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## INTRODUCTORY

This narrative highlights the principal events of the year under review and outlines the main features of the budget estimates for the current and the following year.

### *Formation of the Fifth Five Year Plan in Education*

The principal activity during the year was the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the preparations for which had already been initiated during the last year. This involved continuous discussions with the State Governments.

The Central Advisory Board of Education had prepared comprehensive proposals for educational development in the Fifth Five Year Plan estimated to cost Rs. 3,200 crores. These were discussed and broadly approved in principle by the Board, but as resources of this order were not likely to be available, a modified set of proposals were formulated at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,200 crores. When the draft of the Fifth Five Year Plan came to be finalized and adopted by the National Development Council, it was found that even this order of allocations were not available; and the proposals now approved are estimated to cost Rs. 1,726 crores or 4.6 per cent of the total plan outlay. Of this, Rs. 500 crores are in the Central sector and Rs. 1,226 in the State sector.

The principal programmes included in the draft Fifth Plan are the following :

- (1) A greater emphasis on programmes of pre-school development;
- (2) Priority for elementary education, outlay on which has been stepped up from Rs. 239 crores in the 4th Plan to Rs. 743 crores in the 5th Plan (exclusive of Rs. 112 crores provided for school feeding programmes under Nutrition). It is also proposed to radically alter the strategy for its development by emphasising universal provision of facilities, creating a fairly homogeneous cohort in class I, reduction in wastage and stagnation, multi-point entry, a large programme of part-time education, enrolment of children from

(ii)

the weaker sections of the community (especially the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes) and improvement of quality;

- (3) A special emphasis on programmes of adult education which will include (a) informal education including liquidation of illiteracy and provision of welfare services for the age-group 15-25 and (b) linking the programme of liquidating adult illiteracy with employment programmes;
- (4) At the secondary stage, emphasis is proposed to be laid on proper planning of the location of secondary schools, vocationalization of the higher secondary stage, adoption of the uniform pattern of 10+2-2+3, and improvement of quality;
- (5) At the university stage, the principal objectives would be four;
  - (a) Regulation of enrolment in higher education to conform increasingly to the likely quantum and pattern of employment opportunities for the educated youth—an important policy which is now being enunciated for the first time;
  - (b) Providing greater equality of educational opportunity and an increasing access to higher education for the weaker sections of society, (especially the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes);
  - (c) Development of post-graduate education and research, and
  - (d) Improvement of quality.
- (6) Large scale development of programmes of Youth Welfare, Physical education and games and sports;
- (7) Development of informal education at all stages. This will include : (a) the multiple-entry and part-time education programmes at the elementary stage; (b) programmes of informal education for youth in the age-group of 15-25; (c) programmes of informal education at the secondary stage; (d) the establishment of an Open University at the national level and provision of facilities for correspondence education in at least one university in each State; e; and

(iii)

- (e) full facilities for private study both at the secondary and university stages;
- (8) Further consolidation and qualitative improvement of programmes of technical education including expansion and diversification of training facilities for the middle level workers;
- (9) An over-riding emphasis on academic inputs such as revision of curricula, introduction of work-experience, adoption of new methods of teaching, examination reform, improvement of text-books, teacher education both pre-service and in-service, encouragement to experimentation and innovation, use of modern educational technology, including mass media, improved supervision and the development of closer ties between the school and the community.
- (10) Stress on implementation; and
- (11) A greater emphasis on programmes of cultural development and their integration with those of education.

#### *Financial Difficulties*

The country passed through a difficult economic situation during the year under report; and with a view to containing inflation, Government had to curtail expenditure heavily in all sectors. The programmes of education and culture had also to follow suit and had to accept a cut of 10 per cent in plan expenditure and 5 per cent in non-plan expenditure. Consequently, the scale of operation of a number of programmes had to be restricted to the levels of the previous year or even below them; in some schemes, all new proposals had to be shelved and current activities were limited to meeting obligations already entered into; and the implementation of some new schemes had to be postponed to the Fifth Plan. However, every effort was made to see that the priority schemes were kept going; and for some of these, even additional allocations were found to some extent. The year has thus been one of greater financial difficulty and has somewhat slowed down the momentum of educational development.

#### *Advance Action*

The original idea was that vigorous advance action would be taken during 1972-73 and 1973-74 as preparation for the Fifth

Plan so that the new programmes included in the Plan would begin on a fairly large scale. Owing to financial difficulties, however, no programmes of advance action could be initiated during 1972-73; and as the financial difficulties continued during the year under review also, the bulk of the advance action programmes could not also be taken up during the current year. However, a beginning was made with the scheme of Third Educational Survey in November, 1973. Preliminary work was also done on schemes of qualitative improvement such as curriculum development and examination reform. Spade work for major schemes to be included in the 5th Five-Year Plan was also completed.

### *Major Educational Developments*

The major developments of the year would have to be viewed against this background. These include, amongst others, the following :

#### *School Education*

The Central Scheme for the educated unemployed, formulated in 1971-72 was continued during the year. The total number of teachers appointed under the scheme is estimated at about 76,000 and the budget provision for the current year is Rs. 13.30 crores. In addition, about 97,000 apprentice teachers were appointed during the year under "Half-a-Million Job Scheme" administered by the Planning Commission. The Educational Technology project made good progress. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan established 13 new Vidyalays and continued to show outstanding achievements. The Director of the NCERT was appointed and the organisation is being strengthened and reorganised as an important instrument for implementation of qualitative programmes in school education in the Fifth Plan. 16 Bal Kendriyas were established in 7 cities as part of the centenary celebrations of Sri Aurobindo. Preliminary work has been taken in hand for the important programme of vocationalization of secondary education which has been included in the Fifth Plan.

#### *Higher Education*

The University Grants Commission initiated preparatory measures of launching a major programme of qualitative improvement in the fifth plan. A Central University, the North Eastern Hill University, was established at Shillong with its jurisdiction extending to Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. The Act establishing the University had been brought into force with effect from 19th July 1973. The proposals

to set up Central Universities at Hyderabad and Pondicherry have been accepted and are being processed. A proposal to establish a National People's University for non-formal higher education is under consideration. The statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University were amended on the recommendation of the Executive Council of the University. A review of the working of the Banaras Hindu University has been completed and that of the Visva-Bharati has been taken in hand. The University of Delhi established a new campus in South Delhi and the Jawaharlal Nehru University continued to make good progress. Programmes of research continued to develop under the University Grants Commission, the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the Indian Council of Historical Research.

### *Technical Education*

Efforts to consolidate and develop technical education facilities at all levels and to improve standards in technical education, were continued during the year under review. A High-Powered Committee has been set up to undertake an evaluation and assessment of technical education at the first-degree level. A separate Board for Technical Education has also been set up to advise the Central and State Governments and the technical institutions on the implementation of programmes of reorganization of technician education, diversification of diploma courses, sandwich courses etc. A model legislation for the establishment of State Boards of Technical Education as statutory bodies is being finalized. A new Institute of Management was established at Bangalore and preliminary steps were taken for the establishment of another Institute in Lucknow. Preliminary steps were also taken for the establishment of a school for training in electronic equipment design at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

### *Scholarships*

The programme of National Scholarships is being expanded. Other schemes of scholarships continue to make steady progress.

### *Book Promotion*

The Fifth National Book Fair was held at Calcutta. The activities of the National Book Trust and the Raja Rammohan Roy National Educational Resources Centre showed steady progress. Steps were taken to promote exports of books and to formulate and implement an import policy. An important step was the grant of an import licence of Rs. 50 lakhs to the State Trading



Corporation to import Scientific and Technical journals and (mostly) scientific and technical books. A Regional Seminar for the Executive Secretaries of the National Book Development Council of Asia was organised in New Delhi under the auspices of UNESCO.

### *Youth Welfare, National Integration, Sports and Games and Physical Education*

As a part of the National Service Scheme, a "Youth against Famine" campaign was launched and 745 camps were organised involving about 65,000 participants. The object of these camps was to provide opportunity to student youth to work for mitigating famine conditions in drought affected areas. The scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendras made good progress. Government decided to participate in the Commonwealth Youth Programme under which a Regional Seminar for advanced studies in youth work is proposed to be established in India. Preliminary work was initiated for the establishment of Sports Schools and a National Sports Complex at Delhi which have been included in the Fifth Plan. A National Voluntary Service Scheme under which facilities will be provided to graduates to work for a year in rural areas is under consideration.

### *Languages*

The schemes for the promotion of Hindi made steady progress. A Hindi printing press was gifted to the Government of Mauritius. The scheme of production of university-level books in Indian languages gathered considerable momentum. The Start-and-End Central Advisory Board which was placed under a full-time Chairman during the year functioned satisfactorily for the production of books in Urdu. Central Institutes for the development of Hindi, modern Indian languages and Sanskrit such as the Kendriya Hindi Sikshana Mandal, Agra, Central Hindi Directorate, Delhi, Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, continued to make steady progress.

### *Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO*

The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO continued to expand its activities. The Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration which had been established with assistance from UNESCO was converted into a National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators. India participated in the Inter-governmental conference

on Cultural Policies which was held at Jog-jakarta (Indonesia) in December 1973. The Indian Delegation was led by Prof. S. Nru Hasan, Education Minister.

### *Adult Education*

The functional literacy programme for farmers gathered further momentum during the year under review. Preliminary measures were taken for organising a large scale campaign of non-formal education for youth in the age-group 15-25 years which has been included in the Fifth Plan. The International Jury for the Muhammed Reza Pahlavi and Nadezhda K. Krupskiy prizes for meritorious work in the field of adult literacy met in India in August 1973. While awarding the prizes, it also made honourable mention of the work done by the Mysore State Adult Education Council and the National Federation of Indian Women.

### *Cultural Affairs*

Cultural Agreements were signed with GDR, Mauritius, Iraq and Belgium; and negotiations for cultural agreements with 21 other countries were in progress. Cultural Exchange Programmes were signed with Arab Republic of Egypt, Afghanistan, Yugoslavia, France, Hungary and Iran. A number of cultural delegations visited India and Indian delegations visited a number of countries. The Akademies and the programme of publishing gazetteers maintained steady progress.

### *Archaeology*

A major programme for the preservation of monuments was developed during the year with a special grant of Rs. 70 lakhs.

### *Museums & Libraries*

The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation expanded its activities considerably. A Committee of management was set up for the National Library at Calcutta and its bill was under consideration of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament. Government has offered to the T.M.S.S. Library, Tanjore, assistance on a 50:50 basis. The Government Museums and Galleries maintained steady progress.

### *Progressive Use of Hindi*

The Ministry continued to keep a regular watch on the progressive implementation of the statutory requirements regarding

the use of the official language; and quarterly progress reports were scrutinised, as in previous years, consolidated and sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Replies in Hindi were sent to letters received in Hindi, from individuals and from State Governments.

About 80 per cent of the staff of the Department has working knowledge of Hindi and Hindi is partially used in noting and drafting in 22 Sections.

At present 43 Hindi typewriters are available in the Ministry. Provision of more Hindi typewriters is under consideration.

So far, 138 forms and manuals of this Ministry have been translated into Hindi. The work relating to translation of Acts and Statutes has been nearly completed.

A Hindi Salahakar Samiti has been set up for the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare and the Department of Culture under the Chairmanship of Union Education Minister, to advise the Ministry on matters relating to the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes. The Committee held its first meeting on 20th December, 1973 and received a report on the action already taken by the Ministry for the progressive use of Hindi and for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963, as amended by the Official Language (Amendment) Act, 1967.

As in previous years all Sections in the Ministry maintained separate diary registers for letters received in Hindi and the replies sent in Hindi are duly recorded and specific entries are made.

Circulars meant for general information are issued bilingually.

On a review made recently about the officers and members of the staff who either had Hindi as a subject in their higher secondary examination or had passed Pragma examination conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, it was found that approximately 80% of officers and staff belong to these two categories and have a working knowledge of Hindi. Besides, 56 persons were deputed for the various Hindi Teaching Classes. Special care is taken to see that the persons so nominated, attend the classes regularly. Special attention is also being paid for the training of employees in Hindi typewriting and Hindi Stenography.

**Budget Estimates****Department of Education**

The total budget provision for 1973-74, 1974-75 for the Department of Education in the demands for grants concerning the Department is as under :

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Budget 73-74	Revised 73-74	Budget 74-75
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Demand no. 24-Deptt. of Education</b>			
Secretariat of the Department hospitality and entertainment and Discretionary Grant of Education Minister	1,04.70	1,05.21	1,18.39
<b>Demand No. 25-Education</b>			
Provision for General Education, other Revenue Expenditure of the Department, including provision for grants-in-aid to States/Union Territories on Central Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	1,26,45.27	1,15,50.61	1,11,81.68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,27,49.97</b>	<b>1,16,55.82</b>	<b>1,13,00.07</b>

Consequent upon the restructuring of demands for grants, from 74-75, the demand No. 24, Department of Education, includes expenditure on the maintenance of Non-Plan and Plan establishment; and the Discretionary Grant of the Education Minister. The National Archives of India, the Anthropological Survey of India, Regional Offices of the Ministry of Education are no longer included in this Demand. The increase of (Rs. 13.18 lakhs) in the Budget Estimates for 1974-75 is mainly on account of the provision required for implementation of pay commission's recommendation for pay revision and Plan provision required for strengthening of administration.

The provision under the other demand 25-Education, is for schemes and programmes both under non-Plan and Plan. It also includes provision for Regional Offices of the Ministry of Education; contributions to Unesco; Development of Modern Indian Languages; grants to States/Union Administrations. The decrease

in the Revised Estimates 73-74 from the Budget Estimates (Rs. 10.95 crores) is mainly on account of the economy drive initiated early in the financial year.

The Budget Estimates 74-75 are less than the Budget Estimates for 73-74 by about Rs. 14 crores. This is mainly due to the transfer of the Special Welfare Scheme of Expansion in Primary Education—Appointment of Primary Teachers (Rs. 30 crores) to the State Sector from 74-75 and also of funds for scholarship schemes (Rs. 3.51 crores) under grants-in-aid to States. The following additional provisions have been made :

- (i) Additional provision required for implementation of pay commission's recommendation for pay revision (Rs. 92.84 lakhs);
- (ii) Excess requirements of funds of the University Grants Commission (Rs. 11.67 crores)
- (iii) Excess requirements of funds of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Rs 1.52 crores)
- (iv) Additional funds required for establishment of Nehru Yuvak Kendras (Rs. 61.29 lakhs)
- (v) Additional requirements of funds of the Indian Institutes of Technology (Rs. 1.63 crores)
- (vi) Excess requirements of other Technical Institutes namely, Indian Institutes of Management/Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore/National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay/National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi (Rs. 87 lakhs).

#### *Department of Culture*

The Budget provision for 1973-74 and 1974-75 for the Department of Culture is as under :

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Budget 73-74	Revised 73-74	Budget 74-75
Department of Culture	486.46	433.99	675.53
Archaeology	276.70	338.34	517.77
Total	763.16	772.33	1193.30

The provision under the "Department of Culture" is for general administration of the Department and its various attached and subordinate offices and for miscellaneous schemes and programmes under Culture including museums, libraries and Cultural academies.

The shortfall in the revised estimates (Rs. 52.47 lakhs) is due to drive for effecting economy in Government expenditure.

The increase in B.E. 1974-75 vis-a-vis R.E. 1973-74 (Rs. 24139 lakhs) is due partly to normal increase in Non-Plan expenditure and partly due to an increase in annual Plan allocation for 1974-75. The increase is also on account of additional Provision required for Pay Commission's Recommendations. The National Archives of India and Anthropological Survey have been included in the Demand for the Department of Culture from 1974-75.

The provision under Archaeology is for the maintenance of archaeological monuments, explorations and excavations and special repairs. It is mostly normal maintenance expenditure. The increase in R.E. 1973-74 (Rs. 61,64 lakhs) is mainly on account of inevitable essential repairs to certain ancient monuments, increased expenditure on maintenance and preservation and conservation of ancient monuments and additional provision for Pay Commission's Recommendations. At the instance of the Prime Minister a Supplementary Demand for Rs. 61,64 lakhs for 1973-74 has been made.

The increase in B.E. 1974-75 vis-a-vis R.E. 1973-74 (Rs. 17922 lakhs) is partly due to normal increase in maintenance expenditure and partly due to operation of the Antiquities and Art Treasure Act and increased Plan provisions made for conservation of ancient monuments, archaeological explorations and excavations and the Central Archaeological Museums. It also includes additional provision required for Pay Commission's Recommendations.

## CHAPTER I

### SCHOOL EDUCATION

The principal institutions and programmes of the Government of India in the field of School Education are :

- (1) The National Council of Educational Research and Training, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the Bal Bhavan Society;
- (2) Expansion of Primary Education under the scheme of providing Employment to educated persons, vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education and the third Educational Survey;
- (3) Educational Technology Project, Reorganisation and Expansion of Science Teaching at School stage, and setting up textbooks printing presses received as gift from the Federal Republic of Germany;
- (4) National Foundation for Teachers Welfare, National Awards to Teachers and Nehru Bal Pustakalaya.

Brief notes on these are given in the paragraphs that follow :

#### *National Council of Educational Research and Training*

The Council continued the important activities in its charge. These cover curriculum development for the new schooling pattern of 10+2, science education which includes, among other things, a science talent search every year on a national scale preparation and evaluation of textbooks for schools in various subjects and examination reform. It organised workshops to develop appropriate teaching and evaluation techniques in primary schools.

During the year under report, the Council undertook several research studies in the field of educational psychology and foundations of education. Under the social sciences programmes, the Council started a project to prepare a series of children's books dealing with the life and work of freedom

fighters. Work connected with the language programmes and population education programmes, was continued. To promote national integration through education, the Council organised nine inter-state camps for students and teachers and two camps for teachers. A new feature this year is the involvement of Teachers' organisation in such camps. Audio-visual education, work experience and teacher education were also some of the important features of the Council's activities.

#### *Training Colleges for Teachers*

The four regional colleges of education at Ajmer, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Mysore continued to conduct the four-year and one year course in teacher education as also the one-year M.Ed. course at Bhopal and Bhubaneswar and the one-year M.Ed. course in science education at Ajmer. The Central Institute of Education in Delhi continued to offer its courses leading to B.Ed. and M.Ed. degree.

#### *Summer Institutes in Science*

The Council organised 98 summer institutes in science of which 87 were unitary summer institutes, 4 each of the special and sequential type summer institutes and 3 project technology summer institutes. 3,400 teachers of science and mathematics were provided orientation to the new syllabi and instructional materials. A national science exhibition for children was organised by the council in collaboration with Jawaharlal Nehru memorial fund at Teen Murti House, New Delhi from November 10—19, 1973. A State level exhibition was organised in collaboration with Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund at Anand Bhavan in Allahabad from November 14—23, 1973.

#### *Grant-in-aid for Research Projects*

The Council gave grants to educational institutions to carry out research projects and publish outstanding research work in education. It also continued to extend grants to voluntary professional educational organisations during the year.

#### *Publications*

During 1973-74, the publication unit of the Council brought out 180 titles.



### *Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan*

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan administers 169 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country and provides educational facilities for transferable Central Government employees. During the year under report, 13 Kendriya Vidyalayas were opened including one at Kathmandu, Nepal, for the benefit of the wards of the employees of the Indian Co-operation Mission. Further, schools have also been opened in difficult defence stations in the border areas.

The academic standards maintained in these schools continued to be of a high order. This year the pass percentage of the Vidyalaya candidates who appeared in the All India Higher Secondary Examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education Examination was 91.59 as against the Board's pass percentage of 71.8. Out of the 122 vidyalayas which sent up students for the Board's examination, 16 obtained 100% results and 10 secured meritorious positions. The Vidyalaya students have also made their mark at other competitive examinations. In the National Science Talent Search Examination conducted by the N.S.E.R.T. in January, 1973, 67 students of Kendriya Vidyalayas have been selected for the award of scholarships and certificates of merit. The number of entrants to the I.I.Ts., the N.D.A. and other national institutions from among the vidyalaya students is also on the increase. The total number of students on roll now stands at 1,19,295. There are 5,695 teachers.

An intensive programme of inservice training for teachers has enabled about 4,000 of them to be trained during the Summer Institutes held every summer. Work experience has been introduced as an integral part of the school curriculum and is gaining ground steadily. Physical education is given every encouragement and a large number of students, both boys and girls, have taken part in tournaments conducted at regional and national levels this year. Other co-curricular activities have also enriched the school programmes.

Links with schools abroad have brought about in children a respect for the cultures of different countries. This year three students are going abroad to U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Phillipines as part of a project on international understanding. Further, the Sangathan received as gift a science laboratory for the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Colaba from the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in commemoration of the 500th birth anniversary of Copernicus.

### *Bal Bhavan Society*

Bal Bhavan Society, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry, is a recreational-cum-educational Centre for children and strives to stimulate the children's growth creatively. To this end it provides facilities in the field of fine arts, humanities, sciences and physical education.

During the year, 10 exhibitions were held and 20 workshops pertaining to painting, graphics, collage construction, puppet making and manipulation, handicrafts, woodwork, clay models, batik work and photography were successfully conducted for the benefit of the parents and teachers. For the first time, a workshop for science teachers was organised.

The repertory group of Bal Bhavan Society gave performances of three children's plays—"Mithyabhimani", "Chuk-chhuk Bhaiya Talam Tal" and "Andhre Nagari Chopat Raja". This group went to the village schools and gave performances there also. Besides, 2 seasonal festivals were held in addition to celebration of Independence Day and Bal Din. 12,000 children participated in 'Bal Din'.

### *Scheme of Providing Employment to the Educated Unemployed*

The Central Scheme for the Educated Unemployed, Expansion of Primary Education, formulated in the latter part of 1971-72, was continued during 1972-73 with a budget provision of Rs. 30 crores. The number of additional elementary school teachers appointed during two years exceeded the target in some States, and the total number is estimated to be about 76,000.

The Budget allocation of Rs. 30 crores originally made for the year under report, had to be reduced, for reasons of economy, to Rs. 24 crores. This would only suffice to meet the cost of continuing the teachers already appointed and maintaining the supporting programmes undertaken during the previous two years.

A new scheme called "Half a Million Jobs Scheme" was introduced during the year 1973-74. The scheme is administered by the Planning Commission. The Commission approved the appointment of about 97,000 teachers and decided that those appointed during 1973-74 should be paid stipends at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem in the case of untrained matriculates and Rs. 150 per mensem in the case of trained matriculates. These incumbents are to be appointed as regular teachers in 1974-4-75 and paid out of the Fifth Plan allocations in the succeeding years.

### *Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education*

The Kothari Commission (1964—66) *inter-alia* recommended that facilities for vocational education to fifty per cent of the students beyond class X be provided by 1986. The NCERT has evolved a new syllabus covering the 10 years of general education and 2 years of Higher Secondary education. A number of diversified vocational courses are to be started in areas not so far covered. The courses will take into account the needs of each district with particular reference to employment prospects. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, 1,000 selected higher secondary and multipurpose schools will be strengthened with equipment, accommodation, etc. to enable each school to train 100 students annually. A total provision of Rs. 10 crores has been proposed in the Fifth Plan for this purpose. This will be a Central Scheme. In addition, to encourage innovation and research in School Education, a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided in the Fifth Plan.

### *The Third All India Educational Survey*

Work on the Third All India Educational Survey was started in July 1973. The Survey will be very comprehensive and is expected to provide necessary bench-mark data in the field of school education, technical and vocational education, higher education, cultural statistics and educational administration. The date of reference for data collection is December 31, 1973. The information on basic data is expected to be ready by March 31, 1974 and the entire survey is expected to be completed by the end of February, 1975. The Government of India is meeting the entire expenditure. The NCERT is in over all charge of the Survey.

### *Educational Technology Project*

Under the Educational Technology Project which was launched in 1972-73 for making full use of films, radio broadcasts, the expanded television coverage of the country and the new educational techniques such as video/audio recorders, programmed learning etc., an Educational Technology Centre has been set up in New Delhi as a separate Institute of the NCERT. Development of innovations in education, undertaking training and orientation programmes for teachers, communicators and administrators, testing hardware and appropriate technology for education, evaluation of materials, training programmes and systems and

their revision and building an Information Bank of Educational Technology, are some of its main programmes.

In the short span of time since its inception, the Centre has arranged three workshops—two in the month of July and August 1973 in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and new Mathematics for identifying talent for script-writers and presenters needed for production of ETV programmes for Maharashtra and one in December 1973 for TV script-writers for Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) programme. The Centre has also taken up a programme for production of films and re-editing and modifying some of the films produced by Films Division which are generally suitable for education. It also organised in Delhi a seminar-cum-exhibition of German educational toys in collaboration with Max Mueller Bhavan, New Delhi and the Department of Science Education of the NCERT in October 1973. The Centre has also started a television status survey in Delhi, the report of which is expected to be released shortly. In addition to these activities the Centre has undertaken a few feasibility studies like the study of the equipment known as "Language Master" and the study for optimising education in selected areas.

Besides the Educational Technology Centre in New Delhi, Educational Technology Cells are being set up in all States, in a phased manner. To start with, such a Cell has been established in Maharashtra which launched its school television project on 8th October, 1973. Under this project there are, for the present, only two transmissions per week—one for English and one for Science. The project is to serve as a pilot experiment to familiarise pupils and the class-room teachers with the new medium of television in preparation for the regular educational or instructional television programmes which the State Governments propose to start from the next academic year. At present, the programmes consist of existing film and tape-recorded materials and are not, therefore, based entirely on the school syllabi. However, care is taken to select material relevant to the syllabi intended to enrich the learning experience of pupils. By June 1974, the State Governments hope to have full facilities for production of TV lessons, closely knit into the syllabi, increase the number of TV transmissions and organise a common time-table for all schools.

