2004-05) *	2013-14	Rs.1000 crore	245.00	5741.39
17.	Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices *	2013-14	Rs. 1000 crore	513.69	10472.81
18.	Per capita income at Constant Prices (2004-05) *	2013-14	Rs.	30120	39904
19.	Per capita income at Current	2013-14	Rs.	65098	74380
20.	Per Capita Bank Deposit	Dec.,13	Rs.	26576	60542
21.	Per Capita Bank Credit	Dec.,13	Rs.	22722	46553
22.	Credit-Deposit Ratio	Dec.,13	Percentage	85.50	76.89
23.	Road Length per 100 Sq. Km. of Area	March, 11	Km.	70.51	115.30 # 142.68$
24.	Railway Route Length per 1000 Sq. Km. of Area	March,12	Km.	17.01	19.65
25.	Percentage of Forest Area to Reporting Area	2009-10(P)	Percentage	7.98	22.92
26.	Per-Capita Consumption of Power	2010-11	Kwh	843.75	818.75
27.	Livestock Population	2007 (P)	Lakh No.	566.32	5297.00
28.	Net Irrigated Area	2009-10(P)	Lakh Hect.	58.50	632.60
29.	Area under Food grains	2011-12(P)	Lakh Hect.	144.40	1250.30
30.	Production of Food grains	2011-12(P)	Lakh Ton es	99.45	2574.40
31.	Consumption of Fertilizers per Hectare of Gross	2011-12(P)	Kg.	62.35	144.33
32.	Villages Electrified	March, 11	Percentage	95.00	92.10

** Quick Estimates; # Excluding JRY Roads; $ Including JRY Roads; P-Provisonal*

2.14. Structure of the Economy

Rajasthan's economy is predominantly agrarian and rural in nature. Agriculture provides livelihood to a large population and contributes about 22 per cent to the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP). There are wide fluctuations in the growth rate of NSDP owing to fluctuations in agriculture production, which is entirely dependent on the behaviour of monsoon. This makes analysis of the pattern very difficult as any growth pattern may be generated by merely changing the base and terminal years. The growth pattern entirely depends on the good or bad base year.

Table-2.9

Net State Domestic Product by Sectors at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Rs. in lakh) Year	Agriculture		Industry		Services		Total NSDP
	NSDP	% Contributio	NSDP	% Contributio	NSDP	% Contributio	
2004-05	3048036	27.06	3205123	28.46	5010413	44.48	11263572
2005-06	3045240	25.34	3517583	29.26	5457405	45.40	12020228
2006-07	3277661	24.40	4167618	31.02	5989712	44.58	13434991
2007-08	3312408	23.58	4210884	29.98	6523856	46.44	14047148
2008-09	3447467	22.64	4439156	29.15	7341731	48.21	15228354
2009-10	3325895	20.64	4868677	30.21	7921376	49.15	16115948
2010-11	4610177	24.87	4996893	26.96	8929495	48.17	18536565
2011-12	4547023	22.43	6324068	31.19	9403814	46.38	20274905
2012-13 P	4497151	20.98	6602467	30.80	10339502	48.22	21439120
2013-14 Q	4727464	21.05	6654002	29.62	11081744	49.33	22463210
2014-15 A	4857609	20.45	6844646	28.82	12050723	50.73	23752978

P-Provisional Estimates, Q-Quick Estimates, A- Advance Estimates (*Source: Economic Review Rajasthan 2014-15)*

2.15. The sectoral composition of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) from the year 2004-05 onwards at constant prices (2004-05) is depicted in the following table:

Table-2.10

Gross State Domestic Product by Sectors at Constant (2004-05) Prices (Rs. in lakh)

Year	*Agriculture*		*Industry*		*Services*		*Total GSDP*
	GSDP	*% Contributio n*	*GSDP*	*% Contributio n*	*GSDP*	*% Contributio n*	
2004-05	3272993	25.62	3903738	30.56	5597834	43.82	12774565

2005-06	3283043	24.09	4238250	31.10	6107203	44.81	13628496
2006-07	3529677	23.19	4987806	32.78	6701384	44.03	15218867
2007-08	3586702	22.41	5118510	31.99	7296450	45.60	16001662
2008-09	3737060	21.41	5481210	31.40	8237305	47.19	17455575
2009-10	3636497	19.53	6066754	32.57	8921203	47.90	18624454
2010-11	4962131	23.29	6322565	29.67	1002323	47.04	21307929
2011-12	4908855	21.26	7573878	32.81	1060319	45.93	23085925
2012-13P	4895954	19.93	7994577	32.54	1167604	47.53	24566578
2013-14 Q	5147852	20.00	8080572	31.39	1251477	48.61	25743195
2014-15 A	5289560	19.43	8323354	30.58	1360983	49.99	27222748

P-Provisional Estimates Q-Quick Estimates A-AdvanceEstimates *(Source:Economic Review Rajasthan 2014-15)*

2.16. The per capita income of the State vis-à-vis all India average, both at current prices and constant prices (2004-05) from 2004-05 to 2013-14 is given in the following table:

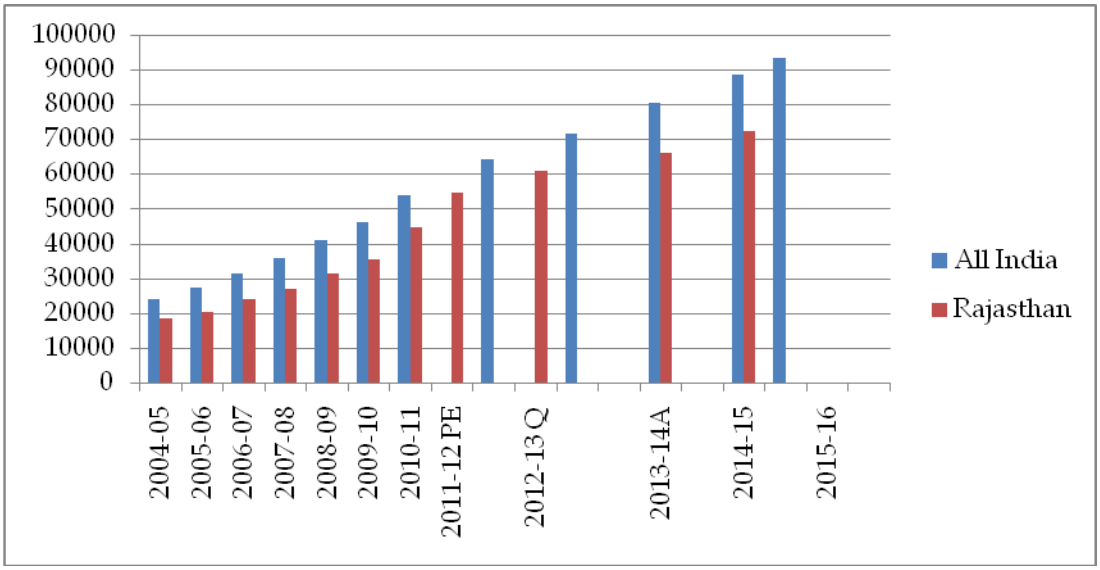
Table- 2.11

Per Capita Income (in Rs.)

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2004-05) Prices	
	All India	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan
2004-05	24143	18565	24143	18565
2005-06	27131	20275	26015	19445
2006-07	31206	24055	28067	21342
2007-08	35825	26882	30332	21922
2008-09	40775	31279	31754	23356
2009-10	46249	35254	33901	24304
2010-11	54021	44644	36202	27502
2011-12	61855	54637	38048	29612
2012-13 P	67839	60844 P	38856	30839 P
2013-14Q	74380	65974 Q	39904	31836 Q
2014-15 A	88533	72156 A	74193	33186 A
2015-16	93231 (*Source:Economic Survey India)*	NA	77431 (*Source:Economic Survey India)*	NA

PE - Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates A -Advance Estimates

(Source: Economic Review Rajasthan 2014-15)



Per Capita Income (in Rs.)

2.17. The gap between the per capita income at national and state levels is due to faster growth of population in the State which curb the overall growth and repeated droughts, affecting production in agriculture and allied sectors.

2.18. The position of Plan-wise growth rate of NSDP, and Per Capita Income at constant prices (2004-05) is as under:

Table- 2.12

Five Year Plan-wise Growth in NSDP and Per Capita Income at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(In percentage)

Plan	Agriculture	Industry	Services	NSDP	PCI
III Five Year Plan (1961-66)	1.51	3.39	2.16	1.86	(-) 0.50
Annual Plans (1966-69)	(-) 1.60	(-) 0.56	4.49	0.10	(-) 2.17
IV Five Year Plan (1969-74)	12.35	4.58	3.58	7.71	4.34
V Five Year Plan (1974-79)	4.76	5.93	6.32	5.34	2.38
Annual Plan (1979-80)	(-) 24.07	(-) 4.97	(-) 2.40	(-)14.21	(-)16.61
VI Five Year Plan (1980-85)	8.99	2.91	4.52	6.20	3.26
VII Five Year Plan (1985-90)	9.74	7.84	11.36	8.29	5.69
Annual Plans (1990-92)	8.07	21.72	10.45	11.16	8.79
VIII Five Year Plan (1992-	9.04	8.32	7.73	8.81	5.44
IX Five Year Plan (1997-02)	2.05	7.72	6.13	4.59	1.95
X Five Year Plan (2002-07)	6.25	13.74	7.13	7.17	5.19
XI Five Year Plan (2007-12)	7.99	3.97	10.40	7.76	5.97
XII Five Year Plan (2012-17)	0.17	3.97	6.72	4.49	2.93
Long Term (1960-2014)	5.68	6.35	6.43	5.78	3.19

2.19. The above table depicts that agriculture growth has remained lower than the growth rates witnessed in the industry and service sectors.

2.20. Plan-wise approved outlays and actual expenditures incurred are given in the following table:

Table- 2.13
Five Year Plan-wise Outlays & Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Plan Period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
I Five Year Plan (1951-56)	64.50	54.15
II Five Year Plan (1956-61)	105.27	102.74
III Five Year Plan (1961-66)	236.00	212.70
Annual Plans (1966-69)	132.20	136.76
IV Five Year Plan (1969-74)	306.21	308.79
V Five Year Plan (1974-79)	847.16	857.62
Annual Plan (1979-80)	275.00	290.19
VI Five Year Plan (1980-85)	2025.00	2120.45
VII Five Year Plan (1985-90)	3000.00	3106.18
Annual Plans (1990-92)	2131.53	2159.98
VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97)	11500.00	11998.97
IX Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	27650.00	19566.82
X Five Year Plan (2002-07)	31831.75	33951.21
XI Five Year Plan (2007-12)	71731.98 (Original approved) 93282.72 (Revised)	93950.73
XII Five Year Plan (2012-17)	196992.00	32437.37 (12-13) 40040.05 (13-14) 38451.34 (14-15) Rough Estimate Total= 110928.76

Source: Five year & Annual Plan Budget, and Budget study 2015-16, Government of Rajasthan

2.21. Occupational structure

As per the details of State Primary Census Abstract-2011, the total workers in the State are 2,98,86,255, out of which main workers are 70.5(%) and marginal workers are 29.5% in numbers.

The occupation-wise distribution is shown in the table below:-

Table- 2.14
Distribution of Main Workers & Marginal Workers

	Categories	**Main workers**	**Marginal workers**	**Total Worker**
1.	Cultivators	98,45,353	37,73,517	136,18,870
2.	Agricultural Labourer	21,95,304	27,44,360	49,39,664
3.	Workers in Household industries	5,03,067	2,17,506	7,20,573
4.	Other workers	85,14,244	20,92,904	106,07,148
	TOTAL	**210,57,968**	**88,28,287**	**2,98,86,255**

(Source: State Census Abstract-2011)

2.22. From the above details and analysis of the data regarding the state profile it is clear that Rajasthan has a young population and a favourable demographic profile. It has the potential to rise to great heights if it can leverage the human resources through quality higher education and skill development of its youth.

Chapter 3

HIGHER EDUCATION PROFILE

3.1. Background Information

In Rajasthan, there are several categories of Higher Education Institutions depending on source of funding and management criteria:

1. **Centrally Funded**

   Centrally Funded Universities: Central university of Rajasthan, Kishangarh, has been established by the Central government under the central university Act. It caters to a large number of State and migrant students from other parts of the country and the world.

2. **State Funded**
   a. State Universities: Fully established and managed by State Government under Specific University Act. These have stand-alone campuses as well as constituent or affiliated colleges. They are affiliating and examination conducting bodies.
   b. Government PG and UG Degree Colleges: Established and managed by State Government. Cost of infrastructure and staff salary is borne by State Government.
3. **Open University for distance learning through study centers.**
4. **Self- Financed Institutions**
   a. Private Universities: Established by a separate State Act for each university and managed by Private management.
   b. Deemed University: Established under the provision of UGC Act and managed by Private management.
   c. Self- Financed Colleges: Established and managed by private management. Some of these are minority institutions as well.

Table- 3.1

The details of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Rajasthan 2017

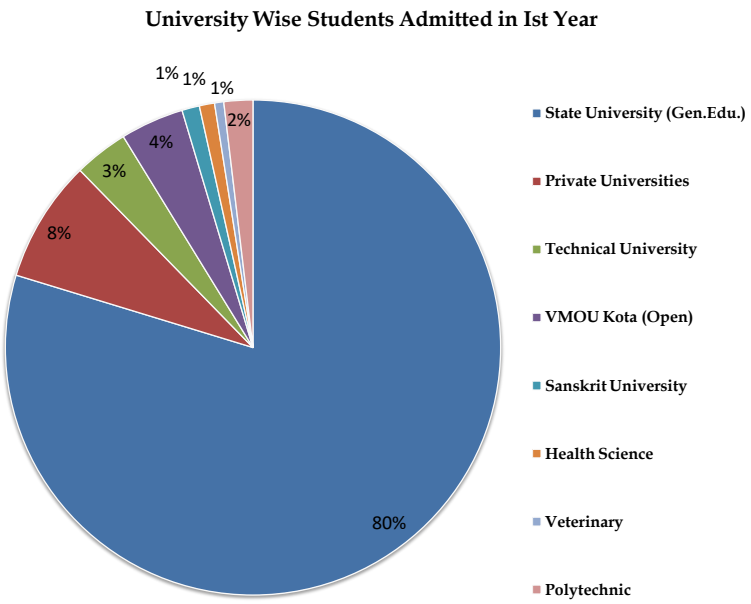
S.No	Educational Institutions	Number
A	**No. of Universities and central Institutions**	
1	Central University, Kishangarh	1
2	Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur	1
3	Indian Institute of Management, Udaipur	1
4	Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur	1
5	Open University	1
6	State universities	25

7	Deemed University	8
8	Private Universities	45
	Total	83
B	**No. of Government Colleges(General)**	
1	Total Government Colleges	207
2	Government PG Colleges	104

Table- 3.2

The coverage of HEIs as per population and area served parameters

S. No.	**Indicator(2017)**	Value [Higher Education]
1	State Universities per one lakh population (in the age group of 18-23) years)	0.28
2	Private Universities per one lakh population (in the age group of 18-23) years)	0.52
3	Government General Education Colleges per one lakh population (in the age group of 18-23 years)	2.40
4	Self -financed Un-aided General Colleges per one lakh population (in the age group of 18-23 years)	17.54
5	Overall Higher education colleges per one lakh population(in the age group of 18-23 years)	35
6	Average enrolment per college	551
7	% Expenditure on Higher Education as a % of GSDP	0.60



Source : AISHE (2015-16)

University wise Student enrolment data indicates that though private universities put together Deemed universities are almost double than government universities still percentage enrolment in government universities of General education is 80% where as private universities contribute to 8% of enrolment.

