

# PERFORMANCE BUDGET

1978-79

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
&  
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE



सत्यमेव जयते

NIEPA DC



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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NEW DELHI



# MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE

## PERFORMANCE BUDGET FOR 1978-79

### Preface

This document which has been prepared for the fourth year covers all developing activities of the Departments of Education and Culture. It is intended to highlight the objectives of these Departments and the projects, programmes and activities designed to achieve them.

The Performance Budget is presented in two parts : Part I relating to the Department of Education and Part II relating to the Department of Culture.

Chapter I of Part I and II gives a brief introductory note on the objectives of the Departments of Education & Culture, the broad programme classification and the main institutions responsible for implementing the objectives.

Chapter II of Part I briefly gives a general review of the educational policy and the areas requiring special efforts.

Chapter III of Part I and Chapter II of Part II give a breakdown of the financial outlays for various programmes of Departments of Education and Culture respectively.

Chapter IV of Part I explains the scope and objectives of individual projects, programmes and schemes giving their estimated costs, the targets and achievements as far as possible. Similar information for the Department of Culture is given in Chapter III of Part II.

It may be added that there is no attempt in Performance Budgeting to quantify results where none is possible : nor is it intended that the evaluation of performance or a judgement on the attainment of objectives should be made in quantitative terms alone.

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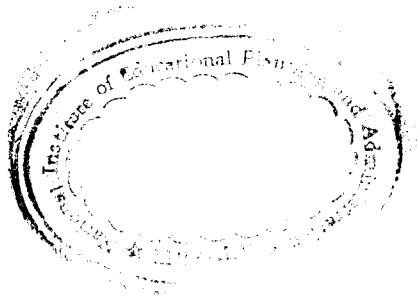
#### Department of Education

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**PART I**  
**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
**CHAPTER I**  
**INTRODUCTORY**

**Functions**

The functions of the Department of Education are to guide and coordinate educational policy in all its aspects and to determine and develop standards in higher education. This Department is also responsible to expand and develop technical education; to improve quality of textbooks; to promote youth services and sports; to administer scholarships and other schemes; to coordinate programmes of assistance and other activities with Unesco; to develop and coordinate research in Social Sciences; to foster and encourage studies and research in Sanskrit and other classical languages and to develop activities in the field of non-formal education.

**Organisation**

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare consists of two separate departments, namely, Department of Education and Department of Social Welfare.

The total estimated staff strength of the Department of Education (Secretariat) as on 1-3-1978 is as under :

Officers	Staff	Total
526	1191	1717

**Programmes/Sub-Programmes**

The programmes undertaken by the Department of Education can be broadly classified under the following heads :—

1. School Education
2. University and Higher Education
3. Adult Education
4. Scholarships
5. Youth Services, Sports & Physical Education
6. Book Promotion
7. Hindi
8. Modern Indian Languages
9. Sanskrit
10. Technical Education
11. Secretariat

**A. School Education**

In this field the main institutions are :

1. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan, New Delhi
2. The National Council of Educational Research & Training, New Delhi
3. The Central Tibetan School Administration, New Delhi
4. Bal Bhawan Society, New Delhi
5. Nehru Bal Pustakalaya, New Delhi.

**B. University and Higher Education**

In this field the main institutions are :

1. University Grants Commission, New Delhi
2. Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
3. Deemed Universities
4. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
5. Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore
6. Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta
7. Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla
8. Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi
9. Rural Institute
10. Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute
11. Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College, Delhi.

**C. Adult Education**

The main institutions and programmes in this field are :

1. Directorate of Adult Education, New Delhi
2. Polyvalent Centre and Workers Social Education Institutes.

**D. Scholarships**

The schemes of Scholarships for higher studies within and outside the country are implemented through the Central and State Governments.

### **E. Youth Services, Sports and Physical Education**

The main institutions in this field are :

1. Nehru Yuvak Kendras
2. Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior
3. Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

### **F. Book Promotion**

In this field the main institutions and programmes are :

1. National Book Trust, New Delhi
2. Raja Rammohan Roy National Educational Resources Centre, New Delhi.

### **G. Development of Hindi**

In this field the main institutions are :

1. Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra
2. Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi.

### **H. Modern Indian Languages**

The main institutions in this field are :

1. Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore

2. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.

### **I. Sanskrit**

In this field the main institution is the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi.

### **J. Technical Education**

In this field the main institutions are :

1. Indian Institutes of Technology.
2. Regional Engineering Colleges.
3. Technical Teachers Training Institutes.
4. School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.
5. National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi.
6. Directorate of Practical Training in Mining, Dhanbad.
7. National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay.

## CHAPTER II

### GENERAL REVIEW

On 5th April, 1977 the Education Minister made a statement in Parliament on the lines on which the Government of India proposed to develop education in the country in the coming years. He stated that the Government of India would like to give the highest priority to the universalisation of literacy in the country. To attain this objective the Government was extremely anxious to achieve substantial progress by the universalisation of elementary education and promotion of adult literacy.

Apart from illiteracy, two other major problems also required urgent attention. One was the problem of the academic burden on the school-going child and the other was the need to make the existing education more meaningful and work oriented. It was decided to tackle these problems side-by-side with the major problem of removing illiteracy.

Having identified the major priority areas and the problems that had to be taken up on an urgent basis, the Government set about their implementation systematically.

Any successful implementation of policy depended on the question of resources. The Ministry of Education approached the Planning Commission and a discussion was held with the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission in which certain consensus was reached, viz :—

- (i) In the Plan for 1978-83 all expenditure on education, whether classified as "Plan" or non-Plan, should be examined together with a view to maximising the utilisation of existing facilities and optimising allocations of sub-sectors.
- (ii) The concept of integrated area planning may be applied also to education. Realistic plans may be drawn up on the basis of local needs and maximum utilisation of all existing resources.
- (iii) Various developmental departments and agencies should provide a share of their outlays and resources for educational activities and specially of the target groups with whom they are concerned.

- (iv) Resources being limited there is need for determining inter-sectoral priorities within the education sector.
- (v) The priority areas requiring concerted and accelerated efforts during the next 10 to 12 years are :—
  - (i) Universalisation of Elementary Education,
  - (ii) Adult Education, and
  - (iii) Vocationalisation

In regard to other sectors the existing tempo of development would be maintained consistent with the availability of resources.

Since the principal implementing agencies in the field of education are the States, it was necessary to carry them along in the implementation of the new programme. Accordingly, a conference of State Education Ministers was convened in August 1977 to deliberate upon the future course of action. After detailed discussion the Conference recommended the following measures :

- (i) Universalisation of elementary education is to be achieved by the end of 1982-83.
- (ii) A massive programme of adult education should be launched,
- (iii) 10+2+3 structure may be introduced all over the country before the end of 1982-83.
- (iv) Education should be included in the core sector for purposes of Plan priorities, and
- (v) The National Policy Resolution on Education should be reviewed.

These recommendations form the basis of further action by the Central and State Governments.

The strategy to be adopted for the Plan for 1978—83 was also discussed with the Planning Commission. Keeping in view the constraints on resources it was decided to provide for a substantial amount for the priority areas, while for the higher education and other vital sectors the existing tempo of investment was to be maintained. The Plan allocations made by the different State Governments for education were



also discussed by their representatives with the Ministry of Education and the Planning Commission when the State Governments were advised to modify the allocations made by them, wherever necessary, to keep in line with the national priorities.

Action was also taken to work out the programme and the activities in different spheres. A number of working groups were set up. The developments that took place in the different areas were as under :

#### **Universalisation of a Elementary Education**

The working group on universalisation of elementary education has prepared a programme of universalisation in the next 5 to 10 years. It has spelt out the basic requirements of the programmes, which are :

- (i) State administrative authority for both primary and middle stages should be a single authority,
- (ii) New Schools will have to be set up in schoolless habitations within easy walking distances.
- (iii) Non-enrolled children will have to be brought under the school system,
- (iv) Non-formal, part-time educational programmes have to be prepared for girls and other backward sectors.
- (v) Primary stage curricula have to be revised or condensed.

#### **Adult Education**

In the sphere of adult education, a draft policy statement has already been endorsed by the State Education Ministers. The Government of India expressed its resolution to launch a massive programme of adult education to cover approximately 10 crore persons in the 15—35 age group within the next 5 years. A National Board on Adult Education has been established at the Centre whose major functions would be to promote the adult education movement by the involvement of all official and non-official agencies, particularly voluntary and youth organisations. To operationalise the policy statement an outline of a National Adult Education programme has been prepared identifying 10 different areas on which preparatory action has to be taken. Action has also been taken to establish State Resources Centres with the Directorate of Non-Formal Education as the national centre. The details are being filled in, on the basis of consultations held with the various cross-sections of the people, including representatives of students, youth, teachers and trade unions.

#### **Vocationalisation of Education**

To implement this programme a working group was set up to formulate concrete proposal indicating effective implementation and structural arrangements and to apportion the areas of responsibility mainly Centre, State and voluntary agencies. The working group formed two sub-groups, one for rural sector and the other for the urban sector. On the basis of reports from these sub-groups the working group has given certain suggestions which are—

- (i) Starting and/or revitalising the institutional and non-institutional programmes both at the secondary and higher secondary stages as well as for rural students, development of curricula for such education etc.,
- (ii) Recruitment and training of teachers, and preparation of adequate teaching materials.

#### **Revision of Curricula**

The existing secondary education especially the curricula, syllabus and textbooks impose a heavy burden on the students. In order to have an objective assessment of the situation and suggest modification in the existing curricula at the secondary stage, a review committee under the chairmanship of Shri Ishwarbhai Patel, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University was set up. For the +2 stage another committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Prof. Malcol Adishesiah.

The major recommendations of the Ishwarbhai Patel Committee have been accepted by the Central Board of Secondary Education which is examining them in detail from the angle of implementation.

The Adishesiah Committee has given its recommendations which are to be examined in the light of the recommendations of the working group on Vocationalisation.

#### **University Education**

The University Grants Commission has prepared a policy frame for the development of higher education in India over the next 10—15 years. Subsequently this was discussed at the general meeting of the Association of Indian Universities held at Rajasthan on January 15-16, 1978. The Commission visualises the following through this policy frame :

- (i) Adoption of measures to reduce pressures on the university system through vocationalisation at the secondary stage, delinking jobs from degrees, changing recruitment policies

- (ii) Restraint in establishment of new institutions unless the need is established on academic considerations and availability of resources.
- (iii) Planning the location of new institutions and rationalising existing ones.
- (iv) Selective admission.
- (v) Financing the meritorious but economically backward students.
- (vi) Expansion of higher education through non-formal channels; and
- (vii) Opening of Secondary/Intermediate Board and University Examinations for private candidates.

The policy frame also visualises a major programme of restructuring of undergraduate courses, confining postgraduate education and research to University Departments, decentralisation of university administration, extension services to schools etc., improvement of standards both in terms of academic achievements as well as social mediums and contribution to national development, introduction of the regional language as the medium of instruction etc.

### Technical Education

In November 1977, the Working Group on Technical Education was set up to assess the nation's needs during the coming decade and to suggest the reorientation and improvement of the existing programmes. At the first meeting, five subjects were identified for in-depth study and which could form the basis for further deliberations, viz., Technical Manpower, Research and Development, Diversification and Redesigning of the existing programmes, quality Improvement and 'Industry-Institutional Collaboration'. The Group has made a number of recommendations which have been considered by All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting on 17-2-1978. The recommendations cover a variety of topics which concern the development of Technical Education in diverse ways.

### Sports

In order to give a fresh impetus to Sports and physical education in the country, a working group on

sports was set up to have a fresh look at the existing central schemes in the field and to suggest whether these schemes should be continued in their present form or with any changes therein. The working group constituted two sub-groups on :

- (i) Popularising, organisation and administration of sports and infrastructure of sports, and
- (ii) Training and coaching, talent search, development and incentives.

After considering the various suggestions contained in the reports of the 2 sub-groups the working group made recommendations for strengthening and developing the sports programme.

### CULTURE

In order to lay down the cultural policy and planning, a Working Group on Art and Culture was set up. The Working Group formed two sub-groups : one on Education, Culture and Communication and the other on Institutional Development. Both the sub-groups have met and given their findings.

The activities of the Department of Culture can be broadly categorised into :

- (a) Preservation and conservation of Cultural heritage;
- (b) Fostering Cultural Development; and
- (c) Dissemination of Culture including cultural interaction between different countries.

For the next decade it has become necessary to give the highest priority to the preservation of the heritage ranging from monuments to oral traditions. It has also been decided to effect a linkage between cultural and educational planning and to give a new impetus to cultural developments through organisational improvements and institutional growth.

The Resolution on National Policy on Education was announced in 1968, with the provision to review the National Policy every 5 years keeping in view the progress made in its implementation. No such review has made so far. The Government, therefore, has undertaken such a review and for the purpose it is consulting the State Governments and other implementing agencies.

**CHAPTER III**

**Demand No. 29**

**Programme-wise Plan and Non-Plan Financial Outlays**

(Rs. in thousands)

Programme	Budget Estimates 1977-78		Revised Estimates 1977-78		Budget Estimates 1978-79	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
School Education . . . . .	330.00	2068.62	286.18	2028.93	760.00	2201.80
University & Higher Education . . . . .	4505.00	4399.11	4347.77	4555.97	4967.50	5302.46
Non-Formal Education . . . . .	200.00	9.07	188.04	9.07	550.00	9.29
Scholarships . . . . .	415.00	497.91	398.10	495.96	518.00	510.19
Youth Services, Sports & Games . . . . .	447.90	426.47	432.60	424.94	538.00	492.60
Book Promotion . . . . .	60.00	13.90	46.53	10.46	61.25	12.12
Hindi . . . . .	320.00	70.98	307.56	65.74	397.00	71.68
Modern Indian Languages . . . . .	203.00	49.65	192.69	48.80	233.00	52.15
Sanskrit . . . . .	110.00	43.25	107.62	43.25	120.00	48.71
Technical Education . . . . .	1712.00	2393.56	1644.42	2357.68	2415.25	2551.83
Miscellaneous . . . . .	140.50	363.19	137.00	330.74	179.50	344.18
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>8443.40</b>	<b>10335.71</b>	<b>8088.51</b>	<b>10381.54</b>	<b>10739.50</b>	<b>11597.01</b>

**Demand No. 28**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Budget Estimates 1977-78		Revised Estimates 1977-78		Budget Estimates 1978-79	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Secretariat including Discretionary Grant of Education Minister, expenditure on Publications etc. . . . .	6.50	151.09	2.30	155.54	8.50	167.37

## CHAPTER IV

### A. SCHOOL EDUCATION

#### I. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan New Delhi

The Kendriya Vidyalaya provide uninterrupted education to children of transferable Central Government employees including children of Defence Forces personnel, who are frequently transferred from one place to another with a common media of instruction.

In 1963-64, 20 Kendriya Vidyalayas were taken over in regimental areas, mainly for the benefit of the children of defence personnel. In the subsequent years more Vidyalayas were added in places with large concentration of transferable Central Government Employees and the total number of Vidyalayas now (1977-78) functioning is 242. The total enrolment of students during 1978-79 is expected to be 2,20,000. During the year 1977-78, 20 Kendriya Vidyalayas (8 in Defence Sector, 2 in Civil Sector and 10 in Project Sector) were opened.

The total number of students on roll in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas as on 1-8-77 was about 1,83,000. Number of schools functioning in each year, number of teachers employed etc. are given in the table below :

	1974	1975	1976	1977
1. Schools	187	203	222	242
2. Students	1,37,651	1,52,425	1,67,176	1,83,000
3. Teachers	6,893	7,244	7,467	8,065
4. Ratio of teachers to students	1 : 19.9	1 : 21	1 : 22.3	1 : 22.69
5. No. of students appeared				
(a) Higher Secondary Examination	4,335	4,855	5,845	7,977
(b) Secondary School Examination	..	..	..	8,370
6. No. of students passing out in Higher Secondary Examination with pass percentage	4,059 93.6%	4,657 95.9%	5,563 95.17%	7,339 92.03%

(The information in respect of number of teachers and students shown above is as on 1st August every year).

#### Financial Requirements

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	B.F. 1977-78	R.F. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
	Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
	1621.00	1590.00	1760.00

#### II. National Council of Educational Research and Training

NCERT was established by the Government of India on 1st September 1961 by bringing under one organisation a number of institutions working in the field of school education. The Council provides research and training facilities for the improvement of school education.

##### Programmes

The important programmes of the Council are :

##### 1. Educational Research and Innovation

During Fifth Five Year Plan, 85 projects have been supported so far including 37 during 1977-78. Out of these 42 have been successfully completed. More projects on the basis of national priority are expected to be financed in 1978-79.

##### 2. Universalisation of Primary Education through formal and non-formal means.

The major objective of the scheme is to develop suitable strategies for universalisation of primary education and enable the drop-out children and non-school going children in the age group 6—14 years to come into the field of education in different types of areas where the rate of educational wastage is high. For this purpose 5 areas in the country have been chosen.

##### 3. Work-Experience and Vocationalisation

Several States in the country have started 10+2 pattern of education during the current year. In the current year the programmes of orienting the principals of Higher Secondary Institutions and senior teachers have already been conducted. During 1978-79 when other States started vocational courses orientation programmes similar to the one held during this year will have to be conducted.

##### 4. Production of Model Textbooks and Supplementary Reading Material

In 1977-78 model textbooks have been developed for Classes II, IV, VII, X and XII. In 1978-79 textbooks in various social sciences and languages would be developed for class V and Class VIII.

### 5. *Population Education Project*

Some instructional material in population education has also been developed mainly with the financial assistance received from UNESCO.

In the next financial year i.e. 1978-79 this work could be continued and the projects sponsored by the UNESCO, would be completed and the material so produced would be published for the benefit of States and Boards of Secondary Education in our country.

### 6. *Examination Research and Reform*

A project was launched during the current year for evolving teaching and testing together for the overall improvement in pupils learning. Physical and Health Education has also been made part of the revised syllabus of the internal assessment by the various Boards of School Education. Suitable scheme for improvement of public examination will be implemented in 1978-79.

### 7. *Production of Science Kits*

Under this programme educational kits are developed pre-primary, primary middle and secondary stages. The present production of 11,000 primary science kits (order from UNICEF AND STATES) is going on. Out of this 6,220 primary science kits have already been despatched to various States/Union Territories. The department has been training the apprentices. In 1978-79 it is expected that at least 7 apprentices including one graduate apprentice will be trained.

### 8. *Administration of Science Talent Search Scheme*

Under this programme, 350 scholars are awarded scholarships annually on the basis of competitive test.

### 9. *Continuous Evaluation of School Textbooks in the Country*

During 1977-78 the textbooks of English medium schools in India in History, Geography, Civics, Social Studies, Hindi, Tamil, Gujarati, Urdu, Oriya, Punjabi, Marathi, Sanskrit and English were got evaluated and thereafter they were further examined, by an Expert Committee. During the year 1978-79 the Department has planned to undertake comprehensive evaluation of textbooks of a few States and assistance will be provided to other States in evaluating their textbooks.

### 10. *Educational Surveys*

Under this programme periodical surveys are organised on various aspects of Education which serve as bench mark data in the formation of Plans. Amongst these programmes, the work on the Third All India Educational Survey is almost nearing completion.

### 11. *Organisation of Teachers Training and Holding of Summer Institutes*

The Council is implementing a scheme to develop 100 centres of in service training in various States in a phased manner wherein teachers and resource persons will be trained and oriented. The recurring expenses on the setting up of these Centres will be shared with the State Governments on 50—50 basis while the non-recurring expenditure for setting up these centres will be borne by the NCERT. When all the 100 centres are established it will be possible to train 1,20,000 teachers.

### 12. *Production of Proto-type Instruction Films Slides, Charts etc.*

During 1978-79 it is proposed to produce a number of Instructional Films for Central Film Library. It is also proposed to set up a library of teaching aids at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

### 13. *Regional Colleges of Education*

The Council runs 4 Regional Colleges of Education at Ajmer, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Mysore with 4 Demonstration Schools attached to them for training of teachers in 4 years B.Sc., B.Ed. one year B.Ed., 2 year M.Sc. Ed., M.Ed., Courses etc. In 1978-79 about 2,000 students are expected to be enrolled for these courses.

From 1977-78 a massive programme of correspondence-cum-contact Courses is being launched in all the Regional Colleges. Through this programme, the Council proposes to orient 12,000 secondary school teachers every year for 10+2 pattern of Education.

### 14. *Field Advisers*

18 Field Offices are now in existence in various states and these offices are doing very useful work, particularly in connection with the implementation of 10+2 pattern of school education.

### 15. *Publication Department*

The Publication Department of the Council brings out each year about 100 to 200 titles of the following major categories of publication :—

1. Prescribed and model textbooks.
2. Research Monographs.
3. Supplementary Readers for Age group 14-17
4. Four Educational periodicals and one monthly newsletter.

The proposed targets for new textbooks for 1977-78 is 56 new titles out of which 48 were given to private publishers.

During 1978-79 it is expected that the major thrust of the Department will be on production of new books for the +2 stage of education.

The anticipated receipts for 1978-79 by way of sale of textbooks royalties from Publishers are Rs. 70 lakhs.

#### 16. Journal Cell

The Council has started a "Journal Cell" which is bringing out the following journals to promote modern trends in education amongst the school teachers at various levels :—

1. School Science
2. Journal of Indian Education
3. Indian Educational Review
4. The Primary Teacher (English)
5. Primary Shikshak (Hindi).

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
180.00	349.39	180.00	342.05	254.00	339.23

#### STATEMENT SHOWING TARGETS/ENROLMENTS AND NUMBER OF STUDENTS PASSED FOR THE YEAR 1977-78

College		Target	Number enrolled	Number passed
Ajmer	I-Year B.Ed.	260	Information awaited	
	B.Ed (SSCC)	250	Do.	
	M.Ed.	10	Do.	
Bhopal	I-Year B.Ed.	240	230	191
	B.Ed. (SSCC)	270	273*	242
	M.Ed.	10	9	12 (includes repeaters)
Bhubaneswar	I-Year B.Ed.	140	140	123
	B.Ed. (SSCC)	250	250	Result not yet published
	Secondary B.Ed. (SSCC)	100	100	Newly introduced.
	M.Ed.	32	32	Result not yet published
Mysore	B.Sc. Fd.	60	60	35 (Final Year)
	I-Year B.Ed.	140	114	119
	B.Ed. (SSCC)	250	250	250
	M.Sc. Fd.	60	46	27

#### STATEMENT SHOWING TARGETS/ENROLMENTS TO BE MADE FOR VARIOUS COURSES RUN IN THE REGIONAL COLLEGES OF EDUCATION DURING 1978-79

College	Course	Target	Expected Enrolment
Ajmer	I-Year B.Ed.	260	260
	B.Ed. (SSCC)	250	250
	M.Ed.	10	10
Bhopal	I-Year B.Ed.	240	240
	B.Ed. (SSCC)	250	250
	M.Ed.	10	10
Bhubaneswar	I-Year B.Ed.	140	140
	B.Ed. (SSCC)	250	250
	Secondary B.Ed. (SSCC)	100	100
	Elementary M.Ed.	10	10
Mysore	B.Sc. Fd.	60	60
	I-Year B.Ed.	140	140
	B.Ed. (SSCC)	250	250
	M.Sc. Fd.	60	60

#### III. Junior Division NCC Troops in Public, Residential and Central Schools

The expenditure on the maintenance of Junior Division NCC Troops in Public, Residential and Central Schools is shared between the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Defence on 40 : 60 basis.

With the introduction of the 10+2 pattern in the country, it was decided to allow entry to Junior Division NCC from class VIII.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
4.00	4.00	4.00

#### IV. The Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi

The Central Tibetan Schools Administration was established in 1961 as an autonomous body with the primary object of providing educational facilities to children of the Tibetan Refugees and to carry on the Administration and Management of the Tibetan Schools in India. At present this Administration is running four residential schools at hill stations and 16 day schools in various Tibetan settlements. In addition, it is giving grant-in-aid to seven organisations for the education of Tibetan Children.

The children in the Tibetan schools come from families of Tibetan refugees; books and stationery are being provided free in all the schools. The total

number of beneficiaries is approximately 9,000. The number of hostellers in the four residential schools is about 1456, out of which 477 are provided free boarding and lodging ; the remaining 979 being India born Tibetans are charged Rs. 100/- per month as boarding and lodging expenses.

In day schools, to the day scholars studying in residential schools, mid-day-meals at the rate of 35 paise per head per school-day are being provided as an incentive and as a means of providing nutrition.

The administration is giving grant-in-aid to seven organisations which are engaged in giving education to Tibetan children. The Administration is also giving a few scholarships for those students who pass Higher Secondary Examination from the schools run by the Administration for pursuing higher education at recognised institutions. The scholarships are tenable till the completion of the course.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
80.75	79.65	83.36

#### V. Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education

Vocationalisation of education is a major thrust in the reconstruction of present educational system. To ensure country-wide acceptance of this concept and to assist the State Governments in establishing the relevance and importance of vocationalisation to our socio-economic needs, the Ministry has launched a centrally sponsored scheme for vocationalisation of higher secondary education. The scheme has the following main components :

- (i) District Vocational Surveys in 150 districts, and
- (ii) Introduction of vocational courses in 40 selected districts.

The central assistance will be provided during the Fifth Plan for the following items :

- (i) Conduct of district vocational surveys ;
- (ii) Appointment of District Vocational Education Officers ;
- (iii) Purchase of equipment for vocational courses ; and
- (iv) Salary of teachers for vocational courses.

The State Governments themselves will meet the other allied expenses and also take up the scheme on a regular basis as a State scheme in the Sixth Plan.

By the end of January, 1978, financial assistance was released for surveys in 43 districts, in Assam; Jammu and Kashmir ; Karnataka ; Madhya Pradesh ; Nagaland ; Orissa ; Rajasthan ; Sikkim ; Tamil Nadu and Tripura. Vocational courses in three districts of Karnataka and one district of Sikkim have also been introduced.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
70.00	30.00	50.00

#### VI. Education Technology Programme

##### 1. Centre for Educational Technology

The Educational Technology Project which was launched in 1972-73 broadly envisaged the stimulation and promotion of integrated use of mass media and instructional technology at all levels of education, including non-formal education of adults. The programme involves setting up and administration of a Centre for the development of educational technology under the N.C.E.R.T. and the educational technology cells in the State Departments of Education.

It has undertaken a variety of programmes during 1977-78 which are listed below :

##### (i) Study and development of new and effective system of education

(a) Feasibility Study : The Centre has selected agencies to develop and test the feasibility of certain methods of education designed to bring the non-school children under a suitable education system and which are capable of being multiplied. Three feasibility studies were programmed, each in two phases. Phase II of the study in SWRC, Tilonia, (Dist. Ajmer) would be completed in June 1978 and then it will be handed over to the State Government.

(b) Radio for the Schools : The case study on primary school broadcasts in Jalgaon (Maharashtra), covered under the District Educational Project, has been completed. The study pointed towards the need for an infrastructure and active teacher's participation for greater acceptance of radio in schools.

(c) Multi-media Package : The Centre developed a multi-media package consisting of television programmes, radio programmes, activity guides, enrichment materials and tutorials for inservice training of primary teachers in science teaching. Series of workshops have been organised at Allahabad, Chandigarh and

Pune to orient the teacher educators of the States of U.P., Punjab, Haryana, H.P., Chandigarh, J&K, Delhi Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Kerala with the package. Two training programmes each of 15 days duration were organised in U.P. and tribal areas of M.P.

(ii) *Research and Development of software and hard-Ware*

(a) **Development of Software** : The first volume of the directory of the personnel in educational technology in the country has been prepared. Under its Audio Tapes Project, the Centre has prepared 35 additional programmes from the archival recordings of the AIR, bringing the total to 90. An institutional catalogue showing availability of CCTV, video-tape recorders, films, Slides, Film-strip and transparency making equipment has been prepared.

(b) **Development of Hardware** : It is proposed to develop a day sight screen for film projection in a class room which can tolerate more day light and could cover all students in a class room. A number of films on various subjects such as Resources for TV, Educational Toys and Games, innovations in Education, Vigyan Ki Padhai, Social Studies, Butterflies etc. will be produced and completed by next year. It is also proposed to prepare prototype radio programmes on music and other special effects during 1978-79. Video programmes for prototype will be developed in various formats for different age-groups.

(iii) *Training for competence and capabilities*

Two workshops were organised at Calcutta and Madras for Orientation and selection of the promising ETV Script-writers. This has been followed by an intensive training course in ETV script-writing at the centre. A two week orientation course in Evaluation for the staff of the state ET Cells was organised at the Centre. A training course was organised by the Centre to train script-writers for the primary school broadcasts at the AIR Staff Training Centre, Hyderabad. Number of workshops-cum-training programme were organised at various places for the lesson writers of the correspondence course self-instructional materials. A package of self-instructional materials on topics of science of the primary school syllabus has been developed by the Centre. It has been tried out on primary school teachers in Delhi and field-tested on primary student teachers at a Teacher's Training School in Udaipur.

Number of training programmes have been planned for 1978-79 to teacher educators with Multi-media package, to train the teachers in Script-writing for primary school broadcast, utilisation of ETV Programmes in class room and to study the effectiveness

of programme learning in training of teachers.

(iv) *Evaluation*

(a) A study to evaluate the impact of SITE on Primary School Children was carried out in collaboration with ISRO.

(b) Studies on utilisation of Radio and TV in Schools are likely to be completed during 1977-78.

(v) *Other Activities*

The Centre participated in Inter-Project Country Study visits and Advanced Level Workshop in Japan sponsored by UNESCO and the National Institute of Educational Research, Japan. A team of 9 officers was sent to the University of New England, Australia for training in correspondence education. The Centre sent a team of six educators/communicators to participate in the Educational Technology Seminar as a part of the programme under the Indo-US Sub-Commission for Education and Culture. The Seminar was held at South Caroline University in U.S.A.

2. *Educational Technology Cells in the States*

With the setting up of ET Cells in Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur, the total number of such cells in the country is now 15. Cells in the remaining States will be set up shortly. These cells are expected to foster and promote the development of the programme at the State level.

"A study in Educational Television-Udayabhanu" was sponsored by the Ministry of Education to investigate the impact of educational television programmes in the schools of Orissa telecast in the context of Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE). The report of the study has now been published by the Ministry. Similar studies planned in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Rajasthan will also be completed shortly. The studies in the four States would yield data in respect of about 4 different programmes, involving 800 teachers and over 5,000 children, thus providing a firm and realistic base for the framing of future television policy.

**Financial Requirements**

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
	Plan	Plan	Plan
Centre for Educational Technology	33.00	33.00	(Merged in the budget of NCERT)
Grants-in-aid to State Governments	27.00	27.00	36.00



## VII. Bal Bhavan Society, India

Bal Bhavan is an educational-cum-recreational institution which offers creative activities to children of the age group of 5 to 16 years in the fields of Art, Science as well as Physical education to enable them to develop their personalities. It also arrange workshops for parents and teachers.

In 1977-78 the enrolment has improved in all the sections as compared to the previous year. Three major exhibitions were organised during the year—one outside the Institution. Varied activities were organised for children on 'Bal Din' in which thousands of children participated. In November, 1977 football and cricket tournaments have also been organised in which several schools have participated.

During this year workshops in creative Art, Science, Clay, Graphics, Batik etc., have been well attended by teachers of N.D.M.C. schools and others. Four Afghanistan trainees have also been trained in the Plastic Arts.

Training Workshops conducted in Delhi to train more teachers to extend the programme into other schools. 52 teachers and Jawahar Bal Bhavan workers trained between September-November, 1977.

The first of a series of booklets on the projects 'Our Needs' was brought out in the current financial year entitled "An Integrated Approach to Education".

An exhibition on the first of the series of projects was also displayed in the Basement Gallery during November, 1977.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
4.00	10.25	4.00	10.20	3.30	11.00

## VIII. Nehru Bal Pustakalaya

This scheme which is being implemented in collaboration with the National Book Trust, India, is intended to provide supplementary reading material to children so as to strengthen national integration. Each title is brought out in all the major Indian Languages with uniform format price (Rs. 1.50 each).

Uptill March 1977, 40 original titles were published of which 38.52 lakh copies were printed. Of these, 23.95 lakh copies have been sold.

4 original titles along with their translations in 12 regional languages is expected to be completed during current financial year.