Similar ET Cells will be set up in other States during the next two to three years. Sanction has already been accorded for the establishment of such Cells in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Kerala.

Two important meetings on Educational Technology were held in Bangkok and Tokyo during the year. The Bangkok meeting which related to the Asian programmes for educational innovations and development was organised by the UNESCO from 5th to 13th November, 1973 while the Tokyo Seminar on the "Application of Educational Technology" was arranged by the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO from 28th November to 10th December, 1973. India was represented at both these meetings by the officials of the Ministry of Education.

### *Reorganisation and Expansion of Science Teaching at School Stage*

An agreement was signed between the Government of India and UNESCO/UNICEF in 1967 for the reorganisation and expansion of science teaching at the school stage. The State Governments were requested in July 1969 to start a Pilot programme to try out the new instructional materials and, in the light of the experience gained, introduce new curricula in all their schools. Assistance under the Pilot phase of the programme was limited to the supply of new textbooks and Science kits free of cost to 50 selected primary schools and 30 selected middle schools in each State and the reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the State Government in providing in-service training to the teachers of the schools covered by the experience. The Pilot phase of the programme has been introduced in all the States and some of the Union Territories. The remaining Union Territories will adopt the books used in the adjacent States.

A supplemental agreement was subsequently signed between UNESCO/UNICEF and the Government of India in April, 1972 for expanded assistance to cover :

- (a) Supply of Science laboratory equipment and selected library books to another 100 teacher training colleges and 400 teacher training schools.
- (b) Supply of Science kits to 24,000 primary schools and 31,000 middle schools in a phased manner.
- (c) Training of 55,000 teachers, at the rate of one teacher per school.
- (d) Supply of supervisory vehicles at the rate of one per State.

- (e) Supply of mobile laboratory vans at the rate of one per State; and
- (f) Limited supply of paper for printing the new instructional material.

Finalisation of separate plans of action for this expanded programme was in hand, in consultation with the respective State Governments, UNICEF and NCERT. The plans of action have been finalised already in respect of Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh Administration, A & N Islands and Pondicherry Union Territory. Final drafts of the plan of action are awaited from the remaining States and Union Territories.

Under the provisions of the agreement, 6,000 metric tonnes of paper for printing textbooks are expected to be received from UNESCO for free distribution to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The first shipment of 1,000 metric tonnes of paper from Norway has been received and allotted to Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Rajasthan. The requirements of the other State Governments are being ascertained. Steps will be taken in keeping with the progress made in the implementation of the programme, to allot paper to the remaining States also, as soon as further consignments are received from UNICEF.

*Textbook Printing Presses Received as Gift from the Federal Republic of Germany*

The Printing Press at Chandigarh started production in January, 1972. It has facilities of photolitho printing in Hindi, Urdu, Gujarati and Gurmukhi. The building of the Bhubaneswar Press has been completed and orders placed for import of the machinery. The building of the Mysore Press is almost complete. The Presses at Bhubaneswar and Mysore are expected to be commissioned during 1974-75.

The printing capacity of each of these Presses is 20,00,000 books of 96 pages in A-5 size (210×148 mm) per shift. The annual printing capacity of all the three Presses, when in full operation, is expected to be 3 million books. For the Fifth Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 1.30 crores is proposed for the spill-over expenditure, operating expenses and additions to the plants.

### *National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare*

As part of the Teachers' Day celebration on September 5, 1973, a vigorous collection drive was organised throughout the country. Functions to honour the teachers were also held.

Collections during the year totalled about Rs. 34 lakhs. Of this, 80 per cent has been released to States and Union Territories. A sum of Rs. 2.18 crore has so far been released to 27 State and Union Territory Working Committees. Jammu and Kashmir State has not yet joined the scheme. The Foundation has built up a Corpus of about Rs. 2.5 crores. The interest on this is given for various schemes of Teachers' Welfare.

### *National Awards to Teachers*

During 1973, 91 teachers of Primary and Secondary schools as well as Sanskrit Pathshalas/Poils run on traditional lines were selected for National Awards. Recommendations of the State Selection Committees of Assam and Jammu and Kashmir were not received at the time of the final selection by the Central Selection Committee. They have since been received and are under consideration. It has also been decided that with effect from 1974 two best men teachers and two best women teachers out of those selected for awards, will be selected and given a higher award.

### *Nehru Bai Pustakalaya*

This scheme is intended to provide supplementary reading material to children with national integration as the main aim. Each title is brought out in all the major Indian Languages with uniform format, price etc. The scheme is being implemented in collaboration with the National Book Trust, which is given a grant of Rs. one lakh per title brought out by it.

The National Book Trust has published 30 titles so far under the scheme. Six more titles are expected to be brought out during 1973-74. While these books are sold in the market at a price of Rs. 1.50 per copy, they are supplied to the State Governments at a subsidised rate of 50 paise per copy. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed under the Fifth Five Year Plan for the Nehru Bai Pustakalaya Scheme.

### *Central Tibetan Schools*

The Central Tibetan Schools Administration is running 19 residential schools at Simla, Mussourie, Darjeeling, Dalhousie, etc., and day schools at Kalimpong, Bylakruppa, Mundgod, Chandraravagiri, Mainpat, Tazu, Changland, Bhandara, Putlikuhl and Kurseseong. The total number of students in the schools was 5,435 during the year. The results of the various classes in the different schools have been fairly good. The cooperation of the staff in their teaching/working and performance of students in their studies during the session was quite satisfactory. In addition 8 institutions, which admitted Tibetan students were given grants-in-aid. The programme of scholarships to Tibetan students is also continued to be operated during the year.

### *Assistance to Voluntary Organisations at the School Stage and Financial Allocation for Other Programmes*

Assistance to voluntary organisations at the school stage functioning on a regional and national basis to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs during the 5th Plan is to be given. Besides a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been allocated towards grants to the Bal Bhavan Movement, the UNICEF Science Project and the setting up of National and State Boards of Teacher Education.

### *Sri Aurobindo Bal Kendras*

One of the programmes taken up as part of the Centenary celebrations of Sri Aurobindo was to establish 16 Bal Kendras for the benefit of children in slum areas. These Centres will provide recreational as well as educational facilities to these children.

State Planning Committees have been set up, wherever necessary, to help in implementing the project in the different cities. Central Government contribution towards these Bal Kendras was released to the respective State Governments.

As part of the celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, the Union Ministry issued special publications to mark the occasion, a time capsule containing documents and other material relating to the events in the past twenty-five years, conducted a national cleanliness campaign in schools and awarded prizes to the winners. Selected schools were given equipment at the rate of one school per block.



*Fifth Five Year Plan*

The Central Programmes in the field of school education included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan are :

S N.	Name of the Programme	Total allocation in the Fifth Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Printing Presses . . . . .	130
2	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations at the School Stage	50
3	Education and Technology Programmes . . . . .	200
4	N. C. E. R. T. & Other Research Programmes in Education	1100
5	Vocationalisation of Secondary Education . . . . .	1000
6	Research & Development in School Education. . . . .	40
7	Other Programmes . . . . .	30
TOTAL . . . . .		2550

N. B. The programme of Model Community Schools (Secondary & Primary) is under examination.

## CHAPTER II

### HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The principal institutions and programmes of the Government of India in the field of Higher Education and Research are :

- (1) The University Grants Commission,
- (2) The Central Universities, namely, the Aligarh Muslim University, the Banaras Hindu University, the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the University of Delhi, Visva-Bharati and the North-Eastern Hills University,
- (3) Revision of salary scales of University and College teachers, grants/loans for construction of hostels, Rural Institutes, grants to institutes of higher learning of All India importance and Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial Programmes,
- (4) The Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute and Cultural Exchange Programmes; and
- (5) The Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, the Indian Council of Social Science Research, the Indian Council of Historical Research and the Indian Council of Philosophy.

Brief accounts of these institutions and programmes are given in the paragraphs that follow.

#### *University Grants Commission*

The University Grants Commission continued to provide assistance to Universities and Colleges for approved development programmes in the area of Higher Education. The number of Universities including Institutions deemed to be universities under section 3 of the U.G.C. Act rose from 45 in 1960 to 101 in 1973. The number of Colleges increased from 1,542 in 1960-61 to 4,158 in 1972-73. The total students enrolment increased from 1.03 million in 1960-61 to 3.86 million (estimated in 1973-74). The post-graduate level students enrolment rose from 55,59,277 in 1960-61 to 2,33,277 (estimated) in 1973-74.

Some of the important steps taken by the Commission for the development of higher education include special assistance to centres of Advanced studies, assistance for improvement of the quality of postgraduate teaching and research, improvement of College education through College Sciences improvement programmes, organisation of Summer Institutes, re-orientation of university courses in order to relate them to the needs of the communities, seminars and Orientation courses to teachers, travel grants to teachers, special assistance to teacher education and research programme of areas studies, programmes of student service and welfare, revision of scales of pay of teachers in Universities and Colleges, introduction of special cells for programmes for Examination reform, introduction of work experience as part of college education, facilities for research, annual award to outstanding scientists, etc.

As the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission is separately placed before Parliament and discussed, no detailed account of its programmes and activities has been given here.

In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, an allocation of Rs. 210/- crores has been made to the University Grants Commission. As this is inadequate, efforts are being made to find additional funds.

#### *Institutions Deemed as Universities*

In addition to Universities, there are five institutions deemed to be Universities namely, (i) Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, (ii) Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar, (iii) Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, (iv) Kashi Vidyapith,\* Varanasi and (v) Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. These Institutions received their development grants from the University Grants Commission. Their maintenance grants on cover-the-credit basis and their matching share on development grants is paid by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

### CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

#### ALGIAH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

##### *Legislation*

In the recommendation of the Executive Council the President of India in his capacity as the Visitor of the University approved certain amendments in the States of the University. Some of these amendments related to changes in the constitution

\* The Vidyapith has now become a State University.

and powers of various authorities of the University. In accordance with the revised Statutes, some of the authorities have already been constituted and steps to constitute the others have already been taken. Elections from the constituency of teachers to the Academic Council, Executive Council and the Court have been held. Steps to elect representatives from other constituencies to the Court have also been taken. Dr. Abdul Aleem, Vice-Chancellor relinquished charge of his office on January 3, 1974.

### *Curricula and Examination Reform*

In order to stabilise the working of the semester system the University had introduced certain reforms. It is hoped that with the introduction of these reforms, the University will be able to streamline the academic programmes of the University under the semester system. During the last academic session the University introduced certain job oriented inter-disciplinary courses. These courses provide ready employment to students and fulfil the need of technical and skilled personnel required by various organisations. The University Grants Commission also approved the University's proposal for starting of professional courses and approved necessary grant for it. Certain new courses have been added to these new diploma courses. In the Faculty of Science, the University has introduced a course in Computer Science.

To save time for instructional purposes by reducing the period normally used as examinations days, a slightly modified pattern of examination and internal assessment has been introduced in the University. The proposed reform of the examination system is almost on the lines approved by the University Grants Commission on the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Union Ministry to formulate a plan of action for examination reforms. One hour examinations in the class room conducted by the teachers teaching the subjects (one at the middle of the semester and one at the end of the semester) have been introduced. Most of the first final examinations of the first semester are now over. According to the present schedule the current session will be over by the middle of June 1974. It is hoped that, by that time, the instruction and examinations of the current session will be completed and the results can be declared by July 1974.

### *Research*

A number of research schemes were undertaken by the University during this period. Considerable publication work was

done, the staff members producing books in various subjects. The Department of History, since its recognition as a Centre of Advanced Study, continued to do pioneering work in the field of medieval Indian history. The Centre also issued a few important publications.

### *Buildings*

The National Building Construction Corporation, a Government owned organisation, has taken up building projects which cover staff quarters for the medical college, for the business management block, a library for women's college hostel for 100 women students, amenities block for the Faculty of Arts and the engineering college, etc.

### *Other Activities*

A few members of the staff of the University and its affiliated colleges attended conferences and seminars in and outside India.

The different clubs under the Games and Cultural Committees remained active during the period under review. The students also took part in games, sports and cultural activities organised by the Inter-University Board, State Government etc. Three of the University's cricket players were selected for U.P. Team for Janji Trophy. The University won the All India Varsity Tennis Championship held at Nagpur.

### *Finance*

Cut of the grant sanctioned by the University Grants Commission for the development scheme of the University over R. 130.00 lakhs have already been utilised. Steps to utilise the balance amount during the remaining part of the plan period have been taken.

The budget estimates for the current year showed an expenditure of Rs. 3.5 crores against an anticipated income of Rs. 3.3 crores. The receipt includes maintenance grant of Rs. 2.25 crores and other grants of Rs. 21.16 lakhs from the University Grants Commission besides State Government grant of Rs. 3.3 lakhs, for schools.

### **BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY**

#### *Conferences, Seminars, etc.*

During the year under review, as many as 105 teachers of the University were deputed to participate in various Symposia/Seminars and Conferences in India. Besides, about 20 teachers

of the University were deputed to attend various conferences and seminars held in foreign countries in the field of Science, Agriculture, Medical Sciences and Technology. Dr. K. L. Shrimati, Vice Chancellor of this University and Prof. G. B. Singh, Head, Department of Chemistry, attended the quinquennial conference of the Association of Commonwealth Universities at Edinburgh (U.K.)

The University was the venue of a number of seminars, symposia and conferences. In these seminars and conferences, scholars, not only from India, but also from many foreign countries participated.

Many of the faculty members of the university received awards and fellowships during the year. Prof. R. S. Misra, Dean, Faculty of Science was elected as President of the Indian Science Congress.

### *Appointments*

The University upgraded about 35 lecturers to the posts of Readers and 14 Readers to the posts of Professors under the Personal Promotion Scheme sanctioned by the University Grants Commission and a few more will be added to this list before the current financial year is over. The strength of the Faculty in the University has also been increased by making a number of regular appointments against the posts of Lecturers, Readers and Professors. This University has also been selected for the institution of Guru Nanak Chair of Sikh Studies. The University is a centre of Advanced Studies in Philosophy and is reputed for its studies in the field of Indian Philosophy and Religion. The establishment of this new chair will further increase the dimension of studies in the field of Indian Religion.

### *Research Contribution*

Research in any institution of higher learning is a continuous process. While the Science Departments have been mostly engaged in research Projects of a fundamental nature, some important discoveries have been made by the Faculties of Agriculture and Technology. The most notable amongst these is the release of two wheat varieties namely, Hindu University Wheat-1 (H.U.W.-1) and H.U.W.-2 which are high yielding and disease resistant. Another wheat variety (H.U.W.-3) is also a commercial variety and takes 100 days from seeding to harvesting. This variety has given consistently high yields under

rainfed conditions and is ideally suited for multiple cropping. Dr Prabhu Nath, Reader in the Department of Ceramic Engineering has made notable research in the field of glass. He has also been associated with some very important defence research projects.

#### *Administration—Staff Welfare*

Some of the important steps taken in this direction are :

- (1) Those employees who have rendered two years continuous temporary service till 31-12-73 have been absorbed permanently in the service of the University.
- (2) The pay scales of the technical staff have been revised.
- (3) 80 posts of Junior Clerks and 28 posts of Senior Clerks have been upgraded.

#### *Scholarships and Fellowships*

Apart from the renewal of a large number of research scholarships and fellowships, nearly 200 Research scholarships and fellowships of the value of Rs. 250/- P.M. and Rs. 300/- P.M. are being awarded to research scholars from the Block grant and assistance received from the U.G.C. Besides these, many Government Scholarships and Research Fellowships have been sanctioned to students of this University during the year.

#### *Central Instrumentation Laboratory :*

The University Grants Commission has accepted in principle the decision of the University to set up a Central Instrumentation and Service Laboratory as a collaborative effort between the Institute of Technology, Institute of Medical Sciences and Faculty of Science. Under this Scheme, the University proposes to import a Mars Spectrometer unit and a computer attachment at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.00 lakhs. One computer has already been installed in the Institute of Technology. Besides, other costly equipments will also be pooled in order to avoid duplication and to make the best use of scarce resources.

#### *Review Committee*

The Committee set up to review the working of the University has now completed its tasks.

### *Development*

This being the last year of the Fourth Plan, all round efforts are being made to achieve the developmental targets. The University has already utilised over 90% of its Plan outlays for various developmental activities. It is expected that by the end of the financial year more funds would be released and that the spill over to the Fifth Plan would be nominal.

### *Finances*

The following figures show the estimated financial position of University during the year 1973-74 :—

	Receipt Rs. (in lakhs)	Expenditure Rs. (in lakhs)
1. Non-Plan . . . . .	460.02	486.97
2. Development . . . . .	226.97	226.97
3. Earmarked . . . . .	62.33	61.96
4. Deptt. Deposit etc. . . . .	319.79	312.66
TOTAL . . . . .	1059.11	1088.56

### *University of Delhi*

The total number of students on the rolls of the University in the various courses was 1,24,530. Out of this, 75,457 were regular full-time students, 14,255 students were in with the School of Correspondence Courses, 4794 were on the rolls of the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board and the rest (30,024) were private.

The total number of students enrolled for Ph.D. degree is 1,822. The Faculty of Medical Sciences has 2,484 students on its rolls for the various undergraduate and Postgraduate degrees and diplomas. 1219 students are enrolled with the Faculty of Technology. The University has 19,875 students for the various Honours Courses in Arts, Science and Social Sciences. Out of this 3,461 are studying for the Honours Courses in Science.



### *New Colleges Courses and Departments*

The following Colleges were started/affiliated by the University during the period :

1. Bhagat Singh (Evening) College, Kalkaji, New Delhi,
2. Ramlal Anand (Evening) College, Anand Niketan Marg, New Delhi.
3. S.G.T.B. Khalsa (Evening) College, Dev Nagar, New Delhi.
4. Satyawati Co-educational (Evening) Collee, Timarpur, Delhi.
5. Hamdard College of Pharmacy, Tuglaqabad, New Delhi-62.
6. Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbia College, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.

Shri. Guru Teg Bahadur Khalsa (Evening) College has been started in the same building where the Day College was running. The Day College has shifted to its new building at the University Campus.

Ram Lal Anand College has been taken over by the University and will be run as a maintained college.

The following New Courses have been introduced :

- (a) M.A. in Business Economics
- (b) Diploma in Public Health
- (c) D.M. (Cardiology)
- (d) D.M. (Neurology)

The following new Departments have been created :

- (a) Department of Fine Arts
- (b) Department of Computer Science
- (c) Department of Ayurvedic Medicine
- (d) Department of Unani Medicine
- (e) Department of Mathematics
- (f) Department of Mathematical Statistics
- (g) Department of Operational Research

### *Centres of Advanced Studies*

At present there are six Centres of Advanced Studies in the University in the following Departments :

1. Society . . . . . Centre of Advanced Study in Society.
2. Economics . . . . . Centre of Advanced Study in Economic Development and Economic History
3. Physics & Astro-Physics . . . . . Centre of Advanced Study in Physics and Astro-Physics
4. Chemistry . . . . . Centre of Advanced Study in Chemistry and Natural Products
5. Botany . . . . . Centre of Advanced Study in Plant Morphology and Embryology
6. Zoology . . . . . Centre of Advanced Study in Cell Biology and Endriology

### *South Delhi Campus*

To cope with the increasing rush of students and at the same time to create facilities for post-graduate education in another part of the city, the University of Delhi decided, in 1973-74, to establish a South Delhi Campus. It is well-known that while the bulk of expansion of the city of Delhi has taken place in the South, for historical reasons the University of Delhi which has been working in the North continued to grow in size and activities. This meant a large number of students living in the South of Delhi travelling to the North of Delhi thereby straining the transport system and also spending a good deal of time while travelling. For all these reasons it was felt desirable to disperse the facilities and to establish the South Delhi Campus. At present, the Campus has been created in some rented premises and efforts are being made to locate a suitable site so that a regular Campus can be established. To start with, post-graduate departments in nine subjects were established with a total enrolment of a little over 500. Control of three University maintained Colleges in the South of Delhi has also been vested in the South Delhi Campus. Teaching staff in some of the subjects has already been appointed and some more are in the process of being appointed. A Library with more than 10,000 volumes, with emphasis on textbooks and supporting material, has also been established.

## JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY

The inter-disciplinary approach in imparting instruction as well as in the research programmes of the university was further consolidated during the year under report. Some of the obvious research are extensive self-study, use of comprehensive text and library facilities, provision of course work including research methodology as part of the doctoral programme and close relationship of post-graduate education to research. The most difficult but yet the most necessary aspect of the experiment is to create and nourish faculty and student attitudes of enthusiasm and commitment to this task.

During the period under report the degree of Doctor of Laws (Honors Causa) was conferred on Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, at a special convocation.

Professor A. Appadorai, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon and Shri Ashok Mitra have been invited to be honorary Professors of the University while Dr. S. C. Sinha has been appointed as an Honorary Fellow in the School of Social Sciences.

A new Centre for Economic Studies and Planning has been established and assigned to the School of Social Sciences during the period under report.

### *New Programmes of Study*

The following programmes of study have been initiated during 1973-74 academic year :

Two-year Programme of Study leading to the Master's degree in Politics (International Studies).

Five-year (10 Semester) Integrated Master's Programme in Specialised Translation and Interpretation in Arabic, Chinese, Persian, French, German, Russian and Spanish.

Ph.D. programme in Persian and German.

Pre-Degree Diploma in Japanese, Nepali, Pushtu and Uzbeki.

Diploma of Advanced Proficiency in English, German and Spanish.

Certificate of Proficiency in Portuguese and English.

7. One and a half year (three semester) Master's Programme in Community Health at the Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health.
8. Two year programme of study leading to M.A. degree in Economics.

### *Research*

The Centres for Studies in various areas established in the University completed 28 research projects, published 19 studies and took in hand 17 projects during the year under report. The academic and research programmes of the university in various disciplines proceeded apace during the year. An important finding in Radiation Biology and Experimental Genetics has been the demonstration that caffeine (1,3,7 trimethyl-xanthine) which has been established as a radiosensitizer to metabolising systems, prevents a part of the post irradiation oxidative damage in dry systems.

### *Academic Activities Outside Delhi*

The Executive Council at its 30th meeting held on August 31, 1973, approved the recognition of the National Defence Academy in terms of Article 2(13) of the J.N.U. Act and appropriate ordinances have been issued setting out the terms and conditions under which the recognition has been granted. The University's Centre of Postgraduate Studies, Imphal, established last year, stepped into the second year of its functioning. The Post-graduate students' strength at the Centre is expected to be 450 at the commencement of the second academic year in October, 1973. Admission of the second batch of students to the two year programme of study leading to the Master's degree in the following disciplines is expected to be finalised shortly : Political Science, History, Economics, Mathematics, English Language and Literature, Manipuri Language and Literature and Applied Biology.

### *Library*

The total number of books in the University Library at present is of the order of 1,58,786. The rate of growth of the University Library compares favourably with that of similar institutions in this country, with the difference that special stress is being laid by the University on the acquisition of research materials on a Planned basis. Adequate emphasis is also being laid on the building up of exchange and gift arrangement. Special arrangements have also been made to establish cultural contacts

with institutions in Bangladesh through the exchange of publications. Moreover, the University Library System is being built up as an integral part of the national complex of libraries in Delhi. Close collaboration has already been achieved with the Social Science Documentation Centre of the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

### *Students and Teachers*

As in September 1973, the University Faculty had a strength of 182 teachers. Students who entered the undergraduate and graduate programmes in various disciplines at the four Schools of Studies came from all States of India and from about 60 universities and academic institutions throughout the country as well as from abroad. As a result of extensive deliberations, the University has decided in principle to give representation to students on the following bodies : Academic Council, Boards of the Schools, Student-Faculty Committee or Committees of the Centres and Freshship Committee with the proviso that the students would not participate in the meeting of the above Bodies when they consider the following two categories of items :

- (a) Faculty-positions, recruitment, conditions of service and academic freedom; and
- (b) Actual processes of evaluating academic performance and merit of students.

Necessary amendments to the Statutes to give representation to the students on the Academic Council and the Boards of the Schools have since been approved by the Visitor.

A Health Centre has been set up to look after the health needs of the students and scholars on the University Campus. A full-time doctor has been appointed and other necessary staff to man the Health Centre with a view to providing on-the-spot medical assistance to students and scholars.

Sports and games are given their due importance in University life and in addition to substantial provision of facilities in this field, a number of cultural Clubs were set up during the year to enable students to participate in social programmes.

### *Campus Development*

A convenient Shopping Centre consisting of 12 shops to cater to the needs of students and families of 144 Faculty members has also been completed.

The construction work of Hostel buildings for 600 students and Residences for 72 Faculty members is nearing completion.

The first phase covering a hostel for 200 students and residences for 22 Faculty members has already been completed and the buildings have been occupied. The remaining two blocks of Hostels for 300 students and 50 residences for the Faculty members will be soon ready for occupation.

#### NORTH-EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY

A Central University viz., the North-Eastern Hill University has been set up at Shillong with its jurisdiction extending to the States of Maghalaya and Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. The act, establishing the University has been brought into force with effect from July 19, 1973. The Visitor has appointed Shrimati Indira Gandhi as the first Chancellor, and Dr. Chandran Devanesan as the first Vice-Chancellor, of the University. Some of the supporting staff of the University has been appointed. The first Court, the first Executive Council and Planning Board of the University have been constituted.