Table-3.3

Enrolment Data under Open and Distance Learning Mode Year 2015-16

Universities	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Central Open University (IGNOU)	6889	3027	9916
VMOU Kota (Open)	31133	16632	47765
Distance Mode of Education	67032	30258	97290
TOTAL	105054	49917	154971

Table- .3.4

Total Enrolment 2015-16 – (AISHE 2015-16)

Faculty/ Discipline	Total Enrollment			% of Total Enrollment		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
Arts	379705	403535	783240	38.27	52.45	44.47
Education	42508	68136	110644	4.28	8.86	6.28
Sciences	137935	103557	241492	13.90	13.46	13.71
Commerce	88260	71090	159350	8.90	9.24	9.05
Agriculture	3342	975	4317	0.34	0.13	0.25
Law	16321	7377	23698	1.65	0.96	1.35
Management	19379	10894	30273	1.95	1.42	1.72
Engineering	197117	39733	236850	4.26	5.16	13.45
Medical	42260	21416	63676	4.26	2.78	3.61
Others	13968	16369	30337	1.41	2.13	1.72
Total (Actual Response)	940795	743082	1683877			
Total (Estimated)	992153	769307	1761460	56.33	43.67	100.00

Table- 3.5

Course wise Enrollment in Higher Education (AISHE 2015-16)

	Male	Female	Total
Under Graduate	794161	645604	1439765
Post Graduate	92081	96571	188652
M.Phil.	349	260	609
Ph.D.	1789	2345	4134

Student Enrolment

By Level: The State-wise Enrolment in 2015-16 through regular mode at various levels is more than 17 Lakhs.

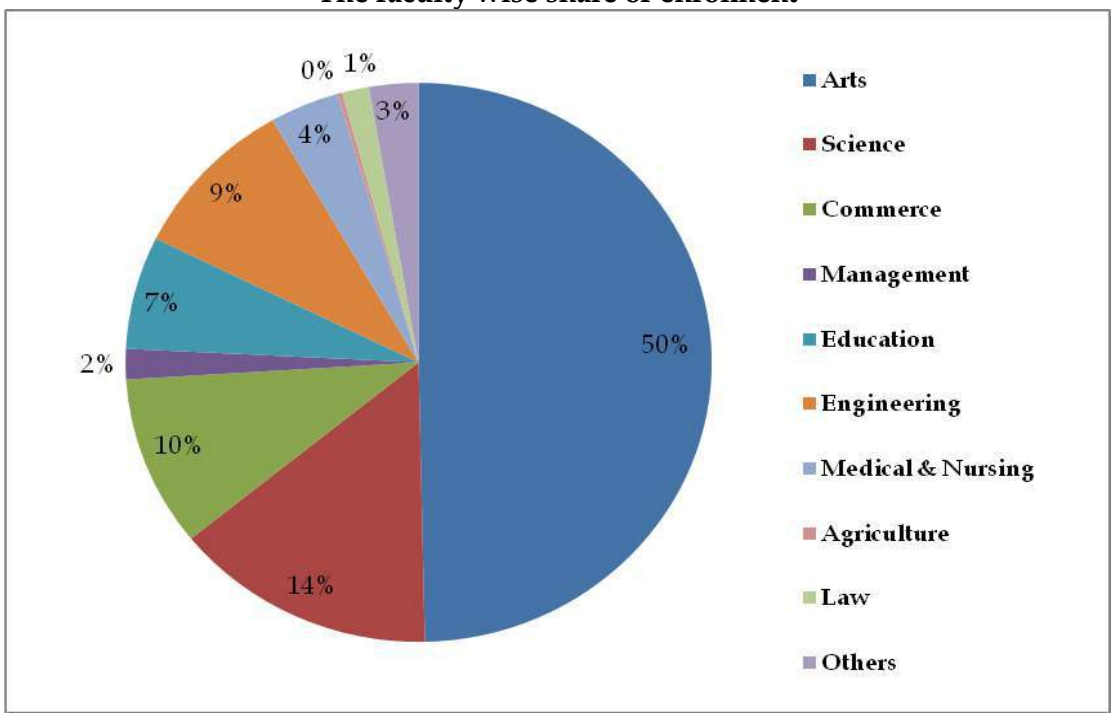
Table- 3.6

Faculty Wise Student Enrolment

Faculty	Ph.D	M.Phil	P.G.	U.G.	Others	TOTAL
Arts	1005	314	66761	713278	1882	783240
Commerce	141	36	17123	141678	372	159350
Science	688	115	30659	200052	9978	241492
Education	370	36	13736	83479	13023	110644
Engineering	624	0	13764	150105	72357	236850
Medical Science	192	0	4196	40739	18549	63676
Law	42	0	968	19884	2804	23698
Management	536	0	16064	11854	1819	30273
Agriculture	163	0	236	3829	89	4317
Others	185	73	17156	10934	1989	30337
Total (Actual Response)	3946	574	180663	1375832	122862	1683877
Total (Estimated)	4134	609	188652	1439765	128300	1761460

The highest share of enrolment 81.7% is at under-graduate level, followed by post-graduate 10.71%, Ph.D 0.23% and M Phil 0.03%with all other levels forming only 7.3%.

The faculty wise share of enrolment



Gender:

The GER for males 21.8 is higher than GER for females18.5, resulting in the gender parity index of just 0.85 which is lower compared to 0.92 at all-India level. **In terms of overall GER, Rajasthan ranks24**th amongest all major states in India. Faculty wise enrolment shows that girls enrolment is more than boys enrolment in Arts. Where as boys prefer Science and commerce more than girls.

Faculty	Male	Female	Total
Arts	379705	403535	783240
Commerce	88260	71090	159350
Science	137935	103557	241492
Education	42508	68136	110644
Engineering	197117	39733	236850
Medical Science	42260	21416	63676
Law	16321	7377	23698

Management	19379	10894	30273
Agriculture	3342	975	4317
Others	13968	16369	30337
Total (Actual Response)	940795	743082	1683877
Total (Estimated)	992153	769307	1761460

By Social Group: The GER of STs and SCs both are at 15.2 which is lessmuch lower the State GER of 20.2. As can be seen from Table below on Gender and Social representation, the share of student enrolmentacross all backward groups except other minorities in Rajasthan is lesser than their proportionate share in population.

Table- 3.7

	SC	ST
18-23 years population	1577730	1098992
Enrolement	242371	169556
GER	15.2	15.2

Table- 3.8
Qualitative Profile

Total NO. OF EBDS (AS PER UGC LIST OF 374 EBDS) = 31		
Weakest 7 districts		**Reasons**
Dist 1	Karauli	Low CPI & GER
Dist 2	Barmer	Low CPI & GER
Dist 3	Hanumangarh	Low CPI & GER
Dist 4	Baran	Low CPI & GER
Dist 5	Jalore	Low CPI & GER

Dist 6	Nagaur	Low CPI & GER
Dist 7	Tonk	Low CPI & GER
Strongest 5 Districts		**Reasons**
Dist 1	Sikar	High CPI & GER
Dist 2	Churu	Highest Revenue earning district, High CPI & GER
Dist 3	Bikaner	High CPI & GER
Dist 4	Udaipur	Tourist destination , High CPI & GER
Dist 5	Sawai madhopur	Tourist destination, High CPI & GER
Dist 6	Ajmer	High CPI & GER
Dist 7	Jhunjhunu	High CPI & GER
Districts with special Needs		**Reasons**
Dist 1	Banswara	Lack of Professional and Vocational Institutions, tribal area.
Dist 2	Pratapgarh	Low Institution density, Tribal area
Dist 3	Jhalawar	Low Institution density
Dist 4	Rajsamand	Low Institution density
Dist 5	Bundi	Low Institution density
Dist 6	Jaisalmer	Low Institution density, border district
Dist 7	Pali	Low Institution density

SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths	❖ Large Higher Education system in the India- both at Government and Private sector. ❖ 24 Government Universities and 45 private universities. 207 Government general education colleges and 1508private general education colleges in 2017. ❖ Good amount of private investment in higher education, highest number of private universities (45) established and sustained by private societies and trusts; ❖ Access / Availability of Higher Education degree colleges as per

	distance and population norms is 35 Colleges per lakh students Population (18-23 YEARS) compared to all India figures of 28. ❖ Semester system at PG level in Science stream at university departments; ❖ The population in the 18 to 23 years age group is 8818503where as the total enrollment number is only1761460. There is a vast diversity. ❖ Large scale decentralization and delegation to Universities - in terms of granting affiliations, autonomy in curriculum design, examination system, staff recruitment as per UGC norms. ❖ Access to education to all deserving and desirous students irrespective of caste, creed and religion due to incentives and scholarships and fee freeship to economically weak students and girl students. ❖ Rajasthan University as Old legacy of Higher Education (in existence from preindependence time) in the state. ❖ Extracurricular activities - Artistic and Cultural activities (Concerts/ Seminars/ Exhibits). ❖ Multiferious schemes for academic enrichment programmes. ❖ On-going research projects in most of the Colleges and Universities funded by various bodies (UGC, DST, MoEF, ICSSR, AICTE, CSIR, etc.) ❖ Vast diversity in learning environment. ❖ Dedicated and qualified academic and educational administration staff selected by RPSC for Government College Teachers. ❖ Faculty involvement with students for counselling and career guidance, Functional Dean Students Welfare Offices, ❖ Well established institutional statutory bodies.
Weaknesses	❖ Inadequate resources required for infrastructure development and up gradation; ❖ Vast section of socially deprived population for whom higher education is still a dream; ❖ Out of 33 districts, 31 Districts are Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) with much below state averages GER. ❖ The institutional density is high in the eastern portion of the State whereas the western portion is predominantly underserved. ❖ No higher educational institution either in government or private sector in 32 Sub Divisional head quarters in 2015. ❖ No government college in 128 Sub Divisional head quarters (Status in 2015).

	❖ No government girls college in 143 Sub Divisional head quarters (Status in 2015). ❖ Weak curriculum, inadequate teaching aids and weak control of institutional heads. ❖ Irregular meetings and review of Syllabi and Curriculum resulting in outdated and irrelevant curriculum. ❖ Lack of proper designations for faculty as per UGC norms leading to frustration in the existing faculty and restraining quality candidates to join teaching as a carrier. ❖ Inadequate facilities for periodic contemporary orientation, up gradation, and assessment of teaching staff; ❖ Lack of adequate quality faculty; ❖ Inability to attract students with brilliant academic record as faculties; ❖ Large number of vacancies of Faculty position and slow recruitment process. ❖ Teacher: Student ratio is 1:65 and not up to the desired level of 1:20. ❖ Lack of lucrative Carrer Advancement Scheme and incentives to motivate and reward the meritorious faculty. ❖ A lack of institutionalized student feedback mechanism on the courses, quality of teaching, facilities etc. ❖ Non adherence of academic calendar by some of the universities. ❖ Non fixation of tenures of institutional heads and frequent transfers in government institutions leading to creation of vested interests; ❖ Lack of transfer policy. ❖ Serious governance issues including non transparency in the functioning and non accountability of Governing Bodies of private institutions; ❖ Lack of delegation of powers, centralized decision, political interferences and Slow decision making process ; ❖ Lack of linkage with the industry; ❖ A lack of research thrust in curricula; ❖ Absence of proper MIS and proper monitoring and evaluation. ❖ State budget support for higher education was 0.28 % of GSDP in 2015 which has reached to 0.6% in 2017 but is still much less than desirable rate of 2%. ❖ Though the number of colleges per lakh population is more than the national average but Average Enrolment per College in 2014-15

	is 551, which is lower than the all India figures of 721. ❖ GER ratio in 2013 was19.7 whichwere below national average of 20.4, GER has now become 20.2 which is still below national average of 24.5. ❖ GER of SCs and STs is 15.2, in comparison to GER of 20.2 with respect to general category. ❖ Gender parity is also low ❖ GER in rural areas is lower than the urban areas.There exist multifarious types of HEIs – government, government aided, private, institutions with differing standards of courses offered, quality and over commercialization. ❖ There exist several schemes for which funds are limited, resulting in thin spread of resources and minimal impact. ❖ Fiscal uncertainty, Financial viability and resources are a constraint at the same time the fund absorption capabilities are also restricted as instead of receiving block grants, item wise allocation are given which is cumbersome for transfer and utilization of funds. ❖ None of the universities rank in the Times Higher education rankings or the Q.Symonds (QS) System in terms of quality features. The major components being teaching (learning environment, student teacher ratio, and quality of curriculum), research (volume, income from research, reputation) and citations (research influence). International outlook, industry income, employer reputation. Employability and employer satisfaction with the quality of graduates has been done in FICCI survey. ❖ Global R & D investment share is negligible. ❖ Global share of scientific publications and SCI (Scientific Citation Index) as per Thomson Reuters is also negligible. ❖ NAAC accreditation of institutions and National Board of Accreditation (NBA) of professional programmes is minimal. ❖ Miniscule number of Ph.Ds Research Publications and patents. ❖ Lack of opportunities for self improvement and continuous up gradation due to limited access to resources and research facilities. ❖ Poor internet connectivity and irregular power supply especially in rural areas and lack of availability of computer expert/operator in colleges in ICT era. Lack of quality libraries in Colleges. ❖ Conventional pedagogical methods, lack of awareness about distinguishing quality. ❖ Mismatch between research expectation and support, motivating policies to promote research amongst faculty and scholars, strong research facilities in terms of equipments, access and related

	materials, patents and poor impact factor of research publication. ❖ Lack of ability to hire and retain quality faculty in some universities where the Self Finance Courses are being run. ❖ Lack of Personality development programmes in soft skills for students. ❖ The University rely heavily on affiliation fees and on self financing courses for revenue generation leading to poor supervision, dilution of quality and perpetuation of inequity. ❖ System for selection of VCs needs further streamlining. ❖ Some of the universities have granted affiliation to large number of colleges leading to administrative burden on the university and reduced it to an examination conducting body rather than focusing on teaching, research and faculty development of associated colleges. ❖ Poor mentoring institutional support and monitoring is given to affiliated colleges. ❖ Issues of accountability arise as the UGC guidelines for API (Academic Performance Indicators) not streamlined and result in delays in Career Advancement Scheme (CAS)/ Promotions. ❖ Lack of mechanisms for 360 degree feedback of stakeholders - Students, Faculty, Non Teaching Staff, Parents, Industry etc. for system improvement. ❖ Lack of Training Programmes for educational administrators - Principals, RHEOs and Finance Officers. ❖ Weak Infrastructure at Directorate Level. ❖ Lack of essential sanitation services at the community level, in schools and Aanganwadies discourages girls to go to colleges.
Opportunities	❖ The vast untapped economic potential of Rajasthan that promises a strong and steady demand for skilled labour force both in blue collared and white collared category. ❖ The proven track record of Rajasthani youths employed in the service sector, including in emerging areas within the sector, across the country. With adequate training and exposure many more can be productively employed within the state. ❖ The proximity of Rajasthan with NCR region and emerging approach towards new education policy is likely to open unprecedented opportunity for growth and economic expansion. The higher education system that is dovetailed to the need of the emerging scenario would directly contribute to the India growth story.

	❖ The presence of public and private sector Companies with the mandatory corporate social responsibility (CSR) can ensure substantial flow of funds towards higher education.
Threats	❖ Ethnic conflicts may derail a well concerted attempt to upgrade higher education uniformly across the state. ❖ There may be strong résistance to changes by well entrenched vested interests who may not belong to the academic community. ❖ A lack of proper assessment and understanding of individual institutions may create a situation of conflict between micro and macro. This will jeopardize the entire reform and up gradation exercise. ❖ Negative perception regarding Open Universities and Distance Mode Education. ❖ Professionalism, work ethics and authentic leadership missing. ❖ Ensuring 75% attendance by the students and quality. Completion rates need to be increased from 76% to 90%. ❖ Increased competition with global institutions is resulting in residual students to study in our University System. ❖ Deterioration of overall quality education level in institutions due to creation of Education Bubble where in education is perceived as an investment. ❖ Development of private universities and institutes in the area without vision. ❖ Malpractices during examinations and plagiarism ❖ Hiatus between society's expectations and delivery of theeducation sector. ❖ State budget crisis. ❖ Lack of communication facilities and use of ICT for better administrative performance. ❖ Lack of training programmes for the faculty and other staff members towards technological orientation. ❖ Societal and student perception of education solely as a means to a job.

Chapter 4

ANALYSIS OF PAST PERFORMANCE

Education is the most critical element in empowering people with skills and knowledge and giving them access to productive employment in future. It also influences the responses of the people to various issues and challenges as members of a developing society and hence needs special attention of the planners. Towards this, expansion of educational facilities, improvement in quality of teaching and learning and improvement in access, coverage and quality in higher education institutions are the major tasks on which state government is concentrating. Higher education has made a significant contribution to economic development, social progress and political democracy in independent India. But there is a need to take a serious relook at this juncture.