It is proposed to publish 10 titles and 120 translations in regional languages during the year 1978-79.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
9.00	6.78	6.08

## IX. Science Education and Quality Improvement Programme at Elementary Stage with Unicef Assistance

This is a UNICEF assisted scheme started during the Fourth Plan. During the Fifth Plan the following four projects are being implemented under this scheme :

- (1) Science Education Programme ;
- (2) Primary Education Curriculum Renewal ;
- (3) Developmental activities in Community Education and Participation ; and
- (4) Children's Media Laboratory.

The achievements of the first project till 1977 are as below :

- (a) A total of 38,572 science kits have been supplied ;
- (b) 48,197 teachers and 21,431 other educational personnel have been trained ;
- (c) 673 Teachers Training Institutions have been strengthened with supply of laboratory science equipment ;
- (d) 5 Regional Centres Coimbatore, Baroda, Ludhiana, Calcutta and Jabalpur have been set up for a pilot project on Nutrition, Health Education and Environmental Sanitation. The Centres developed curriculum guides, instructional materials and teaching-aids and tried them out in selected schools with a view to making them an integral part of Science Educational Programmes ;
- (e) A textbook of learning science through environment for class III and a Teacher Guide on environmental studies for classes I-II have been produced by NCERT. Materials of teaching science by using local environmental resources are being produced through a series of workshops.

The objective of the second project is to develop innovative curricula and related instructional materials

and techniques that go to meet the educational needs of a large number of children who are likely to remain in school only for a few years or who are not reached at all, while that of the third project is to develop and test new types of educational activities as feasible means of meeting the minimum educational needs of a large group who are concurrently partially or totally deprived of any form of education.

Under the second project organised in 15 States/U.Ts. materials have been prepared after conducting a survey in those States and introduced in class I and II. Under the third project which is also under implementation in 15 States/U.Ts., Community Centres have started functioning in 8 States while such Centres in the remaining States were expected to start functioning. Instructional materials for 6—14 drop-outs and general education of adults are under preparation in all the participating States.

Under the Fourth project i.e. Children's Media Laboratory, the Centres for Educational Technology, NCERT has developed in expensive effective non-formal media of education and entertainment like toys, graphic materials, slides and films and also material for radio broadcast.

The provision indicated below are meant to cover expenditure on translation and printing of instructional materials and handling charges of equipment, paper, books etc. imported by UNICEF for supply to institutions, while the bulk expenditure on the projects is met by UNICEF.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
0.90	0.90	4.00

#### X. Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO

India is one of the founder members of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation. In accordance with the provision of UNESCO's constitution, India has established an Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO to promote understanding of the objects and purposes of UNESCO among the people of India and to advise the Government of India on all matters relating to UNESCO.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
1.00	0.30	0.50

This provision is meant for miscellaneous activities i.e. maintenance of Documentation-cum-Distribution Unit and Library, meetings of the Indian National Commission for UNESCO, its four Sub-Commissions, Steering Committee and other Ad-hoc Committee set up by the Commission, relations with other National Commissions and UNESCO Secretariat etc.

#### Expenditure on Indian National Commission for Unesco for Publication of Hindi and Tamil Editions of Unesco Courier

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
3.95	3.95	3.95

UNESCO's monthly magazine entitled "COURIER" which has a world-wide circulation in 15 languages, is considered to be among the outstanding cultural publications of the world and is known for its unbiased presentation of facts and its spirit of humanism. The project of publication of Hindi and Tamil editions of "Unesco Courier" has been continued since 1966.

Unesco gives a subvention of \$ 21,000 a year for the production of Hindi and Tamil editions of Unesco Courier.

#### Grants to Non-Governmental Organisations for the programmes of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
0.50	0.30	0.30

This provision is meant for India's contribution to meet expenditure on the rent of the office premises for the ICOM Agency, grants to Unesco Clubs and other non-governmental organisations for undertaking such programmes as are intended to achieve the objectives of Unesco.

### *Unesco International Coupons Scheme*

As part of its programme for the free flow of information, Unesco has devised international coupons that are made available on consignment basis to the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco as a distributing Agency for sale to individuals and institutions working in the fields of education, science and culture. This is to enable them to obtain scientific material from other countries without import control restrictions or foreign exchange formalities. It has been in operation since 1948.

UNESCO gives to the Indian National Commission for Unesco Contract fee for the operation of the Scheme. A Contract Fee equivalent to US \$ 2,000 was received from UNESCO during 1977 and the same amount is likely to be received for the year 1978.

During the year 1977, the Indian National Commission for Unesco received the following allocations for the sale of coupons :

- (i) Foreign Exchange released by the Ministry of Finance (April, 77 to March, 1978) Rs. 7,00,000
- (ii) Special allocation made available by UNESCO from its Revolving Fund against Payment in Indian Currency. \$ 1,00,000
- (iii) Balance carried forward from the year 1976. \$ 7,986.48

Against the above allocation, Coupons worth \$1,45,302.51 were sold during the period January, 1977 to November, 1977.

### *Unesco Jobs*

The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco is concerned with the assignments of Indian under Unesco. There are 50 Indians who are working on different assignments under Unesco.

### *Unesco Clubs*

As a part of its efforts to disseminate and promote information among people about United Nations and its specialised agencies, the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco has been promoting Unesco Club Movement in the country. Apart from disseminating information about the aims and policies of the United Nations, Unesco and other specialised Agencies of the World Organisations, it is one of the functions of these clubs to develop activities in the field of education, science and cultural and to promote international understanding, co-operation in World peace, e.g. Observance of U.N. Day, Human Rights Day, Unesco Week etc., organisation or Participation in exhibitions of UNESCO publications, Symposia, Seminars, lecture programmes, UN/UNESCO Workshops etc.

The Commission has been sending regularly publications and periodicals and other material received from UNESCO or brought out by the Commission itself to all the UNESCO Clubs.

### *Publicatton*

The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco is bringing out Newsletter, a quarterly journal, which contains all the material relating to UNESCO and the United Nations.

Under its participation Programme, UNESCO have during the biennium 1977-78 sanctioned a Subvention of \$ 3,500 for production of this journal. The entire expenditure on the production of this journal is met out to the UNESCO Subvention and no budget provision is made from the Government of India funds.

### *Unesco Fellowships/Training Programmes*

Every year Unesco awards a number of Fellowships under its Regular and Participation Programmes as well as those which are financed by UNDP but are executed by UNESCO. The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco deals with the fellowships offered by UNESCO. They are intended to give persons already engaged in a career, an opportunity to gain international experience through training or observation abroad. The duration of these awards ranges from a few weeks to about two years. The training provided under this programme is at a higher level or in any case highly specialised. These fellowships are offered to Member States on a competitive basis.

### *Indian Participation in Meetings, Seminars, Symposia etc. abroad*

In accordance with the Approved Programmes and Budget, Unesco convenes meetings of experts on various themes from time to time.

During the year 1977 we arranged to depute participants to about 25 meetings/Conferences/Seminars etc.

### *Unesco Experts/Fellows from abroad*

The Indian National Commission for Unesco also arranges programmes of the experts to visit India on UNESCO Missions. The expenditure on these missions is borne in most of the cases by individuals out of UNESCO funds. In some cases, the Indian National Commission extends the courtesy of providing transport to help the individual in following the fixed schedule of engagements. The expenditure on the extension of this facility is roughly to the tune of Rs. 5,000/- for a complete year. On an average the number of visitors per year is about 30.

## XI. Contribution to Unesco

India contributes towards UNESCO's Budget to enable it to meet its expenses. At the General Conference held in October-November, 1976 India's share of contribution was reduced to 0.65 per cent as against the earlier rate of 1.19 per cent. India's contribution for 1977-78 comes to Rs. 75,00,000. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 has already been paid and the balance will be paid to Unesco before the close of the financial year. The next year's budget provides for Rs. 72,00,000 on this account.

### Deputation/Delegation abroad

A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 was made to meet expenditure on deputation/delegation for participation in various meetings/conferences sponsored by UNESCO. An expenditure of Rs. 80,000 has already been sanctioned and the remaining Rs. 20,000 is also likely to be utilised. India participated in six such conferences held during April to December 1977.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

	B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
	Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
	1.00	1.00	5.00

## XII. National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators.

The chief objectives of the Staff College are to provide training and reorientation to senior educational administrators from the Centre and the States, to provide consultancy and extension services in the fields of educational planning and administration to the States and other organisations, to arrange seminars, workshops, and conferences and to act as a clearing house of ideas and information in these fields.

The Staff College collaborates with State Governments/Union Territories and sometime with Unesco and its regional offices in implementing programmes of educational planning and administration.

17 Training Programmes for training of DEO's and other officers of the Central/State Governments & Universities, and other Programmes, relating to publication of quarterly bulletin, research reports, monographs are envisaged for 1978-79 in addition to holding conference/Seminars and undertaking of Research and Study Projects. During 1977-78, 25 Training programmes were arranged in addition to 3 Con-

ference/Seminar. Four Research & Study Projects have been undertaken.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
15.00	3.40	15.00	2.91	18.00	3.38

## XIII. Educational Concessions to the Children of the Officers and Men of Armed Forces Killed or Disabled

Following the Indo-Pakistan conflict of December, 1977, the Central Government proposed to the State Governments to give educational concessions to the children of the Defence Personnel and para-military forces killed or permanently disabled during the hostilities. This facility has also been extended to the children of Defence Personnel and para-military forces killed or permanently disabled during the 1962 and 1965 hostilities.

Most of the State Governments/Union Territories have agreed to the proposal and have announced educational concession for children in question reading in the educational institutions under their control. The Central Government gives these concessions to the entitled children studying in institutions functioning under the Central Government, and in some cases to students studying in Public Schools.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

	B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
	Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
	1.00	1.00	1.00

## XIV. Economic and Social Development of India Commodity Assistance from Norway—Supply of Norwegian Paper.

Under the scheme, paper is being supplied to India by the Government of the Kingdom of Norway, as Commodity assistance on an year to year basis (Calendar Year). This paper is utilised for the production of school level text-books brought out by NCERT.

For the Calendar Year 1977 paper worth 4.88 million Norwegian Kroners (1297 tonnes) has been received from Norway up to the end of November 1977. This has been given to NCERT, New Delhi for the production of school-level text books for the year 1977-78

For the year 1978 Norwegian authorities have been requested allocate paper worth 5 million Norwegian kroners. The paper, when received will be utilised for the production of textbooks. The budget provision covers notional cost of papers, custom duty and local costs of handling etc.

### Financial Requirements

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

	B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	153.87	181.36	181.36

### XV. National Award to Teachers

The Scheme of National Awards to Teachers was started in the year 1958 with the object of raising the prestige of teachers and giving public recognition to the meritorious services of outstanding teachers in primary, middle and higher secondary schools. Since 1967, the scope of the scheme was enlarged to cover teachers of Sanskrit Pathshalas, Tols etc. From 1976 the teachers of Arabic/Persian Madarsas run on traditional lines have also been brought within the purview of the scheme. Each award carries with it a certificate of merit, a metal badge and a cash amount of one thousand rupees.

Till 1976, 1687 teachers had received awards, of whom 915 were primary school teachers, 683 secondary school teachers, 87 teachers of Sanskrit Pathshalas and 2 teachers of Arabic/Persian Madarsas.

For the year 1977, there are 115 awards of which 101 awards are for primary and secondary school teachers, 9 for teachers from Sanskrit Pathshalas and 5 for Arabic/Persian teachers. So far 99 primary and secondary school teachers, 7 teachers from Sanskrit Pathshalas and 3 Arabic/Persian teachers have been selected.

### Financial Requirements

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

	B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	1.82	1.82	2.00

### XVI. Non-Formal Educational Programmes for 6—14 Age Group Children.

In the context of Government's decision to accord top most priority to the programme of Universalising Elementary Education, according to a time bound programme, a Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education was set up. In its interim

report, the Working Group has estimated that to reach the goal of Universal Elementary Education for children up to the age of 14 years, 452 lakhs of additional non-enrolled children will have to be brought under the school system in another 5/7 year's time. This gigantic programme will be realisable only if non-formal part-time education for such children is provided on a large scale. Moreover, 74 per cent of the non-enrolled children are in 8 educationally backward States; girls constitute two-thirds of the non-enrolled children; and the hard core of such children consists of children of the weaker sections of the community like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and landless agricultural labourers. As an evidence of the Centre's concern for the speedy implementation of the programme, particularly in the more backward areas, a Central sector Plan Scheme has been envisaged the details of which are being worked out. Provision for this scheme during 1978-79 is Rs. 400 lakhs.

### Financial Requirements

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

	B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan		Plan	Plan
	Nil	Nil	400.00

## B. UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION

### I. University Grants Commission

Under the U.G.C. Act, 1956, the Commission is required to take all steps considered necessary for the promotion and co-ordination of University education and for determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in Universities and Colleges.

For this purpose, the Act empowers the Commission to allocate and disburse funds to Central Universities for the maintenance and development or for any other general and specified purpose. The Act also provides for paying such grants for the development of State Universities as also for the maintenance or development or both of any specified activities of such Universities or for any other general or specified purpose. The Act further empowers the Commission to allocate funds to institutions deemed to be Universities for maintenance in special cases, for development and for any other general or specified purpose.

The requirements of the Universities and colleges recognised under the U.G.C. Act are assessed on plan basis by the Visiting Committees appointed by the U.G.C. after taking into account the present level and further scope for their development. In the case of

Central Universities these grants are paid by the Commission on a 100 per cent basis. The development grants to Central Universities also include grants for medical colleges and hospitals attached to them, campus development like water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, roads etc.

The Commission provides maintenance grants to Central Universities and Colleges in Delhi for which Non-Plan funds are provided, except in the case of North Eastern Hill University and Hyderabad University where the entire expenditure is met out of Plan Funds. The Commission is at present, assisting 7 Central Universities, 71 State Universities, 8 Institutions deemed to the Universities and 3391 affiliated Colleges which are eligible to receive assistance, including Delhi Colleges.

The development programmes undertaken by the Commission for the development of Universities/Colleges can be grouped under Five Heads.

1. Development of Universities—General development programmes of Universities of all Faculties other than Engineering and Technology, Agriculture and Medicine.
2. Development of Colleges.
3. Quality/Special Programmes and Support for Research.
4. Development of Medical Colleges of Central Universities and Hospitals attached to them.
5. General Development of Universities—Development programmes of Engineering and Technology including Development programme of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

The above programmes include appointment of teaching and technical staff, purchase of Scientific equipment, Books and Journals, provision of academic buildings/General Buildings i.e. staff quarters, workshop facilities and provision for students welfare programme, provision for quality/special programmes like Centres of Advanced Studies, Department of Special Assistance, Faculty Improvement Programmes, restructuring of courses, examination reforms, College Science Improvement Programmes, College Humanities Improvement Programmes and other approved schemes.

In the year 1977-78, the Commission has paid grants for the continuance of schemes initiated in the Fourth Plan and earlier for development of Universities and Colleges which have to be completed in

the Fifth Plan. The assessment of the requirements of the Universities for the Fifth Five Year Plan period has been finalised and most of the development proposals for the colleges assessed and accepted. In order that recruitment to the Faculty posts in Universities can be filled on an all-India basis, it has been decided to provide funds for the construction of staff quarters for 50 per cent of the sanctioned strength and assistance on this account will be outside the 5th Plan allocation. The Commission has also agreed to provide assistance to two colleges in each district to be identified as "Quality Institutions". Such lead colleges will take up quality programmes on the principles of diversifications and modernisation etc. and will provide good education to socially under privileged sections. It has also been agreed to provide basic grants to the colleges for the purchase of books and equipments on cent per cent basis on the basis of enrolment.

For the purchase of books etc. grants amounting to Rs. 450 lakhs have been sanctioned to universities up to 30-11-1977 for disbursement to colleges which will utilise these amounts within the current financial year itself. Besides this, grants amounting to Rs. 1388 lakhs have already been released for implementation of various general and other development schemes.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
4429.00	3318.50	4279.00	3468.50	4902.00	3652.29

#### II. Revision of Scales of Pay of University and College Teachers

On the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, the Government of India have approved a scheme of revision of scales of pay of University and College teachers with effect from January 1, 1973.

2. The scheme is being implemented through the U.G.C. in respect of teachers in Central Universities and the State Governments in respect of teachers in State Universities and colleges affiliated to them.

3. The Central Government have offered to the State Governments financial assistance to the extent of 80 per cent of the additional expenditure involved in giving effect to the revised scales. The Central assistance will be available from 1st January, 1973 to 31st March, 1979. It will be available to those State Governments also which decide, after taking local conditions into consideration, to introduce revised

scales of pay lower than those recommended by the Central Government from 1st January, 1973 or a later date.

4. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have already issued orders revising the scales of pay of university and college teachers in the respective States. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan have sanctioned the revised scales of University teachers only. The Government of Assam has proposed the implementation of the U.G.C. scales for university and college teachers. The decision of the Government of Madhya Pradesh is awaited. The proposals made by the Government of Kerala did not conform to the Central pattern and were, therefore, not found acceptable to the Government of India.

5. According to the information furnished by the State Government up to 31st December, 1977, the provisional estimated disbursement for the current financial year would be of the order of Rs. 9 crores. The provision made for payment of Central assistance under the scheme is as follows :—

#### Financial Requirements :

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
900.00	900.00	1500.00

### III. Indian Council of Social Science Research

The Primary objective of the Indian Council of Social Science Research is to promote research in social sciences and to facilitate its utilisation. To this end, it strives to identify and develop research talent, through the award of research fellowships, provide support to research projects and programmes, build up the essential infrastructure including clearing house facilities and to promote the development of professional organisations of social scientists.

The activities undertaken during the year 1977-78 and those envisaged during 1978-79 are briefly indicated below in terms of numbers :—

I	1977-78		1978-79
	Target	Achievement	Target
1. Fellowships	175	180	180
2. Research Projects	110	105	120

	1	2	3	4
3. Training Courses in Research Methodology		10	8	10
4. (a) ICSSR Regional Centres		4	6	6
(b) State Centres		7	..	2
5. Conferences / Seminars, Workshops		20	9	10
6. Publication grants		72	51	30
7. Grants to Professional organisations of social scientists		14	14	16
8. Grants-in-aid to Social Scientists :				
(a) Indian visiting abroad		40	28	40
(b) Foreigners visiting India		30	15	30
9. Publications brought out		82	56	80

#### Financial Requirements :

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
65.00	34.48	65.00	33.75	65.00	34.48

### IV. Budgetary Support to Selected Research Institutions through Indian Council of Social Science Research

Under this scheme, grants are given to selected research institutes in the field of social sciences through Indian Council of Social Science Research. 15 Institutes were assisted during 1977-78 against the target 16. It is proposed to assist 16 institutes during 1978-79.

#### Financial Requirements :

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
55.00	55.00	60.00

### V. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

The Institute was established in the year 1962, (i) to provide educational facilities for training young men and women for management careers and for the development of practising managers ; (ii) to conduct research and to contribute to the development and use of knowledge in the field of management ; and (iii) to provide for the development of teachers and researchers in management practices.

During the year, the Institute admitted 10 students in the Fellowship programme in management and 166 students in the two-year post-graduate programme in management.

## Financial Requirements

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
33.00	57.14	33.00	57.13	45.00	61.64

## VI. Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore

The Institute was set up in 1972-73 in co-operation with the Government of Karnataka with the objective of training high level managerial personnel for the public and the private sectors and to conduct research in matters concerning the use of management and allied techniques. During the year, the Institute admitted 91 students in the post-graduate programme and 6 students in the fellowship programme. The institute presently functions in hired buildings with improvised arrangements. Construction of a campus for the institute is to commence soon.

### Financial Requirements :

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
68.00	21.83	68.00	21.83	105.00	23.45

## VII. Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta

The Institute was established in 1961 by the Government of India to provide educational facilities in

### Financial Requirements :

*(Rs. in Lakhs)*

	B.E.		B.E.		B.E.	
	1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Gujrat Vidyapith	1.00	25.44	1.00	25.44	1.50	30.00
Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya	1.00	18.90	1.00	11.90	1.50	14.41
Jamia Millia Islamia	..	12.29	..	15.37	..	13.23
Gandhi Gram Rural Institute	..	..	..	..	2.00	15.00
	2.00	56.63	2.00	59.71	5.00	72.64

## IX. Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla

The Institute was established in 1965 as an autonomous and residential institution to provide facilities for talented scholars to pursue advanced research in the humanities and the social sciences as well as in the history and philosophy of the natural sciences and the impact of science on Society.

During 1977-78, Four Fellows and 32 Visiting Fellows were in position.

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the field of Management, to carry out research and to provide consultancy service to improve management practices.

During the year 1977-78, the Institute admitted 123 students in the post-graduate programme in management and 9 students in the Fellowship programme.

### Financial Requirements :

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
42.00	38.00	41.47	37.42	50.00	42.39

## VIII. Institutions Deemed to be Universities

On the recommendations of the University Grants Commission certain institutions have been declared by the Central Government as institutions deemed to be Universities.

During the year 1977-78, the Ministry paid maintenance grants to the following institutions deemed to be Universities :—

- (i) Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.
- (ii) Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar.
- (iii) Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram.
- (iv) Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

The Institute has so far published about 89 books. The themes of the Seminars organised by the Institute during 1977-78 were :

- (i) The concept of Man in Music.
- (ii) Indus Civilization: Problems and Issues.
- (iii) Determinants of Status in India.

In addition, the Institute is operating two schemes viz. (i) 'Archaeology of Ramayana' sites in



collaboration with Archaeological Survey of India, and (ii) 'Sourcebook of Ancient Indian and Asian Civilization'.

The Institute also invited three Visiting Professors to deliver special lectures during the academic session of this year.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
5.00	30.00	5.00	30.00	5.00	32.00

#### X. Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi

The Council was set up in March, 1972 as an autonomous body to promote objective and scientific writing of history and to sponsor historical research programmes as well as to inculcate an informed appreciation of the country's national and cultural heritage.

During the year 1977-78, 5 seminars were held—4 within the country and one outside. A seven-member delegation participated in an international symposium on 'Ethnic problems of the early history of the people of Central Asia and India in the 2nd Millennium B.C.' at Dushanbe (USSR). The Council had completed 2 research projects, awarded 8 fellowships, besides 66 travel-cum-study grants, and brought out 20 publications in the form of theses, monographs, journals, proceedings etc. These publications include 9 titles translated under the Core Books Programme, 1 bibliography and commemoration volume.

During 1978-79, the Council proposes to hold an international seminar and 4 internal seminars. The Council also proposes to sanction 40 research projects and to award 25 fellowships. A few publications are also expected.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
20.00	5.41	20.00	5.41	20.00	5.86

#### XI. Rural Higher Education

The Scheme for development of Rural Higher Education was started by the Government of India in 1956, to provide opportunities for higher education

to rural youth suited to the rural needs and conditions. Under the scheme, 14 rural institutions were functioning during the 4th Plan.

All the Institutions except one at Gandhigram and another at Coimbatore have since been affiliated to the neighbouring University/State Board of Technical Education etc. These institutes are not in receipt of Financial assistance from Government.

The Gandhigram Rural Institute has since been declared as an institution deemed to be a University and will continue to receive financial assistance from the Ministry, under a separate provision made in 1978-79. The Coimbatore Institute is expected to be affiliated to a University in the academic year 1978-79, and with that no more institute will be in receipt of grant-in-aid under this scheme.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1.32	8.50	1.32*	13.43*	..	0.50

\*Includes expenditure for Gandhigram incurred under the scheme of "Institution Deemed to be Universities".

#### XII. Loan to Panjab University, Chandigarh

The Panjab University was declared as an Inter-State Body Corporate under Section 72(4) of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966. The deficit in its maintenance expenditure is shared by the successor States in the manner determined by the Government of India. However, at present no State Government is paying the matching contribution for the development grants sanctioned by the University Grants Commission to the Panjab University. The Government of India, therefore, pay loan to the University direct to enable it to meet the matching share of the development assistance sanctioned by the U.G.C. and also to undertake programmes which fall outside the purview of the Commission.

Provision for loan is made on an yearly basis depending upon the programmes being undertaken.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
20.00	20.00	20.00

### XIII. Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute

The Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute was established in 1968 to promote programmes of research and study in India in the field of humanities and social sciences by qualified scholars from Canadian Universities and Colleges, to acquire library materials on India for distribution amongst founder-members/universities and to create chairs of Indian Studies in Canadian Universities and Colleges. The Headquarters of the Institute are located in Montreal with a Branch Office functions in New Delhi.

19 Fellows/Language trainees have come to India during 1977-78 to conduct research in humanities or to study Indian languages under the fellowship programme of the Institute. Two more are expected to come shortly.

Under the Summer Programme of the Institute a group of 21 Canadian University Students and High School Teachers came to India during July-August, 1977 for six weeks. Organised trips to villages, factories, schools, museums and demonstration of lectures on dances and music were part of the academic programme.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Non-Plan		Non-Plan		Non-Plan	
14.50		14.50		16.00	

### XIV. Zakir Hussain Memorial College, Delhi

Government have decided to set up a Trust for the Administration and Development of the former Delhi College, Delhi, as a memorial to Dr. Zakir Hussain, the late President of India. The Trust will meet 5 per cent of the deficit in the maintenance expenditure of the college and also the matching share for the development assistance sanctioned by the University Grants Commission. The Government provides necessary financial assistance to the Trust for this purpose.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
10.00	1.50	10.00	1.50	5.00	1.58

### XV. Scheme of Loans for Construction of Hostels in Affiliated/Constituent Colleges

Under this scheme loans are given to the State Governments or Union Territory Administrations for reloaning to colleges which are approved by the Central Government on their recommendations. Colleges which are in receipt of assistance from the University Grants Commission for construction of hostels are not eligible for consideration under this scheme.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
4.00	2.00	2.00

### XVI. Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations for Construction of Hostels in Big Cities

As hostel accommodation available in colleges, particularly in big cities with a population of 10 lakhs or more, was far from adequate, and considering the fact that Voluntary Organisations can play a significant role in providing hostel facilities to students, this scheme was initiated in the Third Plan to give financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for construction of students' hostels in big cities. During the Fourth Plan, the scheme was modified to cover hostel facilities in cities with a minimum population of one lakh. The maximum assistance provided to an organisation is 50 per cent of the total cost of the hostel building in the case of men's hostel and 75 per cent in case of women's hostel, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

The grant is given to Voluntary Organisations on the recommendations of the State Governments.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
3.00	1.00	1.00

### XVII. Scheme of Assistance to Institutions of Higher Learning of All India Importance

This scheme was initiated during the Second Five Year Plan to give assistance to institutions of higher education who are endeavouring to provide education different from the normal and established pattern.

Generally, assistance is offered only to institutions which are offering innovative programme of education and are engaged in pioneering work in giving a new orientation to the educational programmes to fulfil the important need of making education progressive and dynamic. Statutory institutions and those which are affiliated to Universities are not eligible for assistance under this scheme.

The following four institutions are at present receiving financial assistance under this scheme :—

- (i) Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education, Pondicherry.
- (ii) Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehradun.
- (iii) Lok Seva Mahavidyalaya of Lok Bharati, Sanosara.
- (iv) Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Poona.

The assistance provided to these institutions is to meet a part of their recurring expenditure. In the case of Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education, Pondicherry, certain development programmes like the setting up of new science laboratories, hobby centre, library etc. are also being assisted.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.F. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
5.00	8.00	4.50	8.00	5.00	8.00

#### XVIII. Educational Conferences and Exchange of Professors and Delegations

This scheme provides for inviting scholars from abroad as also sending Indian scholars to other countries. Such visits are either handled by this Ministry or by the University Grants Commission. In some cases, the visits are handled by the University Grants Commission, but the expenditure is reimbursed by the Ministry. Besides, invitations are extended under the regular cultural Exchange Programmes with foreign countries. Delegates/Vice-Chancellors/Educationists are also invited under the ad-hoc cultural exchange activities.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
1.00	0.50	N

#### XIX. United States Educational Foundation in India

The United States Educational Foundation in India was established in February, 1950, under an agreement between Government of USA and Government of India, to administer educational exchange programmes, to promote further mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries through a wider exchange of knowledge and professional talents, through educational contacts. Towards this end, the Foundation finances research studies and other educational activities of American citizens in India and of Indian citizens in the U.S.A. The Foundation awards fellowships to Indian scholars for study/research and to American faculty research scholars, students and visiting lecturers for research/study/teaching assignments in Indian Universities and Institute of higher learning.

Under the Foundation's programmes, a number of American scholars are working as visiting lecturers at different Indian Universities, while 21 American post-doctoral/doctoral students are conducting research/studies at different universities during the current academic year. A number of Indian scholars have gone to the USA for Research/teaching etc. on grants provided by the Foundation during this year.

According to article 11 of the agreement, the Government of India extends to the citizens of USA in India engaged in educational activities under the regular programmes of the Foundation such privileges with regard to exemption from taxation and other burdens affecting the entry, travel and residence as are extended to citizens of India engaged in similar activities in USA. Article 10 of the agreement also provides for exemption from customs and excise duties and surtaxes and every other form of taxation in respect of the material purchased for official use of the Foundation. As out-right exemption cannot be given under the existing laws, an annual grant equivalent to the total amount of taxes etc. paid by the Foundation and participants under the programme is given to the Foundation.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
2.25	2.25	2.25

#### XX. American Studies Research Centre, Hyderabad

The American Studies Research Centre, Hyderabad, was established with the permission of the

Government for assisting the universities, colleges and scholars in India by providing them teaching and research material and also research grants for studying American Literature and American History. It is housed in a wing of the Osmania University Library and the University charges rent from the Centre for the use of space. The amount of rent is reimbursed by his Ministry.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
0.24	0.24	0.24

#### XXI. Short Term Group Educational Programmes of Foreign Universities etc.

Every year during summer a number of groups of academics, such as Professors, teachers, educational administrators and students, come to India, mostly from the USA, to acquaint themselves with the latest developments in the field of education and to acquire indepth understanding of the life and culture of India, the objective being to dovetail the knowledge obtained on Indian Education system, life and culture in the courses of studies being taught in their own country.

During the summer of 1977, 10 short-term education groups came to India.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
0.50	0.40	0.50

#### XXII. Grants-in-aid to Association of Indian Universities

Grants-in-aid is given to the Association of Indian Universities to meet a part of its recurring expenditure and also for undertaking certain research programmes which are relevant in the field of higher education.

The Association has set up a Research Cell which is at present working on the preparation of question banks in all the major subjects covered by University level courses. These question banks would be published by the Association for the use of Universities which are implementing programmes for reforms in examination.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1977-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2.50	0.90	2.45	0.90	2.50	1.20

#### XXIII. Partial Financial Assistance to Social Scientists Going Abroad to Attend International Conferences

Under this Scheme, financial assistance is given to cover a part of the travel expenses of social scientists going abroad to attend international conferences. 2 Social Scientists have been assisted during 1977-78.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
0.20	0.20	0.20

#### XXIV. Publication of Selections from Educational Records

The Scheme aims at publishing significant educational records since 1859. It is being implemented through Zakir Hussain Centre for Educational Studies and Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Two volumes of Selections from Educational Records have been published during the year 1977-78. It is proposed to publish 2 volumes during 1978-79, again.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

BE. 1977-78	RE. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
1.00	1.00	1.00

### C. ADULT EDUCATION

#### I. Farmers' Functional Literacy Programme

The object of the programme is to link literacy functionally with major developmental activities of the country and the needs of learner groups. It started in 1967-68 in three districts as an inter-Ministerial project of Farmers Training and Functional Literacy with a component of farm broadcasting aimed at popularisation of the high yielding varieties of seeds. The programme has now been extended to certain project areas covered under Integrated Tribal Development

Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme and Small Farmers Development Agencies Programme. At present it covers 144 districts where approximately 8640 classes of approximately 10 months duration are organised for about 2.50 lakh persons.

To accord highest priority to adult education, it has been decided to further enlarge the scope of this scheme and to make it the principal programme for adult education in the rural areas. The programme would be expanded about three-folds in 1978-79 within the districts already covered by it.

### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
74.46	70.50	294.13

### II. Non-Formal Education for the Age-Group 15--25

The scheme of Non-formal Education for the age-group 15—25 was launched in the year 1975-76 with the major objective of providing non-formal education facilities to adult illiterates in the age-group 15—25. The educational content of the programme is to be related to the needs, environment and interest of the learners on the one hand and major developmental objectives on the other. The scheme which is being implemented by the States and financed by the Central as well as State Governments on matching basis, has so far been extended to 60 districts from the funds provided by the Government of India and at least in an equal number of districts by the States. According to the present pattern 100 centres are sanctioned for each district and each centre is expected to have an enrolment of 30 learners. The annual cost of the project in each district as per existing financing pattern is Rs. 1 lakh.