The University has decided to start Post-graduate classes in English from the next academic session in collaboration with the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad. Work is in progress in regard to the creation of faculties and the departments of the University. 22 Colleges have already been affiliated to the University.

#### *Visva-Bharati*

Dr. Sukumar Mitra joined as Karma Sachiva (Registrar) on October 19, 1973.

#### *New Central Universities*

Government have decided, in principle, to establish two Central Universities—one at Hyderabad and the other at Pondicherry. In order to work out the details of these Universities and to prepare draft bills for setting up the same, two Working Groups have been set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. George Jacob, Chairman, University Grants Commission.

#### *Other Programmes*

##### *Revision of Salary Scales of University and College Teachers*

On the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, the Government of India had proposed a scheme of improved pay scales of university and college teachers and provided special

assistance to State Governments covering 80 per cent of the cost of implementing the recommendations with effect from 1st April, 1966 for a period of five years ending March 31, 1971. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and the Administration of Chandigarh, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh (now a State) and Pondicherry have taken steps to implement the revision of salary scales. Rajasthan introduced the scales in its three universities. Madhya Pradesh had, with the concurrence of the Centre, introduced them from July 1, 1969. The Governments of Nagaland and Orissa have not implemented the scheme.

The Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges reconstituted by the University Grants Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. N. Sen, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University in the second part of its report on "Teachers" has made recommendations *inter-alia* on the salary scales of University and college teachers.

The recommendations of the University Grants Commission on the report of the Sen Committee in regard to scales of pay of the teachers in universities and colleges have been received and are under examination.

#### *Grants/Loans for Construction of Hostels*

The scheme could not make any head-way during the year because of the ban on the construction of new buildings.

#### *Rural Institutes*

1053 candidates from the Rural Institutes appeared for various diploma/certificate examinations conducted by the National Council for Rural Higher Education in 1973. Of these, 698 were declared successful.

#### *Grants to Institutes of Higher Learning of All India Importance*

Grants are given to such non-statutory and non-affiliated Institutions of higher learning as are engaged in pioneering works or introducing new ideas and techniques in education. The Kanva Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, the Lok Sewa Mahavidyalaya (of Lok Bharati) Sansosara, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Poona and Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education, Pondicherry received such grants during the period.

### *Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Programme*

A number of programmes are being developed to commemorate the memory of Dr. Zakir Hussain.

#### *(i) Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College Trust*

The Government of India have constituted the Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College Trust under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister. The Trust will maintain Delhi College, Delhi which will be renamed as Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College. The Jamia Millia Islamia, have therefore ceased to be the Trustees of the College.

#### *(ii) Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Lectures*

The Lectures for the year 1972 to be organised by the Banaras Hindu University are likely to be delivered by Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao sometime in March 1974. Prof. A. K. Sen of the London School of Economics delivered the Lectures for 1973 at Jawaharlal Nehru University on November 29 and 30, 1973.

#### *(iii) Establishment of Dr. Zakir Hussain Institute of Islamic Studies*

The Department of Islamic Studies at the Jamia Millia Islamia created with an endowment fund of Rs. 3,00,000/- continued its activities during the current year.

#### *(iv) Development of Delhi College, Delhi*

The Ministry of Works and Housing has been requested to allot a suitable site for the College in the Minto Road Area. The cost of construction of new buildings will be shared by the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare and the University Grants Commission. It has also been decided to meet the deficit of the College on the maintenance. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been released as on account grant for the deficit for 1968-73. A budget provision of Rs. 9.50 lakhs has been agreed for 1974-75 to meet the grant, servicing of Trust and for the cost of land.

#### *Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute*

A grant of Rs. 12 lakhs has been released to Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute for its programmes during 1973-74. So far 34 scholars have come to India under Institute's fellowship programme. Under its library programme, books and Government Publications worth about Rs. 22 lakhs have been sent by the Institute to its member institutions in Canada. The Institute is



also starting a microfilming project of microfilming old Indian books and documents for the use of Universities and Colleges in Canada and India.

#### *Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme*

33 Russian language teachers have joined Indian Universities during 1973-74, for teaching Russian language and literature.

#### *Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme*

Five French teachers will be working in Indian Universities during 1973-74 under the programme to teach French language and literature.

#### *Indo-FRG Cultural Exchange Programme*

Fourteen German language teachers will be joining Indian Universities for teaching German Language and literature.

#### *Delegation of Bangladesh*

Fourteen delegates from Bangladesh came to attend Seminars/conferences organised by Indian Universities. The invitations were extended by the Haryana Agricultural University, Delhi University, Banaras Hindu University and Bombay University and the Indian History Congress etc. Besides 2 Indian scholars attended the Conference organised by Bangladesh Itihas Samiti to celebrate the first centenary of the late Mr. Fazlul Haq. Two Indian scholars attended the Bangladesh Philosophical conference. Two scholars are expected to attend the Bangladesh Geographical Conference in February, 1974.

## RESEARCH

#### *Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla*

The Institute continues to provide facilities for multifaculty advanced study and research to teachers and research workers of the universities and similar Organisations facilities for which cannot be adequately provided in these universities and similar organisations. During the academic session 1973-74, 35 visiting Fellows continued working on their research projects. Four scholars availed themselves of Guest Fellowships at the Institute for duration ranging from two to four months. Three scholars were given financial assistance for pursuing approved schemes of research outside the Institute. The Institute arranged four

seminars in 1973. The Institute also brings out publications which include monographs and translations. Three monographs and one occasional paper were published during this period.

*Indian Council of Social Science Research*

The various programmes undertaken by the Indian Council of Social Science Research since its inception in 1969 continued to make headway during the year under report.

The study into the educational problems of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes entrusted to selected scholars and centre has maintained steady progress. Training courses in research methodology were also organised at selected university centres. Two National Fellowships, 20 I.C.S.S.R. Research Fellowships, 102 Doctoral Fellowships and one post-Doctoral Fellowship have so far been awarded. Grants amounting to Rs. 1,17,000/- have been given for publication of Doctoral theses of social sciences. Fifty-nine research projects were sanctioned during the year at a total cost of Rs. 14,72,042/-.

The Social Science Documentation Centre has brought out the first volume in the series of Union Catalogue of Social Science Periodicals relating to Delhi followed by identical publications in respect of the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and a combined volume in respect of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. The Centre opened its Periodical Section on the Campus of the Jawaharlal Nehru University as from 1st January, 1974. The Periodical Section subscribes to almost every Indian Periodical in social sciences in addition to over a thousand social science periodicals published abroad. The Social Science Documentation Centre has also established a Depository Library in co-operation with various libraries in Delhi.

The I.C.S.S.R. has also set up the National Data Archives in New Delhi and has decided to support financially and give technical guidance to other institutions and university departments all over the country in setting up some institutions based on the National Data Archives during the Fifth Five Year Plan. During the period under report the I.C.S.S.R., in collaboration with the UNESCO and the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, organised an Asian Conference on Teaching and Research in Social Sciences from 21st to 26th May, 1973. Delegates from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia (Khmer), Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea (South), Laos, Nepal, the Phillipines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand participated in the Conferences.

*Assistance to Voluntary Professional Organisations in Humanities and Social Sciences :*

Voluntary professional Organisations at the national level often experience financial difficulties in the discharge of the professional function for which such organisations were established. In view of this, a scheme of financial assistance to such organisations was introduced in 1972-73.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was approved for the year 1973-74 but due to economic stringency, no new proposals could be considered except for a grant of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned to the Indian Political Science Conference, held at the Punjab University, Chandigarh.

*Indian Council of Historical Research*

The Council has undertaken several projects with a view to implementing its aims and objects. Most of these projects deal with social, economic and administrative history. Some of these also cover historical geography. The general policy is to promote research in new and relatively less explored areas such as history of language literature and philosophy, and history of art and architecture.

During this year, the Council approved 14 research projects. An amount of Rs. 85,000/- has been released during the period under report.

During the year under report 19 theses/monographs/critically edited or translated source material have been approved for subsidy. Twenty-three fellowships were granted to research scholars to cover several aspects of history, during the year. The Council has extended financial assistance to journals and professional organizations of historians amounting to Rs. 15,000/. In order to give source orientation to the teaching of history in colleges and universities, the Council is preparing a series of source volumes on Indian history giving priority to the neglected aspects of Indian history in this respect.

A volume of source Book on Indian History & Culture is being prepared. Two volumes on early Indian history have also been planned. 35 volumes on inscriptions covering the period A.D. 600-1500 have been taken up for compilation. In addition, as part of big project to translate all Persian sources of medieval Indian history into Hindi, the Council has undertaken to translate into Hindi the Persian sources of Akbar's reign. To compile and edit European source materials, especially those relating to travellers' accounts of India, is also part of the publishing plans of the Council.

Other publications include source volumes covering various aspects of modern Indian history and a series of volumes and mass movements.

Under the scheme 22 surveys are in varying stages of completion.

The Council has undertaken reprinting of 48 rare and out-of-print volumes, of which 7 titles with introduction are ready for the press. 95 titles have been selected by the Council to carry out the programme of translation. The local units set up for the various Indian Languages are taking part in the translation of some of these titles. 5 Books have already been translated into Hindi, 5 into Kannada, 3 into Tamil, 2 into Marathi, 2 into Urdu and 1 into Bengali. Mention should be made in this connection of the decision to compile, edit and publish a volume entitled "Towards Freedom" which will trace the origin and development of the mass movement in the country which led to its freedom in 1947.

The Council organised an exhibition on Freedom Fighters abroad in April 1973 in New Delhi. A delegation of 7 historians was sent to Moscow in May 1973 to participate in the Joint Indo-Soviet symposium. Besides in collaboration with the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare and the National Gallery of Modern Art the Council set up a Hall of Nation Builders and on the occasion, a book *Makers of Modern India* prepared by the Council was released by the Prime Minister.

During the year under report a series of delegations of history scholars have been exchanged between the Council and similar institutions abroad.

The Council has planned to bring out a journal *The Indian Historical Review* twice a year. Two issues of the ICHR Newsletter have already been published. It is hoped to augment these activities of the Council in the coming years.

#### *Indian Council of Philosophy*

It has been decided to establish an Indian Council of Philosophy, as this important area was not covered by the other Research Councils. The Council is expected to start functioning during the next year.

#### *National Research Professors*

Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Professor S. N. Bose and Dr. V. R. Khanolkar continued to be National Research Professors. Dr. Khanolkar retired on life pension with effect from 23rd

March, 1973. National Professor Satyen Bose expired in January, 1974, when his term had been extended for another period of 5 years from 1st October, 1973.

*Fifth Five Year Plan*

The Central Programmes in the field of Higher Education included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan are :

S. No.	Name of the Programme	Total allocation in the Fifth Five Year Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Higher Education and Research Institutes of Advanced Studies. . . . .	30
2.	Development Grant to Deemed University. . . . .	45
3.	Dehi College, Delhi. . . . .	36
4.	Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute. . . . .	60
5.	Grants-in-aid to UGC. . . . .	21000
6.	Indian Council of Historical Research. . . . .	100
7.	Indian Council of Social Science Research. . . . .	500
8.	Maintenance Grants to Social Science Institute of National & Regional importance. . . . .	} 170
9.	New Research Centres in social science at State level. . . . .	
10.	Indian Council of Philosophical Research. . . . .	30
11.	Indo-Soviet Centre. . . . .	50
12.	Other Programmes. . . . .	87
	TOTAL	22108

N. B.] Efforts are being made to secure additional funds for the University Grants Commission.

Governors of these institutes have already examined the reports and made their observations on the recommendations. A special Committee appointed by the Council of IITs is now coordinating the various recommendations of the Reviewing Committees and formulating an integrated plan of action which will be considered by the Council shortly.

#### *Indian Institutes of Management*

In addition to the two Institutes of Management at Ahmedabad and Calcutta, two more similar institutes are being established at Bangalore and Lucknow. The two new institutes are expected to provide facilities for training in Management, particularly oriented towards the requirements of the Public Sector. The Bangalore Institute is starting its programmes of Postgraduate Courses in industrial management in the Public Sector Enterprises from August, 1974. The programme will be of two years duration. In addition, the Institute will offer special programmes for the training of managerial personnel in various public institutes and services sector. Preliminary steps for the establishment of the Lucknow Institute are still in progress and it is expected that these would be completed shortly and the Institute would be established during 1974-75.

The Institutes at Ahmedabad and Calcutta have continued to make considerable progress in the organisation of their post-graduate programmes in business and industry, short-term executive development programmes, research programmes and consultancy services. The Ahmedabad Institute in particular has conducted special programmes in Management for Agriculture. The Ahmedabad Institute also offered two short-term training programmes for teachers in management from various University Departments.

#### *Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore*

As a premier institution of higher learning and research in science and technology, this institute has made further progress with its postgraduate courses and research programmes in a variety of special fields. During 1973-74, the total enrolment was 1076, consisting of 289 for undergraduate courses and 787 for post-graduate courses and research.

An important programme that the institute is proposing to take up in the Fifth plan is the establishment of a School for Training in Electronic Equipment Design. Preliminary steps for setting up this school have been completed. The major recommendations

mad by the Reviewing Committee of the Institute have been accepted by the Visitor. These include promotion of Inter-disciplinary programmes to ensure a better balance between Science and Technology, strengthening of the research programmes leading to doctoral degrees, introduction of a preparatory course for Ph.D. students and broadening the base of the undergraduate programmes of the Institute.

### *Regional Engineering Colleges*

The 14 Regional Engineering Colleges established in various States are making satisfactory progress with the programmes of consolidation and further development. 10 of these colleges have entered the second phase of their development with the introduction of postgraduate courses. These postgraduate courses are specifically oriented towards the needs of industries for the training of specialists in areas like design and Production of High Pressure Boilers and Accessories, Heavy Machines for Steel Plant, Transportation Engineering, Industrial and Marine Structures, Electronic Instrumentation, Integrated Power Systems etc. All these courses are being conducted in close cooperation with industries. It is proposed to set up in some of these colleges specialised laboratories for undertaking practical research into problems encountered by industries which are associated with their programmes of training. The fifteenth college is expected to start functioning at Sihar in Assam shortly.

The Reviewing Committee appointed by the Central Government to review the present progress of the Regional Colleges and to recommend measures for their further consolidation and development has recently submitted its report.

### *Technical Teachers' Training Institutes*

The Institutes at Madras and Chandigarh have more or less been fully developed according to their original projects. However, there has been some shortfall in the progress of the institutes at Bhopal and Calcutta mainly on account of the fact that their construction programmes could not be completed due to circumstances beyond the control of these institutes. Both the institutes are at present proceeding with their building programmes and it is expected that they would be completed during the first half of the 5th Plan. During 1973-74, 280 Polytechnic Teachers were admitted to these four institutes under their long-term programmes. In order to cope with the increasing demand for training facilities, the Madras Institute has increased its admission capacity from 60 to 100. In addition to these long-term training programmes, all

the four institutes have also been conducting a variety of short-term in-service training programmes. They have also undertaken a programme of curriculum development for the diploma course, including production of teaching aids, laboratory manuals, etc. Some of the teaching aids designed and fabricated by these institutes are widely in use.

### OTHER SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS

Brief notes on the other higher level specialised institutions of technical education supported by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare are given below :

#### *Specialized Institutes*

- (i) *National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering.*—The first batch of students completed their post-graduate course in industrial engineering at the National Institute for Training and Industrial Engineering, Bombay, during 1973-74. As in the previous years, this institute conducted a large number of industry oriented programmes for the training of personnel working in industries in productivity and other allied fields.
- (ii) *National Institute of Forge and Foundry Technology.*—The National Institute of Forge and Foundry, Ranchi has continued with its programme of establishment and provision of facilities for the training of technicians for forge and foundry industry. The Institute has so far conducted 18 short-term courses and a long-term diploma in Forge and Foundry Technology. A long-term instructors' course is scheduled from March, 1974.
- (iii) *Indian School of Mines.*—The Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad has undertaken special orientation programmes for mining engineers in cooperation with the Coal Mines Authority of India. The total student strength of the School in 1973-74 was 330. Prof. G. S. Marwaha has taken over as the Director of the School.
- (iv) *School of Planning and Architecture.*—The School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi has further consolidated its postgraduate programmes in town and country planning and architecture. There were 360 students undergoing various first degree and post-graduate programmes at the School in 1973-74.



## PROGRAMMES OF QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT

### *Programmes of Postgraduate Courses and Research*

The programme of development of postgraduate courses and research was continued during the year 1973-74. Under this programme assistance was given by the Central Government to 38 government and non-government engineering colleges for consolidating their existing postgraduate courses and introducing new programmes recommended by the Board of Postgraduate Studies in Engineering. The total admission capacity of these institutions is 1200 per year.

### *Faculty Development*

Under the programme of long-term in-service training of teachers from Engineering colleges, leading to a Master's or Doctoral Degree, 531 teachers joined the programmes at various Centres. This programme was welcomed by all State Governments and Technical Institutions and in fact the response to this programme was extremely satisfactory, and as a result, the original target of about 400 teachers in the 4th Plan had to be exceeded. Under the short-term programmes, 1134 teachers from Engineering Colleges and 2886 teachers from polytechnics were provided training in several specialised areas during the Fourth Plan. These programmes were designed to improve the professional competence of serving teachers and to acquaint them with modern methods of teaching. Similarly, the Summer Institute Programmes organised by the Indian Society for Technical Education also attracted nearly 1200-1400 teachers every year in the 4th Plan. Under the programme of training in industry for serving teachers, 1386 teachers from engineering colleges and polytechnics were deputed for training in various industrial establishments during the 4th Plan.

### *Curriculum Development*

The programme of Curriculum Development initiated in the 4th Plan by the four Regional Teachers' Training Institutes and the Allahabad Polytechnic for diploma level courses made significant progress. Curriculum materials consisting of teaching units and teachers' guides in several subject fields of the diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical engineering have already been developed by these Centres. An encouraging feature of this programme is that several State Boards of Technical Education have adopted these revised materials which were prepared in consultation with them and with the active involvement of a large

body of serving teachers. All these institutes are working towards the objectives of preparing a model curriculum for diploma courses in all three branches of engineering. The efforts towards curriculum reform at the degree level have not however been attended by similar success so far. Unlike in the case of the diploma courses, a major problem for the degree level curriculum is the formulation of a goal structure for the under-graduate courses. The Curriculum Centres are at present engaged in extensive consultation with experts from industries and institutions in formulating the basic objectives and preparing the curriculum materials to meet those objectives. While these efforts are in progress, the Curriculum Centres are engaged in developing the Curriculum Materials in selected special areas and preparing the teaching materials, laboratory experiments and other teaching aids for the purpose.

### *Industry Oriented Education*

The programme of Sandwich courses for improving the practical content of both degree and diploma courses made further progress during 1973-74. The Central Government has been assisting the institutions offering Sandwich courses in which practical training for a period of 12 months is integrated with theoretical education. Under this scheme, about 2700 students are undergoing the sandwich type of training in various technical institutions at the degree and diploma levels in the country during 1973-74.

### *Apprenticeship Training*

With the extension of the Apprentices Act 1961 to Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders, it is expected that a larger number of engineering graduates and diploma holders will be provided practical training in various industrial establishments. Under the amended Act, the industrial establishments are expected to participate by contributing 50% of the expenditure on training of graduates and diploma holders. During 1973-74, 10800 Engineering Graduates and Diploma holders were undergoing practical training in various industries. The fresh entrants under this scheme during 1973-74 were 3100. The four Regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training at Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras are entrusted with the responsibility for supervising the training programmes.

*Fifth Five Year Plan*

The Central Programmes in the field of Technical Education included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan are :

S. No.	Name of the Programme	Total allocation in the Fifth Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	I. I. Ts & Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	2500
2.	Indian Institutes of Management.	600
3.	National Institute of Forge and Foundry Technology, Ranchi.	75
4.	National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay.	90
5.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	60
6.	School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi.	70
7.	Regional Engineering Colleges.	1050
8.	Centre for Industrial Design.	75
9.	Quality Improvement Programmes.	500
10.	Regional Teachers' Training Institutes.	350
11.	Postgraduate Courses & Research.	800
12.	Apprenticeship Training.	700
13.	Development of non-Government Institutions.	400
14.	Development of Management Education at University and Other Centres.	200
15.	National Council for Science Education.	100
16.	Loans for Construction of Hostels.	400
17.	Strengthening the Administration at the Centre.	—
18.	Development of Centres for Advanced Study.	520
19.	Other Programmes.	10
	Total	8500

N. B. Efforts are being made to find additional funds for research in the Indian Institutes of Technology.

## CHAPTER IV

### SCHOLARSHIPS

The Ministry of Education & Social Welfare operates several programmes of scholarships which fall broadly into the following categories :

*A. Scholarships for Indian students for study in India* which include the National Scholarships Scheme, the National Loan Scholarships Scheme, National Scholarships for children of primary and secondary school teachers, Scholarships at the secondary stage for talented students from areas, Scholarships to students from non-Hindi speaking States for post-Matric studies in Hindi, scholarships and other educational facilities to the children of political sufferers and scholarships in approved residential schools;

*B. Scholarships for Indian students for study abroad* which include the partial financial assistance (loan) scheme, National Scholarships for Study Abroad, Scholarships under the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowship Plan, and Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments, Organisations and Institutions;

*C. Scholarships for foreign students to study in India* which include the General Cultural Scholarships Scheme; Fellowships/Scholarships for nationals of Bangladesh, Scholarships/Fellowships under the Commonwealth Education Cooperation Plan, Colombo Plan, and Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan, the Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme and Scholarships under the Indo-Foreign Cultural Exchange Programme.

#### A. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS FOR STUDY IN INDIA

A brief account of the scholarships in operation at present for Indian students for study in India is given in the following paragraphs.

(i) *National Scholarships Scheme.*—The objective of the Scheme is to assist poor but meritorious students in pursuing their academic career. The scheme which was started in 1961 was continued during 1973-74 also and 12,000 fresh awards were sanctioned during this year. In 1974-75 fifteen thousand fresh awards are proposed to be awarded.

(ii) *National Loan Scholarships Scheme*.—This scheme enables the talented but economically weaker students to complete their education. For reasons of economy in 1973-74 the number of fresh awards sanctioned under this scheme was 10,000 as against 20,000 awarded in earlier years. The cut on the number of fresh scholarships is proposed to be restored during 1974-75 and consequently 20,000 fresh awards are proposed to be awarded during the year.

(iii) *Scheme of National Scholarships to the Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers*.—This scheme was started in 1961 in recognition of the services rendered by school teachers to enable their meritorious children to pursue higher education. Under this scheme 500 fresh awards were allocated in 1973-74 and the same number is proposed to be awarded in 1974-75.

(iv) *Scheme of Scholarships at the Secondary stage for talented students from rural areas*.—The objective of this scheme is to achieve greater equalisation of educational opportunities and to provide a fillip to the development of rural talent and thereby to promote national integration. During 1973-74 scholarships were distributed amongst States/Union Territories at the rate of 2 scholarships for each Community Development Block. The same number is proposed to be continued during the year 1974-75.

(v) *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. During 1973-74, 1850 awards were allocated under this Scheme. During 1974-75, 2000 awards are proposed to be allocated.

(vi) *Scholarships and other educational facilities to the children of political sufferers*.—The objective of the Scheme is to provide assistance to the political sufferers and their children and dependents in the lower income group in the field of education. The Central Government shares 50% of the expenditure incurred by the State Governments subject to a maximum ceiling fixed for each State. Under the scheme, educational concessions are given for study from the primary stage to the post-graduate level in the form of limited stipends, special consideration in admission, half and full fee studentship and book grants. The scheme has been decentralised with effect from 1st April 1974 and will be implemented by the State Governments themselves, without any assistance from the Centre from that date.

(vii) *Government of India Scheme of Scholarships in approved residential secondary schools.*—The objective of the scheme is to help talented children whose parents have a low income, who are otherwise unable to avail themselves of the opportunity of reading in public schools. Under this Scheme, 500 scholarships were awarded during 1973-74 and the same number of scholarships is proposed to be awarded every year during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The average annual expenditure per scholar comes to about Rs. 3,000.

#### B. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS FOR STUDY ABROAD

A brief account of the scholarships in operation at present for Indian students for study abroad is given in the following paragraphs :

(i) *Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme.*—The scheme provides for the grant of loan towards passage to such academically distinguished students as have obtained admission to foreign universities, organisations etc. for study in subject-fields for which adequate facilities do not exist in India. Emergency loans to bonafide Indian students are also given by our Missions in the USA, the U.K. and West Germany. During 1973-74 such loans have been granted to 15 students.

(ii) *National Scholarships for Study Abroad.*—This scheme was instituted in 1971-72 and provides financial assistance to meritorious students who are citizens of India and who do not have the means to go abroad for further studies. The scholarships are available for post-graduate studies. However, applications are also entertained from qualified students for courses leading to the First Degree. The number of scholarships awarded under this scheme every year is 50. The Scholarships cover maintenance allowance, cost of books and equipment, passage money and equipment allowance before departure.

(iii) *Scholarships under Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowship Plan.*—This programme includes scholarships and fellowships in the following countries :

(1) *Australia.*—Two candidates left for Australia in 1973. The Government of Australia have invited 4 nominations for 1975 awards.

(2) *Canada.*—Eighteen candidates proceeded to Canada against an offer of 40 nominations for 1973. Nominations for Commonwealth Scholarships offered by the Government of Canada for 1974 have been made.

(3) *New Zealand*.—One candidate left for New Zealand in 1973. The Government of New Zealand have invited 2 nominations for 1975 awards under the scheme.