Review of 11th Five Year Plan

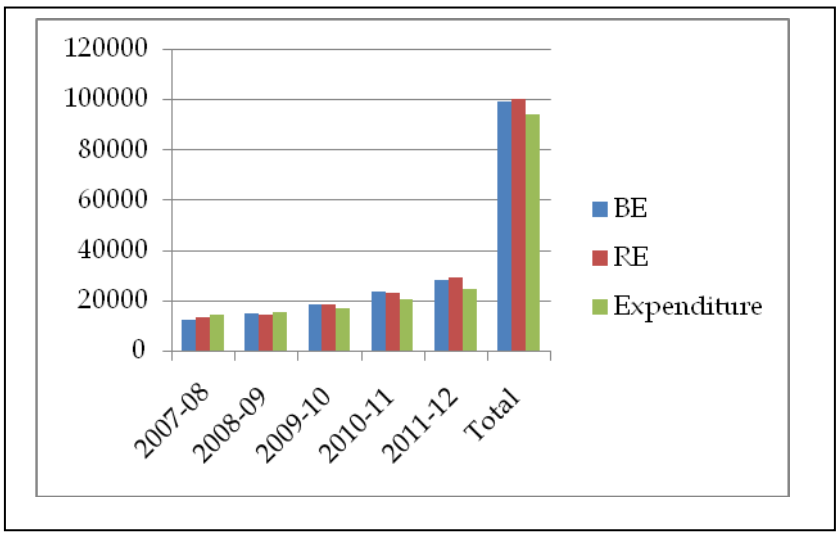
❖ Against the State's approved plan size of Rs 71731.98 crore for the 11th Plan, expenditure of Rs. 93954.34 crore was incurred. This is 30.98% higher than the approved outlay of the Plan. The year-wise budgeted outlay, revised outlay and expenditure incurred during the Eleventh Five Year Plan have been as follows:

Table- 4.1

Year-wise Outlay & Expenditure during 11th Plan (Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2007-08	12820.14	13684.32	14926.83
2008-09	15248.33	14924.53	15673.84
2009-10	18634.80	18560.84	17447.84
2010-11	23822.12	23562.89	20862.56
2011-12	28461.30	29261.49	25043.27
Total	98986.69	99994.07	93954.34

The actual expenditure surpassed the BE and RE during the first two years of the 11th Plan. This can be best illustrated by the following Fig.



An expenditure of Rs 293.23 crore was incurred on Higher & Technical Education against the approved outlay of Rs 352.87 crore. During the plan period, private investment increased substantially in Higher & Technical Education. The number of Universities reached to 49 of which 15 under Government, 9 Deemed and 25 under Private. Similarly, 142 Government Colleges and 1268 Private Colleges were functioning in the State. Apart from this, Rajasthan has become an important centre for technical education. There were 129 Engineering Colleges, 179 Polytechnic Colleges, 38 MCA Institutes and 111 MBA Institutes in the State at the end of 10th plan. IIT has been established in Jodhpur and IIM in Udaipur. It has been planned to establish IIIT in the Kota on PPP mode. About 5.09 lac boys and girls are getting the benefit of higher education in these colleges. If the enrolment in the universities and their affiliated colleges are taken into account, this figure reaches about 12 lac students. Diploma level technical education is provided by various government and private polytechnic institutions in 21 different branches (15 Engineering & 6 Non-engineering).

4.1. Significant achievements

The significant achievements of XI plan period in the field of higher education are enumerated below:

- For extension of the role of private sector in the establishment of qualitative schools, Colleges, Universities, Technical and Research Institution, approvals were issued for establishment of 27 private universities & L.O.I. to 35 Private Universities.
- During the plan period, private investment increased substantially in Higher & Technical Education. The number of Universities reached to 49 of which 15 under Government, 9 Deemed and 25 under Private sector.
- Similarly, at the closure of XI plan, 142 Government Colleges and 1268 Private Colleges were functioning in the State
- Apart from this, Rajasthan has become an important centre for technical education. 129 Engineering Colleges, 179 Polytechnic Colleges, 38 MCA Institutes and 111 MBA Institutes in the State were functioning at the closure of XII plan period.
- Diploma level technical education is provided by various government and private polytechnic institutions in 21 different branches (15 Engineering & 6 Non-engineering).
- IIT has been established in Jodhpur and IIM in Udaipur. It has been planned to establish IIIT in the Kota on PPP mode.
- About 5.09 lac boys and girls are getting the benefit of higher education in these colleges. If the enrolment in the universities and their affiliated colleges are taken into account, this figure reaches about 12 lac students.
- A Central University was established at Kishangarh (Ajmer).
- Sanction to open a Govt. college at Nadauti & Girls College with hostel at Bayana was given for the benefit of OBC students.
- To benefit meritorious girl students, Rs. 300.00 lacs were sanctioned under "Dev Narayan O.B.C. Scooty Scheme".
- Science faculty in 24 colleges & Commerce Faculty in 9 Colleges were started at the under graduate level.

- Coaching classes were started in 32 Colleges for PMT, PET & Civil Service, free for SC/ST students.
- About 750 Lectures/PTI/Librarians of aided colleges have been posted in Govt. Collages under "Rajasthan Voluntary Rural Education Service Rules 2010".
- Govt. Colleges at Toda Bhim, Kelwara and Bhopalgarh & Govt. Girls College at Sardul Shahar, Sriganganagar were established.
- Rationalization of B. Ed. Course Fee.
- A "Common Eligibility Test" for enrolment in Ph. D. stream in State Universities has been implemented.
- The year wise status of sanctioned teaching and non teaching posts is as under.

S. No	Year	Teaching posts	Non-teaching posts
1.	2007-08	5155	3444
2.	2008-09	5259	3253
3.	2009-10	5351	3350
4.	2010-11	5474	3048
5.	2011-12	5597	3101

- To ensure comprehensive academic appraisal of teachers and Principals, ACR formats were restructured incorporating recommendations of University Grants Commission, New Delhi.
- Against an outlay of Rs. 180.51 crore, Rs. 129.61 crore was spent on higher education, against an outlay of Rs. 17.5 crore, Rs. 4.52 crore was spent on Sanskrit education and against an outlay of Rs. 172.36 crore, Rs. 163.61crore was spent on technical education during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. (Planning Commission)

Table-4.2
Expansion of Higher Education in Rajasthan
XI and XII (in 2015 and in 2017) plan period

S. No	Educational Institutions	Status after X plan (2007)	Status after XI plan(2012)	Status as in 2015	Status as in 2017
A	**No. of Universities**				
	State University	14	20	26	25
	Open University	1	1	1	1
	Private University	25	33	40	45
	Deemed University	8	8	8	8
B	**No. of Degree Colleges**				
	Government Colleges	122	144	197	207
	Government Aided Colleges	70	70	0	0
	Self Financed PPP Colleges Private College	9(SFS-PPP) 865	7 (SFS-PPP) 1133	7 (SFS-PPP) 1385	12 (SFS-PPP) 1508
	Autonomous colleges			04	06

C	**Student Enrolment in Degree Colleges**				
	Boys	2.30 lakh	2.83 lakh	3.66 lakh	3.82
	Girls	1.49 lakh	2.26 lakh	3.43 lakh	3.70
	Total	**3.79 Lakh**	**5.09 lakh**	**7.09 lakh**	**7.52**
D	No. of Teachers in colleges [Govt. and aided]	3758		6114	6303

Table-4.3
Budget Utilization [Plan]
XI and XII (up to 2015-16) plan period

Rs in lakh

	Higher education			**Sanskrit Education**			**Technical Education**		
Financial Year	Outlay	Utilized	% Utilized	Outlay	Utilized	%	Outlay	Utilized	% Utilized
2007-08	3336.44	3005.88	90.09	110.00	107.28	97.53	2481.02	2383.90	96.09
2008-09	1711.38	1688.88	98.69	17.50	17.34	99.09	2820.01	2861.35	101.47
2009-10	2143.95	2063.33	96.24	75.00	74.95	99.93	1790.06	1901.92	106.25
2010-11	2849.0	2829.32	99.31	90.00	88.70	98.56	5529.03	5078.23	91.85
2011-12	3586.79	3373.97	94.07	185.86	163.65	88.05	4840.49	4135.99	85.45
2007-12 (Plan period)	13627.56(Revised outlay)	12961.38	95.11	478.36(Revised outlay)	451.92	94.47	17460.60	16361.39	93.70
2012-13	7161.82	6489.54	90.61	312.45	288.40	92.30	4021.08	3559.04	88.51
2013-14	9968.35	8153.73	81.80	1029.41	974.22	94.64	3982.72	2354.37	59.11
2014-15	13544.29	12788.93	94.42	3426.21	3462.63	101.06	6713.20	4877.20	72.65
2015-16	29311.87	28077.98	95.79	5791.09	5640.46	97.40	9894.62	8926.71	90.22
2016-17	41775.40 (outlay)						67849.34 (outlay)		

An allocation of Rs. 15071.80 lakh was kept for the various higher education institutions for the Twelfth Planwhich was revised to 13627.56. From the revised outlay an expenditure of Rs 6489.54 lakh in 2012-13; Rs 8153.73lakh in 2013-14; Rs 12788.93 lakh in 2014-15; Rs 28077.98 lakh in 2015-16; has been incurred. An outlay of Rs 41775.40 lakh was kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17*(Source: Planning Department Rajasthan)*

The detail of year wise expenditure is given in the following table:-

Table- 4.4

Departmant of Higher education

XII Plan Financial Outlays and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

		Annual Plan Expenditure				Plan Outlay
Department/University	XII Plan	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
College Education	11552.90	5274.83	5285.74	11174.26	26085.51	37129.74
Kota University, Kota New University)	700.81	100.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	112
Maharaja Ganga Singh University ,Bikaner New University)	419.49	60.00	166.00	239.39	29.30	14.59
Haridev Joshi Patrakarita and Jan Sanchar University Jaipur	0.00	59.01	175.63	246.00	275.00	31
Brij University Bharatpur	0.00	35.50	90.62	31.00	85.00	200
Shekhawati University Sikar	0.00	36.92	197.98	418.00	91.14	353.76
Matsya University Alwar	0.00	12.39	111.66	488.53	234.25	510
Sardar Patel Police and Safety University Jodhpur	0.00	572.50	1193.48	1800.00	750.00	1775.00
Dr. BheemRaoAmbedker Law University Jaipur	0.00	21.12	106.55	223.00	37	15.01
Rajeev Gandhi Tribal University	0.00	20.55	53.52	201.00	99.99	459.00

Udaipur						
Sports University Jhunjhunu	0.00	0.00	15.00	176.85	6.00	10.00
National Law University, Jodhpur	1235.25	435.25	310	180	225.00	225.00
Sanskrit University Jaipur	1163.35	21.47	348.58	269.96	111.00	940.30
Girls college under PPP	0.00	0.00	0.00	750.00	-	-
Total	**15071.80**	**6489.54**	**8154.76**	**16297.99**	28079.19	41775.40

Source: Planning Department Rajasthan

The plan has now been revised to Rs. 13627.56 lakh and main activities of the Higher Education department proposed in the 12th Plan are as under:

Higher Education Department caters to the Management of General Education Universities and Colleges. At the time of independence there were only 7 General Education Colleges in the State but in last six decades the number of colleges has increased to more than one thousand. Directorate of College Education was established in 1958, which is responsible for the overall management of these colleges and to further enhance higher education institutes in the State. Six zonal offices at Ajmer, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Kota and Jaipur are functioning for supervision and monitoring of the activities of the colleges of their region. The concept of Public Private Partnership (PPP) has also been introduced in the field of higher education for establishment of new colleges, introduction of new subjects, establishment of knowledge centres, vocational courses, model colleges as centre of excellence and opening of science faculty in Government Colleges. Youth Skill and Development Centres for personality development and career counseling have been established in 190 government colleges. State Government is providing financial assistance to government universities for strengthening and development of infrastructure. Financial assistance is also provided to the new universities for their teaching and non-teaching establishment for running their academic courses and day to day functions.

An allocation of Rs.15071.80 lakh was kept for the various higher education institutions in the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 28079.19 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the revised outlay of Rs 17592.66 lakh. An outlay of` 41775.40 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Achievements of Annual Plan 2015-16

Commissionerate of College Education

- 8 New Government Colleges (Mahua, Khandaar, Sumerpur, Manohar Thana, Osiyan, Degana, Siwana and Ahore) were started.
- Online Admission Process (OAP) was started for Part I under graduate courses in all government colleges. 25 percent seats were increased in UG- Part I of Science, Arts & Commerce faculty in all government colleges.
- Scooties were given to 50 girls of every district who had passed 9th to 12th class from government schools, had obtained 75 per cent or above marks and taken admission in government colleges. 961 Scooties were distributed to meritorious girl students of general category and 1000 girl students under Dev Narayan Yojana.
- Under Mukhya Mantri Uchcha Shiksha Chhatravrati Yojana, 85444 students were benefitted.
- Employment Centers were established under Youth Skill Development Cell in all government colleges, to provide employment related information to students.
- Under the UGC e-Library scheme, all the Government Colleges were linked with INFLIBNET, through which students will have access to 97000 e-books and 6000 e-journals.
- Schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan, Blood donation, Tree plantation, Sadvakyalekhan and Book Bank were launched in colleges.
- Coaching classes for various competitive exams were started in Government Colleges (Shri Vidya Anushikshan Kendra).

Budget Announcements 2016-17

- 12 new UG Government colleges (Khajuwala, Karanpur, Rawatbhata, Chhabra, Rajakhera, Pidawa, Khivsher, Chhoti Sadari, Choumhala, Manglana, Gogunda, Mangrol) will be started.
- 12 New subjects at UG level will be started in 12 Government College from session 2016-17.
- 18 New subjects at PG level will be introduced in 13 Government College from session 2016-17. Out of these 13 Government Colleges 5 Government Colleges will be upgraded to PG Colleges.
- New faculties will be added in 3 Government College from session 2016-17.
- In Sikar, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Baran & Dholpur government colleges of the State, wi-fi facilities will be provided as a pilot project and Rs 1 crore is kept for this project.
- Rs 173 crore for infrastructure development of colleges and universities. Rs 104.50 crore for new construction of college buildings.

- The Government of India has launched a "National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology" (NMEICT). The mission aims at providing broadband connectivity to all colleges. BSNL is collaborating with the government in this mission. The Department also envisages establishing video conferencing facilities in all government colleges.
- Youth Skill Development Centres in Colleges (YDCs) were established in all government colleges. Following activities are taken up by these centers:- Personality Development & Career Counseling. Cultural and Folk Art Exhibitions and Career Fairs Preparation for Competitive and Aptitude Tests
- Opening of Colleges in PPP Scheme
- Onegirl's college at Pratapgarh has been announced in PPP mode. An amount of` 80.00 lakh will be provided to college for development of infrastructure and library by the State Government.
- **Mukhyamantri Uchcha Shiksha Chhatravrati Yojana:**This scheme was introduced in the year 2012-13 for encouraging deprived and meritorious students to pursue higher education. One lakh awards have been announced for this scholarship. A scholar can receive Rs 5000.00 per annum under this scheme. An eligible student can avail this scholarship for 5 years. 85444 students were benefitted from this scholarship during the year 2015-16. An expenditure of Rs4485.71 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of Rs 4550.00 lakh is kept for scholarship to approximately 100000 eligible students for the Annual Plan 2016-17.
- **Smart Classes E-class Programme: -**Under the project 34 colleges including one big Government college from each district HQ and one unit at the Commissionerate premise to administrate and monitor the programis planned to establish in the first phase. Thus, the works of installation of 35 nodes of E-class were initiated during the year 2015-16. The procurement of the required equipments will be made through the state Department of Information & Technology (DOIT). To expand this facility further in 35 more colleges with the state grant, a provision of Rs 500.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.
- **Virtual Lab, E-Repository & E-Platform for Quick Response System:** The 3 IT based innovations in Government Colleges - Virtual Lab, E-Repository & E-Platform for Quick Response System, selecting one college from each of the districts under Virtual lab facility and another one for establishing E-Repository to strengthen teaching-learning environment is proposed to begin in the year 2016-17. Therefore, a total 66 colleges will be supported with the Virtual Lab and E-Repository facilities in the first phase. These facilities may be further expanded in future to other colleges also.
- E-Platform for Quick Response System is the facility which will provide 24 hours' query system where they can put their academic queries and the same will be responded by a group of teacher, available on the website. This may be initiated / started through a dedicated website for Quick Response System, monitored at the CCE level; or may also be through the proposed Higher Education Web Portal.