Government of India have now decided to launch a mass adult education programme from 1978-79. This programme will mainly be a functional literacy programme for rural areas. It is proposed to merge this scheme with this programme from 1979-80. It will now enrol persons in the age-group 15—35 (instead of 15—25) with more emphasis on persons belonging to deprived sections i.e. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, rural women etc. A revised financing pattern has been worked out according to which the total annual recurring cost per district would be Rs. 1.69 lakhs.

### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
58.04	58.04	72.60

### III. Directorate of Adult Education

The Directorate of Adult Education was established in March, 1971 as a subordinate office with the primary objective of acting as the technical and academic wing of this Ministry with regard to matters relating to adult education programmes in the country. Its main functions are training and orientation, production of learning materials, surveys and studies, documentation and clearing house functions, experimentation and innovation, promotional activities, consultative and advisory services and forum for compiling of the experiences and exchange of ideas.

During 1977-78 the Directorate continued to help the State Governments in adult education programmes by organising a regional training programme for the officers of adult education of southern States and a national training seminar for the State level officers and representatives of voluntary organisations connected with adult education. It has also organised an international seminar at Udaipur. Another International Seminar has been organised in Pune with the objective of producing training manuals. An experimental teacher training programme for hill states where enough resources in terms of men and material are not available is also going to be organised. A compendium of different schemes of various Ministries having component of adult education has also been prepared.

On different topics related to adult education 21 publications have been brought out and 13 others are at various stages of preparation.

### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
9.18	9.07	8.68	9.07	9.90	9.29

### IV. Printing Press

A Printing Press which was received as aid from UNESCO under the scheme of Farmers Functional Literacy Project has been allocated to the Directorate

of Adult Education and has been installed at Pusa where similar Press received by the Directorate of Extension of the Ministry of Agriculture is functioning. The Press is used by the Directorate for printing and publishing material, publications, literature on adult education. The expenditure on the Press is on the staff and on printing material.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
2.82	2.82	2.87

#### V. Assistance to Voluntary Agencies Working in the Field of Adult Education

The scheme has been revised in keeping with the policy Statement on Adult Education, which envisages the launching of the National Adult Education Programme for the age-group 15—25 covering approximately 100 million illiterates in the period of about 5 years time. It is intended that Voluntary Agencies may play a partnership role with the Government in the NAEP. Priority will be given to projects related to women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

38 new projects have been assisted so far to organise 1347 literacy centres benefitting 53,010 adult men and women, to run 3 libraries benefitting about 24,400 adult literates and to bring out 4 journals, 32 books and 1 weekly Wall News Paper for neo-literates and to organise 4 Workshops, 1 Seminar, to establish 3 State Resource Centres—one each in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal States.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
24.00	24.00	75.00

#### VI. Adult Education to Urban Workers

Under the programme of workers education in Urban areas the following two schemes were included in the Fifth Five Year Plan :

1. Polyvalent Adult Education Centres
2. Workers Social Education Institutes

Three Polyvalent Adult Education Centres at Bombay, Delhi and Ahmedabad have been set up under

the former and two Institutes at Nagpur and Indore have been set up under the later scheme. It has been decided to merge both the schemes and the integrated scheme will be known as Non-formal Education of Workers and the institutes will be called Shramik Vidyapeeths. Five such Institutes are proposed to be opened during the next financial year bringing the total of such institutes to ten.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
12.00	12.00	20.00

#### VII. Production and Supply of Literature for the Programme of Adult Education for various Levels of Adult Learners

The objective of this scheme is to promote preparation of suitable literature for neo-literate adults. This is done through (a) Organisation of annual prize competition of Manuscripts for Neo-literates; and (b) Grants-in-aid to States for production of literature in regional languages.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
4.50	5.00	10.50

#### VIII. Adult Education through Universities

The objective of this scheme which was approved for implementation in June 1977 is to bring the Universities closed to the community through their involvement in the programmes of adult education. Under the scheme four types of activities are envisaged viz. field operational activities, establishment of resource centres, building of professional cadres of adult educators, and establishment of centres/units of non-formal education studies.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
7.00	7.00	14.00

## IX. National Board of Adult Education

Government of India have resolved to accord highest priority to adult education and to take all necessary steps for organising a massive programme of adult education leading to eradication of illiteracy among youth within a period of 5 years. A National Board of Adult Education has therefore, been set up for formulation of policies and programmes of adult education and for coordination in their implementation at the national level. The Education Minister is the Chairman of the Board which includes 30 other members.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
..	..	1.00

## X. Preparatory Activities for Launching National Adult Education Programme

The National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) will be formally inaugurated on 2nd October, 1978. For all practicable purposes the year 1978-79 will be a period of intensive preparation for launching NAEP. Preparatory activities for NAEP will include, among other things, the establishment of necessary administrative structures at the district, State, Regional and Centre levels for the effective implementation of the massive Adult Education Programme to cover 10 crore illiterate persons in the age-group 15—35 in a period of 5-6 years. Other activities will include development of capability in all States and U.Ts. for preparation of teaching learning materials development of training methodologies, creation of scientific system of evaluation and monitoring etc. etc.

For the above mentioned preparatory activities a budget provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed during 1978-79, out of which Rs. 40 lakhs is earmarked for preparatory activities by the State Governments and U.Ts. Administration and the remaining Rs. 10 lakhs is earmarked for activities at the Central level.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
..	..	50.00

## D. SCHOLARSHIPS

### I. National Scholarship Scheme

The objective of the scheme is to provide assistance in the shape of scholarships to poor but meritorious students to pursue their academic career. The rates of these scholarships vary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 125/- per month depending upon the stage of education and course of study followed by the scholar. The Sixth Finance Commission in its recommendations took into account the financial requirements of the States for scholarships under educational schemes including this Scheme and provided requisite funds to them at the same level as reached at the end of 1973-74 as part of the committed expenditure of State Governments.

In 1977-78, fresh scholarships were awarded over and above 12,000 fresh scholarships awarded by States from the aforesaid provision made available to them on the basis of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. In 1978-79 it is proposed to award 9000 fresh scholarships over and above 12,000 to be awarded by State Governments.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
150.00	150.00	210.00

### II. National Loan Scholarships Scheme

The Scheme provides financial assistance to needy but meritorious students to complete their education. It was started in 1963 and has been continued from year to year thereafter. In 1977-78, 20,000 fresh scholarships were awarded on all India basis. The provision for 1978-79 is intended to meet the cost of renewal of scholarships awarded in earlier years and to award the same under of fresh scholarships as were awarded in 1977-78.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
90.00	330.87	90.00	330.87	72.75	331.80

### III. Scheme of Scholarships in Approved Residential Secondary Schools

The objective of the Scheme is to provide educational facilities to meritorious children of lower

income groups who are otherwise unable to avail themselves of the opportunity of studying in good public residential schools. The children in the age group of 11-12 years whose parents' income does not exceed Rs. 500/- p.m. are eligible for the awards. During 1977-78, as against the provision for 500 scholarships, 449 scholars have been selected for the award. The short-fall is due to non-availability of suitable candidates. Apart from this, 1600 scholarships awarded during previous years have been renewed.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
35.40	30.00	29.10	30.00	44.75	30.00

#### IV. Scholarships to Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi

The main object of the scheme is to encourage the study of Hindi in non-Hindi Speaking States and to make available to the Governments of these States suitable personnel to man teaching and other posts where knowledge of Hindi is essential. In 1977-78, 2450 scholarships were awarded. The provision for 1978-79 is intended to meet the cost of renewal of scholarships awarded in earlier years and also to award about 2500 fresh scholarships. The rates of scholarships vary from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 125/- p.m. depending upon the course of study and the State in which study of Hindi is pursued.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
15.00	20.00	15.00	20.00	18.00	20.00

#### V. National Scholarships at the Secondary Stage for Talented Children from Rural Areas

The objective of the scheme is to achieve greater equalisation of educational opportunities and provide a fillip to the development of rural talent. The Sixth Finance Commission in its recommendations took into account the financial requirements of the State Governments towards scholarships under educational schemes including this scheme and provided requisite funds to them at the same level as reached at the end of 1973-74 as part of the committed expenditure of the State Governments. Under this scheme about 10,000 fresh scholarships (@2 scholarships per Com-

munity Development Block) have been awarded each year upto 1976-77. In 1977-78, 15,000 fresh awards (@ 3 scholarships per Community Development Block) were awarded. In 1978-79 it is proposed to give 20,000 fresh awards (@ 4 scholarships per Community Block) and in addition to give 2 scholarships for each Tribal Community Development Block in the country.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
75.00	75.00	120.00

#### VI. Scheme of Scholarships for the Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers

This scheme was started in 1961 as a token of recognition of the services rendered by the school teachers to enable their meritorious children to pursue higher education. The rates of scholarships vary from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 125/- p.m. depending upon the stage of education and course followed by a scholar. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission the State Governments have been provided with funds for the implementation of this Scheme at the level at the end of 1973-74. In the first two years following 1973-74 only 500 scholarships (which was the level of 1973-74) were awarded by the State Governments from the aforesaid funds made available to them. From 1976-77, 250 fresh scholarships are being awarded over and above 500 awarded by the State Governments from the aforesaid funds made available to them. The same number is proposed to be continued for 1978-79.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
6.50	6.50	7.50

#### VII. General Cultural Scholarships Scheme

The General Cultural Scholarships Scheme was started in 1949-50 with a view to awarding certain number of scholarships each year to the nationals of selected African, Asian and other foreign countries for post-matriculation studies in India and thus promote friendly relations between India and foreign countries. 180 scholarships are awarded every year to provide them all such facilities for higher education and training



as are available in India. The scholarships are awarded in all subjects like Arts, Science, Commerce, Agriculture, Engineering and Technology, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy etc., but preference is given to those courses facilities for which are lacking in the applicant's own country but are available in India.

At present 728 students from about 60 countries are studying for different courses in Universities/Educational Institutions in India. 180 candidates were selected for scholarships during 1977-78 and the same number of scholarships have been offered to different foreign countries for 1978-79.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
41.00	41.00	41.00

#### VIII. Construction of International Students Hostel, Calcutta

It is proposed to construct an International Students Hostel at Calcutta. The cost of building (including cost of land) has been estimated at Rs. 18.00 lakhs. This expenditure is to be shared between the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal equally. This Ministry has already released a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs to the International Students House Society, Calcutta towards the cost of land which has already been allotted to the Society by the Government of West Bengal.

The construction for the hostel is likely to start during the current financial year and 2nd instalment of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is likely to be released during the current year out of the provision made for 1977-78.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
5.00	5.00	

#### IX. Write Off of Irrecoverable Loans and Advances under National Loan Scholarships Scheme

Under the Rules of National Loan Scholarships Scheme scholars joining the teaching profession or as combatants in armed forces after completion of their studies are not required to repay the loan so long as they continue to serve in the aforesaid professions. In

their cases the loan is reduced by 1/10th of the original loan for every year of service put in as a teacher/ combatant until the entire amount of loan is written off. This rule also applied to scholars who die or become incapacitated between or after completion of their studies. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission the recovery of loan given to scholars upto 31-3-1974 is shared equally between the Centre and the State Governments. This decision has been taken for giving encouragement to State Governments in the matter of effective recovery of loan from the scholars. Funds for meeting expenditure towards grants to be given to the State Governments for their share of recovery from scholars have also been provided.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
22.00	22.00	22.00

#### X. National Scholarships for Study Abroad

The scheme is intended to provide financial assistance to meritorious students who do not have the means to go abroad for further studies. In general, scholarships are available for post-graduate studies leading to Ph.D. and for post-doctoral research/training. The scheme provides for 50 scholarships every year and only those whose parental income is less than Rs. 1000 p.m. from all sources, are eligible for the award of scholarships.

The position with regard to the number of scholarships awarded and scholars sent abroad in the last 7 years is as follows :—

Year	No. Selected	No. of Scholarships cancelled	No. of scholars sent abroad	Remarks
1971-72	58	6	52	
1972-73	51	6	45	
1973-74	43	3	40	
1974-75	41	7	34	
1975-76	26	8	18	
1976-77	38	6	32	
1977-78	50	..	12	

Since 1973-74 it has not been possible to utilise full quota of scholarships due to non-availability of suitable candidates. However 50 scholarships have

been awarded in 1977-78. Applications have also been invited for award of 50 scholarships for 1978-79.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in Lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
30.60	30.00	20.00	30.00	45.00	30.00

### XI. Scholarships/Fellowships Offered to Foreign Nationals for Studies in India under Various Programmes

Scholarships are offered to foreigners for studies in India under the Commonwealth Fellowship/Scholarships Plan, Training of Craft Instructors Scheme, Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme and Indo-foreign Cultural Exchange Programmes etc. Government of India meet the expenditure on maintenance etc. and also the international travel costs in some cases. So far 86 scholars have come to India under 1977-78 programmes.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
7.50	14.00	7.50	14.00	11.00	15.00

### XII. Scholarships Offered by Foreign Governments/Organisations for Higher Studies of Indian Nationals Abroad

Indian Scholars are selected for higher studies/specialised training against the Scholarships/fellowships received from various foreign Governments/Organisations. All expenses abroad are met by the foreign Governments/Organisations as also international passage cost in many cases. Government of India meet expenditure only on TA/DA in India and passage costs in certain cases. 254 scholarships have been utilised so far against the offers received. Some acceptances are still coming in.

Passage Loans which are refundable with interest are also granted to Indian students for proceeding abroad for higher studies/training on their own. The number of such Loans granted in 1977-78 is 4.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

	B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
	Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
Other Scholarships	5.00	4.00	4.00
Other Items	0.90	0.40	0.40

### E. YOUTH SERVICES, SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

#### YOUTH WELFARE

#### I. Nehru Yuvak Kendras

To provide the necessary focus for youth activities, recreation and education of non-students youth, the Scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendras was launched on November 14, 1972. Of the 235 Kendras sanctioned in various States and Union Territories, about 160 are at present functioning. The number of additional Kendras sanctioned in 1977-78 is 15.

The main activities of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been (i) non-formal education; (ii) vocational training and employment service; (iii) Social and Community Service; (iv) Sports and physical culture, and (v) recreation and rejuvenation of the folk media.

On an average 50,000 adults are enrolled by the Kendras in their literacy classes and campaigns per month. The vocational training is organised in selected fields viz. tailoring, knitting, embroidery, doll-making, radio-repair, soap making, pump-set repair, tractor-repair, bicycle repair, plastic and cane-knitting, carpentry and agricultural training which includes poultry and bee-keeping. About 22,000 youth are trained in these skills on an average per month. In the field of sports, games and physical education, the Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been able to mobilise on an average of 1,10,000 rural youth in their programmes per month. The number of youth mobilised through the cultural activities of the Kendras particularly folk songs, rural theatre etc. is about 36,000 per month. The Kendras continue to be the major link between the youth and other sections of society through their programmes of social and community service viz. cleanliness drives, family programmes, repair of roads, levelling of play fields, construction of soakage pits and eradication of social evils such as dowry, casteism, bonded labour etc. On an average nearly 42,000 persons are involved per month in these programmes of the Kendras.

## Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
R.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
75.00	35.00	75.00	35.00	76.00	36.00

## II. National Service Scheme

The National Service Scheme designed for voluntary participation by under-graduate students was started during the Fourth Plan as part of the educational programmes. The scheme provide for utilisation of the leisure time of students for two years during their under-graduates studies, in various items of social work and national development activities.

2. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/Universities and Colleges. The expenditure on grants to the institutions is shared by the Central and the State Governments in the ratio of 7 : 5. In addition, the Central Government arranges for orientation of teacher-in-charge as also evaluation and direction of the programmes.

3. For establishing liaison at the State and University level and for coordinating various youth programmes, 4 N.S.S. Zonal Centres and 11 N.S.S. Regional Centres have been set up at the State Headquarters in different States.

4. The N.S.S. Strength during 1977-78 has increased to 3.10 lakhs with 1.55 lakh students participating in Special Camping Programme. During 1978-79, the target is to cover 4 lakh students for regular N.S.S. activities and 2 lakhs for Special Camping Programmes. The scheme is now in operation in Universities and Colleges of all the States/U. Ts, except Dadra and Nagar Haveli where there are no colleges. It has also been decided to introduce the National Service Scheme at 2 stage institutions.

5. Under N.S.S., the students are involved in a variety of projects of national importance. As a part of constructive involvement largely of student youth, during their vacation period, certain large scale camping programmes have been organised under N.S.S. in the courses of which some aspects of rural needs have been covered. From 1976-77 onwards, such programmes have been organised under the theme 'Youth for Rural Reconstruction'. Activities which form part of the programme of "Youth for Rural Reconstruction" includes land reforms, non-formal education, literacy, improvement of environment, afforestation and tree

plantation, economic development and family and child care etc.

6. In order to provide practical guidelines on various activities under N.S.S., a programme of preparation and publication of small brochures on different programmes has been taken up. Besides the orientation of N.S.S. teachers and student leaders, a programme of Workshops/Seminars for the Key personnel in N.S.S. has also been taken up. The evaluation work has been entrusted to four different specialised agencies.

## Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
175.00	18.50	175.00	16.97	220.00	19.00

## III. Commonwealth Youth Programmes

India is participating in the Commonwealth Youth Programme. As a part of programme one of the three Youth Development Centre has been set up in Chandigarh. The third basic course for key personnel from Commonwealth countries in the Asia Pacific Region has started from 15th October, 1977. The course is for a duration of 6 months. India has sponsored 8 trainees for this course Chandigarh, and one trainee for the centre of Lusaka Youth Development Centre. India contributes Rs. 4 lakhs to the programme. In addition expenditure is incurred for International travel of Official and non-official.

## Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
7.00	6.00	7.00

## IV. Assistance to Voluntary Youth Organisations Engaged in Youth Welfare Activities

The scheme is intended to ensure greater involvement of Voluntary Organisations in Youth Work and also to enable Youth to work on a whole time basis in youth activities.

2. This scheme has been revised this year to make it more broad-based and to diversify youth activities. Voluntary Organisations where members are youth and are living in rural areas will be eligible for such assistance on a long terms basis.

3. Under the revised scheme, projects of 11 organisations have been approved for covering expenditure upto 90 per cent grants amounts to Rs. 2,12,632 have been released to them.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
3.00	3.00	5.00

#### V. National Integration Samities

National Integration Samities have been established in various universities and colleges for undertaking activities leading to National Integration. The number of Samities at present is 135.

The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation have been requested to provide special books to National Integration Samities on National Integration either free of cost or at moderate rates. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have also been requested to help the Samities in obtaining assistance from their field publicity Offices for propagation of ideals of National Integration.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
4.00	3.00	4.00

#### VI. National Integration Camps

The objective of the scheme of 'National Integration Camps' is to help the children realise at their impressionable age a sense of unity in diversity. The scheme also aims at promoting national integration in educational institutions to enable creation of multiplier effect in the larger community of students through their teachers.

During 1977-78, six camps for students/teachers, 3 camps for primary and middle school teachers and one orientation meet for Directors/Organisers are being held.

It is proposed to hold 7 camps for students/teachers, 3 camps for primary and middle school teachers and two orientation meets for Directors/Organisers during 1978-79.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
4.00	3.87	4.00

#### VII. Scouting and Guiding

It is an international movement designed to help develop the character of boys and girls and make them good citizens by giving them the requisite training. This activity is being encouraged by the Government through financial grants to the Bharat Scouts and Guides and All India Boy Scouts Association for activities like Training Camps, National Integration Camps, Youth Leadership Training Programmes, Jambories and Samagams etc.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E. 1977-78		R.F. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
7.00	1.35	6.00	1.35	7.00	1.35

#### VIII. Assistance for Promotion of Adventure Facilities Mountaineering Including Development of Camping Sites

In objectives of the scheme for promotion of adventure programmes are as follows :—

- (i) to encourage the spirit of adventure and risk taking ;
- (ii) to develop an understanding of environment and love for nature ;
- (iii) to provide support to educational institutions and Government and non-government institutions engaged in the organisation of adventure programmes ; and
- (iv) to provide assistance for establishment of training facilities for the above purposes.

Financial assistance continued to be extended to the Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi—an autonomous organisation—to promote mountaineering, rock climbing as well as other adventure programmes. The Foundation has assisted 48 Indian and 3 Joint Mountaineering expeditions with foreign countries during the year under report.

Thirty-three Universities/colleges have been extended financial assistance for holding mountaineering

training camps and purchase of mountaineering equipments. The Himalaya Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, assistance to train 33 students in adventure course; assistance has also been given to the individuals for various adventure activities like mountaineering, trekking, cycling etc.

### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
13.00	10.00	15.00

### IX. Planning Forums

The objective of the Planning Forums is to develop Plan consciousness among the educated youth and through them among the general public.

The Planning Forums are registered with the State Governments under two categories—Category 'A' and Category "B". The State Governments release funds for activities of the two categories of the Planning Forums @ Rs. 400 and Rs. 1600 respectively, per annum. The Central Government reimburses to the State Governments 60 per cent of such expenditure on grants to Planning Forums. There is also a provision for giving direct grants to universities etc. for organising regional meetings/seminars.

The State Governments have started re-activating the Planning Forums. With this objective a National Conference of Planning Forums was held on 10-11th December, 1976.

It is proposed to increase the number of active Planning Forums to 600 under Category "A" and 120 under Category 'B'. It is also proposed to assist 10 regional seminars/meetings during 1978-79.

During 1977-78, besides releasing funds for Planning Forums under Category "A" and "B", 10 universities/institutions were sanctioned grants totalling Rs. 1,27,500 for holding seminars/conferences.

### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
4.00	4.00	4.00

### X. National Service Volunteer Scheme

National Service Volunteer Scheme (N.S.V.S.) launched with effect from 1977-78 aims at providing opportunities to students who have completed their first degree, to involve themselves on a voluntary basis in nation building activities for a specific period of one year on a whole time basis.

To begin with, the N. S. volunteers would be engaged in promotion of programmes of adult education/non-formal education through Nehru Yuvak Kendras and voluntary agencies for a minimum period of one year. The volunteers would be suitably trained before they start work in the field. Each volunteer will be paid a stipend of Rs. 175 per month plus expenditure incurred on travel and contingencies.

A workshop on training of volunteers under N.S.V.S. was organised from 14th to 16th November, 1977. Representatives of seven institutions identified for training of N.S. volunteers participated in the workshop and finalised the training programme.

The Ministry of Education have started the programme of National Service Volunteers by deploying 500 volunteers under its scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendras and on non-formal education. The target is to deploy 500 volunteers during 1978-79.

### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
7.50	4.00	15.00

### XI. Training of the Youth Leaders

Under this scheme, Central financial assistance is available to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and Voluntary Organisations for holding training courses with a view to creating awareness amongst the Youth regarding their own predicaments and creating a capability in them to bring about necessary changes. A number of institutions in the country are imparting training mostly in agricultural and allied fields. Recently the Extension Training Centres/Farmers Training Centres and Gram Sevak Training Centres have also been involved in the programme and they are imparting training to the Youth Leaders who, for this purpose, are selected by various Nehru Yuvak Kendras.

So far, sanctions, to cover approximately 4299 Youth Leaders have been issued. It is expected to

cover more than 5000 youths this year as against the total of 19,510 youths in the past 4 years.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
8.00	8.00	8.00

#### SPORTS AND GAMES

#### XII. Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (Patiala)

The Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports Patiala, along with its South Centre located at Bangalore, has been entrusted with the responsibility of producing high calibre coaches in various sports disciplines and also to implement the National Coaching Scheme through the Regional Sports Coaching Centres established in various States. Regular, condensed and short-term orientation courses in various sports disciplines are being run by the Institute for training of coaches. Besides these, the Institute also organises coaching camps for the national teams for their participation in international sports meets.

The Institute has so far produced 3568 qualified coaches, including 79 belonging to foreign countries, in various sports disciplines. For the academic session 1977-78, 417 trainees have been admitted by the Institute as well as by its South Centre at Bangalore in 16 sports disciplines. Kabaddi and Kho-Kho have been included as new disciplines at the Institute's South Centre from 1977-78. Besides its regular coaching programme during the year, the Institute also organised the Certificate in Sports course for teachers and others for over 100 persons.

For 1978-79 the Institute plans to admit 420 trainees to its regular coaching courses. The Institute also proposes to introduce a two year postgraduate Diploma in Sports Coaching from 1978-79.

The Swimming Pool and Gymnasium Complex of the Institute have been completed at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. Besides, a 112 bed International Sports Hostel has also been added at a cost of Rs. 16 lakhs.

Under the National Coaching Scheme, the Institute has a cadre of 450 coaches spread all over the country. Fifty more coaches are expected to be added during 1978-79. In order to make the National Coaching Scheme more effective, Zonal Supervisors have been appointed.

During 1977-78 the Institute hosted the 7th International Track and Field Coaches Congress which was attended by 118 Coaches from 22 countries.

During the year about 40 National Coaching Camps were organised by the Institute to prepare national teams for international fixtures. The same number of Coaching Camps is expected to be organised during 1978-79.

In collaboration with the State Sports Councils and Nehru Yuva Kendras, Coaching Centres were continued in the State capitals and District Headquarters. The Regional Coaching Centres continued to function at: Gauhati, Patna, Madras, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Jullundur, Delhi, Bangalore, Jaipur, Meerut, Bhopal, Gandhinagar, Nagour, Srinagar, Jammu, Imphal, Panaji, Port Blair, Agartala, Chandigarh, Gangtok, Nahan, Mandi and Dharmasala and Calcutta. Steps are afoot to have similar centres at Kohima and Shillong.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
35.00	43.00	35.00	43.00	50.00	52.00

#### XIII. Grants to National Sports Federations/Associations

National Sports Federations/Associations are autonomous bodies devoted to voluntary efforts of sport lovers all over the country for promotion of sports and games. The Scheme envisages rendering of financial assistance to 38 recognised sports federations responsible for the development of various sports and games in the country. Recognised on the basis of one in each game or sport, these federations are assisted by way of grants to hold national/international competitions and coaching camps for preparation of national teams for such competitions. Assistance is also rendered for sending teams abroad for participation in international competitions etc. 56 such Federations were assisted upto the end of 1977 for holding national championships, coaching camps, etc.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
15.00	9.00	15.00	9.00	20.00	9.00

#### XIV. Grants to State Sports Councils

The State Sports Councils in the States and Union Territories are entrusted with the responsibility of promoting all round development of sports in the concerned State/Union Territory. Central Government supplement efforts of the State Sports Councils in improving and/or developing physical and other facilities like playgrounds, swimming pools, indoor stadia, gymnasia, holding of State level annual coaching camps, purchase of sports equipment and establishment of rural sports centres. During 1977-78, Central Government extended financial assistance for the following :

- (i) Holding of annual Coaching Camps :
- (ii) Establishment/Maintenance of rural sports centres :
- (iii) Purchase of sports equipment of non-expendable nature :
- (iv) Development of playfields :
- (v) Construction of Stadia/Swimming Pools/ Flood-lighting of playgrounds etc.
- (vi) Improvement of facilities in physical education training institutions.
- (vii) Construction of sports Complex.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
25.00	25.00	30.00

#### XV. National Sports Organisation

The scheme aims at improving the sports standards in universities and colleges and helping talented sportsmen/women to achieve excellence. Implemented through the U.G.C. and the Association of Indian Universities, the scheme provides for financial assistance for (a) provision of physical facilities for sports, (b) holding of coaching camps at regional and national levels for bright sportsmen in universities and (c) award of scholarships to outstanding sportsmen and women in colleges and universities. The scheme of assistance for the development of physical facilities is implemented through the U.G.C. So far, 32 universities and 85 colleges have been selected for gymnasium programme but only 21 universities and 48 colleges have taken advantage of this scheme so far which a sum of Rs. 33.73 lakhs and Rs. 34.14 lakhs

was sanctioned to universities and colleges respectively. As against the target of 90 universities and 650 colleges only about 43 universities and 300 colleges have availed of assistance for development of play fields for which they were given Rs. 4.57 lakhs and 21.32 lakhs respectively.

The scheme of assistance for coaching camps and scholarships is implemented through the Association of Indian universities. During the first three years of the 5th Plan, 300 fresh scholarships to talented sportsmen were awarded and 191 were renewed by the Association of Indian Universities at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 3.40 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 6.25 lakhs was spent by the AIU on holding 20 coaching camps/coaching-cum-competition programmes. Apart from this, an expenditure of Rs. 2,93,229.80 was spent by the AIU on projection of combined university teams etc.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
20.00	20.00	18.00

#### XVI. Rural Sports Tournaments

The Countrywide programme of Rural Sports Tournaments has been launched by the Central Government since 1970-71 with the twin object of involving major segment of our youth in rural areas into the mainstream of the country's sports activities and also to spot and nurture sports talent therefrom. The programme has gradually gained momentum and now involves a total annual participation of about 12 lakh rural youth right from the block upto the national level. The 8th National Rural Sports Tournaments were organised during 1977-78 except in respect of Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Wrestling and Archery which were scheduled to be held at Vijaywada but had to be cancelled due to devastation caused by the Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1976-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
9.00	9.00	10.00

#### XVII. Sports Talent Search Scholarships

Under the scheme talented young boys and girls at secondary stage proficient in sports and games are

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awarded scholarships by the Government of India at the National and State Level, to help them in their studies, develop sports talent and to enable them to have nutritious diet. The scheme is being implemented by the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports on agency basis on behalf of the Central Government. From 1977-78 the value of the scholarships has been raised from Rs. 600 to Rs. 900 each per annum for National level scholarships and from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per head per annum for the State level scholarships. During the year 400 National level and 800 State level scholarships have been awarded. Besides these, 145 National level and 290 State level scholarships awarded in the previous years have been renewed for 1977-78.

For 1978-79 also the same number of fresh scholarships, both at the National and State level are expected to be awarded.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
5.00	3.50	6.23	3.50	9.00	3.50

#### XVIII. National Sports Complex

It was proposed to construct a national sports complex at Rajghat in New Delhi, according to international specifications for organising international games/sports events and creating facilities for training, coaching and practice in various games. Due to financial constraints work could not be taken up so far. The question of construction of sports complex is now linked with the hosting of Asian Games 1982 in New Delhi. Pending a final decision on the question of staging Asian Games in India, a token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made under "Works" in the budget of the Ministry of Works and Housing for construction of Physical facilities for the Asian Games 1982. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh in the R. E. 1977-78 and B. E. 1978-79 has also been made for the running expenses of the existing facilities at the Rajghat Sports Complex.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
1.00	1.00	1.00

#### XIX. Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education (Gwalior)

The Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education, which is one of the two national institutions set up by the Government of India in the field of Physical Education and Sports, was set up in 1957 with the object of training of high calibre leadership in physical education and sports. The College, a co-educational and fully residential institution, offers a 3-year Bachelor of Physical Education Course (B.P.E.) at the undergraduate level and a 2-year Master of Physical Education (M.P.E.) Course at the postgraduate level. Besides these, the College also conducts for the inservice personnel a 3-year Summer Course leading to the Master of Physical Education degree comprising ten week institutional instruction session in the Summer Vacations. The College also offers extension services and refresher courses for the inservice personnel. Besides its teacher training programme, the College also assists the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in the implementation of the Central schemes of National Physical Efficiency Drive and the National Prize Competition for the Published Literature on Physical Education and Sports.

During the academic session 1977-78 with the admission of 146 students to the 3-year Bachelor of Physical Education Course and 27 to the 2-year Master Degree Course the total student strength in the regular and residential Courses was 476 including 96 women. The construction of 100 bed new hostel for men students at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.50 lakhs is expected to be completed during the year. During 1978-79 the existing level of the programmes of the College is proposed to be maintained.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
8.00	14.50	8.00	14.50	10.00	15.50

#### XX. National Physical Efficiency Drive

The Scheme which was introduced by the Central Government in 1959 to popularise among the people the concept of physical fitness and also to arouse their enthusiasm for higher standards of physical efficiency and achievement, continued to be implemented in collaboration with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and certain selected Central agencies. The Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior, continued to function as the Central agency for the implementation of the Scheme.



The 1976-77 National Physical Efficiency Drive for which the results have become available, had an all time record participation of over 22 lakhs.

The 1977-78 Drive was launched in the country during the period from October 1977 to January 1978.