(4) *United Kingdom*.—Against an offer of 67 nominations asked by the Government of the United Kingdom for 1973, 37 candidates have proceeded to the U.K. Nominations for 1974 awards have been made. 5 candidates nominated under Commonwealth Education Fellowships against 1972 short-term award have proceeded to the U.K. 32 candidates have proceeded to the U.K. against an offer of 35 awards for 1973 of one year's duration. Against an offer of 30 for 1974 (one-year awards), 35 candidates have been nominated.

(iv) *Scholarships offered by foreign Governments, Organisations or institutions*.—This programme includes scholarships offered by the following countries :—

(1) *Union Arab Republic of Egypt (UAR)*.—An offer of five scholarships from the Arab Republic of Egypt was received for 1973-74. The offer, however, could not be utilised due to non-availability of the complete details.

(2) *Austria*.—The Austrian Government offered an unspecified number of scholarships for 1973-74 in different subject-fields. 21 names were recommended to the Austrian authorities who granted scholarships to 4 candidates who have left for Austria.

(3) *Czechoslovakia*.—The Government of Czechoslovakia made an offer of 5 scholarships for postgraduate studies in Czechoslovakia for the year 1973-74 but no nomination could be made due to shortage of time. The nomination of one candidate who is already studying in Czechoslovakia has been approved against an unutilized scholarship under the Cultural Exchange Programme, 1972-74. Under the same programme, nomination of one more candidate has been approved.

(4) *Denmark*.—Against an offer of 7-8 nominations for scholarships for postgraduate studies in Denmark for 1973-74, 9 candidates were nominated and the donor country has finally selected 6 candidates. Out of these, 2 candidates left for Denmark and others are scheduled to leave for Denmark in the beginning of 1974. Besides 2 more candidates also left for Denmark during 1973 who were nominated against 1972-73 offer. One candidate left for Denmark for research in Adult Education.

(5) *France*.—The Government of France offered 45 scholarships for Higher Studies in various subjects like Engineering, Technology, Science and Humanities during 1973-74. The Government of India nominated 42 candidates. Of these 19 have already left and 15 are to leave during 1974-75.

The Government of France offered 25 scholarships for specialised training in the subjects of Science and Technology and Humanities during 1973-74. The Government of India recommended 18 candidates. All these candidates will leave for France during 1974-75.

The Government of France offered 1 scholarship for Indian nationals in the field of Hotelery during 1973-74. The selected candidate will go during 1974-75.

The Government of France offered some scholarships for specialised training in Agricultural utilisation of waters during 1973-74. The Government of India recommended 4 candidates. Final approval in respect of these candidates is awaited.

The Government of France have offered 20 scholarships for Indian nationals in various subjects for higher studies in France during 1974-75. The offer has been accepted and applications are being invited through press advertisement.

The Government of France have offered 2 fellowships for Indian Professors of French during 1974-75. The offer has been accepted and applications are being invited through Press advertisement.

(6) *Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)*.—Six candidates proceeded to West Germany under the German Academic Exchange Service 1973 awards. 9 candidates have been nominated under the German Academic Exchange Service offer for 1974.

Three candidates selected under Alexander Von Humboldt Foundation Fellowships 1973 have already proceeded to West Germany.

(7) *Finland* : An offer of 6 scholarships received from Finnish Government is still under process.

(8) *German Democratic Republic (East Germany)* : Seven coaches have availed themselves of the scholarships for training of coaches during the year 1973-74.



The German Democratic Republic authorities have recommended and approved the final selection of 8 post-graduate fellowships. The Candidates are to leave in February, 1974.

(9) *Hungary* : Approval in respect of 6 nominations made under Hungarian Government Scholarships, by this Ministry is still awaited from the Hungarian authorities.

(10) *Italy* : The Government of Italy offered I scholarship in Geothermics for an Indian national during 1973-74. The selected candidate will be going to Italy in January, 1974.

The Government of Italy offered one scholarship for an Indian national in Hydrology. The selected candidate will leave for Italy during January, 1974.

(11) *Japan* : Against an offer of 6 Japanese Government Scholarships, 1973-74, 6 candidates were selected and they left for Japan during 1973. Against an offer of 8 scholarships, 7 candidates have been nominated to the Japanese Government for 1974-75.

Two candidates have been offered Japan Foundation Fellowships for 1973-74 who are shortly to leave for Japan. Four candidates have been nominated for 1974-75 to the Japanese Government for final approval.

(12) *Netherlands* : Against an offer of an unspecified number of Netherlands Government Fellowships for 1973-74, 32 candidates were finally selected and most of them left during the year. Under the Reciprocal Programme, against an offer of 4 fellowships, two candidates were approved but only one left for the Netherlands. Eight candidates were nominated to the Dutch authorities against an offer of an unspecified number of Netherlands Government Fellowships for 1974-75. Final approval of the Dutch Government is awaited. Under the Reciprocal programme the Netherlands Government offered 4 fellowships which are being processed.

(13) *Norway* : Against an offer of an unspecified number of fellowships for 1973-74, 8 scholars were selected. Out of these 7 left for Norway. One has declined the offer during the year 1973-74.

(14) *Poland* : Three candidates have been selected for the award of Polish Government scholarships for 1973-74 under the subject field of Town and Country Planning. The Selected candidates are to leave by January, 1974.

(15) *Saudi Arabia* : An offer of 4 scholarships from the Saudi Arabian Government for 1973-74 has been received and the offer is being processed.

(16) *Sweden* : Two scholars have left for Sweden to participate in the International Seminar in Physics at the University of Uppsala, during the year 1973-74.

(17) *Turkey* : The candidate selected under the 1972-73 scholarships, left for study during 1973.

(18) *U.S.S.R.* : Under the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme, 1973-74 the Soviet Government offered 65 scholarships for the IIT, Bombay and 5 scholarships for the Centre of Russian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Seventy-five candidates were nominated under the above scheme, out of whom the Soviet authorities have so far approved 40 candidates. Of these 30 have already proceeded to the U.S.S.R. In addition, nomination has been made in respect of 14 more candidates who are already in the USSR, against the unutilised scholarships for 1973-74. This includes 9 children of the Indian Embassy Staff in Moscow. Approval of the Soviet authorities is awaited in this respect.

The Soviet Women's Committee offered 10 scholarships to the National Federation of Indian Women during 1973-74. All the 8 candidates recommended by the National Federation of Indian Women under the scheme were approved by the Soviet authorities. Six scholars (5 for pedagogical studies and one for post-graduate medical studies), have proceeded to Moscow under this scheme.

Against an offer of 20 scholarships of Peoples' Friendship University, Moscow, approval of 18 candidates was received from the University authorities. Sixteen candidates have finally availed themselves of the scholarships.

(19) *United Kingdom* : Besides those offered under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, a number of associations/organisations offered scholarships/fellowships to Indian nationals. Two candidates left for the U.K. against an offer of two Imperial Relation Trust Fellowships for 1973. An offer of two fellowships for 1974 has also been received and candidates will be nominated shortly. Twelve scholars left for studies in the U.K. against an offer of 10 British Council Scholarships for 1973-74. An offer of 10 scholarships has been received for the year 1974-75. Selection will be completed shortly.

Confederation of British Industry authorities have selected two candidates so far against the nomination of 8 candidates for 1973-74. An offer of 4 scholarships for the year 1974-75 has been received and selections will be made shortly. One post-doctoral candidate selected for Nehru Memorial Trust (1973) is to leave for the U. K. in January, 1974. One candidate proceeded to the U. K. in 1973 under Science Research and Rutherford scholarships.

(20) *Yugoslavia* : An offer of three Scholarships under the programme of Exchange of Scholars between India and Yugoslavia, 1973-74, has been received and is being processed.

### C. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS FOR STUDY IN INDIA

A brief account of the scholarships and fellowships in operation at present for foreign students to study in India is given in the following paragraphs :

(i) *General Cultural Scholarships Scheme* : Under the scheme, 180 scholarships were awarded to the nationals of 53 countries of Asia and Africa for Post-Matriculation studies in India during 1973-74. Scholarships have been awarded for studies in Arts and Humanities, Agriculture, Engineering and Technology, Medicine, Pharmacy etc. It is proposed to award the same number of scholarships during 1974-75.

(ii) *Fellowships/Scholarships for Nationals of Bangladesh* : As a part of their assistance to the Government of Bangladesh, the Government of India decided that among other things facilities may be offered to the students of Bangladesh for study of certain specialised subjects in India. For this purpose, the Scheme was implemented from 1972-73. During 1973-74, 100 scholarships were offered to the Government of Bangladesh for study and research in India in the subjects of Medicine, Engineering and Constitutional Affairs, Fine Arts etc. It is proposed to award the same number of scholarships during 1974-75. The requirements for this scheme have been estimated at Rs. 13.10 lakhs during 1973-74 and 13.14 lakhs during 1974-75. The expenditure is being met out of the budget provision of the Ministry of External Affairs.

(iii) *Special English course for Foreign Students.* : A special English course was conducted at the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, for foreign students selected

for the award of scholarships under the General Cultural Scholarships Scheme, 1973-74 from March to June, 1973 in order to enable them to understand the medium of instruction while joining the regular courses in June/July, 1973 at the Indian Universities and Colleges.

(iv) *Commonwealth Scholarships/Fellowships Plan—Indian Awards :*

(a) Under the Commonwealth Scholarships/Fellowships Plan, the Government of India have been offering, since 1961-62, 45 Scholarships and 5 fellowships to all the Commonwealth countries. During the year, 50 awards were made, out of which 35 have availed themselves of the offers. At present 68 scholars from different Commonwealth countries including those who were awarded scholarships in earlier years are studying in India in the various Universities/Institutions. For 1974-75, 45 scholarships and 5 fellowships have been offered to all the Commonwealth Countries.

(b) *Bursaries for Training of Craft Instructors :* Usually 10 bursaries are offered each year for the training of Craft Instructors for various Commonwealth countries. During 1973-1974, 4 trainees (33 from Sri Lanka & 1 from Tanzania) were undergoing training at the Central Training Institute for Instructor at Madras and Bombay. These bursaries are of one year's duration.

(c) *Short-term visit to India by Senior Educationists from Commonwealth Countries :* The scheme of short-term visits of Senior Educationists from Commonwealth countries forms a part of the Commonwealth Education Cooperation Plan. Under this scheme, there is a provision for inviting 3 educationists per year. During 1973-74, 9 nominations have been received from various Commonwealth countries. Out of 3 Senior Educationists for the year 1973-74 the selection of one Senior Educationist from Zambia has since been finalised and he is expected to visit India at the end of January, 1974. The selection of two senior educationists has yet to be made from the nominations received from the various Commonwealth countries.

(v) *T.C.S. of Colombo Plan and S.C.A.A.R. :* Under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan and Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan, mainly operated by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), the Department of Education administers scholarships

relating generally to Engineering Technology, Science and Humanities and mainly subjects other than the subject relating to Agriculture and Medicine. During 1973, 79 and 8 scholarships were utilised respectively under the two schemes. During the year, 312 scholars were continuing their studies including those who were offered scholarships in the previous years.

(vi) *Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme* : Under the Reciprocal Scholarships scheme, 30 scholarships are offered by the Government of India every two years. In the current block year of 1973-75, 30 scholarships/fellowships were offered, against which 12 applications from some European, Asian and Latin American countries were received and 3 scholars have already been placed in different Indian Universities/Institutions. 9 cases are still under process. Under this scheme, 20 scholars against the offers of 1971-73 were studying in India. They include nationals of Venezuela, Chile, Italy etc.

(vii) *Fellowships for West German Nationals* : Under the scheme of Fellowships for the West German nationals 10 scholarships/Fellowships are offered every year to West German Nationals. 6 scholars against the offer for 1970-71 to 1972-73 were continuing their studies. For 1973-74, 3 nominations were received and are under process.

(viii) *Indo-foreign Cultural Exchange Programme* : Under this programme scholarships/fellowships for studies/research in India are operated for the nationals of the following countries :

(a) *Bulgaria* : Three scholarships are offered every year to Bulgaria. One Bulgarian scholar is at present studying in India.

(b) *Czechoslovakia* : Five scholarships are offered to Czechoslovakia every year. Three nominations were received which are under process for placements.

(c) *German Democratic Republic* : For the block year 1973-75, 3 scholarships were offered. Two nominations were received and are under process.

(d) *Greece* : At present two scholars are studying in India.

(e) *Hungary* : Five scholarships are offered to Hungary every year. One scholar is studying.

(f) *France* : Six scholarships are offered every year to France. Against the offer for 1973-74, 5 applications were received, which are under process. At present 8 scholars are studying.

(g) *Poland* : No scholar is studying at present. The offer is for 5 scholarships.

(h) *Romania* : No scholar is at present studying in India. The offer is for one scholarship.

(i) *U.A.R. (Now Arab Republic of Egypt)* : A cultural Agreement has been finalised for 2 years i.e., 1973-75 to offer ten fellowships to the nationals of A.R.E. Against that 10 nominations have been received which are under process.

(j) *U.S.S.R.* : Normally 20-25 scholarships are offered every year. 22 nominations have been received against the offer of 1973-74. 19 scholars have already been placed in different universities/institutions in India and the remaining 3 scholars are likely to join shortly.

(k) *Yugoslavia* : Three to four scholarships are offered every year. One scholar is studying in India.

(l) *Afghanistan* : One scholar is studying in India. The cases of 29 scholars for finding suitable placement are under process.

(ix) *Aneurin Bevan Memorial Fellowship 1973-74* : One offer of fellowship was sent to Dr. C.E.G. Wickham, Assistant Director, British Postgraduate Medical Federation, London University, but he has since declined.

#### *Fifth Five Year Plan*

The Central Programme in the field of scholarships included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan are :

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme.	Total allocation in the fifth Five year plan (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	National Scholarships.	2300
2.	National Loan Scholarship Scheme.	500
3.	Merit Scholarship in Residential Schools.	217
4.	National Scholarships for Study Abroad.	100
5.	Scholarships for Talented Children from Rural Areas.	1250
6.	Other Programmes.	33
TOTAL		4300

## CHAPTER V

### BOOK PROMOTION AND COPYRIGHT

In accordance with the National Policy on Education, the Ministry has been taking various steps to produce standard text and reference books for use of Indian University students especially those with average means. It is also intended to provide good reading material for the general public who have not had advantage of a university education. The important activities undertaken in this field include

- (1) National Book Trust;
- (2) Raja Rammohan Roy National Educational Resources Centre;
- (3) National Book Development Board;
- (4) Low-Priced Editions of Foreign Standard Works of University Level;
- (5) Procurement of Translation Rights;
- (6) Import and Export Policy; and
- (7) Other Promotional Programmes.

#### *National Book Trust*

The National Book Trust, India, was set up as an autonomous organisation by the Ministry of Education in 1957 with the twin objectives of fostering book-mindedness in the country and producing low-priced good literature for the people. The Trust has also been entrusted with some important schemes viz., 'Aadhar Pradan Series', 'Payment of Subsidy to University Level Books by Indian Authors' and 'Indo-American Text Book Programme'. Details of the notable activities of the Trust during the year have been given in the paragraphs that follow :

#### *Fifth National Book Fair*

The Fifth National Book Fair was held in Calcutta from 25 January to 4 February, 1973. The highlights of the Fair were an exhibition of outstanding books in various Indian languages and English since January, 1970, a Seminar on Marketing and Book Distribution in India, a Workshop for Translators

in Bengali and a Book Week to inculcate reading habits amongst the people. Delegations of publishers from Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, specially invited to participate, attended the Fair.

### *Subsidised Publications of University-level Books by Indian Authors in English*

To ensure that good Indian Textbooks at the University level are encouraged to enter the market and successfully compete with the foreign subsidised books, a scheme was formulated in 1970 to subsidise the publication of selected Indian works of recognised merit and entrusted to the National Book Trust for implementation. Subsidy is given to make these books economically competitive and also to bring down the prices. The Scheme covers not only published works but also fresh manuscripts and adaptations of standard foreign books by Indian authors. The Scheme also provides in special cases for subsidising books by foreign authors. The Trust has subsidised the publication of 11 books under the Scheme during the period under review bringing the total number of books published so far under the Scheme to 46. Besides, the Trust has approved 86 additional titles for publication for which the estimates of subsidy are being worked out. The National Book Trust have set up a Committee to monitor the entire working of the Scheme in order to find out various means of accelerating the tempo of the Scheme.

### *Aadan Pradan*

To foster national integration and enable the readers in one linguistic region to understand and appreciate the way of life and creative works of other regions in the country, the scheme known as the Aadan Pradan, was introduced. Under the Scheme, up to ten representative and well-known books in each language are to be translated into every other Indian Language mentioned in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution. So far the Trust has brought out 141 books and translations in the series and 103 more titles are in Press.

### *Other Activities*

The normal activities of the Trust include :

- (a) Publication of books in various Indian Languages in a well conceived series like "India—The Land and People", 'National Biography', 'Popular Science', 'Outstanding Books of the World', 'World of Today',



'Folklore of India', 'Young India Library', 'Nehru Bal Pustakalaya' etc.

- (5) Fostering book-mindedness by organising book fairs, books exhibitions, seminars and symposia, workshops and training courses on problems of writers, translators, publishers and distributors. The Regional Book Exhibitions held in U.P. (Mussoorie and Nainital), the Workshop for Assamese Translators organised at Gauhati and the proposed 6th National Book Fair to be held in Bombay from 31 January to 11 February 1974 need special mention.

A Review Committee has been set up to review the entire working of the Trust with a view to assessing how far the objectives with which the Trust has been set up, have been realised. The Review Committee has been asked to submit its report by the end of February, 1974.

#### *Raja Rammohun Roy National Educational Resources Centre*

The Centre was set up as part of the Ministry in July 1972, (i) to act as an Information-*cum*-Research Centre to encourage book production and Indian authorship, and (ii) for analysing the data on types of books and other reading material imported into India with the object of arriving at a meaningful import policy. The Centre comprises two Wings, known as the Library Wing and the Wing for Documentation and Analysis of Import Documents and Imported Books.

#### *Textbook Reference Library, New Delhi*

This was set up in July 1972 with about 25,000 University level books published in India in various regional languages and English and foreign books reprinted in India in low-priced editions, with the object of helping authors and publishers to assess in what fields Indian books are already available and where such books are needed to attain self-sufficiency.

#### *Maintenance of Reference Collection of University-level Books*

The total number of books added during the year is 5,402. More than 4,500 specialised readers including University teachers, students, Central and State Government executives and research scholars consulted the library. A Branch of Hindi books has been opened adjacent to the main library in Curzon

Road Barracks. Ten bibliographies on topics of interest to research scholars have been compiled. Five bi-monthly Lists of Additions to the library have been brought out. The sixth issue is being prepared. Four quarterly supplements to the National Catalogue of Low-priced Publications and Core Books has been compiled. A Directory of Publishers of Children's Literature in India has been prepared. So far the Centre has organised 2 exhibitions of University-level books one at India International Centre, New Delhi from 21st February to 1st March, 1973 on the occasion of the Commonwealth Asia-Pacific Regional Seminar on Priorities and Planning for Provision of Books and the other in the Centre on the occasion of the Sixth Library Week Celebrations from 14th to 20th November, 1973 when a Seminar on University Level Books was also held.

*Sample Survey of University Level Books including Documentation of Books*

The Centre has published a Report of a Sample Survey of Books Recommended/Prescribed For Study by some selected Universities in certain disciplines. Two other sample surveys have been undertaken, *i.e.*, (i) A sample survey of the various methods of book selection in actual use in all University libraries in the country, and (ii) A sample survey of the usage of the imported books in the three local University libraries.

*National Book Development Board*

The National Book Development Board was set up in 1967 as the principal advisory body to lay down guidelines for the development of the Indian book industry and trade in the context of the overall requirements of the country. The Board was re-organised in 1970 with some additional functions and has on it representatives of different sectors of book industry publishers, authors, printers and book-sellers as well as various Governmental and non-Governmental agencies dealing with the implementation of book programmes. The Board is now again due for reconstitution after its second term of three years.

During the six years that the Board has been in existence, it has held seven meetings and made a number of important recommendations on book promotion and for the improvement of the book industry and trade. Some of the recommendations of the Board have already been implemented by Government while others are being considered for implementation in one way

or the other. A very important achievement of the Board has been to focus the attention of all concerned on the significant role books play in the social, economic and cultural development of the country.

#### *Low-priced Editions of Foreign Standard Works of University Level*

The Government of India entered into collaboration agreements with the Governments of the U.K. in 1960, the U.S.A. in 1961 and the U.S.S.R. in 1965, to make available to Indian students low-priced editions of standard educational material of University-level originating in these countries and approved by the Government of India. Under the U.K. Scheme (known as the English Language Book Society Series) and the Joint Indo-Soviet Textbooks Programme, low-priced editions of selected titles are imported into India and sold through the normal trade channels. Under the Joint Indo-American Standard Works Programme which is operated by the U.S.I.S., the books are reprinted in India by Indian publishers with a subsidy from PL 480 funds and sold at about one-fifth of the U.S. retail price. About 550 British, 1,250 American and 220 Soviet books have so far been made available under these Programmes.

Under the Joint Indo-American Standard Works Programme, the USAID have offered three special grants of Rs. 1.50 crores each. The first two instalments have been utilised to reprinting of American science and technology titles, of co-authored titles and publication of books by Indian authors and translation or adaptation of American books. The operational Work Plan for the third USAID grant of Rs. 1.50 crores was signed on 21-2-1973 which provided for the reprinting programme by the USIS and other promotional activities and also sets apart about Rs. 65.00 lakhs to be given as a grant to the National Book Trust for the publication of books co-authored by Indian and American authors, books written by Indian authors and translation of Indian and American Books into the Indian languages.

#### *Procurement of Translation Rights*

As a result of the negotiations between the Ministry and the British and American Publishers, about 45 (Fortyfive) leading American Publishers and the British Publishers Association have agreed to make available to the Government of India translation

rights of their books at flat rates of Royalty mutually agreed to. To make it easier for the copyright owners and to provide for co-ordination, the copyright licences are negotiated centrally on behalf of the State Governments. Nearly 1,170 contracts for translation of the U.K. and U.S.A. titles into Indian Regional languages have so far been executed with British and American Publishers.

In view of the U.S.S.R's decision to join the Universal Copyright Convention (UCC) it will now be necessary for the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare to negotiate terms with Soviet Publishers/Authors for translating their works into the various regional languages.

## IMPORT AND EXPORT POLICY

### *Export Promotional Activities*

While India is one of the largest publishing countries of the world, its annual earnings from export of books and publications are around Rs. 1.15 crores only. The Ministry has been vested with the responsibility of organising/participating in International Book Fairs/Exhibitions at Government level and assisting private publishers to participate in such Book Fairs with the object of promoting the export of Indian Books. With this aim in view, the National Book Trust participated in the National Book Exhibition in Singapore from 11th to 19th August, 1973, and the 25th Frankfurt International Book Fair from 11th to 16th October, 1973. The National Book Trust also collected books for display in the Children's Books Exhibition, in Zambia in October 1973, the International Children's Book Exhibition in Turkey in November, 1973, the International Book Fair in Tokyo in December, 1973 and an exhibition of children's books in Paris in January 1974.

### *Import Policy for Books*

The import policy for books, journals, magazines, Children's literature and other educational material is laid down by the C.C.I. & E. in consultation with this Ministry. In the interest of education and a healthy growth of democracy, there should be a free flow of reading material into the country. However, to ensure that imported materials do not impede the development of indigenous books importers are exhorted not to import books of which Indian reprints are readily available.

To encourage small importers and newcomers to the import trade of books, the following important changes were made in the Import Policy for Books with effect from 1st April, 1973 :

- (a) Established Importers of books were allowed licences at 100% of their basic quota as against 15% allowed to them earlier; and
- (b) A new provision was incorporated in the policy to allow newcomers to the Import Trade in Books to obtain licences up to Rs. 4.00 lakhs or more depending upon the number of years they have been in the internal book trade and the volume of their internal purchase turn over. This facility to apply as a newcomer was also given to established importers who held small quotas.

Another important step was the grant of an import licence for Rs. 50.00 lakhs to the State Trading Corporation to import scientific and technical journals, costly scientific and technical books solely to cater to the needs of Universities and other Institutions of Higher Learning.

The Import Policy provides for the established importers holding licences of a value of Rs. 10.00 lakhs or more to submit their indents and invoices to the Ministry of Education who would give clearance for the grant of quota and supplementary licences in respect of such importers. A Special Officer (Book Imports) and the necessary staff to man the Unit have been appointed. This unit will collect and analyse the necessary data for evolving a meaningful import policy.

#### *Other Promotional Programmes*

Among the other promotional programmes, the following two deserve mention :

- (a) *International Book Year (1972)*. Implementation of the recommendations made by the National Committee for International Book Year is in progress. Action has already been taken to (1) Organise a Workshop of Authors and Indexers, (2) arrange an exhibition of Newspapers, (3) grant financial assistance to (a) Publishers and Booksellers Association of Bengal, Calcutta and (b) the Calcutta University,

Calcutta for meeting some expenditure on arranging lectures on the theme of International Book Year 1972 and (4) grant concessions in Postal rates for the despatch of registered book packets.

- (b) *Unesco Seminar for Book Development Councils in Asia* : A Regional Seminar for the Executive Secretaries of National Book Development Councils in Asia was organised by Unesco in New Delhi from 10th to 15th December, 1973. The Government of India acted as host and provided the services of a Technical Director. The purpose of the Seminar was to advise the National Book Development Councils existing in Asian Member States or those in the process of establishment on the effective execution of their work and to consult with each other on guiding principles and on the future cooperation of National Book Development Councils. The Seminar was attended by participants from 15 Asian Member States, members of the Unesco Secretariat and Observers from concerned organisations in India.