- Scooty Distribution Scheme: Girls are provided Scooty on the basis of merit of 12th class after taking admission in government colleges. An expenditure of Rs 376.29 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of Rs 700.00 lakh is kept for distribution of 1000 Scooties for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

- National Service Scheme is working for literacy, AIDS awareness, eradication of social evils, encouraging volunteerism, gender awareness, swachch bharat, blood donation etc. among college students. 750 units of National Service Scheme are working in the State. The sharing rates of the scheme are 58.33:41.67 between the Government of India and the State Government. An expenditure of Rs 112.65 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of Rs 550.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- **Gender Budgeting:** Out of the 195 government colleges, 44 colleges are exclusively for girls. There are 422 girls' colleges in private sector including 4 girls' colleges in PPP mode. 60000 girl students took admission in the academic year 1997-98, &the number increased considerably to about 3.70 lakhin the year 2015-16. No tuition fee is being charged from girls in government colleges. Girls are given admission in girls' colleges on vacant seats upto minimum pass marks. Besides the girls' colleges, they can also seek admission in co-educational colleges. Free books under the book bank scheme are made available to SC/ ST girl students whose parents are non-income tax payers. 961 Scooties have been distributed to meritorious girl students of general catagory and 1000 girl students were provided Scooties under Dev Narayan Yojana. Special scholarship scheme such as 'Mahila Yogyata Scholarship' and 'Need-cum-Merit Scholarship' are made available especially for girl students. An outlay of Rs 37129.74 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 which includes Rs 16517.53 lakh for women component.

- **Technical Education**

  With a view to ensure the availability of engineering hands and trained personnel, engineering education facilities, both degree and diploma level and craftsmen training, have been expanded in the State.

  Against an outlay of Rs. 172.36 crore, Rs.178.14 crore was spent during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs 21374.77 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Table- 4.5

(Rs. In lacs)

S.N.	Name of Institutions	12th Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2012-13	Annual Plan 2013-14	Annual Plan 2014-15	Annual Plan 2015-16	Annual Plan 2016-17(Outlay)
1.	Directorate of Tech Education Polytechnic	14016.25	2929.04	1690.39	8371.39	8551.68	5977.29

2.	Agriculture University Udaipur	5350.00	1037.39	1049.23	1431.26	325.00	0.01
3.	Engineering College, Ajmer	700.81	140.00	100.00	145.75	0.00	100.00
4.	Rajasthan Technical University, Kota	1401.63	0.00	0.01	0.01	50.00	85.00
5.	Engineering College, Bikaner	700.81	40.00	50.00	120.00	0.00	100.00
6.	Engineering College, Bharatpur	700.81	40.00	50.00	0.01	0.00	245.00
7.	Engineering College, Jhalawar	700.81	40.00	50.00	163.00	0.00	100
8.	Govt. Mahila Engineering College, Ajmer	700.81	40.00	50.00	236.00	0.00	100
9.	College of Engineering & Technology, Bikaner	700.81	40.00	50.00	120	0.00	100
10.	Engineering College, Banswara	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.05	0.00	42
11.	Engineering College, Banswara				0		
12.	Technical University Bikaner	0.00	0.00	60.72	0.03	0.00	0.1
13.	MLV Textile Institute	0.00	40.00	50.00	130.00	0.00	0.1

	Bhilwara						
	Total	21374.77		2451.11	9686.24		0.1

The proportion of Rajasthan population, in the relevant age group, that enters the world of higher education is about 20.2 percent. The opportunities for higher education in terms of the number of places in Universities are not adequate in relation to state needs.

Table-4.6 Division wise profile of the universities and colleges 2015-16

Region	No. of Universities		No. of Colleges				Total No. of Universities	Total No. of Colleges
	State Universities	Private Universities	Government	Govt. Aided	Self Financed / PPP Mode	Private Colleges		
Ajmer	1	3	31	0	1	132	4	179
Bharatpur	1	0	22	0	1	118	1	160
Bikaner	5	3	24	0	0	225	8	267
Jaipur	6	28	44	0	1	640	34	726
Jodhpur	5	3	33	0	1	92	8	150
Kota	4	1	24	0	3	43	5	76
Udaipur	3	7	29	0	4	118	10	170
Total	**25**	**45**	**207**	**0**	**11**	**1368**	**70**	**1728**

4.2. Constraints(Procedural/Administrative/Financial) in the Development

Rajasthan now has 25 state Universities and 45 Private Universities. Out of the 8595816 lakh population in the age group of 18-23 years, the enrolment is only1761460lakh, resulting in a GER of only 20.2.

The major constraints are:

- Allocation of funds for higher education sector. At present about 0.6 % of Rajasthan GSDP is spent on higher education as against the desirable norm of 2%. 95% of the higher education budget is spent on salary and only 5 % on infrastructure viz. library building, sports facility, auditorium etc. and their maintenance, leaving an insignificant miniscule portion of the budget for academic improvements in the institutions.
- In order to augment funds, efforts to encourage private sector funding have resulted in the skewed geographical and stream wise spread of institutions. The GER of 10 of educationally backward districts of Rajasthan is still much below the national average of 12.5 and 31 blocks are still uncovered by any degree college.
- The human resources planning are weak leading to large number of teacher vacancies in universities and colleges which in turn result in adhoc temporary staffing arrangements. High teacher-student ratio of 1: 65 versus the desirable norm

of 1:15 or 1:20 is adversely affecting the quality of learning environment.

- The quality of teaching learning capacities is limited due to pursuance of conventional pedagogical methods based on outdated curriculum which is not aligned with industry requirements and vocationalisation and is also without leveraging ICT web-enabled flexible learning to the fullest extent.
- The innovation and research outcomes are such that none of the institutions figure in the Times Higher Education rankings in terms of quality. The number of NAAC accredited institutions and programmes in general higher education are limited to 33 %.
- The institutional design for embedding latest governance reforms is still nascent. Capacities have to be built throughout the sector so that the efficiency and effectiveness of the system can be improved through new forms of assessment and evaluation, in terms of transition and success rates from the present 70 % to 90%. The affiliation capacities of Universities have to be improved and reformed in order to assure quality.
- Synchronisation and convergence with different departments for the purpose of holistic and comprehensive educational planning needs to be done. MIS systems for data collection and collaborative networks platforms between educational administrators and professionals, both from government and private sector needs to be put in place for quality of educational planning.
- Multiple state government departments act as administrative departments for different state government universities and government and private institutions of Higher Education in different disciplines. These administrative departments work in isolation resulting into lack of coordination and synchronization with respect to common issues of Higher Education required for maintaining the coherence with higher education scenario in the state. It also results in Lack of state repository of data with respect to Higher Education; Lack of uniformity in the rules and regulations of Institutes of Higher Education's controlled by Government Departments; Lack of transparency caused by the variations in the rules and regulations and Challenge of maintaining the quality of Higher Education in these Universities/institutes.
- A large number of posts of teachers is lying vacant in universities and colleges. High Teacher-Pupil ratio adversely affects quality of teaching in the institutions of higher education.
- For want of adequate funds, independent Library Building, Sports facility , auditorium and infrastructure required for career / personality development of students exists in a rudimentary form.

4.3. Efforts **to minimize intra-regional imbalances**

- Setting up of the new co-educational multi-faculty Degree colleges has been an utmost priority of the State in unserved areas and low GER districts
- As a policy Government colleges have been planned in educationally un-served areas of the State to ensure access of every section of society. At least, one degree college is proposed to be opened in every block of a district of the State. Recently, 08

Colleges are being opened in remote/ rural area of educationally backwards districts.

- As a policy, every development block will have a degree college in the next plan period
- Undergraduate Colleges are being upgraded to Postgraduate level to facilitate students completing their education in the same institution, without having to go outside the district to pursue higher education.

4.4. Key Challenges

- NAAC is mandated to accredit all institutions of HEIs particularly that are publicly funded and grade them on the basis of their academic governance, physical facilities and infrastructure. Even after repeated follow ups all the eligible institutions have not applied for Accreditation. Very few have attained 'A' grade in universities and colleges. Poor quality in a sector of higher education can be attributed to variety of reasons; spanning from under-investment to inadequate faculty resources and deficiency in teaching-learning process.
- Shortage of faculty members have been a major deterrent in implementing academic reforms in universities and colleges like introduction of new courses, restructuring of syllabi and innovation in teaching-learning processes. Delay in recruitment of faculty and staff oblige the State / universities to resort to appointments on contractual / part time basis on the meagre salary which have an adverse impact on the quality of teaching staff and teaching itself.
- The GER in HE of few districts of Rajasthan is below 10 which is still much below the state and national average. The target of national average GER is yet to be achieved which requires multipronged strategy.
- Making higher education relevant to the cotemporary as well as future needs of society at large, while making it more inclusive by enhanced participation of under-served population of society, is yet another challenge before higher education.
- Further, there are certain courses where most of the seats remain vacant vis-a- vis their intake capacity. Universities and colleges need to find out reasons and provide incentives to launch special drive including curricular revision, introduction of skill based courses to enroll students in these courses. While focusing on vocational and market oriented courses, it is to be ensured that such courses do not prosper at the cost of humanities and social sciences , for these disciplines are of critical importance for making a humane society.
- There is an urgent need to raise the percentage of youth participating in Higher Education network, in order to contribute in national progress and development. Aforesaid task can be performed by increasing the capacity of already existing Institutions and by increasing the number of HEIsin Govt. / Private/ Self financing sectors. But the greater challenge is to promote the relevance and quality of education being imparted in HEIS. There is urgent need to revise the syllabus of subjects is accordance with emerging demands. In the approach paper **" University and Society "** circulated for comments by the UGC following Vice-Chancellors' Conference held on March 25, 2011, it was recommended that :

'Courses should be revised at least once every three years. Every course described on website should provide the date on which it was revised'

- Infrastructure in HEIS needs urgent attention (especially in context with ICT and E-education).Universities will be asked to introduce reforms in examination and evaluation system based on continuous assessment, semester system. Those who teach must evaluate. There is an urgent need for change in examination and marking system, so that it tests the analytical abilities of the students.
- Curriculum needs to be revamped keeping pace with global development in terms of vocational cources and introduction of Choice based credit system.
- Disparity and lack of uniformity in government institutions and their private counterparts in terms of infrastructure and facilities for persuite of academic excellance and implementation of state policies.

Chapter 5

PREPARATION OF THE STATE PLAN

For the preparation of State plan, a number of consultative and mentoring workshops have been organized with State universities, colleges and Commissionerate of Higher Education. On behalf of the institutions, RUSA institutional nodal officers/coordinators, Registrar of the University and other members of the RUSA team participated in the consultation meetings. The consultative meeting was organized as per the following schedule:

Table: Mentoring and Consultation Work shops of State Universities, Government Colleges of Higher General, Technical & engineering stream and Directorate of Higher Education and RSHEC to discuss the Institutional Development Plans based on various components of RUSA

Table- 5.1

S..No.	Institution	Divisions covered	Date of Consultation
1.	Commissionerate of College Education, Jaipur	All	06.01.2016
2.	Rajasthan Technical University, Kota	Kota, Bharatpur	24.06.16
3.	MLS University Udaipur	Udaipur, Ajmer	27.06.16,
4.	JNV University Jodhpur	Jodhpur, Bikaner	01.07.16
5.	Khaitan Polytechnic, Jaipur	Jaipur	05.07.16
6.	RSHEC, Jaipur	Rajasthan	11.07.2016, 20.02.17
7.	MLS University Udaipur	Udaipur, Jodhpur	09.01.17
8.	MDS University, Ajmer	Ajmer	13.01.17
9.	State project Directorate Jaipur	Jaipur, Bharatpur	17.01.2017
10.	State project Directorate Jaipur	Bikaner	20.01.17
11.	JDB Government Girls college Kota	Kota	25.01.17
12.	Commissionerate College Education	Jaipur	25.04.17
13.	Consultation meeting of Vice Chancellors of State Universities	Jaipur	6.10.16, 8.12.16, and 5.05.17
14.	Consultation meeting of Vice Chancellors of Private Universities	Jaipur	28.04.2016

For the Government Colleges, and Universities a series of one day workshopswere organized in different regions. The participants were informed about the scheme, preparation of institutional developmental plan and queries regarding the different components were resolved. A total of 120 colleges and 7 universities participated in the workshops.

With the help of Institutional Developmental Plans, State Plan has been prepared.

Chapter 6
OVERALL STRATEGIES AND PERSPECTIVE PLAN

The Department of Higher Education is making efforts to develop the academic infrastructure and research base as per the parameters and benchmarks set by UGC, NAAC and State norms. The State Plan has been drafted with an objective to meet with the global standards of academic excellence apart from catering to the educational needs of the State in particular for ensuring equity, quality and access to all sections of aspiring and deserving students.

6.1 Approach, Strategy & Initiatives of the State Government

6.1.1 The economy of the State is growing keeping its diverse social and cultural heritage intact and has come a long way in reduction in economic, geographical, social and gender imbalances.

6.1.2 In the field of higher education, significant progress has been made in the State in recent years. The number of general education colleges in the State has reached to 1715 comprising of 207 Government Colleges and 1508 Private Colleges. Out of the 207 government colleges, 99 are post graduation level colleges and 44 colleges are for women only. In addition to this 29 Sanskrit Colleges and 5 B.Ed Colleges in the government sector and 27 Sanskrit Colleges and 810 B.Ed Colleges in the private sector are working.

6.1.3 Priorities for the State for the Annual Plan 2015-16 were:

- Creation of an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy & creative lives and to reduce deprivation.
- Building an inclusive and equitable society.
- Expansion of people's capabilities and enable them to access opportunities.
- Creation of sustainable infrastructure.
- Emphasis on Human Resource Development through education and training.
- Creation of livelihood through skill development.
- Ensure food security, safe drinking water and shelter to every citizen.
- Enhancing farm productivity and income through crop-livestock integrated production system.
- Empowerment of disadvantaged particularly SC/ST/Minorities and women.
- Conservation of natural & cultural heritage, handicrafts and promotion of tourism.
- Improvement in urban governance and modernization of urban infrastructure.
- Development of rural areas through strengthening of Panchayati Raj System.
- Improvement in delivery system.
- Empowerment of ordinary citizen and ensure greater transparency in governance through service & fiscal reforms,

- Department aimed at opening 100 new subjects at UG & PG level in the different Govt. Colleges.
- Introducing Science and Commerce faculties in 25 Govt. colleges,
- Starting 50 New Govt. Colleges up to 2022 as per the requirement
- To encourage Public Private Participation in the Govt. Sector, it aimed to open 36 model colleges at the SDO headquarters where there is no college either in government or private sector.
- In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, expenditure on higher education was Rs. 13772.08 lakhs.
- An allocation of Rs 15071.80 lakhs was proposed in the 12th Five Year Plan and Rs. 41775.40 lakhs in Annual Plan 2016-17 for higher education.

OVERVIEW OF STRATEGIES

The State Plan of Rajasthan under RUSA has a clear focus on 'Triple Es', expansion, equity and excellence through institutional strengthening and capacity building by initiating academic and governance reforms. This would enable the State to develop its universities and colleges within a broad framework of the National Policy.

Based on Institutional Development Plans received from the Universities, monitoring will be focused on (i) implementation of reforms by institutions, (ii) achievements in project activities under different sub-components, procurement of resources and services, (iii) utilization of financial allocations and (iv) achievement in faculty and staff development and management development activities.

The requisites at institutional level such as governance (administrative) reforms at University level Academic reforms and facilitating inter-disciplinary learning, Examination reforms, Affiliation reforms, Separate project management teams, commitments on research and innovation efforts, Mandatory faculty recruitment and improvement, establishment of Management Information System and Regulatory compliance are firmly committed to by the State government.