On the basis of the data collected from the States the Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education (Gwalior) has evolved revised national norms of physical efficiency for the Scheme.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
2.00	2.00	4.00

#### XXI. Promotion of Yoga

Taking cognizance of potentialities of 'Yoga' in promoting physical fitness a scheme has been initiated for promotion of 'yoga' as a part of the over-all programme for development of physical education. The scheme provides for financial assistance, recurring as well as non-recurring, to the yogic institutions of an all-India character for promotion of basic research and/or teacher training programmes in various aspects of 'yoga' other than the therapeutical aspects.

The Kaivalyadharm Shreeman Madhav Yoga Mandir Samiti, Lonavla (Poona) and the Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram (New Delhi and Katra Vaishnav Devi) continued to be assisted for their maintenance and developmental expenditure, as per the approved pattern of the scheme for their teacher training and/or research programme. The management of the Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram New Delhi and Katra Vaishnav Devi Centres has been taken over by the Central Government from May 1977. The financial liability in respect of the maintenance and developmental expenditure of the Yoga Ashram from 1978-79 will be taken over by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
3.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	6.00	3.00

#### XXII. Promotion of popular Literature on Physical Education and Sports

The Scheme includes the following activities :

- (i) Publication of introductory books on sports and games through the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala.
- (ii) All India National Prize Competition for published literature on physical education, yoga, sports and games.

In order to attract more qualitative entries the scheme of the National Prize Competition for the Published Literature has been modified providing for a higher value of the National Awards effective from 1977-78. The Competition now offers three categories of the National Awards as under :—

- (i) National Award (Category I) of Rs. 5,000. . . . . One Award
- (ii) National Award (Category II) of Rs. 2,500. . . . . Two Awards
- (iii) National Award (Category III) of Rs. 1,500. . . . . Two Awards

The Rules of the Competition also provide that in case no entry is found suitable for the awards of Category I or II, the amounts earmarked for these awards can be utilised for giving a larger number of awards under Category II or III.

The Eighth National Prize Competition for 1977-78 has been organised as per the modified scheme and five books have been selected for the "National Awards" as under :—

National Award (Category II)	1
National Award (Category III)	4

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
0.50	0.50	—*

\*The scheme is being transferred to the NSNIS (Patiala) and LNCPE (Gwalior) for implementation. Hence no separate budget allocation made for the scheme.

#### F. BOOK PROMOTION

##### I. Subsidised Publication of University Level Books in English By Indian Authors

The scheme is being implemented by the National Book Trust since 1970 with the objectives of (a) ensuring that the republication of foreign books in

low priced editions do not stifle the publication of indigenous books; (b) encouraging Indian authorship; and (c) making available to Indian University students, standard textbooks and reference books at a price which can compete with similar books by foreign authors. The scheme at present covers original books, published works as well as adaptation of foreign books by Indian authors in English.

So far i.e., till the end of November 1977, 207 books have been brought out under the scheme.

A proposal is under consideration to expand the scheme to cover books in Hindi and other Indian Languages and books at diploma level in technical education. It is expected that 225 books including language books would be brought out during 1978-79. Against the target of 100 titles fixed for 1977-78, the Trust has so far i.e. till the end of November, 1977 subsidised the publication of 30 books. It is likely that 70 more titles would be subsidised during the rest of the year.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
27.75	21.40	30.00

## II. National Book Trust

National Book Trust was set up in 1957 as an autonomous organisation, inter alia, with the objectives of (i) producing and encouraging the production of good books at moderate price for the general public especially those who have some education but have not had the benefit of higher education and (ii) fostering book-mindedness among people. To achieve these objective, the Trust has been producing good books in well conceived series like 'India—Land and the people', 'National Biography' 'Young India Library', 'Popular Science', 'Folklore of India', 'Outstanding Books of the World' etc. in English and Indian languages in original or in translation from one language into another and making them available at moderate prices to the public.

The Trust has also brought out a number of books of general nature outside the above series. In addition, the Trust has been bringing out books under special ad-hoc publishing projects such as various centenary programme publications, publications of T.U.B. etc.

About 727 titles in English and Indian Languages in the several series referred to above have so far, i.e., till 30-11-1977 been brought out by the Trust. About 235 books of a general nature and under special programme have also been brought out. As part of its activity to make people bookminded, the Trust has held 8 National Book Fairs, in several major cities of India. The Trust organised more than 80 regional book exhibition at district headquarters and mofussil towns in various States. The Trust also organised several symposia, seminars, workshops etc. on various aspects of books writing, publication translation, distribution etc.

It is expected that about 100 titles would be brought out by the Trust under this scheme during 1978-79. It is also planned to organise 12 book exhibitions, 6 Seminars and one National Book Fair during 1978-79.

During the financial year 1977-78, the Trust brought out as many as 53 books till the end of November, 1977 as against the 40 titles targeted. It is also anticipated that 7 more titles would be brought out during the rest of the current financial year. The Trust also held one Seminar during the year and one more Seminar and one regional book exhibition are planned for the remaining period of the year. They are also holding the Third World Book Fair in New Delhi in February, 1978.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
5.00	11.44	0.75	8.00	4.50	9.62

## III. Aadan Pradan

The objective of this Scheme is to promote inter-regional understanding and emotional integration of the diverse linguistic population of India. Under this programme up to ten well-known books in each language, which are symbolic and representative of the language, more specially the recent and contemporary ones which would enable a reader from the other region to understand and appreciate the way of life, the feelings, the urges and peculiar human quality of that particular region, are being translated into every other Indian Language mentioned in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution. In this way, about 1,320 publications and translations are expected to be brought out under the programme. So far, i.e., till the end of November, 1977, the Trust has brought out 369 titles.

During 1978-79 it is proposed to bring out 100 titles.

During 1977-78, the Trust has so far brought out 47 titles and 53 more titles are proposed to be brought out during the remaining period of the year as against 60 titles targetted for the year.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
10.00	8.47	10.00

#### IV. World Book Fair

National Book Trust, India organises World Book Fairs to foster book mindedness in the country and to promote export of books, publications etc.

The Third World Book Fair was held in New Delhi in February, 1978. As many as 400 Indian publishers and distributors and 60 foreign publishers/distributors representing over 35 countries participated in the Fair. Simultaneously an International Seminar on "Educational Publishing in developing countries" was organised by the Trust from 12th to 15th February, 1978.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.F. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.F. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
5.50	8.91	0.50

#### V. Book Export Promotional Activities

The main objective of the scheme is to make an analytical study of the various foreign markets for books and to increase exports of Indian books by adopting modern methods of export promotion, like market surveys, commercial publicity, sales-cum-study teams abroad, participation in the book fairs/exhibition abroad, etc. not only to sell our books but also to negotiate translation rights for our books and obtaining printing jobs.

During 1978-79, it is proposed to participate in the International Book Fairs to be held in Singapore, Frankfurt, Ankara and Cairo. Special exhibitions of Indian Books are proposed to be organised in South East Asia, East Africa, Middle East, Bangladesh and London.

Exports of books and publications including journals and magazines have been steadily growing which can be attributed to some extent to these promotional activities. The following export figures would indicate the progress made in this behalf :

1974-75	Rs. 2.10 cr.
1975-76	Rs. 2.50 cr.
1976-77	Rs. 3.11 cr.
1977-78	Rs. 4.00 cr. (estimated)
1978-79	Rs. 5.00 (target)

During 1977-78, India participated in the Festival of Books and Book Fairs held in Singapore, Frankfurt, Ankara, Belgrade and Cairo. Books were sent for display in the International Fair for Children books and drawings in Baghdad, Indian Trade Exhibition in Kuala Lumpur, International Book Fair held in Amman, International Trade Fair in Dar-es-Salam, Tanzania, Indian Fete, Geneva and Book Exhibition in Ghana. Special exhibitions of Indian books were organised with the assistance of Indian Missions abroad in Bucharest, Kuala Lumpur and Hongkong.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.F. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
3.00	3.00	6.00

#### VI. National Book Development Board

The National Book Development Board was set up in 1967 as an advisory body to lay down the guidelines for the development of the Indian book industry and trade in the context of the overall requirements of the country.

It was reconstituted in 1970 with some added functions. The reconstitution of the Board for a third term is under consideration. During the current financial year, so far, financial assistance has been given to the publishers Federations, Associations, Authors Guild of India, etc. to hold symposia, seminars, training courses, annual conventions, etc.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.F. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
2.00	2.00	3.00

## VII. Publication of Low Priced Editions of University Level Books

The objective of the scheme is to make available to Indian University students, low-priced editions of standard foreign university level educational material, at a price which they can afford and also to enable them to keep themselves abreast of the developments attained in various branches of study, especially in developed countries. For this purpose, this Ministry has been operating programmes in collaboration with the Government of the U.K. (English Language Book Society Series, since 1960), U.S.A. (Joint Indo-American Standard Works Programme, since 1961) and the U.S.S.R. (Joint Indo-Soviet Textbook Programme, since 1965). The books published under these programmes are priced at about one-third to one-fifth of the standard prices.

So far about 640 British, 1460 American and 300 Soviet Books have been brought out under these programmes.

During 1977-78 (till December, 1977) about 80 books have been received for evaluation.

Two Soviet books have so far been translated with the help of our scholars and the Soviet side have agreed to edit and publish them in the U.S.S.R. under the Indo-Soviet Programme.

The Indo-Soviet Textbook Board met at New Delhi on 11th and 12th January, 1978 and considered various measures to accelerate publication of larger number of books under the Indo-Soviet programme.

As regards the "On-the-spot evaluation" during 1977-78, N.E.R.C. have already organised panel meetings of subject experts for evaluation of 48 Indian authored Textbooks in four different subject-fields. It is expected that similar meetings will be arranged in the remaining part of the year for evaluation of about 210 titles covering 17 subject fields.

### Financial Requirements

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	B.E. 1977-78	R.F. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
	Plan	Plan	Plan
	2.25	1.00	2.25

## VIII. Raja Ramprabhu Roy National Educational Resources Centre

The Centre was set up with the objective, inter alia, of serving as an information-cum-research Cen-

tre to encourage Indian authorship and indigenous book production at University level. The Centre has a large collection of university level books produced in the country since 1965 in all languages including English, and in various disciplines. Authors, publishers and other interested can consult at one place, all the indigenous university level books and thus identify the subject fields and levels where books need be and could be produced indigenously. The Centre's activities include :—

- (i) processing of indigenous books and acquiring reference books etc.
- (ii) holding exhibitions to publicise the availability of indigenous books.
- (iii) convening on-the-spot evaluation of books.
- (iv) compiling periodical supplements to the National Catalogue of University Level books.
- (v) conducting sample surveys on the various aspects of the production and use of indigenous university level books etc.
- (vi) analysis of import documents for books received from large scale/established importers so as to collect data on the types of books being imported into the country which would help in arriving at a meaningful import policy for books.
- (vii) issuing bibliographies.

### Programmes/Activities Envisaged Under the Scheme for 1978-79 Along with Targets.

The Centre envisages to (a) organise about 8 exhibitions of university level books at various university centres; (b) convene panel meetings of subject experts for on-the-spot evaluation of books in about 15 different disciplines; (c) process data contained in invoices/indents being received from different importers, who have imported documents worth Rs. 10 lakhs and above during 1977-78 and (b) bring out quarterly issues of the National Catalogues of University level books, annotated catalogue of low-priced publication and core books, bibliographies annotated guides, Newsletters, etc.

*Targets and achievements/likely achievements for 1977-78.*

As against 5-6 exhibitions targetted, the Centre has so far organised during 1977-78, 4 exhibitions of university level books convened. The Centre has also convened 4 on-the-spot evaluation meetings of subject experts to consider about 48 books in four different subjects, out of which about 41 books were

found to be standard. The Centre proposes to convene similar meetings at Gauhati University, Allahabad University, etc. covering about 210 titles in about 17 different subjects during the remaining period of the current financial year. Besides, the Centre has brought out two combined issues of the National Catalogue of University Level Books covering the period from April 1977 to March 1978. The Centre has published 3 issues of Annotated Catalogues of Low-Price Publications and Core Books, compiled two fascicules of Bibliography on Book Industry and Trade, brought out two issues of the Annotated Guide to periodical Literature of Book Industries, one issue of the N.E.R.C. Newsletter, etc. The Centre has also processed data regarding titles of which 200 copies and above, were imported by 11 (Eleven) different importers during 1975-76.

The expenditure on holding of exhibitions etc., is met from the provision indicate below :

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
0.50	0.50	1.00

#### IX. Nehru Bhavan

The objective of this scheme is to help the National Book Trust to have its own building with a permanent exhibition-cum-library and a National Book Information Centre in addition to housing its offices and sales organisation which are now scattered in a number of rented buildings. It is hoped that the Trust will be able to secure allotment of a suitable land by the D.D.A. for the construction of its own building.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
4.50	1.00	5.00

#### X. Copyright Office

The Copyright Office was established in January, 1958. During the last 20 years of its existence, the Copyright Office, up to 31st December, 1977, has registered 27,216 works, the break-up of which is 19,074 artistic works, 8131 literary works and 11 cinematographic works. In addition to this, the

Copyright Office has registered changes in the particulars of copyright entered in the Register of Copyrights in 1,148 cases, the break-up of which is 296 artistic and 852 literary works.

The Copyright Board, a quasi-judicial body, hears cases regarding rectification of copyright registration filed under the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1957. The present Copyright Board has, upto 31st December, 1977, held 8 meetings, heard 82 cases and decided 48 cases.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
0.40	0.40	0.40

#### XI. International Copyright Unit

India is a member of the International Union (Berne Union) for the protection of Intellectual Property for the Protection of Literary and Artistic works since 1928. The annual contributions payable by the Member States are fixed from time to time by the Assembly of the Union. These contributions are payable to the World Intellectual Property Organisation, specialised agency of the United Nations systems of organisations which functions as a Secretariat for administering the Berne and other conventions dealing with Copyright as well as Intellectual Property.

The contributions are to be paid through the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations at Geneva.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
2.46	2.46	2.50

#### G. DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

##### 1. Appointment of Hindi Teachers in the Non-Hindi Speaking States

Under this scheme financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 190 lakhs has been given to the various Non-Hindi Speaking States during 1977-78 up to the end of

November, 1977 for appointment of Hindi Teachers as given below :

Name of State	Amount sanctioned	No. of Hindi teachers sanctioned
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1. Andhra Pradesh	40.00	200
2. Assam	21.00	455
3. Gujarat	5.00	..
4. Kerala	40.00	300
5. Karnataka	23.00	200
6. Nagaland	2.30	25
7. Orissa	32.00	200
8. Tamilnadu	5.00	..
9. West Bengal	2.00	..
10. Manipur	3.00	132
11. Mizoram	17.00	115
12. Meghalaya	..	20
	190.30	1647

Against the target of appointment of 1500 teachers during 1977-78, 1647 teachers have been actually sanctioned. Budget provision in the next year envisages appointment of 1500 additional Teachers in various non-Hindi Speaking States.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

	B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
	Plan	Plan	Plan
	225.00	225.00	290.00

#### II. Award of scholarships for studies in Hindi at the Post-Matric level in the Non-Hindi speaking States

During 1977-78, 2450 fresh scholarships have been awarded. The number of scholarships is proposed to be increased to about 2500 per year by the end of the Fifth Plan. The average value of the scholarships is Rs. 900 per annum.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
15.00	20.00	15.00	20.00	18.00	20.00

#### III. Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal (Agra)

The Ministry of Education set up in 1961 an autonomous body known as the Kendriya Hind Shikshan Mandal to promote the spread of Hindi language and to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all elements of the composite culture of India. The Mandal is running a Hindi teachers training and research institute known as "Kendriya Hindi Sansthan" (Central Institute of Hindi). It conducts several regular courses for Hindi teachers of Non-Hindi Speaking States and organises refresher courses for the Hindi teachers of these regions. It also conducts research in the methodology of teaching Hindi to people of non-Hindi speaking States and undertakes basic and contrastive research in Hindi and other Indian and foreign languages. It also produces teaching material and aids for Hindi language teachers. Apart from the work of training and research the Sansthan has entered in the field of direct language teaching to the Indian and foreign learners.

##### (a) Development of Teaching Methodology and Research.

Out of 50 books to be prepared during 5th Plan, 26 were prepared up to 1976-77 and 24 would be prepared during the year 1977-78. It is proposed to prepare 76 books during 1978-79.

##### (b) Intensive Hindi Course for foreigners

4 full time courses have already been started and during 1978-79, it is proposed to start 4 full time courses for 55 students and 1 part-time course for 20 students.

##### (c) Intensive Hindi course for Central Government Officers in Delhi

24 regular courses and 19 ISTM courses have already been completed up to 1976-77. During 1977-78 4 regular courses have been started which will be completed by the end of April, 1978. In addition 7 ISTM Courses would be completed during the year. It is proposed that four regular courses for 100 employees and 7 ISTM courses for 210 employees will be started in Delhi Centre during 1978-79.

##### (d) Regional Centres at Hyderabad and Shillong

During the year 1977-78, 8 orientation courses with enrolment of 281 teachers, 12 short-oriented courses with enrolment of 600 teachers and one Intensive Training courses for 19 teachers will be completed. During the year 1978-79 it is proposed to achieve the following targets :—

Hyderabad : 18 special orientation courses for Andhra Pradesh Teachers for about 900 teachers. 8 Orientation courses for about 150 teachers.

Shillong : 4 Special orientation courses for Mizoram for about 200 students. 4 Orientation courses for about 100 persons.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
27.00	21.00	24.50	18.73	30.00	21.00

#### IV. Financial Assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations

So far during 1977-78, 74 Voluntary Organisations and their branches engaged in the propagation and development of Hindi in different parts of the country have been sanctioned grants. These grants are given at the rate of 75 per cent of the expenditure approved for the various Hindi propagation activities which inter-alia include running of free Hindi teaching and typewriting classes, running of Hindi libraries and reading rooms, holding of seminars, conferences, essay and elocution contests etc. It is expected that during the course of the year as many as 120 Voluntary Organisations will be covered under the scheme for carrying out the activities stated above.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
20.00		20.00		29.00	

#### V. Opening of Hindi Teachers Training College/Wings

Up to the end of the year 1976-77, 16 Hindi Teachers Training Colleges/Wings have been set up and a training capacity of about 1000 seats annually had been generated. The Financial assistance given to the various Non-Hindi-Speaking States during the year 1977-78 is as under :—

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
1. Assam	1.50
2. Kerala	2.00
3. Nagaland	0.31
4. Manipur	1.99
5. Mizoram	3.30
6. Arunachal Pradesh	0.50

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
10.00		10.00		10.00	

#### VI. Scheme of Central Hindi Directorate

The Central Hindi Directorate is implementing the following major schemes for the development of Hindi :—

1. Evolution of terminology, publication of definitional dictionaries, glossaries etc.
2. Evolution of terminology pertaining to different departments.
3. Preparation, translation and publication of books in Hindi in collaboration with the publishers ;
4. Free gifts of books to public institutions, libraries, schools and colleges etc. in the Non-Hindi Speaking States ;
5. Hindi Extension Programmes ;
6. Production of dictionaries.
7. Publication of Magazines and Journals.
8. Inspection, Coordination and guidance to voluntary Hindi Organisations working in different parts of the country for the propagation of Hindi under this Ministry's scheme of Financial Assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
13.60	47.73	12.94	44.76	15.60	47.43

#### VII. Establishment of an Institute of Correspondence Courses

The Central Hindi Directorate is implementing a scheme for the teaching of Hindi to Non-Hindi speaking people and foreigners through correspondence courses. The medium of instruction for these courses was only English up to the year 1975-76. From the year 1976-77, correspondence courses were also made available

through the medium of Tamil. The enrolment of students for the correspondence courses is about 19000 in both English and Tamil during 1977-78, including 500 foreigners. It has been decided to start this correspondence course from the year 1978-79 through the medium of Malayalam with an intake capacity of 500 students.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
9.00	6.00	9.00

### VIII. Propagation of Hindi abroad

The Scheme to promote Hindi abroad mainly in Caribbean countries, countries of South-East and West Asia and in the advanced countries like the UK, the USA, the USSR, France, West Germany and Japan was formulated and approved in the Fourth Plan. The objectives of the Scheme are as follows :—

- (1) to promote Hindi writing locally ;
- (2) to train their nationals as far as possible locally for teaching Hindi;
- (3) provision of library facilities ;
- (4) to make a study of the Indian Languages spoken in each area with a view to establishing their relationship *viz-a-viz* Hindi and to prepare Hindi Instructional material on a more scientific basis based on contrastive analysis of the language concerned ; and
- (5) provision of fellowships for advanced study of Hindi and Hindi teaching methods in India with a view to promoting greater cultural contacts ; and
- (6) through the fulfilment of the above objectives, create atmosphere for acceptance of Hindi ultimately as one of the languages of the UNO and its associated bodies.

During the year 1977-78 an expenditure of about Rs. 3 lakhs has been incurred on the supply of Hindi books to the 35 Indian Missions abroad/voluntary organisations.

About 18 students from various foreign countries were granted fellowship during 1977-78. It is proposed to give 25 scholarships to foreign nationals during the year 1978-79.

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Ministry continues to maintain 3 cultural lecturers in Surinam, Trinidad and Guayana and two part-time teachers in Srilanka, and one librarian in Kathmandu.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
5.00	2.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	3.00

### IX. Award of Prizes to Hindi Writers belonging to Non-Hindi Speaking States

The scheme inter-alia aims at providing incentives to writers belonging to non-Hindi speaking States to write in Hindi also.

Five prizes to Hindi writers belonging to non-Hindi speaking States were awarded during 1977-78 and it is proposed to make 16 such awards during the next year.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
0.40	0.12	0.40

### X. Development of Hindi Library of Nagari Pracharni Sabha, Varanasi

The Hindi Library of the Nagari Pracharni Sabha, Varanasi, is the oldest and the most well-equipped Hindi Library which is catering to the needs of research workers. The development of this library on modern scientific lines will continue in the next year.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
6.00	3.00	6.00

## H. MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

### I. Central Institute of Indian Languages (Mysore)

The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, is a subordinate office of this Ministry. Its activities include teacher training in languages, preparation of



language teaching materials, research on teaching methodology of languages including tribal and border languages and implementation of policies and programmes of the Government relating to the Indian languages. The Institute runs four Regional Language Centres at Mysore, Poona, Bhubaneswar and Patiala and one Urdu Teaching and Research Centre at Solan.

The main focus of the activities of the Institute during 1977-78 has been work on tribal and border languages. Work on 35 languages is under progress. The report of the socio-linguistic survey of Himachal Pradesh has been finalised. A classificatory bibliography of Ph. D. dissertations on Indian languages has been completed. 15 maps constituting a linguistic atlas have been released. Basic courses in Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu and phonetic readers in Punjabi, Assamese and Bengali have been prepared. A programmed instructional material for the teaching of Tamil script has also been prepared. 6 T.V. programmes have been produced during the year. 2 short educational films have been produced. Micro-filming of 100 theses has also been completed during the year. 10 books have been published by the Publication Unit during the year.

304 teachers have been admitted during the year for training in 13 languages from 15 States and one Union Territory. A workshop of Principals and Lecturers has been held in Poona. 100 book Corners have been established in 100 schools with the object of implementing the Three-language Formula of the Government.

During the next year i.e. 1978-79, it is expected that the number of teacher trainees will go up to 320. The socio-linguistic unit will conduct a full-scale survey on the Anglo-Indian English. It is also proposed to hold national integration language camps in 6 languages. The Institute plans to hold refresher courses in 13 languages during the year. The Institute is also preparing to hold a seminar of experts drawn from different fields to prepare curriculum in Telugu for Post-Literary Non-Formal Educational Programmes and to take up Literary Teaching Programme in Kannada for economically weaker sections.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
28.00	43.35	26.55	42.50	33.00	45.55

## II. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad

The functions of the Institute are training of teachers of English and Foreign Languages, Research on the teaching methodology production of textbooks and other teaching materials and extension services in the form of Summer Institutes and short-term courses etc. It conducts degree and diploma courses in the teaching of English, German, French and Russian languages. The Institute has a Regional Centre at Shillong.

The Institute has trained 716 teachers in English, German, French and Russian through various courses. The target for the next year is 850. The Institute has also produced 7 books and 78 radio lessons for promotion of English. Another 72 radio lessons will be prepared by the end of the current year. The target for next year is the same i.e. 150. The Institute has taken up a number of research projects relating to use of English in teaching and learning. 17 projects have been completed in the current year and another 32 are under progress. The Institute has also organised Summer Institutes workshops, conferences and short-term need based courses. Funds for this Institute will be wholly released through the University Grants Commission and hence the financial requirements for the next year are not separately shown in the budget for next year.

## III. Scheme of Book Production at University Level in Hindi and Regional Languages

In 1968-69, a programme of Production of Books in Hindi and Regional Languages at University Level was launched with a view to facilitating early adoption of regional languages as the media of instruction in as many disciplines as possible.

According to the reports received from the State Governments original books numbering 3642 and 815 translations have been published; 1051 original books and 778 translations are at various stages of preparation, out of which, 507 titles are likely to be published within the next few months.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
125.00		125.00		150.00	

### Production of Books in Urdu

Taraqui-e-Urdu Board was set up in 1969 to advise the Government on the production of academic literature in Urdu. Under the guidance of the Board, 117 books have so far been published. These comprise reference books, college level textbooks, school textbooks, supplementary readers, general books and children's literature.

As calligraphy is an integral part of Urdu book production, the Board has set up three calligraphy centres at Delhi, Bombay and Hyderabad for the training of calligraphists, while assistance is provided to the extent of 50 per cent to the Academy of Arts and Languages, Srinagar and the Bihar Urdu Academy for their calligraphy centres.

### Production of Books in Sindhi

This scheme was taken up in the later part of 1975. Under this scheme, two reference books viz. Sindhi-English Dictionary and Sindhi Grammar have been printed. Five more manuscripts have been completed. Another 15 books in various disciplines for higher secondary students are under preparation.

### Production of Core Books

For production of Core books in history, the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi have 557 manuscripts at various stages of translation/publication. Translation and vetting of 200 manuscripts have been completed by the end of March, 1977. 25 manuscripts in 5 languages have already been published.

### Award of Fellowships for writing Manuscripts

The Scheme is being implemented through the University Grants Commission. The Commission has so far accepted 407 book writing projects, of which 59 projects could not be taken up. In 98 projects the manuscripts have been completed and remaining 250 projects are in different stages of implementation.

### National Award of Prizes to Authors for Writing Original Standard Works of University Level

This scheme was launched to encourage Indian authors writing original works of University Level in Indian Languages. The scheme envisages award of prizes to authors of the value of Rs. 10,000 each on original books of university level in different subjects within a specified period of time. The Commission invited proposals in respect of books published up to December 1973 and received 920 entries. The entries are being scrutinised/evaluated.

### Book Production in Hindi in Agricultural Medicine and Engineering Subjects

This scheme is being implemented by the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology on behalf of 5 Hindi-speaking States. The Commission selected 927 titles, out of which 120 titles have been published, 43 are ready for the press and the remaining 764 titles are under process.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
49.00	6.30	40.91	6.30	49.00	6.60

### IV. Prizes to Authors for Writing Books in Indian Languages other than Hindi, Sanskrit and their Mother-tongue

To encourage the people to learn the languages of other regions in order to promote social cohesion and national integration, the Ministry instituted in 1969-70 the above-mentioned scheme under which prizes of the value of Rs. 2000 for original work and Rs. 1000 for translations are awarded to authors for books/manuscripts written by them in Indian languages other than their mother tongues, Hindi and Sanskrit.

Under the Scheme 70 prizes have so far been awarded.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
0.50	0.23	0.50

## I. SANSKRIT

### I. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

One of the main objectives of the Sansthan is to coordinate, standardise and improve Sanskrit Education and Research in the country. At present, it directly controls five Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas functioning at Jammu, Delhi, Allahabad, Puri and Tirupati. These Vidyapeethas specialise in postgraduate Sanskrit Learning, Research and Teacher training activities. One Kendriya Vidyapeetha is expected to be set up in 1978-79.

The Sansthan also functions as an examining body. In addition to its constituent Vidyapeethas, 14 Institutions have been temporarily affiliated for presenting their students to the various examinations conducted by the Sansthan.

The number of students enrolled in the Vidyapeethas during the current year is about 2250 and it is expected that the enrolment will further increase to 2500 in 1978-79. Similarly the number of Scholarships to be awarded in 1978-79 is anticipated to be around 1200 as against 900 scholarships awarded in 1977-78. Free Hostel facilities will be provided to more than 500 students in 1978-79 as against about 400 students in the current financial year.

Teacher Training facilities will be provided to more than 250 students during 1977-78 as well as in 1978-79. Similarly greater attention is likely to be focussed on providing Research facilities to a larger number of students. It is expected that about 150 students will be covered under this programme in 1978-79.

The number of students likely to take examinations conducted by the Sansthan during 1978-79 is anticipated to be around 2800 as against 2200 in the current financial year, 1977-78.

Special stress is being laid on the Research and publication programme of the Sansthan. As against the 20 publications brought out in 1977-78, it is envisaged that about 25 publications will be brought out in 1978-79.

The Sansthan is also running a correspondence course in Sanskrit through the medium of Hindi/English for students in India and abroad. From 500 students in 1977-78, the number is expected to go up to 1000 in 1978-79.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
40.00	37.50	40.00	37.50	50.00	38.96

### II. Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations engaged in the Propagation and Development of Sanskrit

Under this scheme, registered Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations are given grants-in-aid to meet the expenditure on salary of teachers, Scholarships, to students, furniture, Library, Research projects, construction

works and other activities ancillary to the development and propagation of Sanskrit undertaken by such Institutions. More than 600 Institutions are being assisted under this Scheme and will continue to get assistance in 1978-79.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
25.00	25.00	25.00

### III. Scheme for Development of Sanskrit through the State Government/Union Territories

#### (i) Financial Assistance to eminent Sanskrit Scholars in indigent circumstances

More than 900 Sanskrit scholars who are eminent in various fields of Sanskrit learning and whose income is less than Rs. 150 per month are provided financial assistance under this scheme up to a maximum of Rs. 150 per month. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme is likely to be above 1000 during 1978-79.

#### (ii) Modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas

With a view to effecting a fusion between the traditional and modern systems of Sanskrit education, Government of India is giving grants to State Governments to appoint teachers on modern subjects in the traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas. 11 States and one Union Territory were benefitted during 1977-78. The scheme will continue on the same scale during 1978-79.

#### (iii) Providing facilities for teaching Sanskrit in High and Higher Secondary Schools

Where the State Governments are not in a position to provide for facilities to teach Sanskrit in the High and Higher Secondary Schools, Government of India steps in to fill up the gap by giving cent-per-cent grants towards salary of Sanskrit teachers to be appointed in such schools where facilities are not available. Eight States availed of the benefits of this scheme during 1977-78. The scheme will continue on the same scale during 1978-79.

#### (iv) Scholarships to students studying Sanskrit in High and Higher Secondary Schools

In order to attract good students to the study of Sanskrit in the High and Higher Secondary Schools, merit scholarships are given to Sanskrit students in the last 2 or 3 classes of the High and Higher Secondary course @ Rs. 10 per month. More than 2600 stu-

2600 students got benefit of the scheme during 1977-78 and the same number will get the benefit during 1978-79.

(v) *Grants to State Governments for their own schemes for promotion of Sanskrit.*

Under this scheme each State Government is free to chalk out its own programme for development and propagation of Sanskrit like upgrading the salary of teachers, honouring of Vedic Scholars, conducting Vidwat Sabhas, holding evening classes for Sanskrit, celebration of Kalidasa Samaroh etc. 11 States availed of this assistance during 1977-78. The scheme is likely to continue on the same scale during 1978-79

**Financial Requirements**

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
20.00	20.00	19.33

**IV. Scholarships to the Products of Sanskrit Pathshalas, Post Matric Sanskrit Students/Shastri and Acharya Students**

Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has been operating the following Schemes of Sanskrit Scholarships :

(a) *Research Scholarships to the Products of Sanskrit Pathshalas.*

Monthly stipend of Rs. 200 is given to the research scholars for a period of 2 years which can be extended to 3 years on the merit of each case. 100 scholars were receiving stipend during 1977-78 and this number is likely to increase to 130 in 1978-79.

(b) *Post-Matric Scholarships*

Under this Scheme, students who are studying Sanskrit as a special subject in Intermediate B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. course in modern Universities and who have acquired first position in the qualifying examination are awarded Scholarship @ Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively. The number of beneficiaries is 541 in the current financial year and this number is likely to go up to 600 in 1978-79.