### COPYRIGHT

The Government of India have **decided** to accede to the two International Copyright Conventions **namely** the Berne Convention and the Universal Copyright Convention as last revised at Paris in July, 1971.

The various meetings in which India participated are : Meeting of the Third Committee of Governmental Experts on problems in the field of Copyright and of the protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations raised by Transmission of Space Satellites convened by UNESCO and WIPO held at Nairobi from July 2—11, 1973; (ii) The second meeting of the conference of representatives of the Berne Union held at Geneva from November 19-27, 1973; and (iii) the Extraordinary meeting of the Berne Executive Committee held at Paris from December 5-11, 1973 and (iv) the twelfth ordinary session of the Inter-Governmental Committee set up under the Universal Copyright Convention also held at Paris from December 5-11, 1973.

The Copyright Board which was reconstituted with effect from September 24, 1973 in pursuance of section 11 of the Copyright Act, 1957 (14 of 1957) was enlarged to include two additional members.

During 1973, 1826 Artistic and 460 literary works were registered with the Copyright Office.

#### *Fifth Five Year Plan*

The Central Programmes in the field of Book Promotion included in the Draft Fifth Year Plan are :

Sl. No.	Name of Programme	Total allocation in the fifth five year Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Subsidised Publication of University-level books in English.	290.40
2.	Shrestha Pustak Mala including Aadan Pradan Programme	75.00
3.	Building (Nehru Bhawan).	40.00
4.	Assistance for setting up of State Book Trust.	50.00
5.	Raja Rammohun Roy National Education Resources Centre.	40.85
6.	Nehru Bal Pustakalaya.	50.00
7.	National Institute of Training	50.00
8.	Other Programmes.	73.75
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>670.00</b>

## CHAPTER VI

### YOUTH WELFARE NATIONAL INTEGRATION, SPORTS AND GAMES AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The activities of the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare in the fields of Youth Welfare, National Integration, Sports and Games and Physical Education covered the following :

A : *Youth Welfare* programmes meant for students and non-student youth, and international cooperation in youth matters.

B : *National Integration* programmes like inter-State camps for school children and national integration samitis in Universities and Colleges.

C : *Sports and Games* for which financial assistance is given to the Institute of Sports, Patiala; the Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior, National Sports Federations, State Sports Councils and sports development programmes like Rural Sports Tournaments, Coaching Camps, provision of sports facilities and Sports Talent Scholarships.

D : *Physical Education* which includes Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior, National Physical Efficiency Drive and promotion of Yoga.

E : *Other Programmes* such as Mountaineering, Hiking, Scouting and Guiding. -

While most of these are a continuation of the activities of the earlier years of the IV Plan, on the basis of experience gained during the past few years some notable deviations have been attempted in this last year of the IV Plan, for fuller implementation during the Fifth Plan. Some of these are :

- (i) the holding of youth work camps on an all-India basis for specific tasks like the Youth Against Famine campaign conducted by the students of the National Service Scheme;



- (ii) emphasis in National Service Scheme being given to non-formal education for the most productive section of the community viz., those in the age-group of 15-25;
- (iii) enlarging the scope of activities of Nehru Yuvak Kendras to include in a coordinated manner programmes covering education, agriculture and health;
- (iv) modifying the Planning Forum scheme to enable University students to plan development projects for selected communities based on need, priority, augmentation of productivity etc. and to execute some of these projects as part of their work experience;
- (v) Youth exchange programmes which will be the forerunner for a regular Scheme of visits of youth at inter-State and international level;
- (vi) holding of special sports meets for rural and tribal youth, as a means not only of spreading sports in rural areas but also of spotting latest sports talent and developing them to compete at the national and university level;
- (vii) Financially, two novel schemes formulated by Youth leaders themselves and being implemented in one of the Universities, which will serve as a pilot project for the Scheme of National Service for one year by fresh graduates.

The following paragraphs give a short account of activities during 1973-74 under each of the heads mentioned above.

*Youth Welfare : Programmes mainly meant for students.*  
*National Service Scheme*

The National Service Scheme originally contemplated as an alternative to the National Cadet Corps, to cover all University students, was started during the IV Plan as a pilot Scheme, owing to lack of experience and limitation of financial resources, by selecting College students on a voluntary and selective basis. It envisages the utilization of the leisure time of the students for two years of their college studies, in various items of social service which will not only help the community but also provide opportunity to the under-graduate to appreciate the lot of the community, inculcate in him the sense of social consciousness and dignity of labour.

The N.S.S. strength has increased gradually from 40,000 in 1969-70 to over 1,50,000 in 1973-74. On the basis of an assessment of the working of the NSS for the past few years it is proposed that during the V Plan emphasis on NSS activities will be on :

- (a) engaging students in literacy projects, each making 5 persons literate.
- (b) including practical training in on the job, field training in the curriculum of studies in the first degree course of as many disciplines as possible.
- (c) field camps during vacation should, as far as possible, be of all-India character to tackle specific issues on as wide an area as possible.

For establishing liaison at the State and University level, and for coordinating the increasing number and sizes of various youth programmes, four NSS Zonal Centres are functioning at Madras, Chandigarh, Calcutta and Ahmedabad and 11 NSS Regional Centres, at Delhi, Lucknow, Poona, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Bangalore, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Trivandrum, Gauhati and Jaipur. Most course centres are already liaising with the State Governments regarding the NSS and other youth programmes.

As part of the NSS activities, the Government of India launched a "Youth Against Famine" campaign in which university students from all over India worked side by side with local non-student youth in camps organised to mitigate famine conditions in drought-affected and drought-prone areas. This scheme provided an opportunity to student youth to supplement their education with practical experience in the field and to work along with non-student youth in activities which they accepted needed a national effort, such as digging of irrigation tanks and wells, repairs of canals, construction of contour bunds, levelling of land, afforestation, construction of roads, etc. This programme also included lectures, discussions and debates on agricultural practices, study of the impact of national programmes like Bank Nationalization, Land Ceiling, Food Procurement, Adult Literacy, Family Planning, Small Savings etc. on rural economy. The entire expenditure on the holding of about 745 camps under this programme involving about 65,000 participants, estimated at about Rs. 83 lakhs was borne by the Ministry. Funds permitting, it is proposed to hold another all-India Programme during 1974-75 entitled "Youth against Dirt and Disease".

As an adjustment of the NSS Programme, two schemes under which

- (a) selected students continue studies while living with, and serving, a rural community for 4 months; and
- (b) selected graduates of various disciplines serve for one year in specified villages, in an attempt to coordinate development of these villages, are being tried by one University. On the basis of the experience gained, it is proposed to launch in 1974-75 a new scheme for providing opportunities to Volunteer graduates for work on a full-time basis in rural areas for a period of twelve months, on a monthly stipend. They will carry out specified activities, such as nonformal education, health care, child care etc. The cost of stipend is expected to be met from the different programmes relating to the subjects on which they will be engaged. The Ministry of Education & S.W. will provide orientation training and other incidental expenses of the programme.

#### *Planning Forums*

The Scheme initiated by the Planning Commission in 1965 and transferred to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1968 has since been revised to create an awareness of the need for planned development of the country, both among the students and the non-student community, and involve them in the national development effort right from the planning stage. The revised scheme envisages the utilisation of student potential firstly to help formulate Plan development projects for selected villages and thereafter to execute some of these projects as part of student service to the community. Under the revised scheme, grant will be paid directly to the Universities for meeting the expenditure on both types of activities.

#### *Nanak Bhavans*

The budget provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for 1973-74, towards centre's share of balance of contribution to State Governments for Nanak Bhavans could not be utilized due to financial stringency. This sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided in the non-Plan budget for 1974-75.

#### *Youth Welfare Boards and Committees*

Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to cover 50 per cent of the administrative expenditure incurred by Universities

on the employment of a whole-time Director or Dean of Students Welfare and a small complement of staff to assist him, besides miscellaneous contingent expenditure on certain approved items. 40 Universities have set up such Boards and Committees under this Scheme. The provision of Rs. 0.75 lakhs made for the year 1973-74 was revised to 1.50 lakhs. During the year 1974-75, a Non Plan budget provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made to meet the committed expenditure.

#### *Programmes for Non-Student Youth*

Of the many schemes recommended by the National Advisory Board of Youth, two schemes relating to development of Play-fields and establishment of work-centres, was started in 1971-72. Two more schemes viz., the Establishment of Youth Centres at District level and financial assistance for Training of Youth Leaders launched in 1972-73 were continued.

#### *Playfields in Districts*

Under the scheme for the development of play-fields, Central financial assistance is given to State Governments/U.T. Administrations, for developing play-fields in urban areas at Rs. 50,000 per district, to cover approximately 50% of the cost of developing any number of play-fields in the district. Requests for financial assistance under this scheme have not been received from the States during 1973-74. With the establishment of Nehru Yuvak Kendras in 94 Districts so far and of more such Kendras in 1974-75, it is hoped that a large number of districts will benefit by this scheme in 1974-75.

#### *Work Centres*

The basic objective of the Work Centre is to train the out-of-school youth with potential for self employment in various occupational skills and help them to establish themselves in a productive vocation after training in work centres. Central financial assistance is available to cover 50% of the non-recurring expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh per work centre project per State and 50% of the recurring expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 60,000/- per year per project. A grant of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned in 1972-73 to the Calcutta Youth Self-Employment Centre (CYSEC), a voluntary organisation sponsored by representatives of industries, business enterprises, social service organisations and financial institutions, which has undertaken a number of projects offering facilities for self employment to unemployed youth. A grant of Rs. 48,500/- has been sanctioned to A & N Islands for the establishment of a work Centre at Port

Blair, during the year 1973-74. Proposals from Tamil Nadu and Orissa are at present under consideration of the Central Government.

#### *Nehru Yuvak Kendras*

The Nehru Yuvak Kendras currently established and sanctioned to cover 94 districts are intended to provide a base for youth activities in such districts. They are also designed to motivate youth and to coordinate the activities of various governmental and non-governmental agencies for a balanced all-round development of the community in the district. The annual budget of each Kendra is Rs. 40,000/- which has also to cover the pay and allowances of the Youth Coordinator and his office and office expenses. It is proposed to set-up similar additional Kendras in other districts within the availability of financial resources for the purpose during 1974-75.

#### *Youth Leadership Training Courses*

Central financial assistance for short-term training not exceeding one month to non-student youth in the techniques of organising youth welfare activities is limited to the actual cost of board and lodging of the trainees, subject to a maximum of Rs. 8.00 per head per day. During 1973-74 Rs. 74,250 has been sanctioned for schemes of such training of youth leaders.

#### *National Integration*

The Scheme of "Inter-state Student-teacher Camps & Our India Project" and "Language Environmental Camps" were continued during 1973-74. National Integration Samitis also continued to function in Universities/colleges.

#### *Inter-State Camps and "Our India" Project*

Under this scheme students in the age group 12-16 from schools from 4 or 5 different States, work, play and live together in a school in a sixth State for 10 to 15 days. Provision also exists for giving financial assistance to selected schools to prepare "Our India" exhibitions, showing graphically and with pictures and samples, the unity in diversity of Indian culture and habits and the interdependence of various regions of the country.

#### *Language Environmental Camps*

The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, has organised Language Environmental Camps as part of the scheme for

promoting National Integration during 1972-73. Under this scheme students learning the language of another region, are required to camp in the region, in order to get first hand knowledge of the culture, habits and manner of speaking and writing of that language in its own home environment.

#### *National Integration Samitis*

The National Integration Samitis established in Universities and Colleges continued their programmes for promoting national integration during the period under report. There are 61 Samitis functioning in Universities, and 57 in affiliated Colleges.

#### *Committee of Educationists and Student Leaders*

The Committee of Educationists and Students Leaders, which was set up on the recommendation of the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council for advising the Ministry on programmes of national integration in University/College campuses, was reconstituted during the year. The first meeting of the reconstituted Committee was held on June, 11, 1973. The Committee discussed among other things, ways and means of combating divisive forces that impede national integration in educational institutions and campuses. The recommendations of the Committee are being processed.

#### *Sports and Games*

##### *Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala*

The National Institute of Sports, Patiala which was established by the Government of India in the year 1961, was renamed "Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports" on 23rd January, 1973 as a befitting memorial to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

By the end of the academic session 1972-73, the Institute has produced 2268 qualified coaches in 13 different games and sports. 257 students are undergoing training during the 1973-74 session, in regular and condensed courses. Those admitted include 12 ex-International players and a large number of National players.

The 6 week Orientation Course run by the Institute during the 1973 summer vacation, was attended by 611 Physical Education Teachers. The course was run simultaneously at Patiala, Madras, and Gwalior.

The Institute organised a number of coaching camps to prepare Indian teams for participation in International events abroad.

Special efforts were made to prepare the Hockey team for participation in the World Cup Tournament at Amsterdam in August, 1973. The team was put on rigorous conditioning training on scientific lines to achieve a high level of physical fitness.

The Sports Medicine Department at the Institute, besides imparting essential knowledge of the subjects to the NIS trainees, carried out practical and research studies which included fitness tests of the Indian Youth Football Team, and the Indian Senior Football Team bound for Asian and Merdeka Tournaments. The Department offered 3 Sports Medicine Research Fellowships to Medical and physical Education Graduates who undertook research studies in Sports Medicine. It is proposed to hold an international Symposium on 'Exercise and Sports Physiology' in October, 1974. So far 15 eminent specialists in Sports Medicine from all over the world have agreed to participate.

Under the National Coaching Scheme about 100 additional coaches are being employed during the year 1973-74 thus raising their cadre to 404. These coaches are working all over the country at the NIS Regional Coaching Centres and are also helping the State Sports Councils in running District Coaching Centres. 65 Coaches are attached to Nehru Yuvak Kendras and are responsible for the promotion of sports programmes at the grass-root level through the Kendras.

The Institute received during the year 2 expert coaches one each in Football and Tennis through the courtesy of the British Council. During the same period the Institute has deputed its coaches in Hockey, Football, Volleyball and Table Tennis to Nigeria, Singapore, Nepal and Mauritius respectively. The Institute also deputed 8 of its coaches for advanced specialised studies abroad; 4 of them to the Federal Republic of Germany and 4 to the German Democratic Republic.

Under its publication programme, the Institute issued regularly the NIS Journal, Sports Medicine Journal, Athletic Asia, Asia International. The Hindi edition of NIS book on Kabaddi has also been published. The Hindi editions of some other publications are under print.

The swimming pool at the Institute is expected to be completed in 1974. The work on the construction of the Gymnasium is also proposed to be taken-up during 1974.

### *All India Council of Sports*

The All India Council of Sports, reconstituted in April, 1972 continued to function during 1973-74, to advise the Ministry on all matters pertaining to the promotion and development of Sports and Games in the country.

### *Sports Federations*

During the year 1973-74, grants totalling Rs. 11,99,990/- have so far been sanctioned to various National Sports Federations for holding annual championships, participation in international sports competitions, visits of foreign teams to India, payment of salaries of paid Assistant Secretaries, holding coaching camps and purchase of sports equipment. Some of the important items for participation in which grants were given are : (1) World Cup Hockey Championship held at Amsterdam; (2) Universiad held at Moscow; (3) World Wrestling Championship at Teheran; (4) Asian African Latin American Table Tennis Tournament in Peking and the 6th Asian Championship in Bangkok; (6) 15th Asian Youth Tournament in Teheran; (7) the 12th World Games of Deaf in Sweden; (8) the Thomas Cup Tournament at Djakarta, all in 1973, and (9) Commonwealth Games at Christchurch in January, 1974.

### *State Sports Councils*

The scheme of financial assistance to State Sports Councils to enable them to construct utility stadia, swimming pools, flood lighting of stadia, conduct coaching camps, purchase sports equipment and establish Rural Sports Centres was continued during 1973-74. Grants totalling Rs. 3.31 lakhs were sanctioned during 1973-74.

### *Rural Sports Centres*

The scheme of establishment of Rural Sports Centres was continued during 1973-74. So far grants for 641 Centres have been given.

### *Other Activities*

(i) The IV All India Rural Sports Tournament was held at Salem in Tamil Nadu on 13th to 16th February, 1974, with the assistance of the Government of Tamil Nadu. About 1,295 participants below 16 years of age from 20 States took part in the meet. (ii) A special 4 week coaching camp, followed by a 2-day meet, was organised at NIS Swimming pool at National Stadium,



New Delhi for the benefit of the children of fishermen and boatmen selected from all over India. 56 participants in the age group 12-14, representing the States of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Laccadives and Tamil Nadu attended the camp: Special monthly scholarships have been awarded to 13 promising young swimmers. NIS Field Coaches and the State Sports Councils are looking after further improvements in the proficiency of these talented swimmers. (iii) An Archery competition was organised on 5th to 7th October, 1972, at Jagdalpur, Madhya Pradesh with the aim of reviving this traditional sport. More than 50 archers from different States participated. (iv) To discover talent from amongst the rural youth for long distance competitions, an All India Long Distance Rural Meet was conducted at NIS Patiala on 7th December, 1973. The events included were 10 KM and 20 KM run. In all 42 athletes representing 17 States and Union Territories participated in the meet. Athletes from Andaman, Karnataka, Panjab, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Rajasthan, Meghalaya and West Bengal recorded very good timings inspite of the fact that they did not have the benefit of scientific coaching and familiarity with modern sports kit. As a follow up action, it is proposed to provide scientific coaching to those who have shown good promise through qualified coaches employed by NIS and States Sports Councils. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 50/- per head per month for one year are also being awarded to the three best athletes in each event.

### *National Sports Organisation*

Progress on the programme of this scheme which aims at excellence in sports among college students, is detailed below :

- (a) *Physical facilities* : Grants totalling Rs. 63.95 lakhs have been sanctioned during the 4th Plan period to the University Grants Commission for allotment to Universities and Colleges to improve existing facilities and to provide additional facilities. 33 Universities and 85 Colleges have been assisted for constructing Gymnasias; and 36 Universities and 314 Colleges for developing play-fields.
- (b) *Coaches* : Coaches trained at the National Institute of Sports are provided by the University Grants Commission to various Universities. Out of the 100 coaches envisaged under the N.S.O. programme, 76 coaches are working in 36 Universities.
- (c) *Coaching Camps* : The Inter-university Board have planned to hold 124 University-level coaching camps

during the year. Up to 31st December, 1973, 73 camps were held.

- (d) *Sports Talent Scholarships* : 50 fresh scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 p.m. each were awarded during 1973-74 and 39 scholarships granted during 1972-73 were renewed.

### *Exchange Programmes*

Among the exchange programmes with foreign countries in the field of sports, the following may be mentioned :

- (i) 6 trainees from Bangladesh were admitted in the NIS Patiala for training as coaches in different games. The trainees have been given scholarships of Rs. 200 p.m. each for 10 months coaching course, and an equipment allowance of Rs. 500/- per student.
- (ii) A Football Team from Bangladesh participated in the Bardloi Trophy Tournament held at Gauhati in August, 1973.
- (iii) A 9-member Gymnastic team from the USSR visited India and gave performance at various centres during 1973.
- (iv) A 15-member Athletic team from the USSR visited India during 1973.
- (v) Services of a Hockey Coach were placed at the disposal of the Singapore Government for a period of three months.
- (vi) A Hockey Coach has been deputed to Nigeria for a period of one year to coach Nigerian players.
- (vii) The G.D.R. Government has deputed a lady Gymnastic Coach to work at the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, for a period of 5 months to train Indian coaches in artistic gymnastics.

Two senior coaches employed at NIS have been offered facilities for a 2-year Master's Degree in Sports at the Leipzig Academy of Physical Culture, GDR.

### *Sports Talent Scholarships*

132. National level scholarships and 382 State level scholarships have been awarded to fresh candidates during 1973-74. 68 more national level scholarships have been sanctioned on the basis of the recommendations of the Expert Committees from amongst student participating in the Subroto Mukerjee Cup Football Tournament and Jawarlal Nehru Junior Hockey Tournament held during 1973. In addition to the fresh scholarships awarded, scholarships awarded in the previous year have also been renewed.

### *D. Physical Education*

#### *Laxmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior*

The improvement made by the College during 1972-73 in the in-take of students have been maintained. In the academic year 1973-74 144 students, (including 32 girls) were admitted to the 3-year Bachelor of Physical Education Course and 19 students, (including 2 girls) were admitted to the 2-year Master of Physical Education Course. Besides, 13 students were admitted to the 2-year M.A. (Recreation) course.

#### *National Physical Efficiency Drive*

The Laxmibai National College of Physical Education continues to organise the programme on behalf of this Ministry. The XIII All-India Seminar on National Physical Efficiency Drive for the States' Representatives and others held at Hyderabad from the 28th to 30th May, 1973, suggested a participation target of 24.5 lakhs during 1973-74. The National Physical Efficiency Drive was organised in different States and Union Territories from October, 1973 to January, 1974. The XIII National Awards Competition was held at Trivandrum on the 23rd and 24th February, 1974. 91 competitors participated.

#### *The Second Bharatiyam*

As part of the 25th Jayanti Celebrations of India's Independence, a single programme of mass drill, calisthenics, yogic exercises, folk dances, lezium, pyramids, gymnastics, malkhamb and singing of national songs was exhibited by thousands of children at Delhi and in most State Capitals on 19-11-1972. These mass rallies were so impressive to look at and were so conducive to organise physical education, discipline and national integration that it has been decided to prepare and present a second Mass rally programme called the Second Bharatiyam during the Fifth

Plan. A uniform programme will be presented every year beginning from 1975-76 at block level, district level, State level and national level in that order. An outlay of Rs. 85 lakhs has been provided for this programme in the Fifth Plan.

#### *Promotion of Yoga*

In accordance with the Government's policy to assist Yoga institutions of all-India character for promotion of basic research and/or teacher training programmes, the Kaivalyadham Shreeman Madhava Yoga Mandir Samiti, Lonavala (Poona) and the Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram (Katra Vaishnavi Devi, J & K and New Delhi Centres) continued to be assisted by the Central Government for their recurring as well as non-recurring expenditure.

#### *Promotion of Popular Literature*

The Fourth National Prize Competition for Published Literature on Physical Education, Sports and Games, etc. was organised through the Laxmibai National College of Physical Education (Gwalior).

#### *D. Other Programmes*

##### *Mountaineering*

Financial assistance continued to be given to the India Mountaineering Foundation, which sponsored an international meet of mountaineers in 1973 and this Ministry is assisting this venture to the extent of Rs. 81,900/-. In addition, the Foundation has been extended assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakhs up to 31-12-73 for maintaining programmes as part of its normal functions.

In addition to the grants of I.M.F. assistance is also given to Universities which have formed mountaineering clubs, to the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling and to the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttar Pradesh.

##### *Scouting and Guiding*

Financial assistance continued to be given to Bharat Scouts and Guides for the promotion of scouting and guiding. The type of assistance extends from meeting a part of the organisational and administrative expenses, to expenditure on approved items like training camps, national and international Jamborees and participation in international camps and rallies. Possibilities

are also being explored to utilise the services of the scouts organisations in training non-student youth in scouting/guiding at places where the Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been established.

#### *Assistance to Voluntary Organisations*

Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations of an all-India character for activities engaged in or promoting national integration, significant experimental or pilot projects, research in youth work, training of personnel for youth work, organisations of conferences, tours, festivals, seminars, refresher courses, workshop devoted to problems of youth welfare camps or any other activities which help in strengthening national cohesion. During 1973-74, owing to financial stringency, no fresh projects were accepted for assistance. Only the commitments of earlier projects are being processed for payment.

A summary of the Plan provisions for the Central programmes in the field of Sports, Physical Education and Youth Services is given below :

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Vth Plan Outlay (in lakhs of rupees)	Budget for 1974-75
1.	Establishment of Nehru Yuvak Kendras including work centres and youth training.	600	85
2.	Assistance for promotion of adventure facilities, mountaineering including development of camping sites.	50	7
3.	National Youth Rally Programme (II Bharatiyam)	85	—
4.	Promotion of Scouting & Guiding.	75	4
5.	National integration camps for school children and National Integration Samitis.	75	8
6.	Grants to society of National Institute of Physical Education and All India Council of Sports (including maintenance of the Physical Education) and promotion of activities in Physical Education and Sports.	205	28
7.	Grants to Sports Federations	65	15
8.	Grants to State Sports Councils (including development of playfields).	120	20
9.	Establishment of National Sports Complex.	200	21

1	2	3	4
10.	Sports Talent Search Scholarships . . . . .	45	5
11.	National Sports Organisation for College students. . . . .	75	10
12.	Rural Sports Competitions.. . . .	40	8
13.	Establishment of special schools for sports. . . . .	520	50
14.	Commonwealth Youth Programme . . . . .	20	4
15.	National Service Scheme and National Service Volunteers. . . . .	950	70
16.	Planning Forums . . . . .	50	1
17.	Other programmes. . . . .	60	3
TOTAL . . . . .		3235	339

## CHAPTER VII LANGUAGES

The Ministry of Education & Social Welfare continued during the year to assist vigorously in the promotion and development of Hindi, Modern Indian Languages, Sanskrit, as also English and certain other foreign languages. The programmes of the Ministry can be divided into the following four major sections :

A. *Spread and Development of Hindi.*—This has been sought to be achieved by rendering financial assistance to Governments of non-Hindi speaking States in the appointment of Hindi teachers in their schools and in training them; by encouraging learning of Hindi on a voluntary basis through correspondence courses; by providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations in the non-Hindi speaking States for holding Hindi teaching classes, and for certain other activities by providing scholarships to students belonging to non-Hindi speaking States for pursuing the study of Hindi beyond the stage of matriculation; by awards to Hindi writers belonging to non-Hindi speaking States; by undertaking through the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra, development of improved methodology of teaching Hindi to non-Hindi speaking students and preparation of suitable teaching material; by evolution of terminology in Hindi for adapting it as a vehicle of scientific and technical knowledge; by facilitating through the Central Hindi Directorate, publication of Hindi books and their free distribution in non-Hindi speaking States; by undertaking extension activities through this organisation; and by propagation of Hindi in countries abroad.