In order to reach the above goals, strategies have been enumerated below with details of specific interventions:

S.No	Strategy	Interventions
1.	**Expansion of Access to Higher Education**	❖ Establishment of 32 Model Degree Colleges in unserved SDO head quarters so as to saturate the State in terms of spatial norms. ❖ Proposal for Upgradation of 14 degree colleges to Model Degree Colleges. ❖ Establishment of 5new Professional colleges ❖ Creation of New classrooms, labs for improving access and retention in Government Degree Colleges.
2.	**Equity**	❖ To provide Inclusive Education for socially disadvantaged groups and girls. ❖ 14 new girls degree colleges in the State which are totally unserved by girls (govt. or private) degree college in order to remove spatial and gender inequity which adversely affects access to higher education among these groups. ❖ Creation of Supplementary Training Cells in State Universities and Government Degree Colleges. ❖ Creation of English Language Lab in State Universities and Government Degree Colleges for empowering them by building their self-esteem and confidence.
3	**Excellence in Higher Education**	❖ Infrastructure grants to 111 General Education Colleges for Libraries, Laboratories, e class rooms, ICT aids and Equipments. ❖ New courses and departments. ❖ Research support. ❖ Setting up of Research centres ❖ Improvement in Library Resources and e-library resources subscriptions. ❖ Teachers training programs through Academic staff colleges and Leadership training programs. ❖ Educational Administrators trainings ❖ Curricular Reforms by having a common minimum curriculum comparable to the standards of best in the category as per prevailing professional, vocational and industrial requirements to be reviewed every three years by Board of Studies and displayed on website.

		❖ Vocationalization of Higher Education for improving employability ❖ NAAC Accreditation for all Higher Educational Institutions. A baseline survey will be conducted by all the Colleges & Universities in the forthcoming Academic year by running a trial NAAC, followed by peer/university teams for checking compliance and putting annually the score in the public domain on websites. ❖ It is proposed to reduce the failure rate in all colleges of the State in a phased manner beginning from the year 2014-15 through learning achievement tests to be conducted online for students across the State. ❖ Faculty Support : ➢ Recruitment of lecturers against vacant posts will be done by Rajasthan Public Service Commission. ➢ New posts will be sanctioned against increased work load arose on opening new colleges and increase in number of sections and new subjects. ➢ Encouraging teachers for membership to professional bodies and associations and on professional collaboration networks. ➢ Academic Performance Indicators (API) will be finalized for Career Advancement Scheme (CAS). ➢ Online academic audit will be introduced for teachers of government colleges. ➢ To equip Teachers with ICT Tools for assessment and improving the learning levels of children in the classroom ➢ Training of all teachers on Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) with innovative assessment and evaluation techniques. ➢ Review and development of training modules for strengthening pedagogy. ➢ Sharing good practices of teaching and learning assessment on a collaborative learning portal / platform. ➢ Innovation on teaching methods,

		restructuring of syllabi towards job orientation. ❖ **Special Training for Language Skills & Soft Skills :** ➢ Supplementary Training Cells are proposed in State Universities and Govt. Degree Colleges for orientation in Soft Skills, Communication and English Language Skills, Career Councelling and entreprenurship. ➢ Vocationalization of Higher Education through the support of Industry and NGOs and strengthening of placement cell. ➢ Aptitude Testing based on Gardner's Multiple Intelligences for greater employability in chosen sectors. ❖ Strengthening **of Research and innovation :** ➢ Proposal to establish Research Innovation Centres in State Universities. ➢ Providing infrastructure and equipments for quality research
5	**Institutional Reforms in Higher Education**	Carrying out of academic, administrative, and governance reforms to make higher education dynamic, competent, and socially relevant through various activities **a) Administrative Reforms-** i. The jurisdictional norms for granting affiliations to be rationalised, ii. Development of state higher education portal for providing end to end solution in the higher education sector. ICT enabled governance reforms for online admission, registration, examination, participative engaged modes of assessment and evaluation. iii. System for online availability of marksheets/transcripts to be introduced in all university.

		b) Academic Reforms – i. Board of Studies to be rejuvinated for creating a vibrant, relevant and worthwhile curriculum. ii. Management Information System, All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) for purposes of better educational planning, accountability and monitoring. iii. Introduction of CBCS and Semester system iv. Curricular reforms through minimum standard curricular framework. To introduce reforms in examination and evaluation system based on continuous assessment, semester system. Web portal for e-learning, content uploading, videos, ppts, virtual classroom etc.
		c) Affiliation Reforms i. Reorganization of existing universities to shred the excessive affiliation workload and strengthening them- Splitting of Rajasthan University Jaipur to create 3 new Universities- Shekhawati University Sikar, Matsya University Alwar and Brij University Bharatpur ii. Splitting of MLS University Udaipur to create 1 new University- Tribal University Banswara
		d) Governance Reforms i. Bifurcation of 06 colleges where number of students was more than 5000 to form 08 new colleges ii. Students involvement in curricular and participatory reforms, vibrant unions, professional career development exposure through Alumni Associations, Career counselling/Placements iii. Biometric Attendance of Teaching and Non Teaching Staff iv. Common Academic Calendar in all State and Private Universities v. Regular monitoring of 75% mandatory attendance through portal vi. **Preperation of Gender Atlas** of the state

		through Application of Remote Sensing and GIS techniques to understand the status of gender at district and block level for the purpose of planning for regional development at micro leveland and to provide digital mapping on geographical background for taking critical decisions and actions in pockets where gaps are to be met. vii. **Use of Big data analytics** for collecting, organizing and analyzing massive amounts of data on higher education, uncover hidden patterns, unknown correlations, trends, preferences and other useful information that can help education planners to make predictions of outcomes and more-informed future decisions regarding trends in education system, changes required in new education policies.
		e) Quality Reforms i. Promotion of innovation and Start ups, Make in India, Digital India programmes ii. Competitions, seminars, Hackathons and awareness programs for big data, to set up Start ups, Make in India, Digital India will be organized to provide opportunity for developers : • to generate software applications • to ignite the local tech startup culture • to meet face-to-face with ihe industry partners • to contribute to local economy The goal of the program is to teach students creative thinking, practical skills such as the design and coding of an app, and then the skills of pitching the final product to a prospective customer iii. Underutilized capacity in Private and Government colleges for International reach Colleges and Universities should actively collaborate and establish academic linkages with universities and institutions of higher learning of repute in foreign countries. And explore possibilities for academic collaboration with with them for: 1. Student exchange programmes at UG and PG level

		2. Development of academic materials 3. Exchange of distinguished faculty, 4. Research collaboration, exchange programmes for research guides and research scholars 5. Collaborative work on projects of international scope iv. Induction Training :Induction Training of newly appointed college lecturers through Academic Staff Colleges and OTS v. Scholarships for the top 5 students of UG and PG course of all state colleges and universities. vi. NAAC accreditation mandatory for all colleges. vii. Setting up SLQAC for mentoring of institutions and providing proactive support for accreditation.
		f) Infrastructure Reforms i. Bhamashah Sahyog Yojna A new Scheme to remove the weaknesses and shortcomings of basic essential infrastructure facilities and to provide support from individual donors and companies under CSR to overcome the pit falls in the field of higher education due to scarcity of state plan funds This scheme will essentially be an arrangement where the support groups (Bahamashahs) would render an agreed service or create a facility required in the institution. The arrangement normally involves a whole-life approach where the Bahamashah is responsible for both initiation and operation of the scheme. A platform/portal will be created having link for institutions and Donors. Institutions will register and upload their requirement of essential needs along with their tentative cost. On the other hand the donors will register across the country willing to extend financial support mentioning quantum of support willing to provide, geographical area of their preference and type of support indented to. ii. 17Basic Essential infrastructure facilities to be created in all government colleges

		1. Seminar / Meeting Room (with Audio Visual Equipment installed) 2. Smart class room 3. Smart Labs 4. ICT Lab 5. Separate Girls Common Room and Toilet Facility 6. Disable/ Differently abled friendly entrance and toilets 7. Pool of essential equipments in various labs of the institution as per list attached 8. Painting and plastering of building 9. Refurbishing and Repairing of equipments 10. Repairing of Electrical wiring with three phase power connection 11. Clean RO/ Filtered Drinking water facility 12. CCTV in the campus and monitoring unit in the Principal Chamber 13. Dedicated Leased line for net connectivity with Wi-Fi campus 14. Digitization and automation of Library 15. Arrangement of e-learning softwares 16. At least one outdoor sports ground 17. Adequate number of Fire Extinguishers
		g) Financial Reforms – i. Improving financial viability of institutions through fees reforms and exploring other sources of funding. ii. Regulatory Compliance: Meetings of various institutional bodies/faculty and upgradation of conditions for recruitment. iii. Students involvement in curricular and participatory reforms, vibrant unions, professional career development exposure through Alumni Associations, Career counselling/Placements
		h) Equity Reforms i. Setting up Dynamic E -Class rooms ii. Setting up of Virtual labs iii. Setting up e-Repository iv. Setting up Quick Response Sytem- QRS v. Setting up Tribal Area Youth Development Centres vi. Kalpana Swarnim Udaan Kendra for Girls vii. Setting up Dynamic E -Class rooms

		viii. Setting up of Virtual labs ix. Setting up Tribal Area Youth Development Centres x. Kalpana Swarnim Udaan Kendra for Girls
		i) Skill and Employment Enhencement Reforms i. Introduction of Vocational Programs leading to awrd of degree and diploma ii. Yuva Swavlamban Yojna : A new Scheme to be launched for Setting up Career Counselling, Placement and Skill Training Cell in Government Colleges iii. Creation of Supplementary Training Cells in State Universities and Government Degree Colleges through PMYY scheme of Government of India iv. Creation of English Language Lab in State Universities and Government Degree Colleges for empowering them by building their self-esteem and confidence. v. **Dishari:** A new Scheme for capacity building and employment enhancement of students to provide a structured coaching in selected government colleges for preparing students for competitive examination for enhancing the employability of students and the chances of success in obtaining an appropriate job in the public/private sector.

Table-6.1

Amount Rs. In Crore

Rajasthan state Higher Education Plan under RUSA for 12th and 13th plan period							
S.No	Component	Component	Name				Amount
1	I-Expansion	1	Creation of 2 new Universities				110
2		4	32 New Model Colleges (General)in Unserved Sub divisional Head Quarters				384
3		5	Upgradation of existing 14 Degree Colleges to Model Degree Colleges				56
4		6	5 New Colleges (Professional)				130
5		13	Support to Polytechnics				28
6	II-Equity	9	Setting up Career Counseling, Placement and Training Cell in Government Colleges				27.79
7		9	Dynamic E -Class rooms				6.025
8		9	Setting up of Virtual labs				2.76
9		9	e-Repository				1.42
10		9	Quick Response Sytem- QRS				0.07
11		9	Tribal Area Youth Development Centres				9.28
12		9	Kalpana Swarnim Udaan Kendra for Girls				3.25
13	III-Excellence	3	Infrastructure Grants to 14 Universities				280

14		7	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges [207 Government Degree Colleges, 5 Sanskrit Collegers, 10 Technical colleges]				444
15		8	Scholarships for the top 5 students of UG and PG course of all state universities.				6.66
16		8	Research grants and infrastructural facilities to carry out research work in government colleges and Universities and creating research centres				206.13
18		8	Quality Improvement through training initiatives Training Programme in Remote Sensing and GIS				0.186
19		10	Faculty Recruitment Support for faculty members				300.32
20		12	Vocational Courses to be executed at 9 state universities				22.5
21		12	Vocational Courses to be executed at MLS university Udaipur				2.5
22		12	Center for Entrepreneurship Development to encourage and train youth for the establishment of Start-ups and New Enterprises at University of Rajasthan, Jaipur				1.6
23	IV-Capacity buildin	11	Faculty orientation and Improvement				30

	g						
24		11	New HRDC centre, Udaipur				6.73
25		13	Leadership Development of Educational Administrators				1.08
26		16	Management Information System				6
27		15	Capacity Building and Preparation, Data Collection and Planning and monitoring.				10
28	V-Institutional Reforms	14	Institutional Restructuring and Reforms				10
29			**Total**				**2086.26**
30	MMER up to 1 % of the proposed outlay						20.863
31			**Grand Total**				**2107.12**
32				Funds Received from MHRD till date	Funds Received from State government till date	Total Funds	
33			Preparatory grant	3.25	1.75	5	
34			Infrastructure grant to Universities	30	20	50	

35			Infrastructure grant to Colleges	90	60	150	
36			New engineering colleges	7.8	5.2	13	
			Total:	**130.8**	**87.2**	**218**	

The year wise requirements are as follows-

Table-6.2

Amount Rs. In Crore

S.No	Component	Component	Name	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
1	I-Expansion	1	Creation of 2 new Universities				15	30	45	20		110
2		4	32 New Model Colleges (General)in Unserved Sub divisional Head Quarters				80	80	60	82	82	384
3		5	Upgradation of existing 14 Degree Colleges to Model Degree Colleges				10	12	12	12	10	56
4		6	5 New Colleges (Professional)		13		13	13	31	30	30	130
5		13	Support to Polytechnics				7	7	4	5	5	28
6	II-Equity	9	Setting up Career Counseling, Placement and Training Cell in Government Colleges			8	4	4	4	4	3.79	27.79
7		9	Dynamic E -Class rooms			6.025						6.025
8		9	Setting up of Virtual labs			2.76						2.76
9		9	e-Repository				1.42					1.42

10		9	Quick Response Sytem- QRS			0.07						0.07
11		9	Tribal Area Youth Development Centres				2	2	2	2	1.28	9.28
12		9	Kalpana Swarnim Udaan Kendra for Girls				2	1.25				3.25
13	III-Excellence	3	Infrastructure Grants to 14 Universities		30	60	30	30	30	50	50	280
14		7	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges [207 Government Degree Colleges, 5 Sanskrit Collegers, 10 Technical colleges]		66	66	66	66	80	50	50	444
15		8	Scholarships for the top 5 students of UG and PG course of all state universities.			1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	6.66
16		8	Research grants and infrastructural facilities to carry out research work in government colleges and Universities and creating research centres			40	40	40	26.13	20	40	206.13
18		8	Quality Improvement through training initiatives Training Programme in Remote Sensing and GIS				0.1	0.086				0.186
19		10	Faculty Recruitment Support for faculty members			50	50	50.16	50	50	50.16	300.32
20		12	Vocational Courses to be executed at 9 state universities			8	3	3	3	3	2.5	22.5

21		12	Vocational Courses to be executed at MLS university Udaipur			1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.5
22		12	Center for Entrepreneurship Development to encourage and train youth for the establishment of Start-ups and New Enterprises at University of Rajasthan, Jaipur			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.6
23	IV-Capacity building	11	Faculty orientation and Improvement			5	5	5	5	5	5	30
24		11	New HRDC centre, Udaipur				3	2	1.73			6.73
25		13	Leadership Development of Educational Administrators			0.55	0.53					1.08
26		16	Management Information System			2	2	2				6
27		15	Capacity Building and Preparation, Data Collection and Planning and monitoring.			5	3	2				10
28	V-Institutional Reforms	14	Institutional Restructuring and Reforms				5	5				10
29			**Total**		**109**	**255.815**	**343.76**	**356.206**	**355.57**	**334.71**	**331.24**	**2086.26**
30	MMERup to 1 % of the proposed outlay			5	5	5	5	0.863				20.863
31			**Grand Total**	**5**	**114**	**260.815**	**348.76**	**357.069**	**355.57**	**334.71**	**331.24**	**2107.12**

COMPONENT 5: NEW MODEL COLLEGES

Sr No.	District Name	Name of The College
1	Dholpur	Government College, Basedi
2	Sirohi	Government College, Revadhar
3	Karauli	Government College, Sapotra
4	Baran	Government College, Mangrol
5	Jaisalmer	Government Girls College, Pokaran

Model College – 1
Govt. College, Basedi
District Dholpur

Proposed College Falls under Tier-2 **CIVIL Component**	Model college – 1 **Govt. College, Basedi District Dholpur**	
Details for proposed college	Physical Value (Sq. Mt)	Financial Value (lakh)
Administrative buildings including faculty room	800	130
Academic Building (including Classrooms- 12)	1010	240
Laboratories	410	150
Classroom (Number)		
Library	450	100
Computer Centre	200	55
Toilet-Boys	90	10
Toilet-Girls	90	10
Hostel-Boys	-	-
Hostel-Girls	-	-
Auditorium	300	150
Canteen/Cafeteria	75	15
Fixing and Fixtures		15
Other		10
TOTAL	4325	885
Non CIVIL Component	**Physical Value (Sq. Mt)**	**Financial Value (lakh)**
No. of books in library proposed	20000	25
No. of computers proposed (including in admin block)	70	100
Cost of procuring lab equipments	-	150
Sports equipments	-	40
TOTAL		315
GRAND TOTAL		1200