(c) *National Scholarships to Students of Shastri and Acharya Classes*

This scheme provides for award of stipends to students in Shastri and Acharya classes of the traditional Pathshalas all over the country. The students under this scheme are paid scholarships @ Rs. 60 and Rs. 100 per month respectively. Number of beneficiaries is likely to go up from 50 in 1977-78 to 100 in 1978-79.

**Financial Requirements**

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
6.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	5.10	4.00

**V. Production of Sanskrit Literature—Grant to Deccan College, Poona**

Assistance is being provided to Deccan College for preparing a Sanskrit Dictionary on Historical principles which will help research scholars in the interpretation of old and difficult Sanskrit texts. The dictionary will consist of 20 volumes of which the first volume has been published.

**Financial Requirements**

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2.00	1.75	2.00	1.75	3.75	1.75

**VI. Production of Sanskrit Literature**

Under this scheme, there are five different items (i) Financial assistance for the printing and publication of original works in and concerning Sanskrit literature, (ii) reprinting of out-of-print Sanskrit books, (iii) preparation and publication of descriptive catalogues of manuscripts and publishing critical editions of Sanskrit manuscripts, (iv) purchase of Sanskrit publications from authors and publishers for free distribution to the various institutions and (v) assistance to Sanskrit journals to improve their quality and content.

More than 30 publications have been brought out with Government assistance in various subjects during 1977-78 and similar number of publications are likely to be assisted during 1978-79.

**Financial Requirements**

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
6.00	6.00	6.00

### VII. Other Schemes for promotion of Sanskrit—All India Elocution Contest for Sanskrit students, Vedic Convention and the Preservation of tradition of Vedic Recitation

An all India Elocution contest for students is conducted to give an opportunity to students in the traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas to participate in the extempore debate in Sanskrit medium on various branches of Sanskrit learning. A Vedic Convention is also held annually where the Vedapathins who have mastered the oral recitation of different Shakhas (branches) of the four Vedas give their performance. This has helped in the preservation of a dying tradition. This year, both the Elocution contest and the Vedic Convention were held at Jamnagar (Gujarat) in the month of December 1977. About 70 students from different States participated in the contest and 40 Vedic scholars participated in the Vedic Convention. The students standing first, second and third in each of the ten contests were awarded cash prizes and medals. The State team of Karnataka was awarded a running shield for its overall best performance. The scholars who attended the Vedic Convention were paid an honorarium of Rs. 51.00 each besides T.A./D.A. A new scheme of 'Preservation of the oral tradition of Vedic Recitation' has been introduced from this year under which we have selected four Vedic scholars (Vedapathins) to train two students under each of them in the art of oral Vedic Recitation. Every Vedic scholar will be paid Rs. 500 p.m. and a student Rs. 100 p.m. All these three programmes are to continue on the same scale during 1978-79.

#### Financial Requirements :

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1977-78	1977-78	1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
0.82	0.62	0.82

### VIII. Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations Engaged in the Propagation and Development of Classical Languages other than Sanskrit

Under this Scheme, registered voluntary organisations in the field of classical languages i.e. Arabic and Persian are given financial assistance towards salary, scholarships, furniture, library etc. and other curricular activities of these Institutions.

#### Financial Requirements :

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1977-78	1977-78	1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
5.00	3.00	5.00

### IX. Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas

Under this Scheme, which was commenced in the V Plan, voluntary institutions conducting recognised courses of traditional Sanskrit education and fulfilling conditions regarding prescribed minimum strength of students, standard of result of examination, qualified staff etc. are recognised as Adarsh Pathshalas which enable them to get grants in aid to the extent of 95 per cent of approved recurring expenditure. So far two institutions, one in Tamil Nadu and one in Maharashtra have been recognised as Adarsh Pathshalas.

An inspection committee was set up by the Ministry to determine admissibility of deserving institutions to be declared as Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas. The report of this Committee is under consideration.

#### Financial Requirements :

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1977-78	1977-78	1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
5.18	5.00	5.00

## J. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

### I. Indian Institute of Technology

The object of the Indian Institutes of Technology is to produce technologists and scientists comparable to the very best in the world. The Institutes offer a five year under-graduate programme leading to Bachelor's degree in Technology in Aeronautical, Agricultural, Civil, Chemical Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical, Mining, Naval Architecture, Textile Technology etc. In science, they conduct integrated Master's degree courses of 5 years duration in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. The postgraduate programmes consist of two year courses leading to M. Tech. degree in specialised areas in these disciplines and one year diploma course in a few selected areas. They also offer Ph.D. in different branches of Engineering Science, and Humanities and Social Sciences. Several advanced centres of training and research have been set up in the I.I.Ts.

The student strength and outturn from the five institutes during 1977-78 are given below :—

	Under	Post	Research	Total	Outturn
	Graduate	Graduate			
	1	2	3	4	5
Kharagpur . . . . .	1708	534	220	2462	574
Bombay . . . . .	1297	333	229	1859	499
Madras . . . . .	1173	526	184	1883	480
Kanpur . . . . .	1102	250	180	1532	389
Delhi . . . . .	1104	389	285	1768	416
<b>Total : . . . . .</b>	<b>6384</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>1098</b>	<b>9504</b>	<b>2358</b>

The position in regard to courses, centres introduced during the year is however, as given below : --

*Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.*

The new courses started during the year are :—

1. 4 years B. Tech. course for those coming from 10+2 courses at undergraduate level.
2. M.Sc. (Math.) with specialisation in computer Science.
3. M.Tech. in Environmental Engineering.
4. M.Tech. in System and Central Engineering.
5. One year Post-Graduate Diploma course in Foundry Technology.
6. Resources Engineering Centre.

During the next year 1978-79 new activities in Post-graduate Academic and Research programmes will be in the following subjects :

Resources engineering, Energy systems Engineering Offshore Engineering, Corrosion Engineering, Cryogenic Engineering, Polymer Science and Engineering, Biomedical Engineering, Biomolecular Systems, Petroleum Engineering, Social Sciences, Building Science and Technology, Earth Sciences, Computer aided designs of structural systems, High Temperature Technology.

*Indian Institute of Technology, Madras*

The following new courses have been started during this year :

1. Five year B. Tech. course in Naval Architecture.
2. Two year M.Tech. Degree course in Industrial Tribology.
3. Two year M.Tech. Degree course in Civil Engineering with Building Technology option.

4. D.I.I.T. Programme in Television Engineering (one year course).
5. 3 semester-DIIT Programme in Production Engineering (Evening part-time course).
6. Ocean Engineering Centre. (Several R & D Projects have been identified in the area of this programme and the same are being taken up).

All the 16 Inter-University Partnership Projects provided under Fourth Indo-German Agreement have been started and are in the various stages of progress.

The Ocean Engineering Centre which was approved by the Government in 1977-78 has taken up 11 projects during the current year. This will be intensified during the year 1978-79 :

- (i) "General purpose offshore analysis computer programme with special reference to dynamic and computer plotting".
- (ii) "Wave Interaction".
- (iii) "Integration of Harbours with Land Transport".
- (iv) "Geotechnical properties of Marine Clays".
- (v) "Geotechnical properties of Marine deposits (Liquefaction in sands with reference to offshore and coastal structures)".
- (vi) "Wave spectral approach to the determination of wave forces on offshore structures".
- (vii) "Development of substructure technique for finite element analysis of offshore structures".
- (viii) "Wave forces on small and large diameter piles due to regular and irregular waves".
- (ix) "Non-deterministic analysis of offshore structures".
- (x) "Model Analysis in ship structures".
- (xi) "Investigation on stability of portland pozzolona cement for marine environment".

16 projects approved under the Indo-German partnership projects will be continued during 1978-79.

A few postgraduate and research schemes are also contemplated to be started during the year 1978-79.

There are also programmes for replacement of obsolete equipment, faculty housing and laboratory buildings.

### Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

Some new M.Tech. and D.I.I.T. courses, such as, Mining and Mechanical Engineering (DIIT), Maintenance Engineering in Management (M.Tech.), Computational Methods and Computer Programme (DIIT) have been introduced in 1977-78. Setting up Oryogenic Engineering Centre has also been approved.

Marine Engineering (M.Tech.), Mineral Bonification (D.I.I.T.), semiconductor Devices and Micro electronics (M.Tech.) are proposed to be started in the next academic session 1978 onwards.

The new M.Tech. and DIIT courses such as Mining and Mechanical Engineering (DIIT), Maintenance Engineering in Management (M.Tech.), computational methods and computer programming (DIIT) already introduced will also be continuing during the year 1978-79.

#### Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

The following new programmes taken up during the 5th Plan are continued at the Institute :

1. Bio Engineering and Bio Sciences.
2. Energy studies,
3. Engineering Design,
4. Environmental Engineering,
5. Laser applications etc.

The Material Science Centre has also been established in the I.I.T. Kanpur.

The following new activities will be started in the next year 1978-79 :

Centre for lasers and Laser Technology; Centre for Continuing Education; B.Tech. programme in Computer Science, DIIT programmes in areas of relevance to industry; core support to ACES New research programmes in Flight Laboratory, Manufacturing Science, Water Resources, Process and Polymer Engineering; Microprocessor Applications; Hydro Metallurgy and Alloy Development; Cryogenics Educational Technology Programme; also it is proposed to start Industrial Consultancy and Design Centre in 1978-79; A new Computer will be acquired and a manpower training programme in computers software will be initiated.

#### Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi

The Institute established 3 more centres of Research in areas of Applied Research in Electronics, Industrial Tribology, Machine Dynamics and Maintenance Engineering and Energy studies.

The Institute has developed a number of sophisticated equipment by faculty and research scholars. Some hundred and fourteen consultancy jobs have been undertaken by the Institute for public and private sector industry.

During the year 1978-79, the Institute proposes to intensify the activities started in the various centres of studies during the last year and also take up some new research programmes. In addition, provision is also made for replacement of obsolete equipment, faculty housing and laboratory buildings.

### Financial Requirements :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
	1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.I.T. Bombay . . . . .	140.00	345.80	140.00	345.80	176.00	372.00
I.I.T. Delhi . . . . .	129.00	312.79	129.00	312.79	166.25	310.46
I.I.T. Kanpur . . . . .	139.00	385.51	139.00	385.51	266.00	401.03
I.I.T. Kharagpur . . . . .	139.00	139.00	139.00	316.00	258.00	336.91
I.I.T. Madras . . . . .	135.00	293.67	135.00	293.67	222.00	329.04
Total . . . . .	682.00	1653.77	682.00	1653.77	1088.25	1749.44

## II. Regional Engineering Colleges

With a view to meeting requirements of Technical personnel during the 3rd, 4th and subsequent plan periods, it was decided to set up 15 Regional Engineering Colleges, one in each State. All these Colleges have started functioning. The Regional Engineering College, Silcher in Assam started functioning in November, 1977. While all the colleges are offering Undergraduate courses in various disciplines, some of them have facilities for Post-Graduate and Doctorate Programmes in Engineering and Technology. The training capacity in all the Regional Engineering Colleges reached by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan is 3,450 for undergraduate students and 446 for post-graduate students. The actual admission and out-turn of students for under-graduate and postgraduate courses during the year 1976 from all the Regional Engineering Colleges were 3425 and 1958 respectively.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
175.00	364.00	175.00	364.00	300.00	396.00

## III. Programme of Apprenticeship Training

Under this programme, practical Training facilities are provided to fresh engineering graduates and diploma holders in order to condition them for gainful employment. The programme has come under the purview of Apprentices (Amendment) Act 1973 which gives statutory backing to the training of engineering graduates and diploma holders. The Training generally commences from September—October and lasts for one year. During training, graduate engineers are paid stipend at the rate of Rs. 280 per month and diploma holders at the rate of Rs. 180 per month. The Central Government and the training establishments bear the stipend cost in equal shares. The implementation of the programme and the enforcement of the provisions of the Apprentices (Amendment) Act 1973 are done through the four Boards of Apprenticeship training located at Kanpur, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

As on 30-11-1977, the number of seats located and utilised was as under :—

	Seats Utilised				Total No. of Trainees in position
	Seats Located	Under the Act	Management Trainees	State Govt. Scheme	
Graduate Apprentices	12,822	5,214	1,454	77	6,745
Technician Apprentices	14,642	8,003	539	118	8,660
Total	27,464	13,217	1,993	195	15,405

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
130.00	40.00	121.38	40.00	130.00	45.00

## IV. Boards of Apprenticeship Training at Kanpur, Madras, Calcutta & Bombay

For the implementation of the programmes of apprenticeship Training four Boards of Apprenticeship Training have been set up one each at Kanpur, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Directors of the Board enjoy statutory authority to enforce, in their respective regions, the provision of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Act 1973 which governs the programmes.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
5.00	10.30	5.00	10.30	5.00	10.01

## V. Quality Improvement Programme

The Quality Improvement Programme was initiated in 1970-71 with a view to improving the quality and standard of Technical Education System in India. The following programmes are being conducted including Faculty Development, Curriculum Development, Preparation of Instructional Material, Text Books and Laboratory Development :—

1. 2 year M. Tech. Programme
2. 3 year Doctoral Programme
3. Short—courses at Q.I.P. Centres
4. Short-Term Training in Industry



## 5. Summer Institute Programme through I.S.T.E.

## 6. Curriculum Development.

The programme is implemented/carried out by the Technical Education Bureau at 5 I.I.Ts., University of Roorkee, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and some other colleges and Polytechnics, Technical Teachers Training Institutes etc. The Directors of Technical Education in the States and the Indian Society for Technical Educations are also involved in the implementation of these programmes.

In 1977-78 the target was to train 80 fresh teachers for M.Tech. and 120 for Ph.D. in addition to those continuing from previous years. Under the Summer schools Programme 1200—1400 teachers were proposed to be trained. Similarly under Curriculum Development Programme 14 Groups were to be organised.

The targets for 1978-79 are :

1. To train 200 teachers for M.Tech. and Ph.D.
2. To organise as many short courses at each of the 14 Centres as possible.
3. To cover about 1200—1400 teachers under Summer Schools.
4. To train about 800 teachers in Industry.
5. To organise 14 curriculum Groups.

As a part of quality improvement programme, direct central financial assistance is given to engineering institutions. Under this Scheme in 1976-77, some 13 engineering degree institutions were selected for direct Central assistance for special development and consolidation of their Laboratories, Library and other improvements for teaching purposes. Similarly, 14 polytechnics were selected for setting up Audio-Visual Centres, Production-cum-Training Centres and Simulation Centres for improvement of training to the students at a cost of Rs. 45.30 lakhs. During 1977-78 an amount of Rs. 150 lakhs was provided. 16 Engineering Degree Institutions have been selected for direct Central Assistance to the extent of Rs. 71.685 lakhs for consolidation, improvement and development of teaching facilities. Similarly, 33 Polytechnics have also been selected for financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 77.10 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 2.00 crores has been made for direct Central Assistance to Engineering Degree Institutions and Polytechnics during 1978-79.

**Financial Requirements***(Rs. in lakhs)*

B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan		Plan		Plan	
234.00		219.00		290.00	

**VI. Technical Teachers' Training Institutes**

The Technical Teachers' Training Institutes were set up in 1966-67 at Calcutta, Bhopal, Madras and Chandigarh to provide pre-service and in-service training to the teachers of polytechnics in Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern regions respectively. The Institutes run a 12 months course for degree holders and a 18 months course for diploma holders.

These Institutes also organise (i) short-term in-service training courses and (ii) curriculum development under quality improvement programme for the Engineering and Technical Education.

During 1977-78, 129 teachers were admitted to the various regular courses. The Institutes also produced material for curriculum development in various fields. A number of seminars and workshops were organised by these Institutes.

**Financial Requirements***(Rs. in lakhs)*

B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
75.00	59.71	58.29	52.08	91.00	66.78

**VII. School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi**

The school is a premier institution established in 1959 with the objective of providing facilities for training and research in Rural, Urban and Regional Planning and Landscape Architecture as also in Architecture, Urban Design and allied subjects.

The School admitted during 1977-78, 34 students for Graduate course in Architecture and 53 for Post-Graduate Courses.

**Financial Requirements***(Rs. in lakhs)*

B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
9.00	40.46	6.57	30.23	20.00	38.85

### VIII. National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi

The Institute was set up with the assistance of UNDP/UNESCO to impart specialised training in the field of Foundry and Forge Technology and allied subjects to technicians and engineers working in the industries through short-term refresher courses, advance diploma courses of 18 months duration and Post-Graduate Course of 24 months duration. The Institute conducts industrial research in collaboration with industry.

During 1977-78 the Institute has conducted 9 refresher courses benefiting 157 participants, and admitted 10 students to postgraduate course and 43 students to the advanced diploma course. Two more refresher courses are scheduled to be conducted by the Institute during the current year.

#### Financial Requirements

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
14.00	21.40	11.37	21.40	15.00	24.00

### IX. Development and Improvement of Non-Government Technical Institutions

Under this scheme, grants-in-aid are sanctioned to non-Government Engineering and Technological Institutions for their establishment/development at first degree/diploma level and for other items like Junior Technical Schools, Technical Institutions for Girls etc. The scheme is designed to ensure that these institutions have adequate facilities by way of instructional buildings, workshops, laboratories, equipment, library, staff etc. to maintain the standard of instructions imparted by these institutions.

Since the inception of the scheme over a 100 institutions have been developed/established under this scheme in the private sector.

#### Financial Requirements

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
23.00		23.00		32.00	

### X. National Research Professors

Scholars of eminence are awarded this title for life time, with a monthly salary of Rs. 2500 for an initial period of 5 years, which may be extended by another five years, after which they are paid Rs. 1000 p.m. during retirement. They conduct research in their respective fields and the research expenses are supported by regular grants. At present there is only one National Research Professor, Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, who is drawing a pension of Rs. 1000. The scheme of National Research Professorship is currently under review.

#### Financial Requirements

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
1.76		0.65		0.52	

### XI. National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay

The Institute, set up in 1963 with the assistance of UNDP, conducts a number of short-term courses for industrial executives and a postgraduate diploma course in industrial engineering. The Institute also undertakes consultancy work.

During 1977-78, the Institute admitted 34 students in the postgraduate residential programme in Industrial Engineering and up to December conducted 52 executive Development Programmes benefiting 951 participants. 20 more Executive Development Programmes and 24 Unit Based Programmes are scheduled to be conducted before the end of the current academic year.

#### Financial Requirements

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
20.00	38.22	16.89	27.99	22.00	39.17

### XII. Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad

The College was set up in 1957 as a joint venture of the Government of India and of Industry in the public and private sectors. A distinctive feature of the College is its concentration on post-experience Management

Development Programme in General Management as well as functional areas like production marketing, finance, personnel, material management and investment planning. Up to October, 1977, the College has conducted 15 programmes in various specialisations benefiting 439 participants.

### Financial Requirements

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
..	2.50	..	2.50	5.00	2.50

### XIII. Regional Offices

These are subordinate offices of the Ministry located at Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur and Madras set up for the Co-ordination of the development of technical education in the country. Each Regional Office acts as the secretariat of the Regional Committee of the All India Council for technical education. The Regional Committee functions as an Advisory Unit of the All India Council for technical education for development of technical education in the particular region.

The four offices coordinated the operation of various schemes of the region during 1977-78 and also assisted the All India Council for technical Education in formulating and implementing its recommendations.

### Financial Requirements

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
10.29		9.91		10.18	

### XIV. Partial Financial Assistance to Scientists Going Abroad

The Scheme provides for extending financial assistance to teachers of Universities and comparable institutions for attending international conferences/seminars of prestigious nature. Assistance is extended to meet part of international travel fare by economy class, subject to certain stipulated ceilings.

During 1977-78, upto the month of December, out of 156 applicants 10 persons have so far been sanctioned assistance under the scheme.

### Financial Requirements

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
0.65		0.65		0.70	

### XV. National Council for Science Education, New Delhi

The Council was set up by the Government of India in 1966 with the object of promoting programmes intended for the development and improvement of Science Education in the country.

Since 1966 the NCSE has undertaken more than one hundred projects in collaboration with Engineering/Technical Institutions in the country. The Council is running certain long-term approved programmes such as publication of journals on, Physics, Chemical Education and Technical Education and also the publication of Science Resource Letter and the Creativity News Letter. In addition the NCSE is also maintaining the Science Education Development Centres (EDCs) at various very important technical institutions like the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, I.I.T., Kanpur, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Bombay and the Vikram A. Sarabhai Community Science Centre, Ahmedabad.

### Financial Requirements

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan
7.00		6.45		7.00	

### XVI. Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok

Government of India is assisting Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, by way of providing experts in specialists area and supply of equipment. During 1977-78 one Indian expert is already working at the Institute and the second one is being sent. A third expert is also expected to be provided during 1978-79. Equipment made in India worth Rs. 1.5 lakh has already been supplied during 1977-78.

**Financial Requirements**

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1977-78	1977-78	1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
4.00	2.00	6.00

**XVII. Development of Post-Graduate Courses and Research Work**

The scheme of development of Postgraduate Courses and Research work is a centrally sponsored scheme providing 100 per cent Central assistance to institutions for approved Postgraduate courses. The assistance is for buildings, equipment, library, staff and scholarships at the rate of Rs. 500 per student per month.

The number of Government and non-government institutions receiving central assistance is 30. There are in all 122 courses with an intake of 947 students in these institutions.

**Financial Requirements**

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1977-78	1977-78	1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
139.00	132.00	162.00

The additional provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the next year is provided for new courses proposed by various institutions conducting Postgraduate Courses. These are under consideration of the Postgraduate Board of Engineering and Technology of the A.I.C.T.E.

**XVIII. Central Assistance for Construction of Student's Hostels at Engineering and Technological Institutions**

On the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E. it was decided in 1976-77 to give interest free loans for construction of students hostel for Technical Institution to provide hostel facilities to students who had to leave their homes to join the Technical Institutes in other parts of the country.

**Financial Requirements**

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1977-78	1977-78	1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
31.00	27.00	30.00

**K. SECRETARIAT**

The following provision covers expenditure on the maintenance of non-Plan and Plan establishment of the Department, hospitality and entertainment expenses and the discretionary grant of Minister, and expenditure on Publications, Planning and Statistics Unit, Students Information Service and Copyright office.

**Financial Requirements**

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
6.50	151.09	2.30	155.54	8.50	167.37

**PUBLICATION UNIT**

Besides a number of *ad-hoc* publications (both in English and Hindi), the Publication Unit and Hindi Publication Unit bring out the following journals on behalf of this Ministry :

1. The Education Quarterly (English)
2. Indian Education Abstracts (English)
3. Sanskrit (Hindi)
4. Shiksha Vivechan (Hindi)
5. Monthly Digest-(English and Hindi) Resume of Significant Developments in the field of Education and Culture at the Centre and in the States.

2. 44 publications (both in English and Hindi) including periodicals have been brought out during 1977-78 so far. It is expected that about 11 publications will also be released during the current financial year.

3. During the Financial year 1978-79 it is expected to bring out about 60 publications/periodicals (both in English and Hindi).

4. There is a show room-cum-Sales Depot located in D-Wing, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi where publications of the Ministry as also those of a few organisations like the Lalit Kala Akademi, Central Hindi Directorate, University Grants Commission and UNESCO are displayed and sold.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1977-78	1977-78	1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
4.50	5.00	5.00

#### THE STUDENTS INFORMATION SERVICE UNIT

This Unit collects, compiles and disseminates information on higher education for the benefit of students/their parents and others.

To facilitate this work the Unit maintains a reference library comprising handbooks/calendars/prospectuses/syllabi and other information material from the various Universities/Institutions in India and also through our Missions abroad mostly on a complimentary basis.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1977-78	1977-78	1978-79
.02	.02	.02

#### PLANNING & STATISTICAL UNIT

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Sixth All India Conference on Educational Statistics this Division rendered Technical help by deputing Ministry's officials to the states of M.P., Meghalaya, Rajasthan, U.P. and Mizoram for conducting in-service Training Course for the benefit of the State officials dealing with Educational Statistics. Ministry of Education and S.W. also imparted training in the collection, compilation and scrutiny of educational statistics to two officials deputed for the purpose by the Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Further, the Ministry's officials visited states of Andhra, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, M. P., Maharashtra,

Meghalaya, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram for finalising the collection of educational data for the year 1975-76.

(b) Following publications were brought out :

1. Progress of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 1970-71.
2. State Educational Directorates and Inspectorates in India 1972-73.
3. Results of High and Higher Secondary Examination 1971—74 as collected from Boards of Secondary Education in India.
4. Indian Students going Abroad and Foreign Students in India 1965-66 to 1974-75.
5. Selected Educational Statistics 1976-77.

Following Publications have come out :—

1. Education in India 1970-71.
2. Education in India 1971-72.
3. Education in India 1972-73.

This Division does not have separate Budget for its normal activities/programmes. Provision exists in the budget under Secretariat.

#### Scheme for Assistance for Establishment of Planning, Monitoring and Statistical Cells in the States

With a view to overcoming the inadequacy of the machinery at present available in States for the collection of data required for administration, planning and research, a scheme of assistance for establishment of Planning, Monitoring and Statistical Cells in the States is being launched effective from the year 1978-79.

The objective of the scheme is to provide assistance to the States for the strengthening of data-collection machinery in the States and setting up proper machinery at District/Block level in order to generate a regular flow of data and build up a good information system in the country.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1977-78	1977-78	1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
		35.00

## PART II

Department of Culture

### CHAPTER I

#### INTRODUCTORY

##### Functions

The Department of Culture was set up in 1971 for dealing with cultural and allied activities. This Department is responsible to promote art and culture, mutual understanding and goodwill and foster—closer relations with foreign countries, preservation of ancient and historic monuments and records; exploration and excavation of archaeological sites and remains, maintenance and expansion of libraries and museums of national importance, observance of centenaries and anniversaries of important personalities and revision of Indian Gazetteers, etc.

##### Organisation

The Department of Culture is under the charge of an Additional Secretary. The Minister and Secretary and some other administrative officers are common to both the Departments of Culture and Education. The important offices administered by this Department include Archaeological Survey of India, Anthropological Survey of India, National Archives of India, National Museum, National Library, Central Reference Library and National Gallery of Modern Art.

The total staff strength of the Department of Culture (Secretariat) as on 1-3-1978 is as under :—

Officers	Staff	Total
46	235	281

##### Programmes/Sub-Programmes

The programmes undertaken by the Department of Culture can be broadly classified under the following:—

1. Cultural Programmes.
2. Gazetteers.
3. Archaeology.
4. Archives.
5. Libraries.
6. Museums and Art Galleries.
7. Secretariat.

##### A. Cultural Programmes

In this field the main institutions are :—

1. Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta.
2. Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi.
3. National School of Drama, New Delhi.

4. Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.
5. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.
6. Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi.
7. School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh.

##### B. Gazetteers

The Schemes relating to Gazetteers are implemented directly by the Central and State Governments.

##### C. Archaeology

The main institution in this field is the Archaeological Survey of India.

##### D. Archives

In this field the main institution is the National Archives of India.

##### E. Libraries

In this field the main institutions are :—

1. The National Library, Calcutta.
2. Delhi Public Library, New Delhi.
3. Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.
4. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta.
5. The Central Reference Library, Calcutta.
6. Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna.
7. T.M.S.S.M. Library, Thanjavur.
8. Library of the Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamshala.
9. Rampur Raza Library, Rampur.

##### F. Museums and Art Galleries

The main institutions in this field are :—

1. National Museum, New Delhi.
2. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.
3. Indian Museum, Calcutta.
4. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad.
5. Gandhi Darshan Samiti, New Delhi.
6. National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.
7. Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.

CHAPTER II  
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE  
**Programme-wise Plan and non-Plan Financial outlays**

Demand No. 97

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programmes	Budget Estimates		Revised Estimates		Budget Estimates	
	1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Cultural Programmes	155.00	126.59	143.32	126.77	199.80	132.76
Gazetteers	14.75	..	13.94	..	16.00	..
National Archives	35.54	38.39	21.00	36.52	24.95	38.81
Libraries	110.06	94.82	70.63	93.19	137.50	98.17
Museums & Art Galleries	85.90	114.95	72.12	112.90	164.98	160.64
Anthropological Survey of India	13.00	68.00	13.00	68.00	14.00	70.00
Secretariat	3.75	35.23	3.00	30.60	5.00	32.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>418.00</b>	<b>477.98</b>	<b>337.01</b>	<b>467.98</b>	<b>562.23</b>	<b>532.98</b>

Demand No. 98

Archaeology	160.00	519.99	105.00	512.12	170.00	549.95
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## CHAPTER III

### A. CULTURAL PROGRAMME

#### I. Sangeet Natak Akademi

##### Organisational Structure and Objectives

The Sangeet Natak Akademi is a national institution set up by the Government of India in 1953, for the promotion of the performing arts. It acts at the national level for the promotion of the growth of Indian music, dance and drama in all their richness and variety, maintenance of standards of training in the field of the performing arts, to give recognition and awards to outstanding artists and to revive and preserve folk forms of music, dance and drama. It also coordinates the activities of the regional State Akademies in the above fields. The Akademi has two constituent units, namely :

- (i) Kathak Kendra, New Delhi; and
- (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal.

Kathak Kendra imparts training in the Kathak style of dance, and the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy in the Manipuri dance.

##### Programme Activity

###### A (1) Institutional Grants

The Kathak Kendra and JNMDA Imphal are fully financed by the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Culture).

###### (2) Cultural Programmes

Presenting cultural programmes is one of the items of work undertaken by the Akademi for the promotion of the performing arts.

The programmes undertaken during the year 1977-78 are indicated below :

- (a) 1977-78.
  - (i) Festival of Folk Performing Arts at Madras.
  - (ii) All-India Theatre Festival at Cochin.
  - (iii) Presentation of Manipuri ballets by the Ballet Unit of the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal, at key centres in the country.

##### *Recognition of artists, scholars, Playwrights etc. (Awards and Prizes)*

Under the scheme of Awards to artists, awards are given each year to outstanding artistes. The value of each awards is Rs. 5,000 (in cash).

During 1977-78, 14 artistes will be given awards and a 5-day Festival organised.

A similar number of artistes will be selected during the year 1978-79 also. As usual a 5-day Festival will also be organised.

##### *Research*

The Akademi is currently implementing a Plan Scheme, namely, Research in the Science of Music. The major objective of the scheme during the Fourth Plan period was to initiate studies in the areas of musical scales and psychological response to ragas. Further research is to be continued on tonal characteristics of musical instruments such as the Flute, Sarangi, Nagaswaram, Mridangam and Tabla. Research is also to continue in the physics, Physiology and Psychology of music.

A grant of Rs. 2,500 in partial aid for conducting a Seminar on Voice Culture by the Karnataka Gana Kala Parishat, Bangalore, was sanctioned and paid. In addition, certain individuals have been given research grants :

- (i) For continuing studies in the Musical scales ; and
- (ii) For construction of Sruiti Harmonium.

Researches are being continued under grants-in-aid from the Akademi on the construction of Automatic Continuous Pitch Recording Instrument and Musical perception, respectively.

During 1978-79, a Workshop in the Science of Music is proposed to be conducted in Bhubaneswar.

It is proposed to institute Research Fellowships, one in each subject i.e. (i) Physics of Music, (ii) Physiology of Music ; and (iii) Psychology of Music at recognised institutions or Universities.

##### *Fellowship*

Under the scheme, Fellowships are offered to outstanding students in the field of performing arts for advanced training in their respective fields under



eminent gurus/institutions to acquire a very high degree of proficiency. The value of the Fellowship is Rs. 500 per month. The Guru also gets an equal amount. Each Fellow is also allowed a maximum amount of Rs. 1,000 per year for equipment.

Fellowship sanctioned for Koodiyattam of Kerala has been extended upto October, 1978. Efforts are being made for finalisation of Fellowships for Been, or Pakhawaj and Dhrupad singing.

**B. Revival, Preservation and Development of Folk Music, Dance and Drama.**

*Survey and Documentation of Folk Music, Dance and Drama—Documentation, Research and Building up of Archives.*

The scope of the scheme has been extended to bring under its fold also the dissemination of knowledge on culture amongst the general public by producing audio-visual material like discs, slides, kits, photographic albums, monographs, etc. utilising the basic documentation material in the archives of the Akademi.

The activities in the existing schemes during 1977-78 includes documentation of music and dance of Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Ankia Nat (folk theatre of Assam) Toorpu Bhagawatam (Folk theatre of Andhra Pradesh), Kakkirissi Natakam (a folk theatre form of Kerala), rare form of shadow and marionette theatre supposed to originate from Gujarat but now existing in Sawantwadi area of Maharashtra and Terukkoothu—a folk theatre of Tamil Nadu.