B. *Promotion of Modern Indian Languages.*—This included facilitating the study of Modern Indian Languages, as second language, by developing through the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, of improved teaching methodology preparation of teaching materials suited for the learning of different languages and training of second language teachers in the Regional Language Centres of the Institute; promoting the adoption of regional languages as media of instruction at the university stage by vigorous implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Production of University Level Books in these languages; stimulating authors to write in Indian languages other than

their own mother-tongue, by award of prizes for quality books written by such authors; accelerating the activities of the Taraqui-e-Urdu Board in the production, under its guidance, of academic and popular literature in Urdu, with a view to making available to the Urdu knowing public, books on modern knowledge; and taking steps for the production of books in Sindhi.

*C. Promotion of Sanskrit*—This took the shape of award of scholarships to students desiring to study Sanskrit, grant of financial assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in the promotion of Sanskrit; training of Sanskrit teachers under the auspices of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan through its five Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas; holding of All-India elocution contests; and provision of financial assistance to Sanskrit writers.

*D. Improvement of Foreign Language Teaching in the Country*—This was effected through the programmes undertaken by the Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad; and institution deemed to be a university, whose activities included training of English and foreign language teachers; evolution of improved teaching methodology; preparation of suitable teaching materials for teaching these languages; and holding of seminars of foreign language teachers working in universities and other institutions. The institute has established a Regional Centre at Shillong for accelerating its activities in the eastern region of the country.

## A. SPREAD AND DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

### *Teaching of Hindi in non-Hindi Speaking States*

The Ministry continued to provide facilities for the teaching of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States by : (i) providing financial assistance to the non-Hindi speaking States in appointing Hindi teachers in their schools and providing such assistance for the training of their Hindi teachers; (ii) awarding scholarships to students belonging to non-Hindi Speaking States for the study of Hindi beyond the stage of matriculation; (iii) encouraging voluntary institutions to hold teaching classes by providing them financial assistance; (iv) providing funds to the Central Hindi Directorate for continuing and expanding its programme of Hindi correspondence courses; and (v) organising research to the methodology of teaching Hindi to different mother-tongue groups and allied matters through the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra.



### *Financial Assistance to non-Hindi Speaking States*

(i) *Appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking States*—The Ministry continued to implement the above scheme in the year under report with a budget of Rs. 216 lakhs. This provision was utilised for giving grants on the basis of hundred per cent Central assistance to the non-Hindi speaking States for the maintenance of Hindi teachers appointed since 1966-67 under the scheme. The total expenditure incurred on the scheme during the Fourth Five-Year Plan is expected to be about Rs. 8363 lakhs. Nearly 22,000 teachers have been appointed in non-Hindi States since the inception of the scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan period. This scheme is proposed to be continued in the Fifth Five-Year Plan with a plan allocation of Rs. 900 lakhs.

(ii) *Establishment of Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges in the non-Hindi speaking States*. Grants to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs were given on the basis of hundred per cent Central assistance to the various non-Hindi speaking States for the maintenance of 13 colleges/institutions already established for the training of Hindi teachers. The annual output of these institutions is estimated at 800 to 1000 trained teachers. The scheme is being continued in the Fifth Five-Year Plan with a plan allocation of Rs. 100 lakhs.

### *Award of Scholarships for the Study of Hindi*

The Ministry awarded during the year under report 1850 scholarships for study of Hindi at the post-matric stage by students belonging to non-Hindi speaking States. By the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan the cumulative total of such scholarships is estimated to be 11,600. The scheme has an allocation of Rs. 70 lakhs in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. It is being continued in the Fifth Five-Year Plan with a plan allocation of Rs. 75 lakhs, and the number of awards is proposed to be substantially increased.

### *Financial Assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations*

During 1973-74 grants amounting to Rs. 16 lakhs are expected to be given to 130 voluntary Hindi organisations for the spread and development of Hindi. It is estimated that, the different organisations have been running about 2000 Hindi classes in the non-Hindi speaking States. The expenditure on the scheme in the Fourth Five-Year Plan is expected to be about

Rs. 80 lakhs. The scheme has been found useful and is being continued in the Fifth Five-Year Plan with a plan allocation of Rs. 95 lakhs.

### *Hindi Correspondence Courses*

The Central Hindi Directorate continued and substantially expanded its Hindi Correspondence courses. Nearly 6000 students, foreign and Indian, whose mother-tongue is not Hindi, took advantage of these courses during the year as compared to 4080 students during the previous year. The Directorate arranged five Personal Contact Programmes at Bombay, Madurai, Madras, Bangalore and Calcutta, which benefited nearly 1000 students. The plan allocation for the scheme during the Fourth Plan is Rs. 15 lakhs. The scheme has found extremely useful and is being expanded in the Fifth Five-Year Plan with a plan allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs.

### KENDRIYA HINDI SANSTHAN, AGRA

(a) *Research and Material Production*—The Sansthan continued to conduct research in teaching methodology and materials production for facilitating the teaching of Hindi to non-Hindi speaking students by the use of improved methodology and materials. The Sansthan prepared teaching materials suitable for use in different linguistic regions in the shape of basic Hindi readers, bi-lingual textbooks, Hindi glossaries, phonetic drill books, Hindi grammar books, books on Hindi composition, translation exercise books, script exercise books, tapes, Hindi self-taught books, and books on Stylistics, etc. The Sansthan also prepared textbooks, rapid readers, glossaries, etc for use in Nagaland and Mizoram.

(b) *Advanced Teacher Training*—The Sansthan continued to arrange courses for imparting advanced teacher training to teachers working in the non-Hindi speaking States. Ten teachers took the Nishnat (equivalent to M.Ed.) examination of the Institute in 1973, and eleven more are working towards it in 1974. Besides, a number of Hindi teachers from non-Hindi speaking areas attended the Parangat (equivalent to B.Ed.) course of the Sansthan. The Sansthan has so far trained 100 teachers up to the Nishnat level and 1550 teachers up to the Parangat level. Besides, for meeting the specialised needs of the eastern region

of the country, the Institute has trained 168 non-graduate untrained teachers from Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya. Further, with a view to modernising the teaching of Hindi in the existing institutions, the Sansthan conducts advanced orientation courses for practising Hindi teachers and has so far covered 950 such teachers.

(c) *Activities at New Delhi Campus.*—The Sansthan is conducting, on the request of the Ministry of Home Affairs, intensive Hindi courses for Central Government employees. So far 12 such courses have been conducted in which 263 officials took part. Besides, Hindi courses are also conducted for foreigners and considerable progress has been made in this direction. 49 foreigners have so far availed advantages of these courses.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES

##### *Award of Prizes to Hindi Writers belonging to non-Hindi Speaking States*

The very concept of the development of Hindi as the link language of the country implies that more and more persons whose mother-tongue is not Hindi take to the use of Hindi, in addition to their own mother-tongue, for purposes of communication and self-expression. For encouraging writers belonging to non-Hindi speaking States to write in Hindi also, the Ministry continued its scheme of awarding prizes to such writers for quality books written by them in Hindi. During the year 13 prizes were awarded bringing the total number of prizes awarded so far to 75. The value of the prizes is Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 depending on the excellence of the work. This scheme is being continued in the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

##### *Evolution of Terminology*

No language can become a means of communicating modern knowledge, including knowledge of science and technology, unless the necessary terminology is available in that language. With a view, therefore, to making Hindi more suitable for this purpose, the Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology continued its work of evolution and finalisation of Hindi terms. It published during the year two volumes of glossaries containing about 1,30,000 science terms and one volume containing about 80,000 terms of social sciences and humanities. More volumes are under print.

### *Publication of General Books and their Dissemination*

The Central Hindi Directorate continued to operate during the year its scheme of publication of books in collaboration with publishers. Under this scheme, 1000 copies of books published are purchased by the Directorate and distributed free among schools, colleges, libraries, etc. The books published under the scheme invariably concern dissemination of modern knowledge to the general public. In the year under report, 16 books were published under the scheme bringing the total number of books published so far to 223. The scheme is being continued in the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

The Directorate continued to operate its scheme of purchase of Hindi books for making free gift to schools, colleges, institutions/public libraries in the non-Hindi speaking States. During the year under report, books of the value of about Rs. 2 lakhs were published for such distribution. This scheme is being continued in the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

The Directorate continued its other programmes of publication which include preparation of tri-lingual dictionaries. Out of 24 tri-lingual dictionaries proposed to be compiled, each involving Hindi, English, and one regional language, work on 20 such dictionaries has been assigned to 12 universities and institutions.

The Directorate has also undertaken the preparation of a comprehensive German-Hindi, Hindi-German Dictionary in collaboration with Humboldt University, Berlin, GDR. Besides, the Directorate is contemplating the compilation of a Czech-Hindi, Hindi-Czech dictionary.

### *Extension Activities of the Central Hindi Directorate*

The Central Hindi Directorate which is a subordinate office of the Ministry, besides implementing the schemes of correspondence courses, publication of books and their dissemination, continued during the year to implement its extension programmes. It organised a number of workshops for Hindi writers belonging to non-Hindi speaking States in different parts of the country and organised lecture tours of eminent Hindi scholars. It organised 12 exhibitions of books, including two such exhibitions abroad—one in Fiji and the other in Mauritius.

### *Propagation of Hindi Abroad*

Under this scheme, Hindi books worth about Rs. 70,000 were purchased during the year for distribution abroad, with a view to providing reading material to those who have already learnt Hindi. A Hindi printing press was gifted during the year to the Government of Mauritius for enabling it to undertake printing of Hindi books locally. The Ministry also continued during the year, to maintain three Hindi Lecturers working in the Caribbean countries and two part-time teachers in Sri Lanka. Two students from USSR, 4 from Fiji, 1 from Rumania and 2 from Mongolia were provided facilities to improve their knowledge of Hindi at the New Delhi campus of the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan by grant of fellow-ships to them under the scheme. Hindi primers/elementary books/self-taught books were supplied to Singapore, and Trinidad. At its request 4000 Tulsi calendars and badges were supplied to the Hindi Mahaparishad in Fiji in connection with the celebration of the Four hundredth anniversary of the writing of Ramcharit Manas. As already stated, exhibitions of Hindi books were held in Mauritius and Fiji and the preparation of German-Hindi, Hindi-German Dictionary was commenced.

### *Hindi Shiksha Samiti*

During the year under report, the Hindi Shiksha Samiti and its sub-committees continued to give valuable advice to the Ministry for the implementation of its programmes and in the formulation of the Fifth Five-Year Plan relating to the spread and development of Hindi.

## B. PROMOTION OF MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

### *Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore*

The Institute maintained steady progress in the implementation of its different activities of teacher training, research in teaching methodology, preparation of teaching materials and study of tribal languages. Facilitating the implementation of the Three-Language Formula remained the prime concern of the Institute.

(a) *Teacher Training*—The Institute trained 210 second language teachers in 13 regional languages through its Regional Centres at Mysore, Poona, Bhubaneswar, Patiala and Solan and made them competent to teach students in these languages up to the school stage. This activity of the Institute has direct relevance to the implementation of the Three-Language Formula.

The Institute also organised refresher courses in 9 languages for its ex-trainees during the year.

(b) *Preparation of Teaching Materials*—In this field the Institute published material for the first level in Kannada, Telegu, Tamil, Malayalam and Urdu. Material for the second level in these languages is being prepared and similar work in other languages is under way. A composite course in Sanskrit on modern lines has been prepared by the Institute which is expected to be published soon. In the field of common vocabulary, the Institute printed Hindi-Kannada, Hindi-Tamil and Hindi-Malayalam vocabularies. Hindi-Kashmiri, Hindi-Telugu and Hindi-Oriya common vocabularies are likely to be printed soon. Besides, the Institute brought out during the year 16 publications on various aspects of linguistics and 10 manuscripts in this connection were ready for the press.

The Institute prepared film strips for teaching Bengali, Devnagri, Assamese, Urdu, Gurmukhi, Tamil Malayalam, Telugu, Kannada and Tripuri scripts. The Institute also prepared a number of tapes containing teaching material in respect of several languages.

(c) *Study of Tribal and Border Languages*—Apart from working on the teaching material relating to the tribal languages mentioned below, teams from the Institute did field work in the different tribal language regions as a result of which the teaching material could be prepared.

### *Languages*

The Institute collected data on Sema, Lotha, Mao, Tangkhul, Nagaland and Manipur), Goiri (Jammu), Mundari (Bihar) and Ladakhi (Ladakh), a phonetic reader of Angami was sent to press and such readers in respect of Brokskat, Balti, Sema Mundari and a grammar of Mundari were ready for the press. Materials regarding folk literature of Tripuri and Kuki and a Tripuri-Bengali-Hindi-English dictionary were also ready for the press. Work is proceeding on a Ladakhi instructional manual, a monograph on Ladakhi folk songs, a Ladakhi grammar, phonetic readers of Kota and Ladakhi and a grammar of Ao Naga.

(d) *Other Activities*—The Institute continued to work on its socio-linguistic survey project, and is at present engaged in the analysis of data obtained in Himachal Pradesh. The Institute

has prepared a bibliography of folklore in Indian languages which is ready for the press. Further, the preparation of a linguistic atlas has been undertaken by the Institute.

*Production of University Level Books in Hindi and Regional Languages*

(a) *The Main Scheme*—During the year under report, the production of university level books in Hindi and regional languages under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme gained significant momentum, so much so that according to last reports about 2200 books had been produced under the scheme in Hindi, Urdu and regional languages. Of these, about 500 were translations and about 1700 original writing. Another about 850 books were reported to be in press of which about 200 were translations and about 650 original writings. Work was reported to be in progress on another 4000 books which were in different stages of writing.

A notable feature of the progress made in the year under report has been that the investment made in the scheme has begun to give returns. According to last reports, the scale proceeds of the books produced under the scheme had reached the figure of Rs. 129 lakhs. This must be considered only a beginning for as Hindi and regional languages establish themselves more firmly as media of instruction at the university stage, the sale figures are bound to increase.

By the end of March 1973, grants amounting to Rs. 448 lakhs had been released to the 15 States participating in the scheme. Another amount of Rs. 110 lakhs is expected to be released during 1973-74. Under the Scheme a sum up to Rs. 1 crore is to be made available by the Ministry to each of the participating States. During the Fifth Plan it is proposed to continue Provision of the unutilized balance of this sum of each such State to the extent possible.

(b) *Central Sub-Schemes :*

(i) *Production of Books in Urdu (Taraqui-e-Urdu Board) :* The Taraqui-e-Urdu Board which advises Government on the production of academic as well as popular literature in Urdu was reconstituted during the year under report and made into a Standing Central Advisory Board with a full time Chairman. The Board has been given its own secretariat designated "The Bureau for Promotion of Urdu". Within the allocation of Rs. one crore

made for the production of books in Urdu for conveying modern knowledge to the Urdu knowing public, 35 titles have already been published. Various other books under preparation include books for children, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, school-level textbooks, and university-level books.

In the field of Urdu terminology, 75,000 terms pertaining to Botany, Chemistry, Arithmetic, History, Political Science, Philosophy, Psychology, Education, Economics, Commerce, Law, Sociology, Statistics, Geology and Linguistics have already been coined by the various committees set up by the Board for this purpose.

This scheme for the production of books in Urdu is proposed to be continued in the Fifth Plan.

(ii) *Production of Books in Sindhi*—Like Urdu, Sindhi is not confined to any one State. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake the production of books in Sindhi as a Central Scheme also. The script of the Sindhi books will be left to the choice of the authors. A scheme for the production of books in Sindhi has been included in the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(iii) *Production of Core Books*—The programme aims at producing standard books suitable for university studies which could be published initially in English, and subsequently in Hindi and regional languages according to need. Under this programme, the National Book Trust in collaboration with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, has initiated production of original textbooks on Physiology (in three volumes), Surgery, psychiatry, Anatomy, Pathology, Neurosurgery, a book on human reproduction and fertility control, and a monograph on Head-injury. Three of these titles are expected to be published shortly. The National Book Trust has also undertaken publication of authoritative books on science.

The Indian Council of Historical Research, under this programme, has taken up translation of a set of selected titles in history in different Indian languages, preparation of a series of source volumes in history to give the necessary source orientation to the teaching and study of history in India, and publication of six volumes on the history of India, emphasising the interpretational and analytical aspects of history. Considerable progress has been made in these projects.



(iv) *Award of Fellowships for Writing Manuscripts*—The scheme, which is implemented by the University Grants Commission, aims at promoting Indian authorship in the field of university-level books, by providing fellowships to young subject experts to work under the guidance of senior professors for producing authoritative manuscripts in different disciplines. The number of on-going projects so far approved by the University Grants Commission is 228. The books relating to the first batch of the projects are expected to be published during 1974-75.

(v) *Award of Prizes of Authors Writing in Indian Languages Outstanding Original Books of the University Level*—This scheme has been launched to confer honour and recognition on writers of outstanding university-level books which are originally conceived and written in Indian languages. The scheme envisages conferment of awards of the individual value of Rs. 10,000 on each such author. The number of awards likely to be made in the first year of the scheme is about 50. The subjects and the languages for which the awards will be made have already been announced by the University Grants Commission, which is implementing this scheme.

*Award of prize to Authors for Writing Books/Manuscripts in any Indian Language other than Hindi, Sanskrit and their Mother-Tongue.*

The scheme aims at encouraging the people of every region in India to write in the languages of other regions thus promoting social cohesion and National Integration. 8 blocks have been selected for the award of prizes from amongst the entries invited last year. Besides these, 41 books have so far been awarded prizes of Rs. 1000/- each since the inception of the scheme in 1969-70.

### C. SANSKRIT

The Ministry continued to give energetic support to the preservation and development of Sanskrit through its various Central and Centrally Sponsored schemes in recognition of the fact that most of the Indian languages were indebted to this language for a considerable portion of their vocabulary and

many of them were directly descended from it. The progress of the different schemes is described below :—

### *Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan*

The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry, continued to serve as the central administrative machinery for the five Kendriya Sanskrit Vidya-peethas situated at Delhi, Jammu, Allahabad, Puri and Tirupati. The Sansthan revised its own syllabus for different examinations and prepared the calendar for the Vidyapeethas. Five Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas situated at Delhi, Jaipur, Pavaratti (Kerala), Balussen (Kerala) were provisionally affiliated to the Sansthan. About 1000 students appeared at the various examinations conducted by the Sansthan.

As many as 585 students availed themselves of the facilities of the correspondence course started by the Sansthan through English medium and competed the Sanskrit Pravesh course. The second course, both in English and Hindi medium, was started beginning January 1, 1974.

The Sansthan brought out a number of publications during the period under report.

### *Sanskrit Dictionary on Historical Principles at Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona*

A sample fascicule including an introduction to the proposed Dictionary, was prepared and circulated to scholars all over the world for eliciting their opinion. Editorial work on the basis of about 10 million index cards, already prepared, has been started in right earnest. A grant of Rs. 4.5 lakhs was given to the Institute during the year under review.

### *Scholarships*

Under the various scholarship schemes, 78 scholarships @ Rs. 200 per month were awarded to products of traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas for doing research; 50 scholarships @ Rs. 100 per month to students for qualifying for the Acharya degree; and 40 scholarships @ Rs. 60/- per month to students for qualifying the Shastri degree. Besides, 170 scholarships were awarded to students studying in the modern educational institutions with Sanskrit as their special subject in the Intermediate, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. and B.Ed. courses.

### *Financial Assistance*

Grants amounting to Rs. 14 lakhs were released to about 600 voluntary Sanskrit Organisations and 17 Gurukulas. Central assistance amounting to Rs. 14.50 lakhs was released to State Governments/Union Territories for the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of Sanskrit. This included assistance to about 600 scholars of Sanskrit in indigent circumstances; award of about 2500 scholarships to students studying Sanskrit in High/Higher Secondary Schools; appointment of teachers in modern subjects in Sanskrit Pathashalas; and implementation of the schemes initiated by the State Governments for propagation and development of Sanskrit.

### *Sanskrit Literature*

Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 3.25 lakhs was given to individuals/organisations/Sanskrit journals for publication of Sanskrit works by contemporary writers and for compilation and publication of catalogues of Sanskrit manuscripts and critical editions of rare Sanskrit works.

### *All India Sanskrit Elocution Contest for Students of Traditional Pathashalas*

The 12th All India Sanskrit Elocution Contest for students of traditional Pathashalas was held this year at New Delhi, in December, 1973 in which about 50 students from various parts of the country participated. The team representing the State of Uttar Pradesh was adjudged the best and was awarded the rolling trophy. Individual prizes were also given to the best contestants in each Shastra. There was also an Antakshri Competition and Samasyapurti to encourage poetic talent among the students.

### *Sanskrit Day Celebrations*

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare celebrated Sanskrit Day on Shrivani Poornima in August, 1973, in cooperation with the Sansadiya Sanskrit Parishad and the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan. Scenes from classical Sanskrit dramas were enacted on the occasion.

### *Kendriya Sanskrit Parishad*

The Kendriya Sanskrit Parishad was reconstituted with effect from 1-1-1974 after the expiry of its previous term. A

committee appointed by the Parishad has prepared the outlines of a model syllabus for the Gurukulas.

#### D. IMPROVEMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN THE COUNTRY

##### *Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad*

(i) The Institute continued to implement in an energetic manner its programmes of conducting research, production of materials, provision of extension services, training of English and foreign language teachers, establishment of Regional Centres, and strengthening of Foreign Language Units in universities. In recognition of the good work done by the Institute, it was declared, in July 1973, as an institution of higher learning deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act.

(ii) The Institute set up a Regional Language Centre at Shillong with a view to paying special attention, on local demand, to the teaching of English in the eastern region of the country.

(iii) Besides its activities in the field of English, the Institute established departments of German, French and Russian during the year with a view to imparting advanced training to teachers of these languages. The Department of German was set up with the assistance of the German Democratic Republic, and was inaugurated by the Education Minister in early 1973. This Department organised during the year a Post-graduate Certificate Course in the teaching of German and an evening course or Certificate of Proficiency in German.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan period the Institute proposes to set up Departments of Arabic, Spanish and Japanese.

The Institute organised in November 1973, the XVI All India Conference of Teachers of French which was attended by about 40 delegates from all over the country. The German Department of the Institute held during October 1973, a Book Photo Exhibition in the Library of the Institute.

(iv) In the field of English language teaching in India, the Institute continued to implement its programme designed at raising the standard of such teaching by holding examinations and

granting academic awards; preparing suitable teaching material at various levels; undertaking the necessary publications and insituting fellowships, etc. In particular, the following activities of the Institute may be mentioned in this connection :

(a) It organised the IX Annual Conference of English language teaching institutes in January 1973 at which State Governments, Regional Colleges of Education, British High Commission, NCERT, The Ford Foundation and the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare were represented.

(b) It held Summer Institutes in English for college teachers at eight different universities in the countries during the year. The members of the teaching staff of the Institute worked as specialists at the Summer Institutes. The Institutes has set up a separate cell for evaluation of the Summer Institutes in English held at different universities.

(c) A seminar-cum-workshop on English language testing was held at the Institute in December, 1973. Representatives from eleven universities, Regional Institutes of English, etc., attended the seminar.

(d) The Institute conducted during the year the following courses : Postgraduate Diploma course; Evening course in Spoken English; Evenining course in Written English; Correspondence courses; courses for Lecturers in English; and Special courses for Army Instructors.

(e) A four-week course for Lecturers in English working at university departments of Education/Colleges of Education/ Training Colleges was held in June 1973 and was attended by 26 Lecturers.

(f) A special course in English for foreign students from Afghanistan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Iran and South Yemen was organised during the period March to June 1973.

(g) Textbooks and radio lessons for the teaching of English were prepared by the Institute.

(h) At the invitation of the President, Kabul University, the Institute assessed the needs of that univrsity for setting up a Department of English. The Institute has also provided teachers for the Teheran University in Iran.

(i) The Institute continued to coordinate the activities of the State and Regional Institutes of English located in the different parts of the country.