Model College – 2
Govt. College Revdhar
District Sirohi

Proposed College Falls under Tier-2	**Model College – 2 Govt. College Revdhar District Sirohi**	
Details for proposed college CIVIL Component	Physical Value (Sq. Mt)	Financial Value (lakh)
Administrative buildings including faculty room	800	130
Academic Building (including Classrooms -12)	1010	240
Laboratories	410	150
Classroom (Number)		
Library	450	100
Computer Centre	180	55
Toilet-Boys	90	10
Toilet-Girls	90	10
Hostel-Boys		
Hostel-Girls		
Auditorium	300	150
Canteen/Cafeteria	75	15
Fixing and Fixtures		15
Other		10
TOTAL	4325	885
Non CIVIL Component	Physical Value (Sq. Mt)	Financial Value (lakh)
No. of books in library proposed	20000	25
No. of computers proposed (including in admin block)	70	100
Cost of procuring lab equipments	-	150
Sports equipments	-	40
TOTAL		315
GRAND TOTAL		1200

Model College – 3
Govt. College Sapotra
District Karauli

Proposed College Falls under Tier-2 **CIVIL Component**	**Model college – 3 Govt. College Sapotra District Karauli**	
Details for proposed college	Physical Value (Sq. Mt)	Financial Value (lakh)
Administrative buildings including faculty room	600	110
Academic Building (including Classrooms 12)	1000	230
Laboratories	510	170
Classroom (Number)		
Library	450	100
Computer Centre	210	55
Toilet-Boys	90	10
Toilet-Girls	90	10
Hostel-Boys	-	
Hostel-Girls	-	
Auditorium	300	150
Canteen/Cafeteria	125	25
Fixing and Fixtures		15
Other		10
TOTAL	4325	885
Non CIVIL Component	**Physical Value (Sq. Mt)**	**Financial Value (lakh)**
No. of books in library proposed	20000	25
No. of computers proposed (including in admin block)	70	100
Cost of procuring lab equipments	-	150
Sports equipments	-	40
TOTAL		315
GRAND TOTAL		1200

Govt. College, Mangrol
District Baran

Proposed College Falls under Tier-2 **CIVIL Component**	**Model college – 4 Govt. College Mangrol District Baran**	
Details for proposed college	Physical Value (Sq. Mt)	Financial Value (lakh)
Administrative buildings including faculty room	600	110
Academic Building (including Classrooms 12)	1000	230
Laboratories	510	170
Classroom (Number)	-	-
Library	450	100
Computer Centre	210	55
Toilet-Boys	90	10
Toilet-Girls	90	10
Hostel-Boys	-	-
Hostel-Girls	-	-
Auditorium	300	150
Canteen/Cafeteria	125	25
Fixing and Fixtures		15
Other		10
TOTAL	4325	885
Non CIVIL Component	**Physical Value (Sq. Mt)**	**Financial Value (lakh)**
No. of books in library proposed	17000	15
No. of computers proposed (including in admin block)	80	115
Cost of procuring lab equipments	-	150
Sports equipments	-	35
TOTAL		315
GRAND TOTAL		1200

Govt. Girls College, Pokaran
District Jaisalmer

Proposed College Falls under Tier-2	**Model college – 5 Govt. Girls College, Pokaran District Jaisalmer**	
Details for proposed college CIVIL Component	Physical Value (Sq. Mt)	Financial Value (lakh)
Administrative buildings including faculty room	800	130
Academic Building (including Classrooms 2)	1010	240
Laboratories	410	150
Classroom (Number)		
Library	450	100
Computer Centre	200	60
Toilet-Boys	30	05
Toilet-Girls	90	10
Hostel-Boys		
Hostel-Girls		
Auditorium	300	150
Canteen/Cafeteria	75	15
Fixing and Fixtures		15
Other		10
TOTAL	4325	885
Non CIVIL Component	Physical Value (Sq. Mt)	Financial Value (lakh)
No. of books in library proposed	20000	25
No. of computers proposed (including in admin block)	70	100
Cost of procuring lab equipments	-	150
Sports equipments	-	40
TOTAL		315
GRAND TOTAL		1200

COMPONENT 6: UPGRADATION OF EXISTING DEGREE COLLEGES TO MODEL DEGREE COLLEGES

Sr No.	District Name	Name of The College
1	Karauli	Government College, Hindaun City
2	Dholpur	Government College, Dholpur
3	Sirohi	Government College, Aburoad

Component 6: Upgradation of existing Degree Colleges to Model Degree Colleges

Name of The college: Government College Hindaun City

Physical and Financial Proposal

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL LAYOUT

- In order of priority.

Table 1. New construction (maximum 40 %)		
Items	Model college 1	
	Physical unit	Financial unit
Administrative building		
Seminar room	360 sqm	40.00 lakh
Committee room		
Classrooms 4 room with smart class room	300 sqm	33.00 lakh
Library		
Laboratory 05	540 sqm	60.00 lakh
Common room for students		
Toilet-boys		
Toilet- girls		
Hostel- girls		
Hostel- boys		
Other common facility bramda on Ist floor 80 sqm bramda on ground floor 80sqm boundary80 sqm	240 sqm	27.00 lakh
	Total	Rs. 160 Lakh

Table 2. Upgradation/ renovation (maximum 40 %)		
Items	Model college 1	
	Physical unit	Financial unit
Academic building	Repair & reno. On of both stairs with porch 10 lakh rep. of farsh 5 lakh light rep. & fans 10 lakh reno. Of stage 5 lakh, panting &plastering of building 10 lakhrep. & reno. Of windows of class room 10 lakh	50.00 lakh
Administrative building	Reno. Principal & vice principal room 6 lakh reno. vice principal wash room 2 lakh rep.&	23.00 lakh

	reno. Of staff room 6 lakh rep.& reno. Of roof of adm block 5 lakh reno. Of windows adm block 2 lakh reno. Of old store room & nss room 2 lakh	
Library	Digitization & automation o lib. 3 lakh	3 lakh
Classroom	Repairs & reno. Of class rooms &doors (gate)	12 lakh
Laboratory		
Computer centre		
Wi-fi enabling	Dedicated lease line all campus with wifi	3 lakh
Hostels	no	no
Toilets	reno. Of wash room 2lakh	2 lakh
Auditorium		
Canteen/ cafeteria	Rep. &reno.	5.00 lakh
Campus development	Rep. &reno. Main gate 8 lakh Rep. &reno. Of road 10 lakh Rep. &reno. Main entry hall 3 lakh Rep. &reno. Baundry wall witl plasters 12 lakh Rep. &reno. Of cycle stand 10 lakh Rep. &reno. Building sefthy path 3 lakh Differently abled friendly & toilet 2 lakh tin set 4 lakh	52.00 lakh
Playground upgradation	yes	10.00 laka

Table 3. New equipment/ facility (maximum 20 %)		
Items	Model college 1	
Table 3. New equipment/ facility (maximum 20 %)	Physical unit	Financial unit
No. Of computer	desk top & laptop photocopy machine scanner printer	10 lakh
Laboratory equipments	Pcbzm lab	28 lakh
Books & journals/e-Resources	Pcbzm text book	2 lakh
Sports facility		02
Any other	RO With water purifier 8 lakh CCTV All campus With TV 3 alkh fire extinguisher 01 lakh generator 8 lakh furniture for students, lib. & other 15 lakh AC 3 lakh	38
	Total	**80 Lakh**

Component 6: Upgradation of existing Degree Colleges to Model Degree Colleges

Name of College: Government College, Dholpur

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL LAYOUT

Table 1. New construction (maximum 40 %)				
Items	Model college 1		Model college 2	
	Physical unit	Financial unit	Physical unit	Financial unit
Administrative building	**166.24 sq.m. (Principals Chamber, Office, Toilet, Strong room, retiring room and lobby)**	**52.57 lakhs**		
Laboratory	**399.73 Sq. M. Two labs, office, HOD Chamber, Store, toilet and lobby (in each lab)**	**107.43 Lakhs**		
Committee room				
Classrooms				
Library				
Laboratory				
Common room for students				
Toilet-boys				
Toilet- girls				
Hostel- girls				
Hostel- boys				
Other common facility				
	Total	Rs. 160 Lakh		

Table 2. Upgradation/ renovation (maximum 40 %)				
Items	Model college 1		Model college 2	
	Physical unit	Financial unit	Physical unit	Financial unit
Academic building	**94.87 sq. m. Flooring, Plastering,**	**30 lakhs**		

	Painting, Electric wiring, drainage systems etc.			
Administrative building				
Library	**47.43 sq.m. Digitalization and automation, wall and floor repairing etc.**	**15 lakhs**		
Classroom	**126.49 sq. m. Flooring, Plastering, Painting, door and windows repair work etc.**	**40 lakhs**		
Laboratory	**32.61 sq. m. Flooring, plastering, inbuilt furniture, electric wiring, drainage and water supply, lease line and wi-fi etc.**	**20 lakhs**		
Computer centre	**31.62sq.m. Flooring, plastering, inbuilt furniture, electric wiring etc**	**10 lakhs**		
Wi-fi enabling				
Hostels	**31.62 sq.m. Flooring, Plastering, Painting, doors and windows repair works etc.**	**10 lakhs**		
Toilets	**15.81 sq.m. Flooring, plastering, water supply, drainage system, ramp for differently abled students etc.**	5 lakhs		
Auditorium				
Canteen/ cafeteria	**15.81 sq.m. Flooring, Plastering, Painting, formation of**	5 lakhs		
Campus development	**79.05 sq.m. Basketball ground, electrical wiring, drainage system, Solar panel installation, high mask lights, water Harvesting system, Lease lines and wi-fi in the campus.**	25 lakhs		
Playground upgradation				
	Total	Rs.160Lakh		

Table 3. New equipment/ facility (maximum 20 %)				
Items	Model college 1		Model college 2	
	Physical unit	Financial unit	Physical unit	Financial unit
No. Of computer	**20 Computers and 5 Printers and CCTV cameras**	10 lakhs		
Laboratory equipments	**equipment for physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Mathematics, Botany and Geography**	40 lakhs		
Books & journals/e-resources				
Computer Lab and office	**Air conditioners and audio-visual sets for ICT Lab, Smart lab, Smart Class, seminar hall and office furniture.**	15 lakhs		
Others	**RO, Fire extinguisher and Furniture for students etc.**	15 lakhs		
	Total	Rs.80 Lakh		

 State is flexible to choose the item as per need

Component 6: S.M.C.C.GOVT.COLLEGE, ABUROAD (Sirohi)

5. PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL LAYOUT RATIO **40:40:20**

Table 1 New Construction (max. 40%)

S.No.	Items	Detail work	Model College 1		Justifications
			Physical Unit	Financial Unit in lacs	
1	Administrative Building	2 rooms	900 sqft	25	Rooms are required for working of lab assistant and faculty members of the concerned departments
2	Seminar Room	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Committee Room	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Classrooms	2 rooms	1500sqft	29	In current session the no. of students in each section is approx.100 as the no. of students is increasing the classes are to be divided into sections hence more classrooms are required in order to accomodate increased no. of students.
5	Library	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Laboratory and associated rooms	3 labs	6000sqft	95	Labs at present are running in classrooms of insufficient space which may lead to any sort of casualty. Urgency of labs was also suggested by NAAC peers team during 2004 and 2015. Hence ,construction of labs is fully justified.Labs are accompanied by one room each for chemical glassware and acid room or any other storing purpose related to the concerned lab

7	Common room for students	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Toilet -boys	01	120sqft	2.5	No. of students is increasing day by day hence more utilities for boys and girls is justified
9	Toilet -Girls	01	120sqft	2.5	
10	Other common facility	stair case	500 sqft	6	Science building requires stair case for going on roof.
	Total			**160 lacs**	

Table 2 Upgradation/Renovation (max. 40%)

S.No.	Items	Detail work	Model College 1		Justifications
			Physical Unit	Financial Unit in lacs	
1	Academic Building	Construction of corridor in front of hall on first floor,Tin/fibre roofing on roof of academic building	7000 sq ft	50	Some part of first floor is not covered. Besides, during the examination the no. of pvt. and regular examinees is increasing day by day so some more space is required. To fulfill this demand if the roof is covered with tin/fiber shed some space can be created for examinees to sit hence sheds are justified for the purpose.
2	Administrative building	Iron Grill in New admn.Block,Fibre/tin roofing on Internal gate(Between library and old admn.block,Upgradation of indoor stadium	3000 sq.ft	8	For the sake of safety of newly constructed block iron grill is require for covering the corridors.Just to protect the notice board and covering area during rainy season fibre/iron roofing is the need of the institutions
3	Library	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4	Classrooms	Repairing ,plastering of hall on first floor and room no.14,15,32	2000 sq.ft.	20	Four rooms are not being utilized due to lack of certain infrastructural short comings hence, repairing and

					plastering of the mentioned rooms is justified
5	Laboratory	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
6	Computer Centre	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Wi-Fi enabling	In new building and proposed new construction labs	2000 sq.ft.	2	The old campus is connected to Wi- Fi but the newly constructed admn.block and proposed science block area has to be connected to Wi-Fi
8	Hostels	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
9	Toilets	Toilet repair,plumbing and electrification of toilet in room near main gate (room no.-32), septic tank construction	1250 sq.ft.	01	Repair of the toilet in room no.32 is essential .The building is 41 years old. Earlier there was a provision of soak pits but during rainy season the water accumulated near soak pits gets entered into pipes and thus enters into the rooms connected with the toilets.So there is an urgent need of converting these Kaccha soak pit into cemented saptic tank just to prevent the entry of sewage water into rooms
10	Auditorium	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
11	Canteen	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
12	Campus Development	Raising and fancing of boundry wall,Solar plant , Parking stand,Reelectrification ,Plumbing work,CCTV Camera installation,development of lawns and garden,repairing of remaining gates ,remaining part of corridors and interior	6000 sq.ft	55	The boundry wall is five feet high which is insufficient to prevent the entry of ant-isocial elements after the office hours. So, uplifting the wall and iron fancing over it is essential..There is a need of repairing/ replacement of parking stands ,the

		and exterior, roofs and stairs etc and upgradation of roof and floor of indoor stadium, interlocking tiles.flag hoisting pole with flag.			old pipe lines, reelectrification, repairing of main gate, left over part of corridors, interior and exterior, roofs ,stairs. etc.upgradation of roof and floor of indoor stadium is also required.The newly constructed area requires CCTV cameras to keep eye on outside and inside activities.The development of lawns and Botanical garden is the need of institution for eco friendly and green environment. Interlocking tile fitting on the side space and in front of new proposed building.To create petriotic feeling amongst students, employees and others a flaghosting pole with flag has to be there in the institution.
13	Playground upgradation	Levelling of playground and pavallion,basket ball ground, badminton court and tracks	12000sqft	24	The college has a vast play ground but as the soil of the ground is partly clayey it gets damaged during rainy season due to water logging so there is a need of levelling of the ground .So that a good ground can be provided to players of out door games.
		Total		**160 lac**	

Table 3. New equipments / facilities (maximum 20%)

Items	Detail work	Model College 1	
		Physical Unit	Financial Unit in lacs
No. Of Computers	Computers and peripherals ,laptops and printers	As per requirements	20
Laboratory equipments	As per the list given by directorate and acording to the syllabus,leased line ,photostat machine ,wall mount projectors,LCDs and other teaching aids, mics etc		08
Books & Journals /e-resources	Text ,ref.books and journals of various subjects and E-learning software		04
Sports facility	Sports equipments of indoor and outdoor games and gym equipments		04
Any Other	Audio visual aids,furnitures,water cooler,RO and mineral plant,Zen set,student chairs and tables,fixed furnitures,fixtures,cleaning machine,fire extinguishers,distilled water plant, camera, videocamera,optimizers,almirahs,inverter batteries airconditionars ,student's benches,fans,coolers,curtains,white,green and smart boards,lecture stands,LCDs,gas stove with connection,refreegrirators ,gardening equipments,flood and halogen lights,display boards,notice boards,etc.Labelling of works and monograms		43
	Total		**79 lacs**

Table 4.Miscellaneous

S.No.	Items	Detail work	Model College 1		Justifications
			Physical Unit	Financial Unit in	

				lacs	
1	miscellaneous items	Pen drives,banners, stationery,photograph, videography, geo tagging ,hard disc etc Computation and hiring charges	pendrive, banners as per requirements	**01**	certain expences are essential for doing the work but do not fall in any of the items. For procurement procedure some expert is require which is not available in the institution .Hence some amount in this head is justified.