The documentation work of Dance and Music of Ongy and other tribals of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Orissa, West Bengal will be taken up during 1978-79.

In addition, the activities envisaged during 1978-79 include documentation of tribal and folk dance and music of Gujarat, tribals of Sreekakulam region and Adilabad region of Andhra Pradesh. It is also proposed to assign documentation work to outside agencies and experts in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Assam.

The Akademi also propose to produce 3 films.

*Promotion and Preservation of rare forms of Traditional Performing Arts.*

During the year 1977-78, the following forms have already been assisted :

Dhrupad Music

Koodiyattam of Kerala

Chhau Dance of Seraikella

Bhagawat Melas of Tamil Nadu

Chandiani of Madhya Pradesh

Patua Songs of West Bengal

Pavakoothu of Kerala

The proposal for financial assistance for the following forms is under consideration :

Chamadyache Bahuly and Kalasutri Bahulye (both Chhayanatak) of Maharashtra.

Ranmaley of Goa

The programme for the year 1978-79 envisages assistance to the following forms :

Bhaona Theatre of Assam

Deodhani Dance of Assam

Geetagovida Music of Kerala

Ravanchhaya—shadow theatre of Orissa

Bhavai of Gujarat

Bhand Pather—folk theatre of Kashmir

*Ballet Unit and Publication of Handbooks by the Kathak Kendra, New Delhi.*

The scheme intends to put the ballet activity of the Kendra on a sound professional footing and its objectives are to produce ballets and bring out handbooks for use by students of Kathak.

During 1977-78, a new ballet, namely, 'Geet Govind' has been taken up and is to be presented shortly. In addition repeat performances of the earlier productions have also been organised. Preparation of some handbooks on Kathak is in its final stages. Another publication, titled "Aesthetics of Kathak", by Prof. S. K. Saxena is also under preparation.

During 1978-79, two new production of Kathak ballets are proposed to be brought out. A new publication of "Who's who in Kathak" is also proposed to be brought out during 1978-79.

*Ballet Unit and Publication of Handbooks by the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal.*

The scheme involves the setting up of a small performing unit attached to the Academy, for putting up regular shows and producing ballets in Manipuri style. The scheme also incorporates the publication of suitable handbooks reading material, etc.

During 1977-78, two new ballets have been produced, namely, 'Bhagyachandra' and 'Nangdol-Leima'. The handbooks are under print.

During 1978-79, two new ballet productions are envisaged.

### C. Dissemination of Knowledge on the Performing Arts

#### (1) Publications

##### (i) Akademi's publications

During 1977-78, the Akademi brought out SANGEET NATAK journal Nos. 41 to 43 and No. 44 will be brought out before the close of the financial year. The publication programme includes the second edition of 'Classical Indian Dance in Literature and the Arts' by Dr. (Mrs.) Kapila Vatsyayan, now in the final stages of printing. In addition, the following publications have been taken up during the current financial year.

Aesthetical Essays on Hindustani Rhythms by Prof. S. K. Saxena.

Who's Who of Indian Musicians.

During 1978-79, apart from the Journal and the Bulletin, the following publications are expected to be brought out :

Music and Dance in Tagore's Educational Philosophy by Shanti Dev Ghosh

Glossary of Dance Terms by Kapila Vatsyayan

Bhagavata Mela Nataka by Prof. Mohan Khokar

Monograph on Bhaona by Prof. M. Neog

Monograph on Lai Haroba

Monograph on Khyal, Prabandh and Dhrupad by Prof. Dhond.

#### Gifts and Exchange of Cultural material

This is an *ad hoc* item for exchange of gifts and other material between the Akademi and other institutions in foreign countries in the field of performing arts.

### D. Archival Development

#### (i) Recording and Filming

During 1977-78, two documentary films, one on the Folk and Tribal Dances of India and the other on Shadow Theatre (Chhaya Natak) have been produced. Another film is expected to be ready for projection by the end of the current financial year.

The activities envisaged for 1978-79 include the production of three films as under :

- (a) a one-reeler on Theyyam of Kerala,
- (b) a one-reeler on Bhand Pather of Kashmir, and

(c) a one-reeler on Terukoothu of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Acquisition of books, gramophone records and pes.

The total number of discs upto March 31, 1977 in 7299. 182 discs have been added upto November 30, 1977. Some more are expected to be purchased in the course of the year.

The total number of books upto March 31, 1977 is 12,617. 398 books have been added upto November 30, 1977. Some more are expected to be acquired during the course of the year.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
7.50	25.00	6.54	25.00	8.00	24.79

### II. National School of Drama

The National School of Drama is a National Institution for training and propagation of theatre in the country.

The School functions at the national level providing comprehensive training in dramatics and promoting the growth of theatre in the country as a whole. It has a Repertory Company attached with objectives to set high theatre standards, to promote emotional and cultural integration of the country, to reclaim the lost heritage in theatre and finally to spread theatre in the country. Programme/Activities planned for 1978-79 and achievements during 1977-78.

The School conducts a three year full time comprehensive Diploma course in acting, direction and stagecraft with an annual intake capacity of 25 students with seat reservations for SC/ST and foreign candidates.

For the benefits of student and employed persons interested in theatre, the School proposes to conduct part-time courses in 1978-79, as was done in the past of two weeks to 3 months duration.

Students are given extension lectures by eminent persons on important aspects of subjects related to theatre. In the current year so far 17 lectures were arranged. For 1978-79 an extensive series of lectures covering contemporary Indian history, socio-economic problems, development schemes, forms of traditional and folk theatre have been planned.

### Scholarships

The School continues to provide annually 10 scholarships. The amount of scholarship is Rs. 300 p.m. In 1977-78, 11 new scholarships were given by the School and in 1978-79 the same number is proposed to be given.

During 1977-78 three awards are proposed to be given.

Students are taken on tours to places of cultural and historical interest in and around Delhi. Visits to several theatres, Museums and art galleries were paid in 1977-78. In 1978-79 it is proposed to take the students on similar visits as well as to study at first hand in the field the implementation of developmental schemes.

Necessary teaching aids especially sound equipment audio-visual aids, a photography department for the preparation of exhibitions, slides and educational materials are provided by the School to its students. The School has also a Library with an excellent collection of books, photographs, slides and tapes. In addition the School has a well equipped Workshop.

In addition to the class room productions done for training purposes or for the examinations, the students are involved in a large number of productions covering contemporary and traditional forms of theatre of which performances are presented before public. This is done to provide practical training and experience and the achievement of a high professional standard, and also to take theatre to wider audience.

In 1977-78 so far the School produced 15 plays and have given 24 performances. Some more performances are planned. For the year 1978-79 it is planned to take up the production of about 20 plays and give at least 80 performances.

In 1977-78 the Repertory Company produced 6 plays and 46 performances. Before the close of the year some more performances are expected to be given. For the year 1978-79 the work planned for the Repertory Company is much above the target initially earmarked. It is expected to give at least 120 performances in future.

The School plans to revive the publication of its bi-annual magazine "Theatre Impact" during the year 1978-79.

As part of its training programme the School sets up at least 8-10 exhibitions covering stage design, costume design, theatre architecture, traditional theatre forms etc. During 1977-78 apart from its 8-10

exhibitions the school presented before the public an exhibition on Sanskrit Theatre.

Similarly activity is planned for 1978-79.

The School has recorded folk music tunes of Kashmir, Jammu, Punjab, Haryana, Kumaon, Manipur and Rajasthan. Music for 20 productions was also recorded. During 1978-79 the School proposes to continue its work in the steady systematic recording of such material.

The School has also now developed its Photographic Department. The School has a stock of 837 photographs and 606 slides.

At the end of 1976-77 the gramophone discs in stock were 703. During the current year so far the School added 72 gramophone records to its stock which related mainly to classical Indian music and folk music. In 1978-79 the School proposes to purchase 150 records.

For the Library 1000 books are proposed to be purchased during 1978-79. During the current year only 423 books could be purchased so far. The current stock of the Library upto February 1977 is 13209 books.

### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
4.00	9.00	2.22	8.99	4.20	13.39

### III. Lalit Kala Akademi

Various programmes and projects undertaken by the Akademi in furtherance of its objective of promotion of Art are sponsoring and organising of Art Exhibition in India and abroad, acquiring works of Arts, printing and sale of publications on Art, reproduction of Paintings, preparing casts of Sculptures, copying of frescoes, establishment of Studios, Regional Art Centres, Workshop for Painters and Sculptures, etc. Survey of Folk Art and Traditional Art and other promotional activities such as preparation of slides, colour transparencies, arranging Artists Camps, lectures, film shows, Seminars, Art Conference and acquiring films on Art. Besides these, the Akademi grants recognition to well established Art Organisations, and gives grant-in-aid to State Akademies and Art Organisations. Akademi also offers outlet for sale of works by the Artists.

The achievements during 1977-78 and targets for 1978-79 are briefly stated as under :

#### *Details of Achievements*

##### *Publications including Prints and Casts*

During the year 1977-78 one Port Folio (Deogarh) under Ancient series. One L. K. Journal (Conty) No. 23 and one Multi-colour reproduction were brought out ; 3 Multi-colour reproduction are in press. Two port folios (one on Bhagwat Puran and other on Gita Govinda revised) and Lalit Kala Journal No. 18 which are being brought out under Ancient series are in press.

##### *Exhibition Purchases*

A theme exhibition (Pictorial space) was organised; National Exhibition on Art is to be held during second week of February at Ahmedabad. IV Triennale of world Art and Art Mela was organised in February, 1978. An Exhibition was sent to Sao Paulo. Purchase of works of Art worth 3,00,000 from IVth Triennale, Art Mela and National Exhibition will be completed by February, 1978.

##### *Copying of Frescoes*

Work of Kota Frescoes have been completed. Frescoes Gallery has been set up in Bahawalapur House Complex.

#### **Central Institute of Art Studios/Regional Centres**

IIIrd phase of studios at Garhi (Delhi) is nearing completion and will be inaugurated on 13th February, 1978.

##### *Survey of Folk and Traditional Art*

Expert Artists have been assigned the job of Survey and collection of Art specimens in different regions of the country.

##### *Promotional Activities*

Artists camp was held. New titles have been added to the Library. Documentation of National Exhibition and Theme Exhibition and preparation of slides and Transparencies completed. One more camp will be opened at Garhi Workshop from 16-2-1978. 30 Artists will participate for 3 weeks. Akademi organised Kala-Mela on 9th February, 1978 in which 125 artists and 20 Art organisations participated and 40-one man show was held. Summer camp was organised. Grants to recognised Art organisations and State Akademis have been disbursed.

##### *Details of Targets*

##### *Publications including Prints and Casts*

Six multi-colour reproductions. 2 issues of Lalit Kala Journal, a book entitled "Artist on Art", Art

Books in Hindi and Documentary History of Indian Art will be brought out under Ancient series. Two issues of journal and two portfolios (revised edition of Mughal Paintings and Kota Portfolio) will be brought out. In addition the prestigious book on Eastern India Bronzes will be published. Casts which are nearing completion will be put on sale.

##### *Exhibitions/Purchases*

National Exhibition of Art and exhibition of popular Art will be organised. Akademi is expected to participate in Venice Biennale. Circulating Exhibition of graphics in addition to Circulating Exhibition of paintings are to be sent to different centres in the country. Works of Art worth 1,50,000 are expected to be purchased. The renovation of Gallery is also to be taken up next year.

##### *Copying of Frescoes*

Work of making duplicate copies of already existing copies will be taken up.

##### *Survey of Folk and Traditional Art*

Work of Survey will continue. Fresh areas will be assigned and data collected will be published in the form of a catalogue.

##### *Promotional Activities etc.*

Photographic Documentation of National Exhibition to be taken up. Popular Art Exhibition and Coomaraswamy Lecture are to be organised. Artist camp will be held, one Artist from Yagoslavia is likely to visit India.

Grants to recognised Art organisations and State Akademies will be disbursed.

#### **Financial Requirements**

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
10.00	18.96	12.00	23.96	10.00	18.26

#### **IV. Sahitya Akademi**

The Sahitya Akademi was established in the year 1954 to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian Languages and to promote through them cultural unity of the country. The Sahitya Akademi has its head office at New Delhi : with three Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The main activities of the Akademi during 1977-78 under various scheme are as stated below :

(i) *Publication of books of literary interest*

During the year 85 publications, excluding journals, were published.

(ii) *Akademi awards*

Every year the monetary prizes of Rs. 5000 each to outstanding books of literary merit published in each language during the preceding three years. During 1977 annual awards were given to authors in 19 languages.

(iii) *Award of Sahitya Akademi Fellowship to Men of Letters*

No Fellowship was conferred during the year.

(iv) *Exhibitions, Seminars, Literary Forums and other functions*

9 Seminars and 66 meetings of Literary Forum were organised during the year.

(v) *Publications*

9 issues of 'Indian Literature', a Journal in English, and one issue of "Sanskrita Pratibha", a journal in Sanskrit, were published.

(vi) *Cooperation with other International Institutions like UNESCO for publication of literary works*

Publication of an English book "Poems of Subramania Bharati" was undertaken on behalf of Unesco. The General Assembly of the Union Academique International has approved the Project Inventaire raisonne des Etudes du Ramayana. The Sahitya Akademi will be associated with its implementation.

(vii) *Library*

The Akademi has a Library containing books in all major Indian Languages and English, and a Reading Room in which a large number of Indian and Foreign journals are made available to readers. About 2,000 books were added to the library during the year.

(viii) *Travel Grants*

During the year, Seminars were organised to celebrate centenaries of three writers and bicentenary of one writer.

(ix) *Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature*

Compilation of the Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature has been taken in hand and Selections of General topics, writers and books to be included therein have been completed.

## Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
10.00	15.50	9.60	14.80	8.95	15.22

## V. Cultural Exchange and Cultural Activities Programmes

Indian Culture is projected abroad by various methods. One such way is by means of sending cultural delegations and exhibitions etc., under Cultural Exchange/Activities Programme with foreign countries.

### Performing Delegations

16-Member dance and music ensemble participated in the 7th Festival of Indian Arts organised by Sanskritik, Centre of Indian Arts, London. The delegation also visited France and Tunisia for giving performances there. 45-Member dance/drama troupe of Shriram Bharatiya Kala Kendra Participated in Festival of Indian Art and Culture held in the U.S.S.R.

16-Member dance/music troupe also participated in the above Festival in Soviet Union. The delegation also visited Poland. Km. Mallika Sarabhai participated in the International Dance Festival, Paris (with 4 accompanists). She also visited Holland, the U.K., the F.R.G., the G.D.R., Belgium, and Italy.

### Non-Performing Delegations

5-Member official delegation led by Dr. P. C. Chunder, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture visited the U.S.S.R. on the occasion of Festival of Indian Art and Culture in the U.S.S.R. Education Minister inaugurated the Festival.

Shri P. V. Akilandom (Akilon) (Tamil Writer) Shri G. K. Mitra (Bengali Writer) and Shri Shamsheer Bahadur Singh (Hindi Writer and Poet) visited the U.S.S.R. on the occasion of Festival of Indian Art and Culture held in the U.S.S.R.

A team of 4 Indian chiefs visited the U.S.S.R. to give demonstration on preparation of Indian dishes during the Festival of Indian Art and Culture in the U.S.S.R. An Indian Restuarant was opened for a fortnight in Moscow which popularised Indian dishes.

### Travel Subsidy

Scholars of prominence and artistes in various fields of Culture have been sanctioned 50% cost of inter-

national fare (economy class) under the scheme for visit to the U.K., the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A. and the F.R.G. to participate in the Cultural events in those countries.

#### Presentation of Art Objects

Art Objects like Musical instruments, handicrafts and dolls etc. have been presented to various institutions through our Missions abroad.

#### Exhibitions

1. An exhibition of copies of Murals Caves Paintings to Australia.
2. An exhibition of Paintings to Copenhagen.
3. An exhibition of 50 Indian Miniature Paintings to the U.S.S.R.
4. An exhibition of photographs on various facts of Indian Life to the U.S.S.R.
5. A Handicrafts Exhibition accompanied by seven Craftsmen to give live demonstration in the U.S.S.R.

#### Anticipated Activities for the Next Financial Year 1978-79 : Performing Delegation

1. Participation of a dance/music troupe in the Adelaide Festival, Australia and to visit Indonesia and Malaysia.
2. Participation of a dance/music ensemble in the 4th Sanskritik Festival of Indian Arts to be organised by the Sanskritik Centre of Indian Arts, London.
3. Participation of a dance/music troupe in the Dubrovnik Summer Festival in Yugoslavia.
4. An Indian Ramayana Dance/music troupe to Burma, Indonesia and other South East Asian countries.
5. A puppet theatre group to Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam.
6. A small percussion Cultural group to Algeria, Ghana and other African countries.
7. A Dance/Music troupe to Vietnam etc.

#### Non-Performing Delegations

25—30 eminent individuals i.e. Writers/Scholars/theatre experts/musicologists/choreographers etc. to be sent to various countries.

#### Travel Subsidy

25—30 persons to be assisted with 50 per cent cost of international air fare (economy class) for attending cultural events abroad.

#### Exhibitions

1. A major exhibition of classical Indian Art to France.
2. Exhibition of Modern Indian Paintings to Italy, Hungary, Algeria (Africa).
3. Exhibition of Contemporary Indian Paintings to Abu Dhabi and other Middle East countries.
4. Photographic exhibition to Madagascar (Africa).
5. Exhibition of Paintings to Indonesia, Hongkong.
6. One Map-Show exhibition to Yugoslavia.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
15.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	30.50	10.00

#### VI. External Cultural Activities—Incoming Cultural Delegations

India has launched a programme of International Cultural Relations with foreign countries. This programme comprises exchanges in the fields of education, culture, arts, academic activity in Science and Technology and Agriculture, mass media and public health etc. From amongst 51 countries with whom India has signed cultural agreements, there are regular Cultural Exchange Programmes with 23 countries. In the case of other countries *ad hoc* Cultural Activities Programme is drawn up.

The object of the Scheme is to promote mutual understanding and goodwill and to foster closer relations with foreign countries by inviting eminent Scholars, Poets, Artists, Performing Artists and Exhibitions etc. to give lectures, demonstrations, performances etc. in different parts of India.

Till 31st January, 1978, 22 cultural delegations (three V.I.P. delegations, nine performing delegations, four art exhibitions and six non-performing delegations) visited India covering the following countries :—

The G.D.R., the U.S.S.R., Hungary, Sweden, Denmark, Australia, Maldives and Czechoslovakia.

This included the visit of the Minister of Education from Maldives, the Deputy Prime Minister (Minister of Culture) from Czechoslovakia and the Rector of the College of Fine Arts, Dresden (GDR).

The great event during the period was holding of a Soviet Festival of Art and Culture organised in

India from November 15 to December 3, 1977 to mark the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This was in reciprocation of similar celebrations in the USSR (September 15 to October 5, 1977) which marked the 30th Anniversary of the Independence of India.

The following Soviet delegations participated in this Festival :

- (1) 70-Member Folk Dance Ensemble.
- (2) 50-Member Bolshoi Ballet Theatre Troupe.
- (3) 20-Member Puppet Troupe.
- (4) 3-Member Soloists Group.
- (5) 4-Member Poets Delegation.
- (6) 7-Member Soviet Officials Delegation.
- (7) Two Soviet Exhibitions (Paintings and Photographic) accompanied by six artists.
- (8) Soviet Film artistes delegation/Soviet Film Festival of 7-8 feature films and an equal number of documentaries with English sub-titles.

In addition to the delegations handled by the Department of Culture, eleven individual visitors also visited India from the following countries and were handled by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations on behalf of the Department of Culture :—

Country	No. of delegations
USSR	2
Poland	2
Iraq	1
Bulgaria	1
GDR	1
Czechoslovakia	3
Belgium	1

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
16.50	9.16	24.50	9.16	43.25	9.16

#### VII. Financial Assistance to Professional Dance Drama & Theatre Ensembles

The objective of the scheme is to provide minimum sustenance level to performing troupes in the country,

which have been working in the field through voluntary efforts, for the last 10 to 15 years. For this purpose, institutions of national importance in the field of performing arts, are selected for central assistance both for their sustenance and developmental activities. The scheme is under review and the revised scheme is expected to come into operation from 1978-79.

During the current financial year, 16 institutions are in receipt of grant.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
12.00	4.80	9.00	4.80	12.00	4.80

#### VIII. Centenaries and Anniversaries

By observing centenaries of birth or death of distinguished personalities, who have contributed towards our cultural heritage, development of thought and reform of social systems, three important aims are sought to be achieved. The first is to bring to light in detail the life and activities of those outstanding personalities and through them form world opinion about the ideas they stood for and their relevance through the ages. The second is to create and arouse in the younger generation of our own country an awareness of our heritage, and to re-interpret, through these programmes, the cultural and spiritual values India stands for. Finally, these programmes seek to promote international understanding through the inclusion of commemoration celebrations of the noted personalities of other countries in the world community.

Programmes relating to the following Centenaries are proposed to be undertaken during 1978-79.

- (i) 500th birth Centenary of poet Surdas.
- (ii) Birth Centenary of the Mother.
- (iii) Birth Centenary of Rajaji.
- (iv) The residual work connected with the birth Centenary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Centenary of Bhagwan Mahavir's Nirvan and Programmes relating to the Birth Centenary of Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, Sarat Chandra and Mohammed Iqbal carried over from previous years.

The following important centenaries were observed during 1977-78 :

- (i) Birth Centenary of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee.
- (ii) Birth Centenary of A. K. Coomaraswamy.
- (iii) Birth Centenary of Mohammad Iqbal.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
15.00		10.00		9.80	

#### IX. Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi

The Institute's main objectives are to award degrees in Madhyama, Shastri, Acharya, Vishishacharya etc.

The Institute which was functioning as an constituent of the Sanskrit University, Varanasi is now a Registered Society. It is being financed fully by the Government of India.

The Institute continues to provide courses for the Tibetans settled in India.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1.50	6.54	1.50	6.54	1.50	9.00

#### X. School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh

The School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh, was established in 1959 to impart education in Modern and classical Tibetan Studies on the Monastic pattern in Leh. The underlying idea of starting the School was that Lamas who used to go to Lhasa for training should be able to receive it at Leh. The school is fully financed by the Government of India.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E.		R.E.		B.E.	
1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2.00	4.45	2.00	4.45	2.00	5.50

#### XI. Scheme of Propagation of Culture Among School and College Students

The objective of the scheme is to familiarise the students of schools and colleges with the variegated facets of the cultural heritage of India. There are two main parts of the scheme. One is organising orientation/Refresher courses on appreciation of arts and the music of India for school teachers and college teachers and the second part relates to the production of educational kits and other materials for refresher courses for use in the schools and colleges. Under this scheme, States/Union Territories and other implementing agencies viz. NCERT and Delhi University are given grants to organise Orientation/Refresher courses and for the production of kits and other materials.

In the year 1977-78, 10 orientation/refresher courses were organised and 150 kits along with other materials were prepared. About five hundred teachers participated in these courses.

During 1978-79 it is expected that about 16 orientation/Refresher courses would be organised for school teachers/college lecturers throughout the country. Workshops on these courses would also be organised. To augment the implementation of the scheme, some more material for the kits will be prepared. The preparation of 150 kits is planned by the University of Delhi.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1977-78	1977-78	1978-79
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
20.00	15.00	20.00

#### XII. Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields

The object of the scheme continuing since 1954, is to give financial assistance to young artists of outstanding promise for advanced training within India, in the field of music, dance, drama, painting, sculpture, book-illustration and design etc. The scholarships are given to candidates between the age group of 18--28 years. The duration of scholarships is for a period of 2 years, but in exceptional cases limited to 10 in a year, it may be extended by one more year. As the number of scholarships (25) available under the Non-Plan scheme was considered inadequate, 25 additional scholarships every year have been introduced under the 5th Five-Year Plan.



The total number of scholarships available is 50. During 1977-78, 50 scholarships have been awarded.

In 1978-79, 50 scholarships will be awarded. Besides the payment of scholarships, expenditure on payment of travelling allowance to candidates appearing at interview/tests, payment of transportation charges of art objects to the candidates in the fields of painting, sculpture and applied arts, etc., is met from the funds provided under the scheme. Travelling allowance and daily allowance of experts in various fields, who are associated with the Central Selection Committee and different subject-committees, called for interviewing/testing the candidates, are also met from the funds provided under the scheme.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2.57	2.20	2.48	1.87	2.48	2.20

#### XIII. Cultural Organisation in India

The scheme is meant to finance those institutions of all India Character which are engaged in the development of Cultural activities. Grants have been given to institutions, namely (i) Islamic Culture, Hyderabad (ii) PEN All India Centre, Bombay (iii) Ramakrishna Mission Institution, Calcutta.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
3.29	3.11	3.11

#### XIV. Cultural Talent Search Scholarships Scheme

The Cultural Talent Search Scholarships Scheme was formulated with the object of providing facilities to outstanding children in the age-group 10-14 years studying in recognised schools and belonging to 'Gharanas' to develop their talent in various cultural fields such as traditional forms of music, dance, theatre as well as painting and sculpture. The scheme provides for award of 100 fresh scholarships every year, out of which 25 are reserved for children belonging to 'Gharanas' and these are allocated among various States and Union Territories. The scholar-

ships is tenable for one year at a time and is renewable from year to year till the completion of the secondary stage of education or upto the age of 18 years, whichever is earlier.

During 1978-79, it is proposed to award 100 scholarships under the scheme, out of which 25 will be awarded to children from "Gharanas". The value of the scholarships is Rs. 600 per annum for children who undergo their specialised training at the station where they are pursuing their academic studies at the time of the award, but where a child is required to shift to a new station for the purpose of the specialised training, the value of the scholarships shall be Rs. 1200 per annum. In both cases, the actual tuition fee paid for the training to the Guru/Instruction/Institution is also reimbursed to the scholarship holder subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

During 1977-78, 114 scholarships were awarded under the scheme

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
5.00	2.34	5.18

#### XV. Scheme of Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes

The objective of the scheme is to create opportunities by which people from different parts of India will get to know more about one another's culture and to promote emotional and cultural integration in the country. Under this scheme, cultural troupes from one State visit the other for which a limited grant is given to the State Governments/U.T. Administrations. Some selected cultural troupes are also sponsored to visit States by the Government of India. During this year (1977-78) 6 cultural troupes have already visited various States and 9 are expected to visit different States during the remaining period of the year.

About 30 troupes are expected to visit various states during 1978-79.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.F. 1977-78	B.F. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
5.00	5.00	6.00

## XVI. Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations

The object of the scheme is to give grants to cultural organisations for the construction work and for the purchase of equipment. The scheme covers organisations primarily working in the cultural fields of dance-drama, music, fine arts, indology and literature other than religious institutions, public libraries, museums, municipalities, schools and Universities, etc.

During the year 1977-78, 30 cultural organisations are expected to be given financial assistance under the scheme.

### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan 6.00	Plan 6.00	Plan 9.00

## XVII. National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property

The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property has been established to conduct research for the betterment of the methods of conservation of National Cultural Property as well as to provide assistance to the various museums, Departments of Archaeology, libraries etc. for the preservation of their collection. The Laboratory also conducts training of conservators.

*Targets and achievements/likely achievements for 1977-78*

### Research Programme

A research programme for the preservation of palm-leaf manuscripts have been started. Samples have been collected from several sources for this purpose.

Work on the study of sand stone sculptures is under examination. The problem of deterioration of sand stone sculptures is very acute. Data has been collected for finding out the cause of deterioration and preservation. Another project now under way is the study of effect of humidity on the acidity of paper.

Samples of stone were received from the Indian schools of Mines, Dhanbad for study. The Sun Temple, Konarak and Jaggannath Temple at Puri were visited for studying their conservation problems.

In order to build up a reference, stone collections, several institutions have been approached for spare samples of rocks and minerals. A small cabinet has already been started.

A detailed report of the condition of stone sculptures in the Mathura Museums has been prepared. Full photographic documentation has also been done. Data has also been collected on sand sculptures of the museums and picture Gallery, Baroda. Sand stone sample of ancient as well as recent origins are being studied.

Technical advice on conservation matters was given to several institutions including the Dacca Museum, Dacca and society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, the U.S.A.

Some clothes belonging to the Gandhi Samarak Sangrahalaya, Ahmedabad, were treated and returned to them. A number of iron implements belonging to the Garhwal University have been received for treatment.

A four-day workshop on care and preservation of Library materials was organised in collaboration with the National Archives of India from 2nd to 5th November, 1977.

### Library and Documentation

Preparation of bibliographies on various conservation problems has been started. The library is being developed into a specialised Documentation Centre for Conservation.

The Project Officer of the Laboratory delivered lectures at the Museology Refresher Course arranged by the Department of Museology, University of Baroda, during October, 1976.

*Programmes activities envisaged under the Scheme for 1978-79.*

### Research Programme

Basic Scientific research in the fields of :

- (i) Dating and authentication of art and archaeological objects.
- (ii) Environmental Archaeology; study of climates and environment of ancient times. For this purpose study of soil layers and plant remains will be made.
- (iii) Physical, Chemical, geological and other types of technical analysis of art, archaeological and other cultural objects for instance investigations of :

- (a) Ancient metallic objects.
- (b) Ceramics.
- (c) Stones and other materials used for monuments and buildings.
- (d) Wooden objects and structures.
- (e) Wall paintings.
- (f) Paper and Palm-leaf.
- (g) Textiles, etc.

These studies will be made with a view to understanding the technique of construction, to trace the history of technology of various types of materials and to provide material for archaeological interpretation.

- (iv) Improvement of conservation methods : many of the conservation techniques now in use are not suitable for Indian materials. These studies will cover monuments, wall paintings, museum objects of all types and archival, and library materials.

(v) Coordination of Research

The Laboratory will have time-bound research projects in coordination with other national and international scientific laboratories.

(vi) Documentation and Library

All literature will be documented and card indexed. Bibliographies for use of research scholars will be prepared and printed.

(vii) Assistance and Advice

The Laboratory will assist in setting up conservation laboratories.

(viii) Training

The Laboratory will run long-term and short-term training courses for conservators and curators. There will be four types of training programmes. Six months training course in collaboration with UNESCO for preparing conservators with three months specialisation. Ten day refresher course for trained conservators to acquaint them with the recent advances in conservation. One week course on "care of Objects" for those in charge of collections, libraries etc.

*Informal training in scientific methods of examination*

(ix) Publications

To help the curators, librarians and others, a series of publication entitled "Technical Notes" have been started.

(x) Technical Advice

As one of the important responsibility of the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property would be to render technical advice to various institutions in India, assistance including Central as well as State museums, archaeological Department and libraries by answering their queries.

For implementing the above mentioned scheme UNDP is assisting by way of equipment, fellowships, etc. to the extent of Rs. 11.40 lakhs. Also, Unesco, under its regional programme is collaborating with the Laboratory in training of conservators and it will provide fellowship and equipment for \$ 15,000.00 (= 1,35,000.00), during 1978-79. Similarly the International Centre for Conservation, Rome is helping us in the establishment of the Regional Conservation Documentation Centre at the Laboratory for the use of Asian Countries. During 1977-78 and 1978-79 books worth \$ 5,000.00 (= 45,000.00) will be sent to us. Some books have already been received.

**Financial Requirements**

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
	1977-78	1977-78	1978-79
	Plan	Plan	Plan
	10.40	6.40	13.51

**XVII. Grants-in-aid to Indo-Foreign Friendship/Cultural Societies Working abroad**

1. Objectives

- (i) Development of Cultural relations with foreign countries; and
- (ii) Projecting India's Cultural image in foreign countries.

2. Grants-in-aid are given to India-Foreign Friendship/Cultural Societies in foreign countries engaged in developing friendly relations and disseminating knowledge about Indian Art and Culture in foreign countries. These grants range from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 7,500 annually depending on the activities of the Societies. Some ad-hoc grants with the very same objective are also made for projects, namely Sanskrit Centre of Indian Art, London and India House, Paris.

**Financial Requirements**

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1977-78	1977-78	1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
3.72	3.72	4.50

**XIX. Institutions Engaged in Literary Activities**

Under the scheme financial assistance is given to the institutions of all India character for their maintenance, namely :—

- (i) Numismatic Society, Varanasi
- (ii) Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay
- (iii) Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta
- (iv) Asiatic Society, Calcutta.
- (v) Indian Academy of Philosophy, Calcutta
- (vi) Institute of Traditional Culture, Madras.