*Fifth Five Year Plan*

The programmes of the Ministry in the field of promotion of languages included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan are :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Scheme of Production of University level books . . . . .	700
2.	The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore . . . . .	150
3.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for promotion of Indian Languages . . . . .	60
4.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad . . . . .	100
5.	Appointment of Teachers of Modern Indian Languages in Hindi Speaking States . . . . .	50
6.	Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi Speaking States . . . . .	900
7.	Establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Wings in the existing General Teacher Training College in non-Hindi Speaking States . . . . .	100
8.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for promotion of Hindi . . . . .	95
9.	Award of Scholarships for study of Hindi at the post-matric level in the non-Hindi Speaking States . . . . .	75
10.	Schemes of Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra . . . . .	75
11.	Propagation of Hindi Abroad . . . . .	25
12.	Schemes of Central Hindi Directorate . . . . .	40
13.	Scheme for establishment of an Institute of Hindi Translation of Literature from foreign and Indian languages . . . . .	28
14.	Scheme for establishment of an Institute of Correspondence Courses . . . . .	50
15.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan . . . . .	200
16.	Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations . . . . .	75
17.	Sanskrit Scholarships . . . . .	50
18.	Production of Sanskrit Literature . . . . .	50
19.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Sanskrit) . . . . .	125
20.	Other Programmes . . . . .	52
	Total . . . . .	3,000

## CHAPTER VIII

### INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

The main objectives of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO are to promote understanding of the aims and policies of UNESCO, disseminate its ideals among the people of India, to serve as a link between UNESCO and institutions working in this country in the fields of education, science, culture and communication, and to function as an advisory body to the Government of India on all matters relating to UNESCO. During the year under review, the Commission actively cooperated with UNESCO in its efforts to promote international understanding and world peace through education, science, culture and mass communication.

#### *Meetings of the Steering Committee of the Indian National Commission for UNESCO.*

(i) The Seventh Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Indian National Commission for Unesco was held on 14-4-1973 jointly with the members of the Indian delegation to the 1972 session of Unesco General Conference. The meeting approved the Report of the Indian delegation to the session of the General Conference of UNESCO held at Paris from October 17 to November 21, 1972. The meeting also discussed a number of other matters concerning the work and programme of the Commission.

(ii) A joint meeting of members of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco, members of the Steering Committee of the Commission and members of the Indian delegation to the 1972 General Conference of Unesco was held on 6th September 1973 under the Chairmanship of the Union Education Minister for Social Welfare and Culture. This meeting was also attended by Mr. Rene Maheu, the Director General of Unesco. There was an exchange of views between the members of the Commission and the Director General, Unesco regarding Unesco programmes in India and the role of the Commission.

#### *Publications of the Commission*

(a) *Journals.*—The Commission brings out a quarterly 'News-letter' to publicise information about the activities of the Commission and Unesco in India. It also publishes another

journal entitled 'World in the Classroom' to promote education for international understanding. This too is a quarterly publication serving as a forum for dissemination of information on classroom projects in the field of education for international understanding undertaken by the participating institutions.

(b) *Indian Languages Editions of UNESCO 'Courier'*

For the benefit of non-English knowing readers, the Commission continued the publication of the Hindi and Tamil editions of the "Unesco Courier". The Hindi edition is being brought out by the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, and the Tamil edition by the Southern Languages Book Trust, Madras.

*Documentation and Distribution Unit of the Indian National Commission for Unesco*

(a) The Library and Documentation and Distribution Unit, as in the past, continued to make available copies of the Unesco publications and periodicals as well as the Commission's own publications to institutions, organisations etc. throughout India and abroad. More institutions and organisations were placed on its regular mailing lists. More than 4,000 parcels containing literature and periodicals etc. are issued by this Unit every month. Special kits of materials were assembled and mailed in connection with the celebrations of U.N. Day, Human Rights Day, International Literacy Day etc.

(b) In order to assist Unesco in the project of Cooperative Educational Abstracting Service, the Commission entered into a contract with Unesco for providing abstracts of educational documents and materials from authoritative sources published or unpublished appearing currently in India. It is proposed to send to Unesco ten abstracts under the new contract. The selection of authors and titles for abstracts are under consideration of the Commission.

(c) On the recommendation of an Expert Committee, a few selected publications have been purchased for distribution among National Commissions of Unesco abroad, institutions participating in the programme of Education for International Understanding and Unesco Clubs in India.



### *Unesco Clubs*

The National Commission has been promoting the establishment of Unesco Clubs in various centres including universities, libraries and educational and cultural institutions. So far 113 such Unesco Clubs have been established throughout the country. These clubs undertake activities to disseminate information about the aims and policies of UNESCO, U.N. etc. and arrange various programmes in the fields of education, science, culture etc. to promote international understanding, cooperation and world peace. The Clubs have been asked to take up action programmes of utility to the communities living in the places where they are located. The Commission has been sending publications, periodicals, and other materials received from Unesco or brought out by the Commission itself to all Unesco Clubs regularly. Special kits of material are sent to these clubs to enable them to celebrate U.N. Day and Human Rights Day in a befitting manner.

### *Exhibitions*

(a) The Nepal National Commission for Unesco sent two sets of Study Kits about different aspects of life and culture of Nepal for display among Unesco Clubs or secondary schools in India. The kits have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghathan, New Delhi, for display in schools under its control.

(b) The Danish National Commission for Unesco sent 60 sets of study kits about the life and culture of Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland etc. for distribution among different institutions in the country. These kits have been distributed among schools participating in the Programme of Education for International Understanding.

### *Programme of Education for International Understanding*

(a) The participation of about 1000 schools and teacher training institutions in the above programme continued in a fruitful manner during the period under report.

(b) *Teachers' Workshops*.—The organisation of Teachers' workshops to develop curricular and co-curricular activities has continued apace. It is hoped that these workshops will soon cover colleges and Universities also.

(c) India was represented at an International Meeting of Experts on the Unesco Associated Schools Project for promoting

Education for International Understanding at Quebec (Canada) from September 29- October 7, 1973, on an invitation from the Canadian National Commission for Unesco.

#### *Recruitment of Indians to Unesco Posts*

The Commission continued to assist Unesco in the recruitment of Indians for its Secretariat and field assignments. About 87 Indian nationals recruited by Unesco as experts, officials etc. are working on different assignments all over the world.

#### *Unesco International Coupon Scheme*

The Commission continued to operate the UNESCO Coupon Scheme designed to assist institutions and individuals working in the fields of education, science, culture and communication to import books and educational and scientific equipment and material from foreign countries on payment in Indian rupees. Coupons worth Rs. 10.4 lakhs approximately were sold during the year 1973.

#### *Relations with Other National Commissions for UNESCO*

On an invitation extended by the Indian National Commission for Unesco, Mr. Mirmohamed Anwar Ali, Secretary, Bangladesh Unesco National Commission visited India from December 20-22, 1973. The purpose of his visit was to meet officials of the Indian National Commission for Unesco and to acquaint himself with the working of the Indian National Commission and its programmes.

#### *Visits of Unesco Officials/Experts/Consultants*

During the year under report 3 Unesco Officials/Experts visited India. Their purpose was mainly to discuss matters such as operation of the Unesco Coupon Scheme, production and distribution of Unesco information material and Unesco Clubs. Two of them came to finalise the training programme of Iran Family Planning Communicators in India.

13 Fellows and Experts from other countries also visited India. They were from Japan, Kabul, Mongolia and Nigeria. They exchanged views and information with their Indian counterparts on the promotion of Unesco activities, and make a study of Indian museums and take photographs of Buddha in Museum in connection with the Unesco Project "Album on the image of

the Buddha'. Their programme also included the study of the Organisational Structure and the Academic Programmes of the Institutes of Technical Teachers Training.

7 Unesco Fellowships—travel grants were offered to Indians during the period for studies and training courses abroad. They ranged from one to nine months duration. The subjects covered were Biological Oceanography, Educational Planning, Marine Biology etc. The selected Fellows went to U.K. and U.S.A. for this purpose.

*Indian Participation in UNESCO Sponsored Conferences/Meetings/Symposia/Seminars etc.*

The Commission arranged Indian participation in the following Unesco sponsored conferences/meetings/symposia/seminars etc.

- (1) Regional Seminar on Experts on Population Dynamics and Educational Planning, Bangkok, 10-18 September 1973.
- (2) International Meeting of Experts on the Unesco Associated Schools Project for promoting Education for International Understanding, held at Levis, Quebec, Canada, from 29 September—7 October 1973.
- (3) Unesco Asian Programme of Educational Innovation for Development Meeting at Bangkok from 5-9 November 1973.
- (4) Asian Seminar on the Application of Educational Technology, Organised by the Japanese National Commission for Unesco in Cooperation with the Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia at Tokyo from 28 November to 10 December 1973.
- (5) Regional Asian Seminar on Training Abroad organised by UNESCO in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) from 3 to 8 December, 1973.
- (6) International Seminar on Comparative Study on Community Development organised by the Korean National Commission for Unesco in Seoul from 3 to 8 December 1973.

Mr. J. M. Harrison, Assistant Director-General for Science, UNESCO, visited Delhi from the 14th to the 17th May, 1973

and had discussions with the representatives of the Government of India regarding the effectiveness of the UNESCO Field Science Office for South Asia New Delhi, and the measures to be taken to strengthen it.

An important event during the year was the meeting of UNESCO's International Jury for the Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Nadezhda K. Krupskaya Prizes for meritorious work in the field of adult literacy in India.

The Jury held its session at New Delhi on 27, 28 and 29 August, 1973.

The composition of the Jury was as under :

President :

Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi (Iran).  
Members :

- (i) H. E. Mr. Ato Akale Work Habtewold, Minister of Justice (Ethiopia).
- (ii) Sr. Rodolfo Baron Castro (El Salvador), Secretary General of Ibero-American Bureau of Education (Madrid).
- (iii) Mr. James Robbins Kidd, Director of review 'Convergence' Secretary General of the International Council for Adult Education.
- (iv) Mr. G. Filinov, Director, Institute of Problems of Education & Academy of Pedagogical Research, Moscow.

The Jury unanimously decided to award the Mohammed Reza Pahlavi Prize for 1973 to a group of Chilian Educators, viz., Mrs. Emma Espina, Mr. Sergio Arovalo and Mr. Arunulfo Rubilar, and the Nadezhda K. Krupskaya Literary Prize for 1973 to Literacy Project, West Lake Region Tanzania, which is a part of the World Experimental Literacy Programmes, launched by UNESCO and supported by U.N.D.P.

The Jury also decided to award honourable mentions of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Prize to :

- (i) High School Students Associations of Denmark and Norway.
- (ii) Mysore State Adult Education Council, India;

- (iii) Community Development Centre of Stendi, Sudan; and
- (iv) Adult Education Division (Ministry of National Education) Colombia.

Honourable mentions of the Nadezhda K. Kruskaya Prize were also awarded by the Jury to :

- (i) the Adult and Community Education Division, Philippines;
- (ii) The Anti-illiteracy Programme by Radio in Egypt;
- (iii) Ye Koteba Berhane Amin Youth Association, Ethiopia; and
- (iv) the National Federation of Indian Women.

A programme of visits to various Literacy Centres and sight seeing places was arranged for the Members of the Jury at Agra, Jaipur, Bombay, Bangalore and Mysore. A separate programme of visits for Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pehlavi was organised by the Ministry of External Affairs.

Mr. Rene Maheu, Director General of UNESCO, at a special function in Vigyan Bhawan, awarded prizes on International Literacy Day (September 8, 1973) to the Prize-winners. The Union Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, Government of India, presided over the function.

During his visit the Director General of UNESCO also attended a special meeting of the local members of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO on 6th September, 1973, besides having discussions with the Union Education Minister and some other Ministers and officials of the Government of India in regard to UNESCO matters.

### *Campaign to save the Monuments of Borobudur in Indonesia*

#### *Cultural Relations*

The monuments of Borobudur (Indonesia) built in the 9th century A.D. during the reign of the Sailendra Dynasty of Java are now in danger of collapse due to subsidence of foundation, resultant deformation of the lower terraces and location in a seismic area.

Unesco launched an appeal for voluntary contributions towards the campaign to save the monuments. The project is likely to cost \$ 7,750,000. UNESCO proposes to raise an amount equivalent to \$5,000,000 through voluntary donations collected from Member States. In response to an appeal received from the Director-General of UNESCO, the Government of India have decided to contribute Rs. 5 lakhs in the form of services and goods of Indian origin towards the campaign to save the monuments of Borobudur.

*Contribution for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and UNESCO*

The Government of India have decided to make a token gift of indigenous goods such as pencils, scales, exercise books, mathematical instrument boxes, worth about Rs. 15,000 towards the education programme jointly operated by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and UNESCO.

The Government of India have also agreed to contribute a sum of Rs. one lakh in the form of goods of Indian origin towards the Funds-in-Trust administered by UNESCO for the financing of educational programmes, carried out in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity, for refugees from colonial territories and for other peoples fighting to liberate themselves from colonial domination and all forms of apartheid.

*Asian Centre of Educational Innovation for Development in Bangkok*

The Government of India have suggested to UNESCO, Paris, that the following institutions in India may be associated with the work of the Asian Centre of Educational Innovation for Development in Bangkok :

- (1) National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, New Delhi.
- (2) National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.

A UNESCO Team visited Delhi from the 18th to the 22nd January 1974 and had discussions regarding the area in which these bodies could collaborate with the regional programmes of the Asian Centre of Educational Innovation for Development.

### *Participation in Conferences/Meetings*

*34th Session of the International Conference on Education and Ninth session of the Council of International Bureau of Education held at Geneva from 18th to 28th September 1973.*

Shri I. D. N. Sahi, Secretary, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and Shri J. P. Naik, Member-Secretary, Central Advisory Board of Education, attended the Conference and the meetings of the Council. The Conference discussed an important agenda, including the main trends in Education in the light of the guidelines suggested by UNESCO's International Commission on the development of Education in its Report. The conclusions drawn by Member States on the Commission's Report were discussed and recommendations were adopted for submission to the next UNESCO General Conference.

### *Extraordinary Session of the UNESCO General Conference*

An Extraordinary session of the Unesco General, Conference was held at Paris from the 23rd to 27th October, 1973 to consider the serious financial crisis facing UNESCO due to devaluation of the dollar and progressive inflation. Member countries were asked to vote a supplementary budget of dollars 12.652 million in order to cover the deficit for the biennium 1973-74 (two calendar years).

The Indian delegation to the Conference consisted of Shri Dawarka Nath Chatterji, Ambassador of India in France (Leader) and Shri M. Krishnamurti, First Secretary (Unesco) in the Embassy of India, Paris.

Our delegation voted for the supplementary budget of 12.652 million dollars proposed and also asked for economies in administrative expenditure and overheads.

### *Meeting of the Government Experts to Review the Application of the Agreements on the Importation of Educational Science and Cultural material.*

The meeting of Governmental experts to review the application of the agreements on the importation of Educational scientific and cultural material was held at Geneva from 26th November to 3rd December, 1973. Prof. R. N. Dogra, Minister (Education and Science) High Commission of India, London was deputed as Government of India's representative to the above meeting.

*Inter-Governmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Asia held at Jogjakarta (Indonesia) from 10th to 20th December, 1973.*

Unesco convened an Inter-Governmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Asia in Jogjakarta (Indonesia) from 10th to 20th December, 1973. The following Indian delegation participated in the Conference :

1. Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Leader  
Minister of Education,  
Social Welfare and Culture.
2. Shri Mohan Mukherjee,  
Additional Secretary,  
Department of Culture.
3. Indian Ambassador in Indonesia.
4. Prof. S. C. Dube,  
Director, Institute of Advanced Study  
Simla.
5. Shri Salman Haider  
Deputy Secretary,  
Ministry of Education & Social Welfare.
6. Dr. (Mrs.) Kapila Vatsyayan,  
Deputy Educational Adviser,  
Department of Culture.

*10th session of the International Bureau of Education to be held at Geneva from 23rd to 25th January, 1974.*

Shri M. Krishnamurti, First Secretary (Unesco), Embassy of India, Paris was deputed to attend the 10th Session of the International Bureau of Education to be held at Geneva from 22nd to 25th January, 1974.

*United Nations University*

The U.N. General Assembly at its 27th Session in December 1972 adopted a resolution deciding to establish an International University to be known as the United Nations University. The General Assembly stated that the concept of the University should be that of a decentralized system of academic institutions with full guarantee of academic freedom and autonomy. The University will consist of (i) a Programming and Coordinating Central organ



and (ii) a network of affiliated institutions integrated into the University Community. The University would be devoted to action-oriented research into the present global problems of human survival, development and welfare, which are the concern of the United Nations and its agencies, as well as to the advanced training of young scholars and research workers. The research programmes of the Centres of the University include, among other things, co-existence between people of different cultures, tongues and social systems, peaceful relations between States and the maintenance of peace and security, human rights, economic and social change and development, the environment and the proper use of resources, basic scientific research and the application of the results of science and technology in the interests of development.

The University, which will function primarily at the postgraduate level, will have as its headquarters a Centre for Programming, coordination, support administration and financing of the overall University programme with a high level staff organised so as to ensure effective and prompt action. This Centre will coordinate the work of the research and training centres and programmes established or to be established in the developing and developed countries by a decision of the University Council.

The capital and recurring expenditure of the University will be met by voluntary contributions or income from endowments made by Member States directly or through the U.N. by Specialised Agencies of the U.N. and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and by Non-governmental sources, including foundations, universities and individuals.

The headquarters of the University (Programming and Coordinating Central organ) is likely to be established in Japan the Government of which country is prepared to give an endowment of \$ 100 million to the University. The individual centres to be affiliated to the University will be established in different member countries of the U.N. both developing and developed. India has offered to the U.N. suitable facilities for the location of a Centre in this country. The Government of India have not yet taken any decision regarding the contribution to be made by India for the University. As a member of the U.N. Panel on the subject and later as Member of the Founding Committee of the U.N. University, Shri G. Parthasarathi, Vice Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University and India's representative on the Unesco Executive Board, has been closely associated with all aspects of this project.

*Fifth Five Year Plan*

The Central Programmes in the field of Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan are

S. No.	Name of the Programme	Total allocation in the Fifth Plan. (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Activities of the Indian National Commission	30

## CHAPTER IX

### NATIONAL STAFF COLLEGE FOR EDUCATIONAL PLANNERS & ADMINISTRATORS, NEW DELHI

With the expiry of agreement with Unesco under which the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (AIEPA) was functioning, the staff and activities of the Asian Institute were taken over by the Staff College from 1st March, 1973. The National Staff College moved to the new premises of the AIEPA at 17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi on 1st March 1973. The Ministry of Education & Social Welfare is also considering the question of transferring all the assets and liabilities of the Asian Institute to National Staff College.

A review of the training courses conducted by the Asian Institute during the decade 1962-72 was prepared; also a survey among the alumni of Asian Institute was conducted to assess the impact of the courses that had been organised and to identify the training needs for the future. Papers based on these two along with a paper on the Training of Specialists in Educational Planning and Administration were presented by the Director in the seminar on "the Training of Specialists in Educational Administration and Planning: Evaluation and Prospects" organised by the International Institute for Educational Planning at Paris in July 1973.

The staff College was also associated with the work done by the Ministry of Education in formulating its reactions to the report of the International Commission on Education (the Edgar Faure Commission)—'Learning To be'. It also collaborated with UNESCO in the formulation of the Regional Programmes for Educational Innovation for Development; for this purpose the Director attended the programme development meeting convened by the Unesco Regional Office of Education at Bangkok in November 1973.

Dr. A.W.P. Guruge, UNESCO Expert visited the College on an Official Mission in July to report on the arrangements needed for the continuation of the regular Training Course offered by the Asian Institute for selected Educational Planners and Administrators from Member States of the Asian Region. In consultation with the Indian National Commission and Director NSC,

Dr. Guruge formulated proposals under SIDA Funds-in-Trust programme estimated at \$1,50,000. These were forwarded to UNESCO by the Ministry of Education.

The College brought out a number of publications during the period under review. These include: the Report of the Advanced Training Seminar on Educational Planning and Administration organised by the Asian Institute in October—December, 1973; Newsletter for the period January to June, 1973; Director's report for 1972; and the reports of the State level Seminars on Educational Planning and Administration for Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The report of field visits to different states to study successful educational experiments is now under print. The College has been asked by the Ministry to take responsibility for the survey of Educational Administration as a part of the Third All India Educational Survey; its details are being worked out.

Steps are now under way to provide the College with a Hostel.

The Director and Members of the Faculty have participated in a number of committees and programmes related to Educational Planning and Administration.

#### *Fifth Five Year Plan*

S. No.	Name of the Programme	Total allocation in the Draft Fifth Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	National Staff College	75

## CHAPTER X

### ADULT EDUCATION

During the year 1973-74, a new strategy has been planned to initiate a major thrust for the provision of non-formal education including literacy to the large numbers of rural and urban community who have hitherto been deprived of the benefits of education. The new strategy includes the following elements :—

(1) A large programme of mass literacy and non-formal education will be launched using part-time service of a large number of workers especially for the youth in the age-group 15-25. The assistance of Nehru Yuvak Kendras will be mobilised in this programme. The services of large number of College students will be utilised for the programme. Every effort will be made to ensure that college students who are desirous of contributing to the national effort in this areas are provided the opportunity and assistance for making at least 5 persons literate before they obtain the first degree.

(2) The existing programmes of functional literacy related to High-yielding variety areas will be enlarged to include other occupations and areas.

(3) National Volunteer Service Corps under which students after graduation will work on a full-time basis for at least one year in rural areas will be for providing relevant and meaningful non-formal education and functional literacy linked to the life of the people in the rural areas.

(4) The services of voluntary agencies and organisations will be increasingly used and encouraged in the above mentioned tasks.

(5) Special emphasis will be laid on the production of suitable literature for neo-literates and the development of library services for neo-literates.

(6) Emphasis will be placed in all non-formal education and literacy programmes on the inculcation of values in addition to the development of skills and knowledge.

(7) Universities will be requested to emphasise in the promotion of adult and continuing education through opening Departments of Adult and Continuing Education, organizing training of instructors in literacy and functional literacy programmes, extending to the community around the benefits of intellectual leadership and further education facilities.

(8) Teacher Training Colleges will be requested to include adult literacy and non formal education in the teacher education curriculum.

*Kisan Saksharta Yojana (Farmers' Functional Literacy Programme)*

Kisan Saksharta Yojana is one of the three components of the integrated project of Farmers' Training and Functional Literacy, jointly operated by the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, and Information and Broadcasting. The other two components are Farmers' Training and Farm Broadcasting.

Started in 1967-68, in three districts, the functional literacy component progressively moved up to 10 districts in 1968-69 to 25 districts in 1969-70, to 60 districts in 1970-71, and to 80 districts in 1971-72. In 1972-73, the programme has been sanctioned for an additional 26 districts, bringing the total to 106 districts. By March 1973, 1,21,805 illiterate farmers had passed the functional literacy course, while 1,28,040 adults are enrolled in the Functional Literacy Classes. By the end of the Fourth Plan, about 3 lakhs would have been made functionally literates under the scheme. Progress had been made in the production of appropriate literature and this material is now available in ten different languages, including problem-oriented curricula and instructional materials for Functional Literacy participants. Orientation courses have been organised for Key Personnel in Functional Literacy in almost all the State/Territories covered under the programme. Training courses for Functional Literacy supervisors and teachers have also been organised.

The programmes of Farmers Functional Literacy will be continued and expanded during the Fifth Plan to cover other areas and occupations.

*Assistance to Voluntary Organisations Working in the Field of Adult-Education*

During 1973-74 a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is expected to be utilised on grants to voluntary organisations under the

scheme, in the field of Adult Education. The grants will be increased to Rs. 20 lakhs during 1974-75.

*Production of Literature for Neo-Literates*

The scheme consists of the following components :

- (i) National Prize Competition of Books for Neo-literates;
- (ii) Grants-in-aid to the State Governments for the production of literature for neo-literates;
- (iii) Production of literature for Neo-literates through the Directorate of Adult Education;
- (iv) Supply of literacy material for eradication of illiteracy through National Service Scheme (NSS).

The progress made in respect of the above programme is briefly given below.

(i) *National Prize Competition of Books for Neo-Literates* : During the year 1973-74 the scheme was reviewed and the 17th Prize Competition was announced inviting entries in all the 14 Indian languages viz. (1) Assamese (2) Bengali (3) Gujarati (4) Hindi (5) Kannada (6) Kashmiri (7) Malayalam (8) Telugu (9) Marathi (10) Oriya (11) Panjabi (12) Sindhi (13) Tamil and (14) Urdu. The results of the competition would be announced in June/July, 1974.

There will be about 40 prizes of Rs. 1,000/- each which will be awarded to the authors of the Books/manuscripts adjudged to be of sufficiently high quality to merit a prize in the competition.

(ii) *Grants-in-aid to the State Governments for the Production of Literature for Neo-Literates* : During 1973-74, Central grants amounting to Rs. 1.40 lakhs was released to the State Governments for the production of literature for neo-literates.

(iii) *Production of Literature for Neo-Literates through Directorate of Adult Education* : The Directorate of Adult Education, a subordinate office of this Ministry, helped the West Bengal Committee to Eradicate Illiteracy, and the Government of Andaman & Nicobar Islands in the production of literacy primers and follow-up material through the Writers Workshops.

(iv) *Supply of Literacy Material for Eradication of Illiteracy through NSS Programme* : The Directorate of Adult Education helped various colleges and universities, who have been taking the programme of Eradication of illiteracy through NSS by supplying guidelines for the operation of the Programme, helping in training the professors incharge of NSS and students from 19 universities and colleges and by supplying pertinent literacy materials in different languages. 61,500 sets of literacy material were supplied to various colleges and universities on the basis of the requirements indicated by these institutions.

*Polyvalent Adult Education Centre (Shramik Vidyapeeth)*

The Government of India continued giving financial assistance to the Shramik Vidyapeeth set up in Bombay. The first instalment of Rs. 75,000/- has already been released and the second instalment of Rs. 25,000/- will be released before 31-3-74. During the period 1973-74, this Vidyapeeth would be able to conduct 35 different types of courses.

Preliminary action has also been taken to set up another Shramik Vidyapeeth during 1973-74.