COMPONENT 7: NEW COLLEGES (PROFESSIONAL)

Sr No.	District Name
1	Karauli
2	Dholpur

Implementation plan : Government Engineering College, Karauli

Physical and Financial Details of Proposed College

A. Physical estimates for civil works (including equipment. fixtures and furniture):

		Minimum Area Requirement (SM)			State Proposal Area (SM)		
S.N.	**Item**		**Tier 2**		**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**
1	Administrative Buildings, and Common Facilities		1200		400	400	400
2	Seminar room		300		132	-	168
3	Library		300		300	-	-
4	Academic block		1000		500	250	250
5	Electronics Lab		350		85	132	132
6	Petroleum Engineering Lab		350		132	132	66
7	Computer Lab		250		66	66	132
8	Mechanical Lab		350		132	132	85
9	Material Testing Lab		250		66	132	66
10	Civil Lab		250		66	66	132
11	Electrical Lab		350		132	132	66
12	Workshop		250		250	-	-
13	Computer Centre cum Cyber Café		700		300	200	200
14	Conference Room		250		250	-	-
15	Confidential Room		200		200	-	-
16	Committee / Syndicate Room		300		300	-	-
17	Common room		150		150	-	-
18	Toilet block		220		150	50	20

19	Cafeteria		100		100	-	-
Total			**7120**		**3711**	**1692**	**1717**
20	Hostel		1420		500	500	420
Grand Total			**8540**		**4211**	**2192**	**2137**

B. Financial estimates for construction works (including furniture & fixture, equipment):

		Minimum Financial requirement (In Rs. Lakhs)			State's Proposal (Rs. in Lakhs)		
S. No	**Item**		**Tier 2 (@ Rs. 31622 per SM)**		**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**
1	Administrative Buildings, and Common facilities		379.46		126.49	126.49	126.49
2	Seminar room		94.87		41.74	0	53.12
3	Library		94.87		94.87	0	0
4	Academic block		316.22		158.11	79.06	79.06
5	Electronics Lab		110.68		26.88	41.74	41.74
6	Petroleum Lab		110.68		41.74	41.74	20.87
7	Computer Lab		79.06		20.87	20.87	41.74
8	Mechanical Lab		110.68		41.74	41.74	26.88
9	Material Testing Lab		79.06		20.87	41.74	20.87
10	Civil Lab		79.06		20.87	20.87	41.74
11	Electrical Lab		110.68		41.74	41.74	20.87
12	Workshop		79.06		79.06	0	0
13	Computer Centre cum Cyber Cafe		221.35		94.87	63.24	63.24
14	Conference Room		79.06		79.06	0	0
15	Confidential Room		63.24		63.24	0	0

16	Committee / Syndicate Room		94.87		94.87	0	0
17	Common room		47.43		47.43	0	0
18	Toilet block		69.57		47.43	15.81	6.32
19	Cafeteria		31.62		31.62	0	0
Total			**2251.49**		**1173.49**	**535.04**	**542.95**
20	Hostel		351.05		123.61	123.61	103.83
			(@ Rs. 24722 per SM)		(@ Rs. 24722 per SM)	(@ Rs. 24722 per SM)	(@ Rs. 24722 per SM)
Total			**2602.54**		**1297.1**	**658.65**	**646.78**
Grand Total					**2602.53**		

A. Plan for Physical Infrastructure

Phase	Item	Percentage of completion	Physical Target (appropriate unit)		Financial Target (as a % of approved cost)	
			Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
Phase I (session 2018-19)			April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
	Administrative Buildings, Faculty rooms	100	April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
	Laboratories	100	April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
	Classrooms	100	April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
	Library	100	April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
	Computer Centre/E-campus	100	April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
	Toilet Blocks separate for Boys & Girls	100	April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
	Miscellaneous	100	April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
	Hostel for 100 students separate for boys & girls on 60:40 ratio	100	April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
Phase II (Session 2019-20)	Item	Percentage of completion	Physical Target (appropriate unit)	Financial Target (as a % of approved cost)		
			Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
			April 2019	March 2020	30%	70%
	Administrative Buildings, Faculty rooms	100	April 2019	March 2020	30%	70%
	Laboratories	100	April 2019	March 2020	30%	70%
	Classrooms	100	April 2019	March 2020	30%	70%
	Library	100	April	March	30%	70%

			2019	2020		
	Computer Centre/E-campus	100	April 2019	March 2020	30%	70%
	Toilet Blocks separate for Boys & Girls	100	April 2019	March 2020	30%	70%
	Miscellaneous	100	April 2019	March 2020	30%	70%
	Hostel for 100 students separate for boys & girls on 60:40 ratio	100	April 2019	March 2020	30%	70%
Phase III (session 2020-21)		100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%
	Administrative Buildings, Faculty rooms	100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%
	Laboratories	100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%
	Classrooms	100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%
	Library	100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%
	Computer Centre/E-campus	100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%
	Toilet Blocks separate for Boys & Girls	100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%
	Miscellaneous	100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%
	Hostel for 100 students separate for boys & girls on 60:40 ratio	100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%

B. Plan for Academic and Administrative Matters

Item			**Start Date**	**End Date**
Introduction of new courses & Programmes (create rows below for each)		UG	In session 2017-18	
		PG	N/A	
		PG+	N/A	
Creation of new		Departments	In session 2017-18	
		Centres(Computer)	In session 2017-18	
		Schools	N/A	
Recruitment (to achieve target ratios)	Teaching Staff		Dec., 2018	2021
	Non – Teaching Staff		Dec., 2018	2021
Enrolment (to achieve targets)		UG	2017-18	2020-21
		PG	N/A	N/A
		PG+	N/A	N/A

Overall Action Plan for Implementation with Timelines

A. Activity Chart:

Year	Activity	Status of Completion at the end of the year
2018-19	Building- Phase I	30%
2019-20	Building- Phase II	70%
2020-21	Building- Phase III	100%
2019-20	Labs & computer centre- Phase I	50%
2020-21	Labs & computer centre- Phase II	50%
2018	Faculty Requirement- Phase I	30%
2019	Faculty Requirement- Phase II	30%
2020	Faculty Requirement- Phase III	25%
2021	Faculty Requirement- Phase IV	15%
2017	Affiliation with Technical University	100%
2017	Admission Procedure	100%

Implementation Plan : Government Engineering College, Dholpur

Physical and Financial Details of Proposed College

A. Physical estimates for civil works (including equipment. fixtures and furniture):

		Minimum Area Requirement (SM)			State Proposal Area (SM)		
S.N.	**Item**		**Tier 2**		**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**
1	Administrative Buildings, and Common Facilities		1200		400	400	400
2	Seminar room		300		132	-	168
3	Library		300		300	-	-
4	Academic block		1000		500	250	250
5	Electronics Lab		350		85	132	132
6	Petroleum Engineering Lab		350		132	132	66
7	Computer Lab		250		66	66	132
8	Mechanical Lab		350		132	132	85
9	Material Testing Lab		250		66	132	66
10	Civil Lab		250		66	66	132
11	Electrical Lab		350		132	132	66
12	Workshop		250		250	-	-
13	Computer Centre cum Cyber Café		700		300	200	200
14	Conference Room		250		250	-	-
15	Confidential Room		200		200	-	-
16	Committee / Syndicate Room		300		300	-	-
17	Common room		150		150	-	-
18	Toilet block		220		150	50	20
19	Cafeteria		100		100	-	-

Total			**7120**		**3711**	**1692**	**1717**
20	Hostel		1420		500	500	420
Grand Total			**8540**		**4211**	**2192**	**2137**

B. Financial estimates for construction works (including furniture & fixture, equipment):

		Minimum Financial requirement (In Rs. Lakhs)			State's Proposal (Rs. in Lakhs)		
S. No	**Item**		**Tier 2 (@ Rs. 31622 per SM)**		**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**
1	Administrative Buildings, and Common facilities		379.46		126.49	126.49	126.49
2	Seminar room		94.87		41.74	0	53.12
3	Library		94.87		94.87	0	0
4	Academic block		316.22		158.11	79.06	79.06
5	Electronics Lab		110.68		26.88	41.74	41.74
6	Petroleum Lab		110.68		41.74	41.74	20.87
7	Computer Lab		79.06		20.87	20.87	41.74
8	Mechanical Lab		110.68		41.74	41.74	26.88
9	Material Testing Lab		79.06		20.87	41.74	20.87
10	Civil Lab		79.06		20.87	20.87	41.74
11	Electrical Lab		110.68		41.74	41.74	20.87
12	Workshop		79.06		79.06	0	0
13	Computer Centre cum Cyber Cafe		221.35		94.87	63.24	63.24
14	Conference Room		79.06		79.06	0	0
15	Confidential Room		63.24		63.24	0	0
16	Committee / Syndicate Room		94.87		94.87	0	0

17	Common room		47.43		47.43	0	0
18	Toilet block		69.57		47.43	15.81	6.32
19	Cafeteria		31.62		31.62	0	0
Total			**2251.49**		**1173.49**	**535.04**	**542.95**
20	Hostel		351.05		123.61	123.61	103.83
			(@ Rs. 24722 per SM)		(@ Rs. 24722 per SM)	(@ Rs. 24722 per SM)	(@ Rs. 24722 per SM)
Total			**2602.54**		**1297.1**	**658.65**	**646.78**
Grand Total					**2602.53**		

A. Plan for Physical Infrastructure

Phase	Item	Percentage of completion	Physical Target (appropriate unit)		Financial Target (as a % of approved cost)	
			Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
Phase I (session 2018-19)			April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
	Administrative Buildings, Faculty rooms	100	April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
	Laboratories	100	April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
	Classrooms	100	April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
	Library	100	April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
	Computer Centre/E-campus	100	April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
	Toilet Blocks separate for Boys & Girls	100	April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
	Miscellaneous	100	April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
	Hostel for 100 students separate for boys & girls on 60:40 ratio	100	April,2018	March 2019	0%	30%
Phase II (Session 2019-20)	Item	Percentage of completion	Physical Target (appropriate unit)	Financial Target (as a % of approved cost)		
			Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
			April 2019	March 2020	30%	70%
	Administrative Buildings, Faculty rooms	100	April 2019	March 2020	30%	70%
	Laboratories	100	April	March	30%	70%

			2019	2020		
	Classrooms	100	April 2019	March 2020	30%	70%
	Library	100	April 2019	March 2020	30%	70%
	Computer Centre/E-campus	100	April 2019	March 2020	30%	70%
	Toilet Blocks separate for Boys & Girls	100	April 2019	March 2020	30%	70%
	Miscellaneous	100	April 2019	March 2020	30%	70%
	Hostel for 100 students separate for boys & girls on 60:40 ratio	100	April 2019	March 2020	30%	70%
Phase III (session 2020-21)		100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%
	Administrative Buildings, Faculty rooms	100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%
	Laboratories	100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%
	Classrooms	100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%
	Library	100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%
	Computer Centre/E-campus	100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%
	Toilet Blocks separate for Boys & Girls	100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%
	Miscellaneous	100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%
	Hostel for 100 students separate for boys & girls on 60:40 ratio	100	April 2020	March 2021	70%	100%

B. Plan for Academic and Administrative Matters

Item			**Start Date**	**End Date**
Introduction of new courses & Programmes (create rows below for each)		UG	In session 2017-18	
		PG	N/A	
		PG+	N/A	
Creation of new		Departments	In session 2017-18	
		Centres(Computer)	In session 2017-18	
		Schools	N/A	
Recruitment (to achieve target ratios)	Teaching Staff		Dec., 2018	2021
	Non – Teaching Staff		Dec., 2018	2021
Enrolment (to achieve targets)		UG	2017-18	2020-21
		PG	N/A	N/A
		PG+	N/A	N/A

Overall Action Plan for Implementation with Timelines

A. Activity Chart:

Year	Activity	Status of Completion at the end of the year
2018-19	Building- Phase I	30%
2019-20	Building- Phase II	70%
2020-21	Building- Phase III	100%
2019-20	Labs & computer centre- Phase I	50%
2020-21	Labs & computer centre- Phase II	50%
2018	Faculty Requirement- Phase I	30%
2019	Faculty Requirement- Phase II	30%
2020	Faculty Requirement- Phase III	25%
2021	Faculty Requirement- Phase IV	15%
2017	Affiliation with Technical University	100%
2017	Admission Procedure	100%

COMPONENT 10: RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

Sr No.	Institute Name
1	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
2	Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, Udaipur

Proposal from University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

in RUSA 2.0 Programme

Component 10: Research, Innovation & Quality Improvement

A brief introduction about university:

University of Rajasthan in the leading multi faculty state university of Rajasthan established just before independence in 1947. Since its inception it has earned recognition in the areas of research and development. Former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has had commended this fact in his address at the 91 Indian National Science Congress in Bhubaneswar in which he said "The University of Rajasthan leads among the top 50 Indian Scientific institutions in citation per paper under international collaboration". In NAAC accreditation 2004, University has earned "A^{+}" grade with criterion score under Research Consultancy and extension 95. Later in NAAC accreditation 2016, university has earned 'A' grade with CGPA 3.21 and Grade Point Average under Research Consultancy and Extension 3.52. Under the ambit of different central and state funded agencies like UGC-UPE, DST - PURSE, MHRD -DIC, BIRAC -UIC and State Government of Rajasthan (Centre for Excellence n Nanotechnology & Incubation Center) has provided extensive funding for improvement of its infrastructure, research facilities etc. In addition to these, Departments under UGC has earned CAS/DRS as well as all science departments are recognized under FIST program. The latest h-index of university is 102 with nearly 20000 citations and 7805 papers are uploaded on Scopus site. 1700 papers were published in reputed national and international journals in last five years.

University has a vision to strengthen the interdisciplinary research in the emerging streams of science and technology. With this vision, university has augmented the research facilities that are comparable of international level. These need to further strengthen to accrue the optimal benefits through research in emerging technologies. Presently university has advanced research facilities like SQUID magnetometer, SEM, TEM, FTIR Spectroscopy, UV spectroscopy, LC-MS and GC-MS housed at USIC with other equipments like Molecular Beam Epitaxy, XRD (77 to 1900 K for structural and phase transformation), High Temperature sintering furnace up to 2300^{o}C for wide variety of specimen preparation under controlled atmospheric conditions are installed or under installation at CCT. Additional advanced research instruments are under procurement in PURSE program and these instruments will also be housed under central facility. Alongside the mentioned before, advanced research facilities are also created by the individual faculty members through their funded research projects from different agencies. University plans to further augment research plans with inclusion of emerging technologies in the streams of Cognitive and Neuroscience, Artificial intelligence, 3D printing including 3D bioprinting, stem cell research, neutrigenetics, innovative food design and computer aided drugs design.

Different users from university itself as well as from outside university / industries are using these facilities for their research activities. University is committed to provide extensive use of research facilities procured by it to its own faculty members and research students as well as to researchers for other institutions, universities and industries.

Research Proposal

Converging Technologies is an emerging areas which includes research areas of four emerging technologies including Nanotechnology (including Material Science), Biotechnologies and Bioinformatics, Cognitive and Neuroscience and Information and Communication Technologies. These technologies are emerging interdisciplinary technologies and faculties and researchers from Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Computer Science, ICT and Psychology are mainly

contributing in this area which we normally name as NBIC. To match the recent advances in the areas of science and technologies, after good reputation in basic research, university wants to move in the area of applied research. University has already developed initial infrastructure for their strengthening and available faculties have necessary expertise to use the available infrastructure in the area of Nanotechnology and Biotechnology. Still we feel that further strengthening of facilities in these areas is required so that all researchers may use the recent advanced facilities for their research activities. This university will be a nodal centre for the use of advance research facilities created through RUSA program.