**Financial Requirements**

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1977-78	1977-78	1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
1.84	1.84	2.24

**X. Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Promotion of Indian Languages**

The scheme provides for financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations/Educational Institutions and individuals for propagation and development of Indian languages. The Scheme covers all languages as set out in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India and other recognised languages including tribal languages in India, except Sanskrit and Hindi which are covered under separate schemes.

The scheme is being continued during the year 1978-79 to provide assistance to the projects already approved. Amongst the more important works for which financial assistance is proposed to be given during the year 1978-79 are (i) for running teaching institution in Uttar Pradesh for teaching South Indian languages and (ii) for running Urdu Typing and Urdu Shorthand Centres at Delhi.

**Financial Requirements**

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1977-78	1977-78	1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
4.50	4.00	4.00

**XXI. Scheme for the Award of Fellowships to the Outstanding Artists in the Fields of the Performing, the Literary and the Plastic Arts**

The objectives of the scheme are to provide basic financial support for either very advanced training or for individual creative effort or for revival of some traditional forms of art, for outstanding men of the literary, the plastic and the performing arts in the age group 25-60. The scheme provides 16 fellowships per year, tenable for a period of 2 years of the value of Rs. 500 each.

The scheme was revised to provide for additional fellowships. During 1977-78, 16 Fellowships would be awarded.

**Financial Requirements**

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1977-78	1977-78	1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
2.00	1.08	2.40

**XXII. Reactivisation of the 1961 Scheme of Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and such other Walks of Life who may be in Indigent Circumstances so as to consider Fresh Cases—Grants-in-aid to State Governments/Union Territories (Except Delhi)**

The objectives of the scheme are to provide financial assistance to distinguished writers, artists and their dependants who may be in indigent circumstances. Financial assistance upto Rs. 200 per month is granted under the scheme. Persons who are above 58 years of age and whose monthly income is below Rs. 400 are considered for grant under the scheme.

The expenditure involved under the scheme is shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 2:1. The entire expenditure in respect of Union Territories is met by the Government of India.

This scheme has provided much needed assistance to artists etc. who in their old age are not able to

sustain themselves through their own efforts. During 1977-78 assistance have been given to 412 artists on a sharing basis with State Governments.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977- 78	R.E. 1977- 78	B.E. 1978- 79
Plan	Plan	Plan
3.00	3.58	3.95

### B. GAZETTEERS

The Central Gazetteers Unit is engaged in the following activities :

- (i) To revise and publish the four volumes of the Imperial Gazetteers of India.
- (ii) To revise and publish the District Gazetteers of all the States and Union Territories.
- (iii) To revise and publish State Gazetteers of all the States.
- (iv) To compile and publish Supplements to District Gazetteers.
- (v) To translate and bring out Hindi Version of all the Volumes of Gazetteer of India.

### Gazetteers of India

The Scheme Gazetteer of India envisages the revision of the first four volumes of the Imperial Gazetteer of India. Volume I—Country and People, Volume II—History and Culture and Volume III—Economic Structure and Activities have already been published. Volume IV—Administration and Public Welfare, the last volume in the series is under print. It is expected to be published very shortly. It has been decided to bring out all the four volumes of Gazetteer of India in Hindi. Vol. I is in press.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977- 78	R.E. 1977- 78	B.E. 1978- 79
Plan	Plan	Plan
0.75	0.75	1.00

### Revision of District Gazetteers

The scheme envisages compilation and publication of 337 District Gazetteers. Under this Scheme, the

State Governments are entitled to 100 per cent Central assistance subject to a ceiling of Rs. 74,000 per volume. More than three fourth of the scheme has been completed. The drafts of 270 district gazetteers have been completed of which 260 have been approved for publication. The scheme will be completed in 1978-79.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
13.57	13.57	14.06

### Revision of State Gazetteers

The State Gazetteers are intended to replace the provincial Gazetteers brought out during the British period. Under this scheme, it is proposed to bring out one volume for each State on a uniform pattern. It is intended to serve as an authoritative work of reference, which will be utilised not only by scholars and administrators but also by all those persons even the tourists, who are interested to study in depth any particulars aspect of a State.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
1.18	0.44	0.44

### Supplements to District Gazetteers

The Supplements to District Gazetteers will upto date some of the material particularly the economic data in the District Gazetteers, which have become outdated. The Supplements will be issued only in respect of those District Gazetteers, which were published about 10 years back. The drafts of the three supplements have been completed so far, of which 3 have been approved for publication. During 1978-79 Supplements of Seven District Gazetteers are expected to be completed.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
0.50	0.50	0.50

## C. ARCHIVES

### National Archives of India

The National Archives of India, is the Central repository of the non-current records of enduring value of all the Government of India Offices located in the country. Broadly, the NAI performs the following functions :—

- (a) Appraisal of Semi-current and non-current records of more than 25 years old of all Central Government Offices;
- (b) Acquisition of Public and Private records of permanent value and of historical value;
- (c) Repair and Rehabilitation of records according to latest scientific methods and photo duplication of records for Government and for use by the Scholars;
- (d) Compilation of various types of finding aids;
- (e) Render Technical advice to the Central Government Offices, Archives Offices in the States, and various Learned Institutions;
- (f) Maintain close liaison with International and Foreign Archives Organisations; and
- (g) Impart training in Archives-Keeping.

#### (A) Appraisal of Semi-Government and Non-current Records

##### *Programmes for 1978-79*

Clearing of the back-log of unappraised records lying in the National Archives of India and also in the Ministries/Departments. Approximately one lakh non-current files are expected to be appraised.

##### *Targets Achieved in 1977-78*

During the year ending 31st March, 1978, 100, 562 non-current files in the Ministries/Departments as well as in the National Archives of India are expected to be appraised.

#### (B) Acquisition of Public and Private Records

##### *Programme for 1978-79*

The programme envisaged in various spheres of activities during 1978-79 relates mainly to :—

- (a) *Public Records* : Accessioning and servicing; Reference Media—Guide to Records in the National Archives.
- (b) *Private papers and Microfilms*—Acquisition of.
- (c) *Access to Records* : During 1978-79, 625 scholars are expected to consult records in the National Archives of India and 25,000

pages of excerpts are likely to be released. One Research Bulletin on Research Thesis and Dissertation Vol. 9 is proposed to be brought out during the period. A number of research cases on behalf of the Public Agencies and Private individuals are also to be conducted.

- (d) *Exhibitions* : At least one exhibition is proposed to be organised during the year.

##### *Target Achieved in 1977-78*

The targets achieved by the various Units of records Division during 1977-78 are given below :—

#### (a) Public Records.

Accessioning, Servicing etc.

Accessioning of records : 80 bundles, 1966 boxes and 15439 files.

Checking : 56895 files and 400 bundles.

Arrangement : 23979 files, 1969 boxes and 130 bundles.

Amalgamation : 6401 files.

#### (b) Supply of Records.

Requisitioned for Consultation and for appraisal : 2103 boxes and bundles.

Re-arrangements and regrouping of Records marked for retention after appraisal : 350 boxes and 475 bundles.

Labelling of bundles : 5375 boxes and bundles.

Dusting of records : 440 shelves containing 14160 bundles and 28000 Sq. ft.

Shelf space saved for fresh accessioning : 125 bundles.

#### (c) Private papers and Microfilms.

Arrangements and checking : 19,128 items.

#### (d) Access to Records.

Up to March 1977, 682 scholars were admitted to the Research Room of the National Archives of India. 19,342 pages of excerpts from records were released to scholars.

#### (e) Exhibitions.

An exhibition of Persian documents and manuscripts displaying 42 documents and 23 manuscripts was organised during the period under report.

**(f) Visitors.**

200 persons visited the National Archives of India and were shown the working of the office.

**(g) Library.**

The Library attached to the National Archives of India has a collection of books and periodicals numbering over 2,00,000 on Indian History and other allied subjects :—

*Programme for 1978-79*

During the year, 1,350 new books are proposed to be purchased. In the same period 9,150 books are likely to be accessioned, 1800 books catalogued and 30,000 books etc. to be restored. Membership of 16 Historical and learned Societies to be renewed.

*Targets achieved in 1977-78*

The Library purchased about 229 books, accessioned 7,173 books catalogued 2,500 books and restored 25,000 books, etc.

**(C) Repair and Rehabilitation of Records****(a) Preservation.***Programme for 1978-79*

The programme for 1978-79 envisages repairing of about 1.4 to 1.5 lakhs sheets of documents, depending upon the physical conditions of the documents, binding of 1,200 volumes, 1,200 books, 2,000 maps and 1,500 other Miscellaneous items, besides air-cleaning and fumigation of several lakhs of records, books etc.

*Target achieved in 1977-78*

The Preservation Division has repaired 1.10 lakhs sheets of documents, 42 Palm leaves, 156 maps, bound 1,374 Volumes, 869 books, 780 Miscellaneous items and mounted 1,144 maps, 1,193 air-cleaned, 3,565 fumigated, etc.

**(b) Reprography.***Programme for 1978-79*

The Programme for 1978-79 envisages setting up Record Centres, procurement of Scientific equipment and raw materials etc.

*Targets achieved in 1977-78*

During the year, 5,38,256 microfilm negatives were prepared of 5,380 metres of positive microfilms, 1,875 copies of enlargement of prints and 7393 Xerox copies were prepared.

**(D) Compilation of various types of finding aids****(a) Reference Media.**

Compiled abstracts lists of five Departments of the Government of India and during the remaining period of the year two more departments are likely to be completed.

**(b) Guide to Records in the National Archives of India.***Lists*

Subject Lists : 9798 files.

Summary Inventory : 16179 manuscripts pages.

**(c) Oriental Records.**

The functions of the Oriental Records Division is to prepare and publish finding aids like Calendars, Descriptive Lists and abstract lists of persian records and records in other Oriental languages which are in the custody of the National Archives of India and similar records and documents acquired from private sources.

*Programme for 1978-79*

In 1978-79 Index to Titles of Vol. XII of Calendar of Persian Correspondence will be taken up, During the same period, descriptive list of Persian Correspondence for the year 1802, verification of work for the year 1804, 4000 documents of descriptive Docketing of Inayat Jang Collection relating to the period Emperor Muhammad Shah, Chronological order of 15,000 odd documents of the reign of Aurngzeb, and 2,000 seal impressions are likely to be completed.

Among the private papers acquired, description and descriptive lists of all the acquired documents (Haldiya Collections) numbering more than 1,000 are likely to be completed.

*Targets achieved in 1977-78*

Editing of Descriptive Lists of Persian Correspondence for the year 1802 made further progress and it is hoped to bring out the volume during the current year. Thereafter it is proposed to take up Inayat Jang work for the year 1804. Among private papers 2,107 documents will be docketed and 15,000 documents arranged chronologically. At the request of Jawaharlal Nehru University and exhibition of Persian documents and Mss. organised and 23 Mss. and 42 Documents covering the period from 1789 to 1846 A.D. displayed.

During the period, the National Archives of India acquired Gift of some documents and Mss. in Persian

*(d) Publication of English Records.*

The Publication Division is charged with Publication in extenso of Selections from Records in the custody of the Department (Fort William-Indian House Correspondence), a half yearly Journal, Indian Archives and Compilation of National Registers of Private Papers. In addition, the Division also prepares several reports for the Cabinet and the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Annual Reports of the National Archives of India.

*Programme for 1978-79*

The Department proposes to bring out volumes 9 and 10 of the National Register containing nearly 335 and 300 Mss. pages during the period. Compilation of Indian Archives Vol. XXVI Nos. I and II (260 pages) will be brought out to make it upto-date. The Department also expects to receive from the Press, printed copies of Vol. XII of Fort William-Indian House Correspondence, and like-wise typed copies of volumes VIII and XIV in the Series sent to the Press.

*Target achieved in 1977-78 :*

Volume 8 of the National Register containing 244 pages was finally edited and made ready for cyclostyling, and work on volume 9 has also been completed for final editing. Index of Volumes VII of the Fort William-India House correspondence is expected to be completed. Annual Report for 1976 printed and distributed.

**(E) Technical Advice to Central/State Governments and Learned Institutions***(a) Programme for 1978-79*

Programme of supplying of Technical Information in conservation of documents is to continue along with some experimental work like flexibility of palm leaf, etc. and routine testing of preservative materials.

*(b) Targets achieved in 1977-78.*

Projects like use of standard quality paper for use of permanent records, effect of different solvents on ink in Xerox copies, flexibility of Palm leaf, testing of routine preservative material undertaken.

**(F) Maintenance of Close-Relation with International and Foreign Archives Organisations :***(a) Programme for 1978-79*

21 ESW/77-11

To acquire further collections of Private papers of great Indians. To acquire microfilm copies of records on India available in foreign Archival repositories i.e., University Library and American Library, Washington and Public Record Office, London, Sussex. To depute officers of the Department to developing countries under Cultural Exchange Programme. To participate in the meetings of the International Council on Archives and an other Committees.

*(b) Targets achieved in 1977-78*

Private papers from various holders, photograph of Martyr Sukhdev, and list of passengers who travelled on the ship Komagatamaru were acquired. The Department participated at the meetings of the Committee on Archival Development and the XVII International Round Table Conference on Archives at Italy.

**(G) Training***Programme for 1978-79*

In order to expand training programme, Institute of Archival Training has been set up and Correspondence Course introduced for such candidates who are unable to attend training from January, 1977. The Institute imparts training to Indian as well as foreign trainees in various fields of Archives-keeping. For one-year Diploma Course, nearly 18 to 20 candidates; for short term in Record Management, 12 to 15 candidates, for short term course in Repair of Records, 12-15 candidates; for Correspondence Course, 75 to 100 candidates and for Observation Course, 2 to 3 candidates are expected to undergo training during 1978-79.

*Targets achieved during 1977-78.*

The number of candidates trained under different courses during the year is given below :—

One Year Diploma Course—52 (including 10 from foreign countries); Short-term in-Service Course-52; Practical on Repair and Preservation-20

404 Lectures on various topics were delivered by the staff of the National Archives of India and the candidates were also given practical training.

Written and practical examinations were conducted for the trainees in One-Year Diploma Course, and Diplomas were awarded to the successful candidates.



## Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
35.54	38.39	21.00	36.52	24.95	38.81

### D. LIBRARIES

#### I. National Library, Calcutta

National Library, Calcutta, is the biggest Library of its kind in the country with a stock of about 16 lakhs books. It is one of the three recipient libraries under the Delivery of Books Act, 1954. Library is also the foremost repository in the country of U.N. Documents.

To strengthen its existing activities in various fields like bibliography, binding, reprography etc. provision has been made for the next year under plan.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
20.06	55.00	15.00	55.00	27.50	57.75

A Budget provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Works & Housing on account of capital works for 1978-79 under plan.

#### II. Delhi Public Library

Delhi Public Library was established in 1951 with a view to providing public library service for the people in the Union Territory of Delhi. It comprises a Central Library, 4 Branch Libraries, 18 sub-Branche 13 Deposit Stations with Mobile Libraries serving 63 localities in the Union Territory, Delhi. In July, 1977 one sub-Branch of the Library meant for children was set up at the Jor Bagh, Community Hall.

The Library is open to all and no subscription is charged. It has a stock of about 16 lakh books in English, Hindi, Urdu & Punjabi. The Library has also started stocking books in Bengali and Sindhi. Registered membership of the Library is about 1,05,300. On an average 10,000 books are issued daily.

Provision has been made under Plan schemes for next year for acquisition of land at R. K. Puram and Shahadra and construction of buildings at Sarojini Nagar to provide adequate accommodation to the libraries which are functioning in these areas in a small way. Provision for construction of a building at Bawana

Village have also been included for completion in the next year.

## Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
15.00	26.00	11.00	26.00	25.00	27.00

#### II. Central Secretariat Library

The Central Secretariat Library and its branch at Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi, continue to provide reference and lending facilities to the employees of the Ministries, Departments and attached and subordinate offices of the Government of India, employees of Delhi Administration, employees of autonomous organisations and the accredited correspondents. The Library has also been thrown open to the general public for consultation of material on its premises. It lends books to other libraries under inter-library loan.

The membership of the Library stood at 10704 on 31-12-1977 including 2850 members enrolled upto 31st December, 1977, and 147661 books were lent out for home reading during 1977. 10823 books and publications were added to the Library including 6510 books, 4271 Indian official Documents and 42 Foreign Official Documents. The Library received 1958 titles of periodicals by way of purchase, gift and exchange during the year.

The Regional Languages Library and the Central Hindi Library and Sanskrit Library located in Bahawalpur House, New Delhi have been thrown open to the registered members of Central Secretariat Library with effect from January 1, 1978 for borrowing of books for home reading. During the year 7268 books were added to Regional Languages Library and 1636 books to the Central Hindi Library.

As a part of the celebration of 10th Library week, an exhibition of books on "Constitutional Development of India" was organised in the main Library from 14th November, 1977 to 20th November, 1977.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
25.00	1.15	2.50	1.15	15.00	1.15

#### IV. Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation

The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, was set up as an autonomous body with the object of supplying reading material to various libraries, specially to rural libraries. Upto 1976-77 the Foundation has covered 5805 libraries. During the current financial year it has already exceeded the number of 6000 libraries and it may reach upto 7000 libraries by the end of the financial year. The Foundation is expected to cover another 1000 libraries during 1978-79.

##### Financial Requirements :

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
20.00	20.00	30.00

#### V. Scheme of Financial Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations conducting Public Libraries/Manuscript Libraries

Under this scheme financial assistance is given on sharing basis : the Central Government's share is 60 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure for purchase of books, furniture and equipment and 40 per cent of expenditure on construction of building for libraries subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000.

The scheme continues to provide support to private libraries in the form of financial assistance for acquiring books, binding, furniture etc. The scheme supplements new efforts in the field of adult education.

##### Financial Requirements :

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
10.00	6.63	15.00

#### VI. Central Reference Library, Calcutta

The primary function of the Library is compilation, editing, printing and sale of Indian National Bibliography as also other bibliographical and reference publications of national importance.

During the year 1976-77, the following publications were compiled and printed :—

- (i) 10 monthly issues from September 76 to June, 1977 have been compiled and edited :

- (ii) 3 Annual Volume viz. Annual Volume 1968, 1974 and Index part of 1975 are in the press ; and

- (iii) 9 Monthly issues from December 75 to August 1976 were printed during the same period.

Further the following language fascicule of Indian National Bibliography were printed and published :—

- (i) Rashtriya Granth Suchi (Hindi Bhag). Three Year Commulated Vol. 1965-67 (in two volumes);

- (ii) Malayalam Bibliography Annual Vol. 1976 ; and

- (iii) Telugu Bibliography two year Commulated Volume 1965-66.

Further more, an experimental fascicule of Index Indiana covering three languages—Hindi, Marathi and Tamil—has been compiled and cyclostyled copies have been sent to various libraries and educational institutions in India and abroad for their comments.

##### Financial Requirements :

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
4.00	7.46	4.00	6.70	5.00	7.05

#### VII. Khuda Bakksh Oriental Public Library

The Library has a unique collection of about 12,500 Arabic and Persian manuscripts. During the year 1977-78 the Library has acquired 120 manuscripts as also 500 printed books. Besides it has published two rare manuscripts (i) Royal Copy of Diwan-e-Haffiz and (ii) 8th Diwan of Mushaf. Also the Library has repaired 267 manuscripts and also 2752 printed books. Further during the current year about 450 manuscripts and about 2,000 printed books are expected to be repaired and bound; a rare manuscript 'Diwan-e-Maubid' is expected to be printed. Volumes 31-32 of the Catalogue are passing through the last stage of print and volume 33-36 have been completed, Vol. 37-38 have been taken up. Furthermore two quarterly issues 'Khuda Baksh Library Journal' has been printed.

**Financial Requirements :**

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
3.00	3.61	2.00	2.99	4.00	3.62

**VIII. T.M.S.S.M. Library, Thanjavur**

Assistance is provided for the following activities :—

- (i) To acquire and conserve significant manuscripts in Sanskrit and Pali language of national importance; and
- (ii) To develop on modern and scientific lines as an institution of national importance.

The Library has an excellent collection of manuscripts and the Government proposes to declare it as an institution of national importance. At present the library is managed by a Trust. The central assistance has enabled the Library to acquire modern equipment and continue its publication programme.

**Financial Requirements :**

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
4.00	2.50	4.00

**IX. Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamshala**

The Library has an excellent collection of Tibetan manuscripts and bronzes. Assistance is provided to the library to continue its programme of publication and also render valuable assistance to scholars.

**Financial Requirements :**

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
2.00	2.00	3.50

**X. Rampur Raza Library, Rampur**

Rampur Raza Library is declared as an institution of national importance under an Act of Parliament. It has a valuable collection of about 1500 manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Sanskrit, Hindi, Tamil and Turkish and also 30,000 printed books (including periodicals) in various languages. During the year

1976-77 the Library has acquired 27 manuscripts of Arabic and Persian and also 975 printed books and Volumes of Urdu, Arabic, Persian and English Periodicals. Besides the Library has published 12 manuscripts of literature research dealing with history under its scheme of publication. The Library is also preparing critical edition of very important manuscripts of immense historical value i.e. Tarikh-i-Basuri. Further more the book i.e. Tarikh-e-Mohammadi is being copied from the original for printing purposes under its publication programme. It is proposed to start the printing of Persian Manuscripts Catalogues Vol. I and Arabic Manuscripts Catalogue Vol-VII during the current financial year.

**Financial Requirements :**

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
2.00	2.00	3.50

**E. MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES****I. National Museum, New Delhi**

The National Museum, one of the premier museums in the country, continued to develop in all directions, such as acquisition, conservation, preservation, exhibition of art objects and provision of cultural and educational programmes.

Arts objects worth Rs. 3.61 lakhs were purchased by the Museum and a large number of such objects were received as gifts from various sources.

The following exhibitions were organised in the Museum :

- (a) Reproductions of Masterpieces of Art from the Museums in the German Democratic Republic.
- (b) Recent Finds of the Indus Valley Civilization in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India.
- (c) Pre-Historic Art, Handicrafts and Modern paintings from Mexico.
- (d) Excavated antiquities from Sonkh in collaboration with the Max Muller Bhawan.
- (e) The World of Lord Buddha and Buddhism in Japan.

Among the new exhibitions in view are the following :—

- (i) Musical instruments from the personal collections of Smt. Sharan Rani Backliwal, which have been offered as a gift to the Museum.
- (ii) Wood works in the collection of National Museum.
- (iii) Newly acquired objects.

An exhibition of Indian Miniature Paintings was sent to the U.S.S.R. on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

A seminar on 'Pre-Kushan art in Mathura' was organised in collaboration with the Max Muller Bhawan.

A series of extension lectures was instituted.

Under the Scheme of propagation of culture among students in schools and colleges kits were prepared jointly by the National Museum and the University of Delhi and were distributed among teachers who attended refresher courses organised at different places, on the appreciation of fine arts. One such kit has been kept as a model educational kit in the UNESCO at Paris.

A regular programme of gallery talks by Sectional/Departmental Heads/experts was also launched. Besides, guided tours, special illustrated lectures, film shows etc. were held in the Museum and many schools and colleges.

The mobile exhibition van mounted with the exhibition "Architects of India's Glory" was circulated to a large number of schools and colleges in Delhi and also to Allahabad on the eve of the Kumbh Mela.

The modelling section of the Museum continued to prepare replicas of master-pieces of art for sale to visitors as well as to the educational and cultural institutions.

The conservation laboratory of the Museum is assisting the National Museum of Afghanistan in preservation of their art objects and setting up of a conservation laboratory in Kabul.

A 3-month course on conservation of cultural property is being organised from mid-February to April.

The following publications were brought out during the year :

- (i) A catalogue of special exhibition in honour of A. K. Coomarswamy.
- (ii) Monochrome Picture Post Cards.

The 9th short-term in-Service Training Course in Museology is being conducted, in which trainees from different parts of India are participating.

## Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
20.90	31.00	15.00	31.00	20.00	32.49

## II. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library was set up in 1964 with the following three main objects :

- (i) Establishment and maintenance of Memorial Museum,
- (ii) Establishment of Library on Modern India; and
- (iii) Promotion of original research in modern Indian history with special reference to the Nehru Era.

The Library which has been designed as a special research library on modern India had on its shelves by the end of 1977, 66264 volumes including 4020 volumes of old newspapers. The Oral History recordings have gone up to 2,135. The total number of persons interviewed was 738. During the current year, for the Oral History Project 88 interviews with 38 persons were recorded. During the current year Reprography Unit microfilmed the Dawn (1943—65), The Bombay Chronicle (1951—56), The Pioneer (1935—58), The Taj (1920—40), The Khalsa Akhbar (1886—89), The Marxist Miscellany (1945—46), The Arya (1926—59), and the Vedic Magazine (1907—32).

A number of lectures and seminars bearing on the nationalist movement and the history of modern India were held. Notable was the two-day seminar on "Gandhi—The Exponent of an Alternative Civilization".

## Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
4.00	26.05	3.60	24.73	4.70	26.50

## III. Indian Museum, Calcutta

The Indian Museum, Calcutta which is administered by a Board of Trustees comprises of three sections viz. Art, Archaeology and Anthropology. The other three scientific Sections viz. Geology, Zoology and

Industrial (Eco-Botany) are under the administrative control of the respective Surveys.

During the year 1977-78 three new galleries viz. (i) Chinese-Japanese, (ii) Burmese, (iii) Nepalese and Tibetan Art, have almost been made ready for display to the public.

The following Publications are expected to be brought out during the year :

- (i) Second Supplementary Catalogue to Vol. I for coins of Ancient India;
- (ii) A monograph of Bharhut railings, Part-I; and
- (iii) Two catalogues on Tibetan Tanakas and Bidri objects have been prepared.

503 silver Indian coins of British period from the Calcutta Mint, one Persian Mss. viz., Khiradnama Sikandari by Jemi were received as gifts.

The building up of show cases for terrecotta gallery has been completed.

Lectures round the galleries are conducted by the Guide Lectures thrice daily. Organised parties of students and dignatories are given special guidance. Classes of students of Calcutta University, Presidency College were held regularly on Fridays. Popular lectures on the subjects covered by this Museum have been arranged.

The Mobile Exhibition Bus Called Museo Bus had undertaken extensive tour throughout the State. About 23 schools, colleges and other institutions were covered. Total number of visitors were more than 3 laes. Besides the exhibition, educational films were shown to the visitors.

In collaboration with Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Indian Museum organised an exhibition of African Arts and Crafts from August, 18-25, 1976.

An exhibition of art by the Artists of the Indian Museums, containing contemporary sculptures, paintings, photographs and posters was organised for the first time.

The 'Exhibit of the Month'—an exhibition of collections from the Six sections of the Indian Museum was successfully continued.

## Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
7.00	16.00	7.00	16.00	6.37	21.14

## IV. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad

The programmes of the Salar Jung Museum, a museum of National importance are intended to acquire documents, preserve, exhibit and interpret the objects of ancient art and culture of man-kind to posterity.

During 1977-78 the following activities were undertaken :

- (i) A new gallery of 'Modern Indian Painting' with flurescent lighting arrangement was designed and opened to the public.
- (ii) Big four-columns show-cases were prepared to keep the illustrated manuscripts along with the paintings in the Miniature Painting gallery.
- (iii) 8263 art objects were chemically treated in the conservative laboratory.
- (iv) Four temporary exhibitions, viz., (i) 'Astronomy, Astrology and Mathematics', (ii) 'Oriental Metal-ware'; (iii) 'Shadow Puppets'; (iv) 'Flora and Fauna in Art' were arranged.
- (v) Under the educational activities of the Museum seminars, talks, temporary exhibitions, lectures were arranged. 300 students of local High Schools were benefitted by the 3 lectures delivered on Indian Art and Culture.
- (vi) Under the 'Museum School Service' about 200 students from local primary and High Schools were invited to visit the museum, and were taken around the galleries after introductory talk.
- (vii) The 'Children's Week' was celebrated from 14-11-77 to 20-11-77. About 13,300 children visited the museum during this week, free of admission fee. On this occasion, cultural and academic competitions in Essay, Debate in four languages and drawing were held. The other activities such as School Service Gallery talks, film shows etc. are continued to be undertaken.

The following are the future plans to be undertaken :—

- (1) Re-organisation of the remaining galleries of the museum on modern scientific lines .
- (2) To bring out various publications such as Research journal, monograph of the Deccani painting, handbooks on museum collections, Guide book, editing of Urdu and other catalogues etc.
- (3) To acquire art objects in order to fill up the gaps in the existing collections :
- (4) To have a mobile van for sending reproductions and replicas to the nearby places.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
11.93	10.10	11.93	10.10	8.70	10.16

#### V. Gandhi Darshan, New Delhi.

Gandhi Darshan is a permanent exhibition depicting the life, thoughts and works of Mahatma Gandhi. It enables the general public to understand the significance of his mission for socio-economic and moral uplift of the nation while ensuring the universal peace, harmony and cooperation.

It also organizes special programmes, on days of national importance, which include exhibitions, cultural performances, seminars, on-the-spot essay, art and music competitions for college and school students.

Special exhibitions entitled "Gandhi in Cartoons" and "Swarajya" were organised.

An on-the-spot essay competition was organised for the students of 8th and 9th classes of Delhi Schools. A new programme of "Gandhi Darshan Youth Training Centre" was launched under the auspices of the Gandhi Darshan from 7th November, 1977 to make available to the Youth and students a place where their idealism could find right expression. Under another new scheme of "Taking Gandhi to Schools" started in November, 1977, it is proposed to organise programmes like inter-class and inter-school competition, talks, film shows, works camps, crafts exhibitions, field assistance programmes for teachers etc.

The following programmes were also undertaken during the year :—

- (i) Essay competition for students of 10th and 11th standard ;

- (ii) Children's mass rally, talks, cultural programmes by students, special exhibition etc. on 30th Jan. ;
- (iii) Exhibition on "India of Bapu's Dreams".
- (iv) Film shows in the schools in Delhi ;
- (v) Camps at Gandhi Darshan.

#### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2.00	12.00	2.00	12.00	3.00	13.00

#### VI. National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi

The National Gallery of Modern Art, established in the year 1954, is primarily devoted to the cause of promoting Modern Art in the country.

The following activities were undertaken during the year under its various schemes :—

##### (i) Acquisition of Works of Art and Development of Sculpture

Works of art in paintings and sculptures have been purchased under this programme and another 98 works have been received as gifts. About 100 more objects are proposed to be acquired during the year.

##### (ii) Education Centre and Cultural Recreation Centre

A mobile exhibition has visited 42 schools and 8 offices during the year and seen by about 30,000 people. A youngsters 'Sunday meet' programme has been started in which art students of various schools meet on the last Sunday of every month and discuss their own art works and problems relating thereto. 110 films and slide shows and 25 Epidiroscope shows were arranged during the year. A trainee of the State Government of Assam was imparted training in museum technique.

##### (iii) Special Exhibition Programme

The following exhibitions have been arranged :—

1. An exhibition of French paintings which was organised under the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme.

2. Exhibition of 8 works of art received as gift from the Chairman of the Italian Senate.

*(iv) Publication Programme*

The following publications were brought out under this programme :—

1. Two colour reproductions of Amrita Sher-gil's Paintings.
2. Catalogue of Modern French Paintings.
3. Folder on the National Gallery of Modern Art (English).
4. Captions for Modern French Exhibition.
5. Folder of Picasso's Exhibition.

In addition 3 more publications are expected to be brought out during the year.

*(v) Development of Restoration Laboratory and Photo Studio*

The following conservation restoration works have been carried out in the Laboratory :—

1. Treatment of 25 Paintings of Jamini Roy.
2. Treatment of 2 Paintings of Chughtai effected by insects and fungus.

**Financial Requirements**

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
6.29	7.63	6.29	7.34	7.00	7.81

**VII. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta**

Pursuant to the programme of re-orientation of the Memorial as a period of Museum of Indian History (Rs. 1700—1900) relevant art-objects have been acquired; the most outstanding among these being 12 oil paintings of the Nawabs of Bengal from Murshid Quli Khan onwards.

During the year, acquisition of urgently needed scientific instruments, equipments, furniture and fittings and the opening of the Photography Unit have been possible.

A number of popular lectures mostly on Museum objects, illustrative of the main currents of the 18-19th century of Indian History and Art and Special Exhibitions have been the highlights of the Memorial's educational programme.

Publications during the year include among others illustrated folder giving essential items of information

on the working and the contents of the Memorial, a set of coloured picture post cards in the series—Houses of Worship and a portfolio entitled the Nawabs of Bengal with text and profuse illustrations.

Projects for research include collaboration with the University of Calcutta on the unpublished Hyde papers (1775—98) now in the archive of the Memorial.

**Financial Requirements**

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
3.50	7.81	3.50	7.55	4.00	8.00

**VIII. Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Reorganisation and Development of other Museums**

This scheme provides for financial assistance to all types of museums, except Government museums for construction, repairs and extensions to buildings, purchase of art objects, display equipments, publication and development of museum laboratories and libraries.

During 1977-78 about 50 museums have been benefited under this scheme. This scheme provides the much needed support to private museums for their development and dissemination of information about their collections to the public. About 60 museums are expected to receive grants under the scheme during 1978-79.

**Financial Requirements**

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
8.40	8.40	8.00

**IX. Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort, Delhi**

The Indian War Memorial Museum was established to preserve the memorials of the brave Indian soldiers who took part in the First World War. The assets of the Museum comprise of arms and ammunitions and other materials used by the Indian Army in the First World War.

After repairs of the building in which this Museum is located, work relating to the redisplay of exhibits, e.g., preparation of show-cases and other display equipments was undertaken. This work is in progress.

**Financial Requirements**

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
1.07	1.07	1.08

**X. National Museum of Man**

The National Museum of Man has been conceived as an institution where man and his activities from the earliest pre-historic times to the present day shall be dealt with. It will not only take into account the biological development of Man but will also deal with his cultural developments. The focus of the proposed museum will be on the following three broad topics :

- Man's bio-cultural adaptation and conquest of nature.
- The evolution of the Indian Man in the bio-cultural aspects.
- Development of the Indian society in its unity and diversity.

The office of the National Museum of Man has been set up only in March 1977; much have not been achieved so far as the location of Museum of Man has not yet been decided.

**Financial Requirements**

(Rs. in lakhs)		
R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
6.26	4.00	10.00

**XI. Tantra Museum**

The scheme provides for financial assistance to the Tantra Museum Society, New Delhi, for construction of a building to house the Tantra art collections.

This is a unique collection and has been on an extensive tour of Europe where it secured enthusiastic reviews. The exhibits have now been returned to India and the museum is expected to be in shape early.

**Financial Requirements**

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
1.00	Nil	1.00

**XII. Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok**

The Institute's main objective is research in Tibetology. It is also being given grant for the publications Project 'Rinchan Terzod'.

**Financial Requirements**

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
1.00	1.00	1.00

**XIII. Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Trust, Amritsar**

Grants are given to the Trust for meeting the recurring deficit and also for construction of buildings etc. The objectives of the scheme are to maintain the Memorial.

**Financial Requirements**

(Rs. in lakhs)		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Plan	Plan	Plan
3.50	3.50	2.00

The following three museums are being transferred with effect from April 1978 to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare from the Department of Science & Technology, and the Budget Provisions for the year 1978-79 under Plan and Non-Plan are shown against each as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1. Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Calcutta					31.43	24.74
2. Visvesvarya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore					12.65	12.17
3. Nehru Science Centre, Bombay					31.90	

**F. ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA****Anthropological Survey of India**

The Anthropological Survey of India was established in 1945 with the object of conducting biological and cultural studies on Indian populations, collecting, preserving and studying ancient and modern human skeletal remains, publishing research results and functioning as an advanced training centre. During the Silver Jubilee Celebration, the Survey took additional objectives of collaborative research with other institutions, emphasising applied aspects and functioning as a clearing house and acting as anthropological adviser to the Government of India.



The performance in the major projects undertaken during 1977-78 and the targets for the next year are as follows :—

### A. Physical Anthropology Wing

#### (1) All India Bio-Anthropological Survey

Field investigation in the remaining 24 locations and analysis and reporting on 96 other locations have been completed. During the next year analysis of the entire material on some aspects of the data are envisaged.

#### (2) The Anthropometric Survey of Southern India

Measurements on 15,000 individuals of 140 populations were analysed and the first of three projected volumes has been sent to press. Two volumes will be published in the next year.

#### (3) Anthropometric Survey of other areas

Measurements taken on 47,000 individuals from 12 states have been tabulated and analysed for publication. The data on qualitative aspects on the same individuals will be analysed and measurements reported upon during 1978-79.

#### (4) Inventory of Human remains

Inventory of skeletal finds on 6 series of data have been prepared. The inventory will be classified, revised and extended to 4 other series of collections. The inventory will also be published during 1978-79.

#### (5) Reports on ancient skeletal remains

Analysis and report on skeletal remains from 2 archaeological sites have been completed during 1977-78. The same for 3 more series will be completed and all reports published during 1978-79.

#### (6) Odontology

Measurements on 2689 teeth on human skulls from eastern India have been taken during 1977-78. During 1978-79 statistical analysis of this series and that of Andamane Nigrito crania will be completed.

#### (7) The Sero anthropology and other genetic traits

25 surveys on blood group and other genetical traits have been completed. 12 of them have been reported during 1977-78. During 1978-79, similar surveys on 30 more surveys will be taken up and report completed.

#### (8) Dermatoglyphic Research

6 surveys and 2 reports have been completed during the current year. A comprehensive table of data, 6 maps and 12 dermatoglyphic surveys are envisaged for the next year.

#### (9) Genetical Demography

12 studies on genetical demography have been completed and papers on 10 studies prepared during the

year. 20 studies have been planned for the year 1978-79.

#### (10) Nutrition surveys

4 reports on food habits and nutrition, and nutritional anthropometry of Indian tribes have been completed and 4 chapters of the proposed volume of nutrition and growth have been written during 1977-78. 4 more chapters of the book and 6 more surveys are envisaged during 1978-79.

#### (11) Growth studies and physical fitness

3 field studies on growth and 3 on physiological anthropology has been conducted during 1977-78. About 12 studies are proposed to be completed during 1978-79.

#### (12) Morphological variations

4 field studies and 8 reviews have been completed during 1977-78. About 12 studies in relation to new projects are envisaged for the next year.

#### (13) Seminars

2 All-India seminars on Human variation and Genetical Demography were conducted on the basis of 160 research papers.

#### (14) Smaller projects

Preliminary data has been collected on 20 other smaller projects by Fellows and staff of the Survey during 1977-78. A similar number of small projects will be undertaken during the next year.

### B. Cultural Anthropology Wing

#### 1. Culture Traits and Culture Area Survey

Data from 117 villages have been studied and a seminar is proposed to be organised during 1977-78. The work will be extended during 1978-79 to other areas and other traits.

#### 2. Study of Tribal Customary Law

Field investigations have been carried out on 41 tribes during 1977-78 and the data have been analysed. The reports will be prepared and presented during the next year in an all India seminar.

#### 3. Ethnographic Studies

Life and culture of 7 tribes have been studied and a compendium of all major tribes of India have been prepared during 1977-78. The papers will be finalised and edited during the next year and about a dozen tribes will further be studied.

#### 4. Smaller Projects

About 6 smaller projects have also been started during 1977-78.

### 5. Seminar

A seminar on Tribal Economy was held and 100 papers were presented during 1977-78. The proceedings of this as well as the seminar on Tribal Movements have been studied during the year. They will be published during 1978-79.

### 6. Linguistics

Survey of 8 linguistics traits in 60 districts and study of verbs structure of 150 languages/dialects have been completed. The target for the next year is to complete the study of 60 languages/dialects.

### 7. Psychology

Ethno-psychology of 5 major tribes, child rearing practices in two areas, enculturation and personality structure in the Scheduled Tribes and Castes in one area and mental illness and cultural background in two institutions were studied during 1977-78. Socio-psychological study on these populations and two problem oriented projects are envisaged for the next year.

### 8. Human Ecology

Data on Shifting Cultivation on 225 tribal blocks were analysed and field work in these areas undertaken during 1977-78. The study will be continued during the next year.

### C. Collaborative Research Programme

Collaborative research programme have been undertaken with 4 universities and 6 field studies have been conducted during 1977-78. 4 such studies will be conducted also in 1978-79.

### D. Fellowship Programme

About 30 fellowship schemes have been conducted during the year 1977-78. A similar number of fellowship programmes will be continued for the next year.

### E. Museums

A plan outline for National Museum of Man was prepared and published and an office was established in New Delhi, in this year. The museum is likely to be opened during the December, 1978. 8 Zonal Museums were enlarged. They will be further enlarged next year.

### F. Photography

2,600 photographs on the life of tribes and other people were taken and 3 cine films were prepared during 1977-78. A similar number of photographs and cine films will be prepared during the next year.

### G. Library

1,500 books and 1,700 issues of journals were added to the Library. 4 modern equipments for library and documentation and reprography work were added.

2IESW/77-13

Further development of library is planned for the next year.

### H. Publication

22 publications were released and sale of publications of the survey yielded Rs. 11,377 from April to December, 1977.

### I. School of Anthropology

A School of Anthropology has been established in 1977-78 and regulations and syllabus were worked out during 1977-78. It is expected that about 10 students will be enrolled in the school during 1978-79.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
13.00	68.00	13.00	68.00	14.00	70.00

### G. SECRETARIAT

The following provision has been made to cover the expenditure on non-Plan and Plan establishment of the Department.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
3.75	35.23	3.00	30.60	5.00	32.60

### H. ARCHAEOLOGY

#### Archaeological Survey of India

The Archaeological Survey of India was established in 1861, with the primary object of surveying antiquarian remains in the country. Its main functions are preservation of centrally protected monuments and sites; exploration and excavation of ancient sites and remains, maintenance of gardens at monuments and sites; chemical preservation of sculpture, monuments and other works of art, epigraphical research maintenance of archaeological museums and research publications.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)					
B.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
160.00	519.99	105.00	512.12	170.00	549.95

### Directions

The Director General Archaeological Survey of India controls the functioning of the department as a whole and administers the policies relating to archaeological activities. Besides salary and allowances of the Officers and staff this head also includes expenditure on Publication and Central Archaeological Library.

### Publication

The survey has a Publication unit which publishes journals reports guide books, picture post-cards, epigraphical publications and books on topics relating to various branches of Archaeology.

During the year 1977-78, the following publications have been printed :

1. Indus Script : Test concordance and Tables—Under Memoirs series.
2. Silahara Inscription : Under Inscriptionam Indicarum series.
3. Paramare Inscriptions (Part II) : Under Corpus Inscriptionam Indicarum series.
4. 15 Sets of Picture Post Card (Viz. Aihole, Badami, Pattakadal, Gwalior, Delhi A, B, C, Nalanda Kanchipuram, Nagarjunakonda, Amaravati, Halebid, Srirangapatnam, Sringeri and Somnathpur.
5. Guide to Kahjuraho, Khajuraho Museums and Avantipur.
6. 50 individual picture post cards.
7. Folder on Recent Finds of Indus Civilization.
8. The following publications are in final stages of printing :—

1. Gupta Inscriptions : Under Corpus Inscriptionam Indicarum series.
2. Excavation Report on Lothal part I.
3. Architectural Survey of Kerala Temples.
4. Guides to Ajanta (Marathi) and Bhubaneswar.

The following publications are to be taken up for printing :—

1. Paramara Inscriptions Part I & III—Under Corpus Inscriptionam Indicarum series.
2. Architectural Survey of Temples of the Deccan.
3. Ancient India No. 23, 24 and 25.
4. Indian Archaeology A review—1972-73 and 1975-76.
5. Guide books and Picture postcards as and when required for printing.

### Central Archaeological Library

There is a Central Archaeological Library at the Headquarters Office containing 76886 books, a large number being very old and rare books relating to all branches of Archaeology. During the year 1977-78, 2345 books and periodicals have been added to the Library.

### Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
21.00	110.65	9.00	108.26	22.50	1114.01

### Conservation of Ancient Monuments

#### A. Works Carried out During 1977-78

##### (i) Structural Conservation

During 1977-78, a large number of monuments were attended to by way of special repairs. In addition thirty important monuments were selected and large-scale repairs were undertaken in a phased manner under plan schemes. In the following paragraphs a brief review is taken of important work done in different Circles.

##### Delhi Circle, Delhi.

The fortification walls of Tughlagabad fort and Lal-kot have been repaired. The cells in the inner periphery of the fort wall in Purana Qila and Arab-ki-Sarai were reconditioned by necessary repairs. The damaged or weathered veneering stones of Qutab Minar and red sandstone slabs in the prayer hall of Jama Masjid at Delhi were replaced. The out-of-plumb chattri of the Khane Khanan's tomb has been structurally made to plumb. After water tightening the roof of Humayun's Tomb paying the terrace has been taken up. Structural repairs were carried out to the fountains situated between Rang Mahal and Diwan-I-Am within Red Fort. Heavy jungle was removed from the portion of the fortification wall of Red Fort handed over by the Defence Department and the walls restored to its original features. Underpinning, pointing and watertightening the Baradari at Roshanara garden is being continued. Structural repairs to City Wall from Kashmiri Gate to Water-bastion is in progress. Special repairs to enclosure wall at Safdarjang Tomb are also in progress. Repairs to the fort-wall at Bharatpur are being carried out.

### *Northern Circle, Agra*

The decayed and sunken red sandstone flooring around cyprus trees at Taj Mahal at Agra was removed and paved with new stones. Structural repairs were carried out to underground cells at Taj Mahal and the west-side Dalan of the main gate. Restoration of the missing inlay pieces on the western facade of the main mausoleum of Taj Mahal was taken up. Laying flag stone flooring in the Darbar Hall within Agra fort was extended. Fixing the missing convex glass pieces of Shish Mahal was continued.

Extensive structural repairs to fort walls of Agra Fort is taken up in this year. Watertightening of domes over the prayer-hall of Jama Masjid at Agra is in progress. Further structural work at Jama Masjid at Agra is being continued. Missing inlay pieces are being restored at Akbar's Tomb, Sikandara. Special repairs are being carried out to the bulged stone brackets and railings at Akbar's Tomb. Extensive structural repairs to fort walls at Fatehpur Sikhri have been taken up in this year. Repairs were executed to Treasury besides provision of payment from Diwan-I-Am to Turkish Sultan's Palace in Fatehpur Sikhri. Damaged and fallen stucco-work of the main hall and second forecourt was repaired at Imambara at Lucknow. Special repairs to Rani Laxmibai Palace at Jhansi and Raja Gangadhar Rao Ki Chatri at Jhansi are being continued. Cultural Notice Board were fixed at temples at Deogarh.

### *Western Circle, Baroda*

Extensive structural repairs to Neelkanth Mahadev Temple at Arthuna were carried out. The ruined Sarangpur Gate at Ahmedabad was completely restored to its original conditions. Decayed stones were removed from the basement of Rukhmini Temple at Dwaraka and new stones following the ancient pattern were set in position. The citadel wall at pavagadh is being repaired by way of providing missing stones, pointing and underpinning wherever necessary.

Ahmad Shah's and Malik Alam's Mosques at Ahmedabad are being repaired. Special repairs to the timber beams at Tambekarwade at Baroda were completed. Bavandeo Temple, Golrad temple, Jain Temple, Haldapole and Prithviraj Chhatri inside the Fort at Kumbhalgarh were attended to. Work has been initiated for pitching the side walls and restoration of damaged structure at Rani-Ka-Vav at Paton. Special repairs were carried out to Padmini's Palace, Rana Kumba's Palace and Tripolia Gate at Chitorgarh Fort.

### *Southern Circle, Madras*

Structural repairs are nearing completion to the famous Vaikunta Perumal temple at Uthiramerur which

was badly out of plumb. In Venkataramanappa temple at Gingee, the bulged-out compound wall at the north-east corner was completely re-set. St. Marry's Church at Fort St. George, Madras was made leakproof. In Brihadishware temple at Thanjavur, the ancient features of the pillars were brought to light by the removal of whitewash and colour-coats. Structural repairs have been started at Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram. Watertightening the vimanas of the sub-shrines to Sri Airavatesvara temple at Darasurain is nearing completion.

### *South-western Circle, Aurangabad*

Structural repairs were carried out to Ajanta Caves by arresting the seepage of water in the ceiling by providing drains. The collapsed bastion and fort walls of Augada Fort were repaired. The water fountains were conditioned and the missing stone jallis were replaced in Bibi-Ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad. Special repair works were carried out to Hemadpanthi temple at Daulatabad. The gate of the fortification wall was also repaired. The collapsed wall of the Jija Mata Palace at Pachad was restored. Structural repairs were carried out to Kopeswar Temple at Khicarpur. Terracing of the wall from Cave 2 to 4 at Elephanta is in progress.

### *South-eastern Circle, Hyderabad*

Restoration of the damaged floral stucco-work and moulding was continued at Char Minar, Hyderabad. Special repairs were carried out to Silaikhana and Rani Mahals inside Golkonda Fort, Great Mosque at Gulbarga, Solankhama Mosque in Bidar Fort Rangini Mahals at Gurramkonda and Mahals at Chandragiri. Protection wall to Abdul Wahab Khan's Tomb at Kurnool was raised along the river. The roof of the Veerabhadrasvamy temple at Lepakshi was made watertight. The Siddhesvara group of temples at Hemavathi were repaired.

### *Frontier Circle, Srinagar*

After watertightening the roof of palhar Masjid at Srinagar, paving the new hall with new stones is continued at Kathi Darwazam the fallen and missing portions of the wall is being restored in the original form. The vaulted roof of Sheikh Chill's Tomb at Thancshwar is being repaired. Extensive repairs are being carried out to the Fort Wall at Bhatinda by way of underpinning and pointing. The roof of the Akhoon Mullah's Shah Masjid is being watertightened.

### *Mid-Eastern Circle, Patna*

The work of the restoring damaged portion of North-Western corner of the monastery at Antichak was con-

tinued. The decayed lime concrete over the dome of Hasan Sur Shah's Tomb at Sasaram was removed and fresh concrete was laid. The restoration work at the collapsed Nirvana Stupa at Kushinagar was continued. The eastern enclosure wall of Khusro Bagh Gateways at Allahabad has been repaired. Pathway leading to the inscribed site plan of excavated remains at Nalanda was laid out.

#### *Central Circle, Bhopal*

At Mandu structural repairs were carried out to Shahi Hamam, Roopmati Pavilion, Hindola Mahal and Manju Talao. Conservation measures were undertaken to Shiva Temple at Deobaloda, Surathi temple at Raisen and Shiva Temple at Bhojpur. Restoration of the masonry wall in lime mortar was continued to Garhi at Surways. Repairs were also executed to the tomb of Nizamuddin family at Chanderi. Watertightening the roofs of the Bagh caves was taken up.

#### *Mid-Southern Circle, Bangalore*

Extensive structural repairs, involving the replacement of the heavy broken stone beams, restoration of fallen and out-of-plumb walls and watertightening of roof, were carried out to Pattabhirama temple, Krishna Temple, Chandrasekhara Temple and Vittala temple. Structural repairs were conducted to Jothirlinga temple, Mallikarjuna Temple, Suryanarayana Temple and Meguthi temple at Aihole. The Jod-Gumbaz, Nov-Gumbaz, Mallik-Jahan Begum's mosque, Mustafa Kahn's mosque and Batula Khan's mosque at Bijapur were repaired. A face-lift was given to Tippu Sultan's palace at Bangalore by way of providing a grilled fence over stone masonry wall and also electrification and floodlighting which are in progress. Repairs to Siddhula Mallikarjuna temple at Bettadapura, Ramalingesvara temple and Bogan-desvara temple at Avani are in progress.

#### *Eastern Circle, Calcutta*

The work of removing plaster from the plinth of the main shrine of Jagannatha temple is continued. At Lakshmi temple the work of replacing the broken stone slabs was carried out after reproducing the outlines of floral and geometrical designs. The roof of Kurmi Bera temple has been watertightened. The work of terracing the south central portion of Haxardurai palace and of Imambara at Murshidabad was continued. Re-building of the broken vaulted roof and restoration of the floral brick-work at Gumti Gate at Gaur were taken up. Special repairs were also carried out to Ramachandra temple at Kalna. The work of replacing and resetting of loose and cracked stones and reproducing of carved stone are in progress at Bakeswar temple. At Brahmeswar temple, the work of grouting and pointing

of the cracks and open joints on the main spire is in progress.

#### (ii) *Chemical Preservation*

At Arab-ki-sarai, New Delhi, the accretion, like moss, lichen, dust dirt and soot, was removed by application of Ammonia solution and organic chemicals. The work of chemical treatment in Rang Mahal in Red Fort is continued. The chemical cleaning of paintings in Jantali-Kamali at Qutab complex was continued. The stone railings of Main Stupa at Sanchi was given a fungicidal treatment with zinc silico fluoride. The work chemical cleaning in Praswanatha temple at Khajuraho is in progress. At Ajanta chemical treatment was extended to Cave 17 where black accretions from the surface are being removed. The cleaning of Mahendravarman temple and adjacent shrines in the Kailashnath temple complex at Kanchipuram was taken up.

#### (iii) *Horticultural Operations*

Horticultural operations were extended to the premises of Jagannatha temple at Puri and monument complex at Pavagadh in Gujarat. Special attention was paid this year in returning of the lawful at Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Mariam's Tomb at Agra and Shanwarwada at Pune. Returfing of lawns was also extended at Kushinagar and at Sarnath. Improvements on water supply for gardening operations at Agra Fort and Residency garden at Lucknow were effected. Laying of gardens at Baijanath temple at Baijnath, Sun temple complex at Konarak, Chittorgarh Fort and Nalanda are taken up. At Hampi large-scale landscaping has been initiated to improve the setting of the monuments.

#### **B. Works to be Taken up in 1978-79**

Notable works to be taken up during the year include the construction of groyne wall at Shore temple at Mahabalipuram, preservation of panhale Kazi Caves at panhale Kazi in District Khed, extensive structural repairs to Airavateswara temple at Darsuram, Jantar Mantar monuments at New Delhi, transplanting the Kudali Sangameswara temple at Kudali and the monasteries in Lakakh. In addition special repairs will be taken upto: Ferozshah Kotla complex, Red Fort and Jantar Mantar in Delhi Circle; Parimahal, Triloknath temple at Mandi in Frontier Circle; Taj Mahal complex Fort at Jaganer and Fatehpur Sikhri Monuments in Northern Circle; Deosomnath temple, Dwarakadhish temple, Sun temple Modhera and gateway of Redramalaya at Sidhapur in Western Circle; Temples at Kudimaian Malai, Fort at Vellors and Somanathaswamy temple at Melpadi in Southern Circle; Ajanta Caves, Ellora Caves and monuments at Daulatabad in South-Western Circle; Golkonda Fort, Charminar and Torana Gateway at Warangal in South-Eastern Circle.

excavated remains at Antichak, monuments at Sarnath and Nalanda in Mid-Eastern Circle ; Bagh Caves, monuments at Mandu and temples at Khajuraho in Central Circle ; Vittala temple at Hampi, Tippu Sultan's palace at Bangalore, monuments at Bijapur in Mid-Southern Circle ; Jagannath temple (Bhogsala), Adina Mosque near Malda and Sun temple at Konarak in Eastern Circle.

Besides, chemical preservation and horticultural operations would be extended to some more monuments.

### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
92.00	296.78	70.00	298.61	96.00	320.73

### *Survey's Preservation Works Outside India*

After successfully completing the structural and chemical preservation works, the Buddhist Shrines at Bamiyan in Afghanistan were handed over to the Afghan Government on the 5th September, 1977.

### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
1.00	1.00	1.00

## Explorations and Excavations

### A. Explorations

A large number of sites were explored and discovered in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and Uttar Pradesh which cover various periods extending from the Early Stone Age to the Medieval and Late Stone.

Under the scheme of village to village exploration of antiquarian remains in the submersible area under Mylavaram Project, District Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh, eighty two sites ranging from Early Stone Age to late medieval times were discovered. Among these some prehistoric paintings made in red ochre in the inner surface of the natural rock shelters situated in a low hill near Depalle Village facing river Pennar are worth mentioning.

Exploration in Punjab brought to light that sites in District Gurdaspur contain only grey ware associat-

ed with painted Grey Ware and late Harappan red ware. Painted Grey Ware as such was not available. In District Amritsar while the northern side is devoid of painted Grey Ware ; at Gharinda West of Amritsar towards the border, at a distance of six kilometers before Attari, painted Grey Ware, Grey Ware and a few later Harappan sherds are available.

Two rock shelters with paintings, probably belonging to Neo-chalcolithic period were discovered in Hampi, District Ballary, Karnataka.

A cluster of megaliths have been discovered about 123 km. from Hyderabad on Hyderabad-Nagarjunasagar Road near Peddavura Village on the road side.

Rock-shelters have been located at Mahadeva Rani and Chudelan-ki-Dant in village Gopisar, District Raisen and West of Udaigiri Caves, District Vidisha M.P.

A group of about a dozen rock shelters at Rasulpur and Chudiali village near Fatehpur Sikri U.P. was discovered. Some of these rock-shelters are painted.

A Buddhist site containing vestiges of stupas and other monastic establishments has been discovered on a hill top (Vijayakiladri) at Sitanagaram near Vijayawada, District Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.

An early Chalukyan temple similar to that of Alampur group of temples has been brought to light at panyam, District Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.

During the course of exploration, an ancient site locally known as Harishandraz, near the village Takiya Bala, Tehsil Tral, District Anantnag, Jammu & Kashmir, was discovered. A brahmi inscription, in character of about 4th century A.D. engraved on a huge block of rock lying on the right bank of the stream called Chandrahara has been discovered not far from the site. The site has yielded coins and terracottas.

Twenty seven sculptures were discovered very near the Museum at Halebid, District Hasan, Karnataka. Out of these nineteen are of superb workmanship. All the figures are of colossal size and datable to circa 12-14th century A.D. and belong to the Hoyasala period.

### B. Excavations

During the year under review fourteen problem oriented excavations were conducted in different regions of India. These cover various periods of history extending from Proto-historic Age of Medieval Periods.

### 1. *Antichak*

Excavations were undertaken at Antichak, District Bhagalpur, Bihar to expose the remaining structures of the square Maha Vihara.

### 2. *Ayodhya*

Jointly with Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla, the survey excavated at Ayodhya, District Faizabad, U.P. The southern part of the site in the several localities tapped this year, yielded cultural sequence beginning from about the third quarter of the 1st Millennium B.C. and continuing except for a major break after the Early Historic age for some centuries, upto the late medieval times.

### 3. *Besnagar*

In continuation of last year's work excavations were taken up at Besnagar, District Vidhisha, M.P., to expose a little more of the fortification wall, determine its width and the dimensions of the mast and also fully uncover the temple site. There appears to be an earthen rampart with another most of Period IIIB. The occupation at the site started around 5th century B.C.

A temple complex assignable to period IVA (1st century A.D. to 3rd century A.D.) consisting of an apsidal shrine was brought to light.

### 4. *Daimabad*

Excavation at Daimabad, District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, has confirmed the sequence of five cultural phases, each one distinguished from the other by a distinct painted pottery of its own. Besides the discovery of a Harappan pictographic script on a potsherd and extended burial in the habitation area in a grave was unearthed.

### 5. *Fatehpur Sikri*

As a result of excavation conducted at Fatehpur Sikri, District Agra, U.P., a human complex has been exposed.

### 6. *Ganwaria/Piprahwa*

Further excavations were undertaken at Ganwaria, adjacent to Piprahwa, District Basti, U.P. to ascertain the extension and plan of mud houses, to connect larger and smaller complexes and to confirm the existence of house complexes below the shrines of period III. The objectives have been achieved.

Important finds include a terracotta sealing wherein Siva has been depicted flanked by a Trisula and a battle axe with a legend *Kefupu Vimasa* in Brahmi Character

of 2nd—3rd Century A.D. two hoards of coins, bone points and terracottas.

### 7. *Hampi*

With a view to ascertaining the existence of palace building to the south of kings Audience Hall and to trace out different structural phases and to know more about chronological sequences excavations were continued.

Another important discovery was a small broken slab with an inscription in old Kannada character assignable to 13th century A.D.

### 8. *Kotpalan*

Excavations at Kotpalan 7 Km. east of Phillor, District Jullundur, brought to light a sequence of three cultures in a cultural deposit of 5 m. In period I painted Gary ware has been found inter-locked with the late Harappan culture.

### 9. *Manda*

The ancient site at Manda, Akhnoor lies on the right bank of river Chenab in the foot hills of Pir Punjab range. The excavations at this site have revealed in a deposit of 9.20 m. a three-fold sequence of culture with a sub-period in the earliest period of occupation.

### 10. *Mathura*

Interesting archaeological remains dating between third century B.C. and sixth-seventh Century A.D. have been found at Mathura, U.P. The excavations undertaken at three localities i.e. Kankali, Tila Katra Keshavdev and Govindnagar.

Amongst the notable finds from this locality mention may be made of a Buddha sculpture with flames rising from shoulders, forepart of an elephant in red-sandstone with a Kushan Brahmi inscription recording a foreign name, front part of a lion figure, door-jamp depicting scenes from life of the Buddha with a Yaksha and Yakshi at the bottom, a male head with moustaches and Buddhist Ushnisha, Salabhanlika reliefs and a Bodhisattva like figure in the Kushan style and a Buddha head, a Buddha torso, and a headless four-armed image of Vishnu and several fragments of ornate Prabharamandals including one with flames in the Gupta art tradition. With exception of the flaming Buddha all these sculptures were found in unstratified deposits. From the standpoint of art history however all of them are important.

### 11. *Nagar*

At Nagar about 9 Kms. north-east of Phillore, District Jullundur, Punjab, in a 5 m. cultural deposit, a three-fold sequence of culture was identified.



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staff quarters at Shankargarh (District Allahabad) and Chittorgarh Fort are in progress.

Plans for the constructions of Archaeological Museums at Rupar, Kalibangan, Antichak and Kodumbalur are being finalised by the C.P.W.D. Original Work to the tune of Rs. 20.17 lakhs will be taken up in various circles.

#### Central Archaeological Museum

There are 18 site museums which are being maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India. Another museum at Lothal will also be commissioned. Museum at Agra has started functioning. Documentation of Museum objects in all the Museum have been taken up and the work is in progress. In addition works relating to relaying of flooring, painting of galleries manufacture of wall cases etc. have been completed mostly in all museums. Works relating to electrification will be taken up during 1978-79.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
6.00	26.94	6.00	26.94	6.50	27.77

#### Registration of Antiquity Treasures

#### Financial Requirements

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
47.00	41.50	48.50

In view of the increasing incidence of thefts and smuggling of sculptures and art objects, an Act known as the 'Antiquities and Art Treasures Act 1972' was passed by the Parliament which provides, inter-alia, for the registration of antiquities & Art Treasures. The work of registration is intended to be a District wise operation and to be undertaken by the State Governments. Accordingly, the Central Government has to advance to the State Governments and Union Territories Governments the expenditure on account of appointment of Registering Officers for each District or a group of Districts and also the expenditure on account of the supporting staff, plus accommodation, stationery equipments, and tours etc.

These, the lowest period I is represented by painted Ware culture which has a sprinkling of late Harappan sturdy red ware indicating again an interlocking of two cultures.

Period II is represented by typical Kushan pottery, terracotta and coins. A significant discovery from the deposit is a terracotta seal with the legend Shri Maha Senapati Ramguptasva in a Brahmi characters of second-third century A.D.

In period III, there was a prosperous habitation at Nagar representing the early medieval times.

#### 12. Punguraria

Clearance of debris at Punguraria, District Sehore, revealed almost an intact stupa at this site. The stave of the Chhatra of the stupa bears an inscription datable to early 2nd century B.C.

#### 13. Siri Fort

The excavation at Siri Fort, Delhi revealed a semi-circular bastion with radius of 18 m. The plan of the fortification is oval, having the bastion at the regular intervals.

#### 14. T. Kalupatti

The excavation at T. Kalupatti, District Madurai, Tamil Nadu, revealed that the site was mainly occupied by the Megalithic people. However, the occurrence of a few chart beads, perforated potsherds, burnished grey ware and a few sherds of black painted red ware in the course of excavation is noteworthy and these can perhaps be taken to indicate the survival of the chalcolithic elements before the site came under occupation of the magalithic people.

#### Financial Requirements

<i>Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
B.E. 1977-78		R.E. 1977-78		B.E. 1978-79	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
31.00	26.47	17.00	24.86	34.25	28.02

#### Original Works

For the safety and preservation of loose sculptures lying at monuments constructions of sculptures shed at Mandhata and Udayagiri in Vidisha, Hamavati in Anantpur District are taken up. The constructions of