In addition to Nanotechnology, augmentation of advanced facilities in the area of Cognitive and neuroscience and ICT are planned under RUSA 2.0. In medical colleges doctors are taking MRI pictures of their patients through MRI machine for the diagnosis purpose but they never use these pictures for the research activities. In Centre for Converging Technologies established, we have planned to collect the data available through MRI machines and then this data will be analyzed to achieve pre-decided targets. We are therefore planning to setup an MRI machine in university for the advanced research as well as functional MRI (f-MRI) for scans of brain to study the cognitive functions.

Another device planned under RUSA 2.0 program is Positron-Emission Tomography (PET) that is based on nuclear medicine and time of flight imaging which can give precise functional information of the working of organs/parts and can be corroborated with f-MRI. This device will be used to observe metabolic processes in the body as an aid to the diagnosis of disease. Three-dimensional images of tracer concentration within the body will be constructed by computer analysis. In modern PET-CT scanners, three-dimensional imaging is often accomplished with the aid of a CT X-ray scan performed on the patient during the same session, in the same machine thus paving way for seeing and treat approach and also theragnostics (Therapy+Diagnosis) for cancer and other non-communicable diseases where convergence of NIBC is essential and some of our faculty members are already undertaking this research. Not only NIBC but also has significance in materials research where novelty of materials can be tested under turbid conditions such that devices made from these materials can withstand extreme conditions which is also of importance. Finally actinide materials research will be taken up as it has profound application nuclear research in both waste management and also has potential nuclear applications with less potential hazards.

A three D printer is required from this programme for the development of prototype of models after 3D virtual simulation. An NMR spectro photometer is also planned from this programme that will be applied for the testing specimen purity as well as phases present and is always essential component for chemists.

We have already having 3 chamber MBE system where semiconducting materials, oxide materials and organic materials can be fabricated including device type materials. At present what we lack is a cluster tool where simultaneous production of different materials as well as hetero structures can be grown without disrupting the MBE operation. The present one, the chambers has to be cleaned several especially after organic material growth took place which results in time delay. Thus contamination as well as purity can be maintained and the cluster tool can be integrated with the present set up and will consist of 4 chambers gives immense power in making wide variety of homo and hetero structures as well as mono layers of Languimir thickness can be grown.

In situ and ex-situ ellipsometer is also essential as the p[resent MBE is not equipped with the system which hampers in measuring as growth systems with respect to time and is an essential experimental component for different type of high purity materials.

Ambient XPS system is needed for electronic structure of all the materials and understanding mechanism in nanoscopic world is essential and also give electrovalence states which includes Auger spectroscopy for elemental analysis.

The last component of two crores is justified as upgradation of already existing sophisticated equipment is essential to match with the minute measurements at picomole level to ascertain he size and concentration.

Following advanced research facilities planned in RUSA programme:

(i)	Functional MRI machine (Field strength 3 Tesla)	Rs. 10.0 Crores
(ii)	Positron Emission Tomography setup	Rs. 10.0 Crores
(iii)	MBE cluster tool	Rs. 10.0 Crores
(iv)	NMR spectro photometer (600 MHz)	Rs. 5.0 Crores
(v)	Three D printer	Rs. 5.0 Crores
(vi)	In situ& ex-situ Ellipsometer	Rs. 3.5 Crores
(vii)	Ambinet XPS system	Rs. 4.5 Crores
(viii)	Up-gradation of SEM/TEM/High magnetic field facilities	Rs. 2.0 Crores
		Total Rs. 50.0 Crores

Mohanlal Sukhadia University
Udaipur – 313001

NAAC Accreditated "A Grade" University

RUSA/NO/MLSU/2017-18/101 Date: 12-05-2018

To,
The Registrar
Mohanlal Sukhadia University
Udaipur (Raj.)

Sub: Submission of proposal for establishment of Research Centre under RUSA

Respected Sir,

Please find attached the proposal for establishment of Central Research Centre in Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur for onward transmission to RUSA State Project Directorate.

Thanking You

Yours sincerely

Prof. Kanika Sharma

RUSA Nodal Officer

MLS University, Udaipur.

Registrar
Mohanlal Sukhadia University
Udaipur

Mohanlal Sukhadia University
Udaipur – 313001

NAAC Accreditated "A Grade" University

RUSA/NO/MLSU/2017-18/101 Date: 12-05-2018

To,

SPD,
RUSA Cell,
Government of Rajasthan
Shiksha Sankul, Jaipur (Raj.)

Subject: Submission of proposal for research centre at MLSU.

Dear Madam,

Please find attached the proposal for establishing a research centre at MLS University Udaipur.

Mohanlal Sukhadia University is a NAAC A Grade University. Several Departments of the University are recipients of DST, DBT and UGC funding under DRS-SAP, FIST, ICSSR, etc. The University is also working towards forging linkages with industries and already few projects in collaborations with industries like Godrej, Secure meters etc. are in progress. Establishment of an advanced level research centre will not only provide research facilities to faculty and students of University but also serve as a regional centre for mentoring students and faculty of all other HEIs of Rajasthan as well as becoming a hub for industry-academia linkage in this region.

Objectives for setting up the Central Research Facility are;

- Establishment of advanced Instrumentation facility for faculty and researchers from Chemistry, Pharmacy, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Biotechnology, Microbiology, Environmental Science, Pharmacy, Geology, Geography etc., for:
- Identification, characterization of structure and composition of molecules and materials synthesized or prepared.
- Analysis, quantification and identification of natural products and botanical extracts, synthetic organic products, organometallic compounds, elements from materials & Metabolite Identification.
- Study of the structure, composition and properties of biological specimens (at submicron level), particle size of nanomaterials, functional materials and geological materials, and morphology and local chemistry of metals and minerals.
- Installation of thin film depositing systems to develop state-of-art research facility to carry out frontier research on thin film solar cells.

- Determination of the sequence of bases in the genome and to map the genomes of various microorganisms, plants and animals as well as detect the genes which are associated with hereditary diseases and identification and amplification of genetic material.
- Establishment of Atomic absorption and Electron, Phase contrast as well as Fluorescence microscopy facilities.
- Establishment of Multi-Mode Microplate Reader and instrumentation facility for *in vitro* screening of pharmacological activities of synthesized molecules.
- Study of structural and functional genomcis, conservation and micropropagation of threatened biodiversity, study of parasites and pathogens and their biological control etc.
- Software facility: Schrodinger Drug Design Premium Software Package for Computer Aided Drug Design.

The research centre in Science Faculty will have following components:

1. Central Research Laboratory : **Rs 24 crore 20 Lakh 20 thousand**
2. The Center for Plant Conservation and large scale propagation of threatened plants of Rajasthan state (India) through in vitro methods for subsequent transfer in natural habitats by the involvement of local rural and tribal communities': **7 crores 39 lakh 40 thousand**
3. Rajasthan Center for Structural and Functional Genomics (RCSFG): **6crores 22 lakhs 40 Thousand.**
4. Centre for Natural Resource Management In Tribal Sup Plan (TSP) Region of Southern Rajasthan: Through application of Remote sensing and GIS techniques: **Rs. 1 Crore,75 Lakhs,53 Thousand**
5. Centre for public health , medical arthropodology with special reference to Malaria and Dengue surveillance and insecticide resistance mapping: **3 crores**

The total cost of the project is: **Fifty Crores as per the following distribution:**

1. Total cost of above mentioned five components: 42, 57, 53, 000.
2. Miscellaneous: 7,42,47,000 (additional requirement for expenditure on custom duties, unforeseen increase in estimated expenditure on civil, electrical, Wi-Fi, LAN, server and related IT facilities, other construction work that will be necessary to establish the research centre for housing the sophisticated equipments and establishing state of art laboratories with ICT facilities, secretarial work, stationary, travel and other contingencies).

This is submitted for your approval and necessary action.

Thanking you

Prof. Kanika Sharma
Nodal Officer, RUSA

Registrar
Mohanlal Sukhadia University
Udaipur

COMPONENT 11: EQUITY INITIATIVES

Sr No.	Institute Name
1	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University Ajmer

महर्षि दयानंद सरस्वती विश्वविद्यालय अजमेर

राजस्थान ३०५ ००९ भारत

आशीष भटनागर
केन्द्रीय अधिकारी
राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान
एवं
आचार्य एवं विभागाध्यक्ष
सूक्ष्मजीवविज्ञान विभाग

Ashish Bhatnagar
Nodal Officer
National Higher Education Mission
and
Professor & Head
Department of Microbiology

मदसविवि/सूक्ष्म/रा.उ.शि.अ./2018/ दि. 15.05.2018

To
The Joint Director (RUSA)
State Project Directorate
Office of the Commissioner of the College Education
Government of Rajasthan, Block IV
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Shiksha Sankul
JLN Marg, Jaipur

442
15/5/18

Through: The Vice Chancellor, Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University Ajmer

Sub. Proposal of Girls Hostel for Research students
Reference: Component 11 Equity in RUSA and Letter from the Joint Director-RUSA NO. No. F 30 (10) RUSA-SPD/SHEP/2016/1524 dtd 19.4.18

Sir/Madam,

With reference to the above, there is an urgent requirement of a separate Girls Hostel for Research Students as the current hostel cannot accommodate them as it is already running on capacity. The estimated cost of construction of the hostel with upto 20 rooms is Rs. 5.04 Crore.

Nodal Officer, RUSA

forwarded to RUSA

15/5

E-mail: bhatnagarashis@gmail.com

RAJASTHAN STATE ROAD DEVELOPMENT & CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD., UNIT - AJMER

FORECAST - ESTIMATE

NAME OF WORK :- Construction of New Girl's hostel for Research Students at MDS University, Ajmer

(Rs.)

S. N.	COMPONENT	COST OF CONSTRUCTION						LAND		Special Fixtures (A.C.'s etc.)	Other Expenses	Total (7 + 11)	Contingencies & Q.C. charges @1.50% + @1% = 2.50% of 13	Total (12 + 13)	Prorata Charges 9% of (15)	Grand Total (15 + 16)	Remarks
		Plinth Area in Sqm	Plinth area Rate (Rs. Per Sqm.)	Cost	Internal Services @14% (Water supply & Sanitary)	Internal Services @12.50% (Electrical)	Total (5 + 6 + 7) (Rs. In lacs)	Cost	Development cost 10% of constt. Cost								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Construction of New Girl's hostel for Research Students at MDS University, Ajmer	1700 00 Sqm.	18000 00 Per Sqm	30600000 00	4284000 00	3825000 00	38709000 00	-	3870900.00	2500000 00	-	45079900 00	1126998.00	46206898.00	4158621.00	50365519.00	
	GRAND TOTAL Rs.															50365519.00	

Say Rs. 504.00 Lakh

Project Officer
R.S.R.D.C. Ltd., Unit - Ajmer

COMPONENT 13: FACULTY IMPROVEMENTS

Sr No.	Institute Name
1	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

UGC–HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR
(Ranked II by NAAC)

Website: www.uniraj.ac.in/asc

Email: hrdc.uor.jpr@gmail.com
Ph. 0141-2710925 (O) Ext.505

Proposal for financial support for HRDCs under RUSA- 2.0

The Present Proposal: The UGC-HRDC, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur wishes to conduct 12 Induction Programme per year for 4 years i.e. total 48 Induction Programme in four years for the faculty members of the University/College Teachers under RUSA 2.0. We would like to mention here that our HRDC does not have its own building which acts as a constraint in improving the quality of programmes organised. The HRDC also has a hostel for boarding of participants but there is no Dining Hall, Kitchen and entertainment room. We also propose the construction of the above mentioned facilities under RUSA 2.0

Outcome: In order to assist teachers to adjust to their job tasks and to familiarize them with work environment, the newly recruited teachers would undergo training for use of ICT in classroom, improved interactive pedagogy, dealing with finance rules, inculcating organizational capacity and soft skills.

Achievements: The University of Rajasthan, Jaipur holds the distinction of being one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in Rajasthan. It is at present counted amongst the largest universities in India in terms of infrastructure and faculty back-up.

There is a vibrant UGC-Human Resource Development Centre (previously known as UGC-Academic Staff College) in University of Rajasthan which was established on 11th May, 1988 under UGC's scheme of setting up Academic Staff Colleges (ASCs) in suitable universities in India, in the wake of National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 which emphasized the crucial link between teacher motivation and the quality of education. On the initiative of the MHRD, in 2012, the NAAC peer review committee had visited ASC, University of Rajasthan for its accreditation. It was ranked as the second best performer amongst 66 ASCs in India. Today the ASC has become a centre of excellence and forum for intellectual discourse.

The Academic Staff College conducts Orientation Programmes (for newly-appointed teachers); Refresher Courses (for in-service teachers); Short Term Courses (on specific themes), Workshops and Professional Development Programmes. Since its inception (upto 31st March, 2018) the HRDC, University of Rajasthan has organized 105 Orientation Programmes, 344 Refresher Courses, 24 Short Term Courses, 2 Summer Schools, 1 Winter School and a number of Special Programmes including 1 Principal's Meet, 1 Academic Administrator's Workshop, 1 Workshop on Examination Work for newly established Universities in Rajasthan, and an Interaction Programme for Ph. D Scholars. In all, 16965 (10380 male and 6585 female) teacher participants have benefitted from the various courses organized under the auspices of HRDC,

University of Rajasthan. The programmes conducted by the ASC have proved to be immensely useful and were quite interactive and participative in their nature.

ASC is the hub of academic activities of the city. Among the resource persons are eminent educationists, academicians, scientists, jurists, artists, literary personages, social activists, journalists, critics and other persons specialized in their fields.

The Refresher Courses were based on selective themes - Gender Studies, Modern Indian Literature, Studies on Indian National Movement, Fine Arts, International Relations, Life Sciences, Education and Teaching Pedagogy, Journalism and Mass Communication etc. The college and University teachers enthusiastically participate in all the courses and the attendance has been enormous.

We are sure the courses will lead to the capacity building of college and University faculty.

Thanking you,

Vijay Vir Singh 2/5/18

(Prof. Vijay Vir Singh)
Director, HRDC

UGC–HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR
(Ranked II by NAAC)

Website: www.uniraj.ac.in/asc

Email: hrdc.uor.jpr@gmail.com
Ph. 0141-2710925 (O) Ext.505

The UGC-HRDC, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur wishes to conduct 12 Induction Programme per year for 4 years i.e. total 48 Induction Programme in four years for the faculty members of the University/College Teachers under RUSA 2.0. We would like to mention here that our HRDC does not have its own building which acts as a constraint in improving the quality of programmes organised. The HRDC also has a hostel for boarding of participants but there is no Dining Hall, Kitchen and entertainment room. We also propose the construction of the above mentioned facilities under RUSA 2.0

Activity		Indicator	Training Institute	University	Academic Staff college
Construction	Building Academic & Administrative (Construction of 2 Seminar Hall, Library, 5 Office Rooms & Reception facilities	Area (In Sq. Ft.) 10000 Sq. Ft.			--
		Amount (In lakhs)			Rs. 2,27,13,600
	Furniture & Furnishing	Amount (In lakhs)			Rs. 30,00,000
	Hostel (Sq. M.) Construction of Dining Hall & Kitchen & Recreation Room	Area (304 Sq.m. x Rs. 17000 per Sq.m)			--
		Amount (In lakhs)			Rs. 51,68,000
Up-gradation, renovation	Hostel (Sq. M.) Pathway Interlock Tiles	Area (In Sq. M) (1000 Sq.m. x Rs. 1200 per Sq.m.)			Rs. 12,00,000
Equipment	Funds required for Books / e-resources – (SPSS Software)	Amount (In lakhs)			Rs. 2,00,000
	Funds required for repairs and renovation (Projectors, CCTV)	Amount (In lakhs)			Rs. 4,00,000
	Furniture/Equipment – (50 Laptops)	Amount (In lakhs)			Rs. 25,00,000
	Others (Stationary)	Amount (In lakhs)			Rs. 2,00,000
Courses	No of Induction Program to be organised (12 x 4 = 48)	Amount (In lakhs)			Rs. 4,10,40,000
		Per Programme cost Rs. 8,55,000/-			--
	Details of UGC funds for Orientation /Refresher Courses to be organized in 2018-19				Rs. 1,00,00,000 (Annual)
	Other*				--
	Total (in INR Lac)				**Rs. 7,64,21,600**

We are sure the courses will lead to the capacity building of college and University faculty.

Thanking you,

(Prof. Vijay Vir Singh) 12/5/18
Director, HRDC