*Fifth Five Year Plan*

The Central Programmes in the field of Adult Education included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan are :

No.	Name of the Scheme	Financial allocation in the Fifth Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Mass Programme of Adult Education for illiterate persons in the age-group . . . . .	200
2.	Farmers Functional Literacy Programmes . . . . .	447
3.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations in the field of Adult Education . . . . .	200
4.	Linking Literacy with Employment Programmes . . . . .	100
5.	Production of Literature and Materials for Neo-literates . . . . .	200
6.	Continuing Education through Shramik Vidyapeeth and Gramik Vidyapeeths . . . . .	150
7.	Adult Education through Universities (Extension Services) . . . . .	100
8.	Libraries for Neo-Literates . . . . .	500
9.	Other Programmes . . . . .	10
	<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>1,907</b>



## CHAPTER XI

### EDUCATION IN UNION TERRITORIES

The Government of India bear a special responsibility for education in the Union Territories. The Territories of Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry and Mizoram have their own legislatures and exercise powers specified in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. Delhi has a Metropolitan Council and an Executive Council which function according to the Provision of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966. The other territories namely Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, L.M.&A. Islands and Arunachal Pradesh have no legislatures. An account of the educational facilities and related debits in respect of each of the above Union Territories is given in the paragraphs that follow.

#### ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

##### *Education Facilities*

There are 189 educational institutions in the Territory, comprising 1 Government Degree College, 1 Teachers' Training College, 15 Higher Secondary Schools, 25 Senior Basic, 143 Junior Basic and 4 Primary Schools with a total enrolment of 23,578. The total number of teachers is 1,128, of which 365 are women. Education up to the Higher Secondary stage is free. Free Mid-day meals are given to all students up to VIIIth Class. Free Book grant is given to the students whose parents' income is less than Rs. 2,500, per annum at all stages. Stipends are given to students residing in hostels, @ 50/- p.m. to meet expenses on mess etc. in Senior/Higher Secondary stages. Free travel concession by bus and ferry services is given to the pupils. Scholarships for post-Higher Secondary Education are given to local students studying on the mainland for courses for which facilities are not available in the islands.

##### *Science Teaching*

Out of 15 Higher Secondary Schools, facilities for teaching of elective science are available in 6 Higher Secondary Schools. Well-equipped science laboratories exist in these schools. Seminars and Workshops in Science are organised. 644 students are studying science subjects at the Higher Secondary stage.

*Teachers' Training*

There is only one Junior Basic Teachers' Training School at Port Blair. Duration of course is two years for freshers and one year for trainees. The intake capacity of the Teachers' Training School has been raised to 100 as against 50 during 1969-70. The backlog of untrained teachers has been cleared.

*Special Facilities for Scheduled Tribes*

There are no Scheduled Castes in this Territory except Scheduled Tribes. A total of 55 tribal students residing in hostels were given stipends of Rs. 40/- p.m. to meet mess expenses etc. 3 Tribal students have been pursuing their studies in the Government College. Rs. 50/- were given to each tribal hostel student in the College.

*Adult Literacy*

Adult literacy centres are functioning in community Development Blocks. 33 centres were functioning with an enrolment of 450. Technical guidance is given by the Education Department.

## ARUNACHAL PRADESH

*Elementary Education*

Full attention was given to consolidate the activities of the Department particularly in Elementary Education. Expansion of Elementary Education, like opening of new Primary Schools, has been taken up. Adequate arrangements have been made to bring at least 80 per cent of the children in the age group 6 to 14 years to school. Provision of additional Teachers for the Elementary Institutions and supply of textbooks according to the changed media viz. English/Hindi and syllabus prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education were the major activities attended to by the Department on a priority basis.

*Secondary and University Education*

A scheme for vocationalisation of education at the Secondary stage has been initiated with a view to helping those students who would like to pursue a vocation after schooling. Under this scheme, students would pursue a course leading to a diploma in any vocation out of the three selected ones, namely, agriculture, carpentry and commerce and at the same time would be able

to pursue the usual academic course prescribed for the Board's examination.

In the University Sector, Science course has been introduced with effect from 1973 Session in the existing College at Pasighat which had provision for teaching only the Arts subjects so far. First Year Pre-University Science class was started as permissible under the University rules.

#### *Facilities for Scheduled Tribes*

Scholarships and stipends were granted to Scheduled Tribal students inside and outside Arunachal Pradesh. An amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs would be spent on this scheme. In addition to this Rs. 13.00 lakhs is expected to be spent for providing hostel facilities for the children belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

#### CHANDIGARH

The Union Territory of Chandigarh continued to make rapid progress in the field of Education during the period under report.

#### *Enrolment*

The increase in enrolment at the various stages as compared to the previous year, is as under :

Stage	1972-73	1973-74	Increase during 1973-74
(a) Classes I to V	30500	32100	1600
(b) Classes VI to VIII	13100	13600	500
(c) Classes IX to XI	7100	7400	300
(d) Higher Education	16400	17700	1300

One new primary school was started and was upgraded to the Middle standard. Double shift was introduced in one school. To cope with the increase in enrolment additional posts were created.

Besides, 52 posts were sanctioned under the Half-a-Million-Jobs Programme. Also 4 posts of lecturers were created at the college stage.

#### *Improvement of Other Facilities*

(i) New Telephone connections have been sanctioned for two high schools and furniture for nearly 1,000 additional children has been provided.

(ii) On the re-organisation of Punjab State, the children in the Union Territory were deprived of the facility of Audio-Visual unit. A cell has been created in Government College of Education.

(iii) The Milk Feeding Programme, started during 1970-71 in co-ordination with C.A.R.E. authorities, is now covering about 12,000 students at the primary stage in Chandigarh proper and some rural areas.

(iv) Sports facilities at various coaching Centres are being improved.

#### *College Education*

In order to relieve principles of two Government Art Colleges from routine duties and to enable them to devote their utmost to the academic side, two posts of Registrars have been created.

#### *Educational Survey*

One post of State Survey Officer has been sanctioned to conduct the Third Educational Survey of the Union Territory of Chandigarh. He has been provided with necessary staff also to assist him.

#### *Adult Literacy*

In order to relieve principals of two Government Art Colleges an Adult Education Centre was started in the Industrial Area Labour colony. It is functioning properly.

### DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

#### *Educational Facilities*

There are 157 primary schools, 4 pre-primary schools and 4 secondary schools, with co-education at all levels of schools education. Of these, seven primary schools were opened during the current year. Besides, one English medium High school was started under Silvassa High School. Post-matric scholarships are regularly granted to students who receive higher education outside the Territory. Pre-matric scholarships are also granted. Education is provided free up to S.S.C. standard for students of backward classes in all schools. Free midday meals are supplied in all primary and pre-primary schools. Textbooks, notebooks, slates etc. are supplied free to pupils of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and economically backward classes in Government

schools. Also, clothes are supplied free to aforesaid categories of pupils of primary schools. Free medical treatment is also provided to poor and needy pupils of primary and secondary schools after the annual inspection.

### *Hostel Facilities*

There are 8 Government Social Welfare Hostels including one Ashram type school at Rakholi and a girls' hostel at Khanvel where S.C./S.T. and economically backward students of schools are provided free board and lodging. There are 493 inmates in these hostels, including 25 girls.

### *Libraries*

There are two public libraries at Silvassa and Naroli. Besides, there is a National Library. All Central primary schools have school libraries.

### *Ideal Schools*

Thirty Government Primary Schools are Ideal Schools where all toilet items are provided free for daily cleanliness of the pupils.

### *Basic & Physical Education*

27 primary schools impart basic education, where simple craft is taught to junior students and spinning and weaving, carpentry and embroidery, and agriculture are taught to senior students. Physical education is imparted to all students of primary and secondary schools.

### *Vocationalisation of Education*

The high schools at Silvassa, Naroli and Dadra are providing vocational education.

### *General*

11 Primary schools in the Territory have an applied nutrition programme. Efforts are being made to improve school education both qualitatively and quantitatively.

**School Education**

There has been a marked expansion in school Education during the year. Keeping in view the increase in the student population of Delhi, 13 new Higher Secondary Schools, 14 Middle Schools and 74 Primary Schools have been opened during the year under review. The percentage of enrolment among the residents of the Union Territory of Delhi has also gone up to 94.3% in the age-group of 6—11, 85.6% in the age-group of 11—14 and 64.9% in the age-group of 14—17.

#### *University Education*

15 Degree Colleges are functioning under the Delhi Administration and the number of seats in these colleges has been increased to accommodate all the students who are eligible for admission under the rules.

#### *Adult Education*

10 Evening Higher Secondary Schools with correspondence Courses have been functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi to enable the employed persons to improve their educational qualifications.

#### *Remedial Teaching*

Remedial teaching is being imparted to the failed students and 30 Study Centres are functioning for the benefit of students who have no facilities for study at their homes. Career Masters have also been appointed to remove the difficulties of the students in schools.

#### *Supply of Free Textbooks to Needy Children*

Free Textbooks worth Rs. 3.00 lakhs have been supplied to those students whose parents/guardian's income is up to Rs. 300/- p.m. Textbooks have been supplied at cheaper rates also to other students.

#### *Physical Education*

Facilities for physical education have been provided not only to the school students but also to the youth in the territory through the Sports Board and the Delhi Sports Council.

Facilities for N.C.C. training in all the three wings of the Armed Forces have been provided to the Boys, as well as girl students in all the Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges.

#### *N.C.C.*

#### *School Buildings*

Ten new school Buildings have been constructed and a sum of Rs. 1,29,00,000 has been provided for capital expenditure during the year.

#### *Girls' Education*

5 New Higher Secondary Schools for girls have been opened during the year to enable them to receive education. To give incentive for girls education the girls students are charged half of the prescribed tuition fee. In rural areas the girls are provided free bus conveyance and 1800 girls approximately are taking benefit of these facilities.

#### *Science Teaching*

Facilities for teaching science to students (both boys and girls) have been provided in 298 Higher Secondary schools. Facilities for teaching science in 716 primary schools have also been provided under the UNESCO programme.

#### *Scholarships*

There are 26 scholarships schemes which the Delhi Administration have implemented by giving scholarships to all the deserving students during the year.

#### *Teachers Training and Welfare*

The Teachers have been given facilities for participating in various training schemes of the Administration on various subjects during the year. Teachers with meritorious services to their credit have been given the State Awards during the year.

### GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

#### *Educational Facilities*

Education in this Union Territory is free up to class VIII. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and children belonging to economically backward classes are exempted from paying fees for classes IX, X and XI. At the primary level, there are 1,074

schools with an enrolment of 121,622. At the middle level there are 344 schools with enrolment of 46,958. At the secondary level, there are 209 schools with an enrolment of 33,997.

As regards higher education, two new colleges—one Commerce College and one Law College were started. In all, there are 5 Arts and Science Colleges, one Arts and Commerce College, two Commerce Colleges, one Fine Arts College, one Law College, one Pharmacy College, one Engineering College, one Medical College and one Teacher Training College. There is also one Post-graduate Centre. Enrolment in Arts and Science Colleges is 4,977 and in professional colleges 2,377. Further, there is one Food Crafts Institute offering courses in cooking, bakery, book-keeping etc. with an enrolment of 77.

#### *Facilities for Teacher Training*

One Government College has been started with an enrolment of 100. The enrolment in the one-year Diploma course is 40. There is one secondary Teachers' College under private management which offers courses for B.Ed., M.Ed. and Diploma in Education. The enrolment during the year 1973-74 in B.Ed. was 95 and in M.Ed., it was 28.

#### *Special Facilities for Education of Girls*

In order to promote education among girls, it is proposed to give special incentives to girls belonging to poor sections for the purchase of school uniform, slates, books etc. During the year under report, Rs. 0.25 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the benefit of about 1,000 girls.

#### *Facilities for Science Teaching*

It is planned to appoint subject inspectors for Science and Mathematics in order to guide teachers in the teaching of these subjects in higher classes.

#### *Scholarships and Other Concessions*

Scholarship Schemes *viz.* National Loan Scholarships and National Scholarships are implemented to help the poor and deserving students. Freeships to low-income group students whose parents' income is less than 1,200 per annum. are given up to S.S.C. level. Besides these schemes, there are other schemes also, *viz.* Merit Scholarships, scholarships to students of high/higher secondary schools studying Sanskrit. In addition to these, special facilities for S.C. and S.T. and other Backward classes



students *viz.* freeships, stipends and Post-Matric Scholarships are given.

### *Adult Education*

This programme was started in the year 1964-65 to increase literacy especially in backward areas and other rural areas. During 1973-74, 190 centres were opened in which about 5,169 adults were enrolled.

## LAKSHADWEEP

### *Educational Facilities*

In this Union Territory, there are 42 educational institutions, *viz.* one junior college, one higher secondary school, six high schools, seven senior basic schools, twenty junior basic schools, six nursery schools and one Balwadi, with facilities of education up to the pre-degree level. A new high school was started at Kavaratti during the year. Among these, three senior basic schools and four junior basic schools are exclusively for girls. Besides there are two girls' hostels, one at Kalpeni and another at Kavaratti where free board and lodging are provided. Fisheries Technology has been introduced this year as a vocational subject in two high schools.

Education is free at all stages in this Union Territory. General Science is taught as compulsory subject in all schools, with emphasis on chemistry, physics and biology.

### *Scholarships*

Students who take up higher courses of study in the different fields are admitted on the mainland, and are paid scholarships/lumpsum grants etc. by the Administration. There are 97 such students at present. Those staying in Government hostels are eligible for actual hostel expenses. Textbooks, stationery, uniforms are supplied free of cost to students in the Territory. Free mid-day meals are supplied to students up to the seventh standard.

### *Facilities for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes*

The inhabitants of the Union Territory are Muslims classified as Scheduled Tribes. All facilities provided by the Administration are meant for them only.

**Adult Literacy**

Adult Education courses are conducted in the islands for the eradication of illiteracy. The scheme envisages women's welfare programme, youth welfare and training in health habits.

**PONDICHERRY**  
**Educational Facilities**

Efforts are being made to fulfil the constitutional directive of universal primary Education for all children in the age group of 6—11 years. For this purpose 120 new primary schools/ additional classes in the existing primary schools have been opened during 1973-74. 30 additional classes at the middle stage have also been opened during 1973-74. In order to provide institutional care for the children in the age group of 3—5 years, five more Pre-Primary schools have been opened during 1973-74.

Regarding Secondary Education sixteen new High Schools and 75 additional classes have been started during the Fourth Plan, out of which 10 new High schools and 15 additional classes have been started during 1973-74. It is the original target of 3 High schools for 1973-74.

As regards University Education facilities have been expanded with the starting of degree courses at the Mahatma Gandhi Government Arts College which has been upgraded and there courses at other colleges. There is also a proposal to start a separate Degree College at Yanam.

**Girls' Education**

Special incentives, in the form of various scholarships and prizes, for promoting girls' education were continued during 1973-74. In addition, schemes of free supply of Midday meals, books, pens, bags, etc., also continued to attract a greater number of children to schools. Among the ten High Schools, newly started during 1973-74, two High Schools are exclusively intended for girls.

**Promotion of Science Education and Improvement of Standards in Schools**

Adequate attention is being paid for the promotion of the study of Science and Mathematics at the school stage with the help of UNICEF grants. During 1973-74 this scheme has been

extended to 20 Primary and 30 Middle Schools. Laboratory equipment, furniture, library books etc. have been supplied to needy schools for improving the standard of instruction.

#### Other Educational Programmes

Eradication of Adult illiteracy is receiving due attention and 4 more Adult Literacy Centres have been started during 1973-74. Five more Branch Libraries have been opened during 1973-74 in rural areas. The various Youth Welfare programmes such as Physical Education schemes, N.C.C., Bharat Scouts and Guides etc. continued during 1973-74. A Nehru Yuvak Kendra has also been started under the auspices of the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare. The Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Pondicherry has been strengthened during 1973-74 by supplying additional equipment and appointing Unit Supervisor for training under the Bal Bhavan Society of India, New Delhi.

#### CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Board is making a significant contribution towards raising the standard of education through better methods of evaluation and improved curriculum, syllabi and textbooks and through a scheme of systematic inspection of the schools affiliated to it.

The facility for affiliation to the Board is available to any educational institution situated outside India. The total number of Higher Secondary Schools affiliated to the Board stood at 901 on 30-9-73 as against 833 last year. Besides 41 schools situated abroad, all the Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) set up by the Government of India and located in the different parts of the country prepare candidates for the All-India Higher Secondary Examination. All the Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and all the High and Higher Secondary Schools of the Union Territory of Chandernagore prepare candidates for the Board's examinations. The Sainik Schools and the Military Schools, located in different states are also affiliated to the Board, besides many well-known public schools and Convent Schools in the country. The Indian Schools in Tehran (Iran), Kuwait, Bahrain (Arabian Gulf) Kathmandu (Nepal) and Kabul (Afghanistan) and the six Government Higher Secondary Schools in Sikkim are also affiliated to the Board.

(Three-year course), the Delhi Higher Secondary (Three-year course), the Higher Secondary Technical (Three-year course) and the Higher Secondary (One-year course) Examinations. In addition, the Board conducted the Matriculation and the Higher Second

dary Parts I and II Examinations for the schools located in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The total number of candidates who took the Board's examinations during the year under report was 74350 as against 71156 last year.

The Board awards 48, including a few for scheduled castes, merit scholarships to the successful candidates in its various examinations for pursuing higher studies. All the scholarships are of the value of Rs. 30.00 each per month and are tenable for a period of 36 months. In addition to this, the Board also awards medals and merit certificates to the meritorious candidates.

The Board is also exempting the bonafide children of the Defence personnel killed in action during the 1971 Indo-Pak conflict from payment of all examination fees payable to the Board. This concession will be available for a period of five years w.e.f. 1972-73.

As a part of its programme of curriculum development and examinations reforms the Board has been helping the teachers of its member schools by organising various orientation programmes and arranging workshops.

The Board is launching a new venture of introducing vocational subjects in its scheme of studies. The course content including the training and practical work under these courses will be such as to equip the students well enough to get a job or to establish themselves as self-employed persons depending upon their choice and circumstances.

Keeping in view the recommendations made by the Government of India in its national policy on education that there should be a uniform pattern of 10+2+3 education, all over the country, the Board has decided to adopt 10+2 pattern of education in its member schools.

The Board also examines students for its examinations through correspondence courses in specified subjects.

## CHAPTER XII

### CLEARING HOUSE FUNCTIONS

One of the roles of the Central Government in the field of education is to act as a clearing house of information. The union Ministry accordingly is responsible for the collection, compilation and publication of educational statistics covering the country as a whole. Besides it brings out journals on education and culture both in English and Hindi, in addition to brochures and pamphlets on a few selected programmes and schemes of the Ministry. The union Ministry also runs a Students Information Service which attends to enquiries about facilities for Higher Education in India and abroad.

This chapter gives details of work carried out in these areas in addition to those relating to the educational conferences held at the Central level and to the Central Advisory Board of Education. The visit of a 15 member delegation of Bangla Desh Education Commission in January 1973 is also recorded.

#### *Standing Advisory Committee on Educational and Cultural Statistics*

The existing Standing Advisory Committee for Educational Statistics has been reconstituted as Advisory Committee on Educational and Cultural Statistics with representatives from the concerned Central Ministries/Departments. Education Secretaries/Directors of Education of some States and representatives of some other bodies/agencies in the field of education and culture. The terms of reference of the Committee are :

- (i) To advise the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare on the best manner of clearing up the existing backlog in the collection of educational statistics;
- (ii) To advise the Ministry on the new system of educational and cultural statistics proposed to be introduced from the first year of the Fifth Plan; and
- (iii) To advise the Ministry on all matters relating to educational and cultural statistics referred to it from time to time.



### *Visit of Bangladesh Education Commission to India*

A 15-member delegation of Bangladesh Education Commission headed by Dr. M. Q. Khuda, Chairman, visited India on a four-weeks' visit in January 1973 at the invitation of the Government of India. During their tour of the country, the delegation visited various educational/scientific institutions and had discussions with eminent educationists/scientists at New Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Bombay, Poona, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Hyderabad and Calcutta.

### *State Education Secretaries and Directors of Public Instructions Conference*

A conference of the State Education Secretaries and Directors of Education/Higher Education/Public Instruction was held at New Delhi on 18th and 12th June 1973. It discussed, among other things, proposals for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

### *The Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education*

The first meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education was held in New Delhi on June 13, 1973, to chalk out proposals for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan. It was attended by the Education Ministers of all the States/Union Territories Administrations. It approved proposals—estimated to cost Rs. 2200 crores for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

### *CABE Committee on Educational problems of Hill Areas and Informal Education*

The meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Education Committees on Educational problems of Hill Areas and Informal Education were held at Simla in May 1973.

### *Expert Committee for Preparation of Model Curricula for Classes I to XII.*

An Expert Committee to prepare Model Curricula for Classes I to XII was set up. The Committee held two meetings in New Delhi in April and July 1973 and set up eight Working Groups to finalise subject-wise Curricula. The Working Group on Science held its first meeting in New Delhi in July, 1973.

*Committee to Prepare Reading Materials for Schools on National Integration—Designated as “The Essence of Indian Culture”*

A Committee was set up on the compulsory teaching of the Essence of Indian Culture to advise the Government on the courses to be prepared in the revised curricula for schools at all stages. It held its first meeting in New Delhi in April 1973.

*Publication Unit*

In addition to the existing quarterly journals, ‘The Education Quarterly’, ‘Cultural Forum’ & ‘Sanskriti’ which were continued to be brought out during the year, the Hindi version of the Education Quarterly, ‘Shiksha Vivechan’ was started. A few issues of this journal have already come out in print. The total number of publications brought out by the Publication Unit was 35. The total sales effected during the year was about Rs. 47,000.



DEPARTMENT  
OF  
CULTURE

## CHAPTER I

### CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The Principal institutions and programmes of the Department of Culture are detailed in this and the subsequent chapters. This chapter brings from the following activities :

- (i) Sahitya Akademi, Sahit Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi, and other Institutions engaged in literary and Cultural Activities;
- (ii) Cultural Agreements, Cultural Exchange Programmes, In-coming and Out-going Cultural Delegations and the Jogjakarta Conference on cultural policies of Asian Nations;
- (iii) Shaikar's International Children's Competition, Building Grants to Cultural Organisations, Propagation of Culture among College and School students, and Financial Assistance to Danze-Drama and Theatre Ensembles;
- (iv) Cultural Scholarships, Cultural Talent Search Scholarships Scheme, Financial Assistance to Writers, Artists etc., Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Promotion of Indian Languages and the Gazetteers;
- (v) Gazetteers.

#### *Sahitya Akademi*

The Akademi organised a number of meetings of its informal literary forum at its headquarters and regional offices.

A special fellowship function was arranged by the Sahitya Akademi's Regional Office, Calcutta at the District Library, Jorhat, Assam on 20th September, 1973 when the Chief Minister of Assam presented the fellowship of the Sahitya Akademi to Shri Nilambi Phookan.

A symposium volume surveying the literary development in various Indian languages sponsored by the Sahitya Akademi as part of the celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of Indian Independence, was released at a special function, held in New Delhi

9. The Akademi also organised an exhibition entitled 'Japanese Contemporary Paintings' from 20th to 31st December, 1973.
10. A broad based committee was constituted under the auspices of the Akademi and a Director was appointed, to prepare for the Triennale (International Art Exhibition) to be held in February 1975.

### *Sangeet Natak Akademi*

The significant activities during the year of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, are briefly indicated below :

#### *(a) Programmes and Projects*

- (i) During the year, the Akademi presented a number of programmes of dance and music on behalf of the Ministry of External Affairs, in honour of several visiting dignitaries, notably, Mr. Edward Gough Whitlam, Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Unit Haluk Bayulken, Foreign Affairs Minister of Turkey, the Pakistan delegation, Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz, Prime Minister of Cuba, the King and Queen of Nepal, Mr. L. I. Brezhnev of USSR, Dr. Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia & Mr. Norman E. Kirk Prime Minister of New-Zealand.
- (ii) 292 books and 180 discs were added to the library.

### *Festivals*

To mark the centenary of Pt. Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, the Akademi sponsored music concerts, seminars etc. on a modest scale at Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow and Madras.

### *Documentation*

The documentation unit of the Akademi under one of its regular programmes visited different regions and documented in the form of movie, tape-recording and photographs, the various forms of folk and traditional dance-drama and music. About 55 hours of recordings were made, 4000 feet of movie film and 500 frames of still photographs both in colour as well as in black and white were exposed.

## Awards

The Akademi has selected the following eminent artists for awards during 1973 :

### Music

- |                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Smt. Gangu Bai Hangal . . . . .   | Hindustani Vocal              |
| 2. Shri B.S. Raja Iyengar . . . . .  | Karnatak Vocal                |
| 3. Shri E. Sankar Sastry . . . . .   | Karnatak Instrumental (veena) |
| 4. Shri Vishnudass Sharoli . . . . . | Creative Music                |

### Drama

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Shri Ajitesh Bandyopadhyay . . . . .        | Direction                      |
| 2. Shri Sovu Sen . . . . .                     | Acting (Bengali)               |
| 3. Shri Kalyanam Raghuramiah . . . . .         | Acting (Telugu)                |
| 4. Shri Dadu Raghu Saroda (Indurkar) . . . . . | Traditional Theatre<br>Tamasha |

### Dance

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Smt. Kumbakonam K. Bhanumathi . . . . .    | Bharata Natyam |
| 2. Shri Vellingzhi K. Nanu Nayar . . . . .    | Kathakali      |
| 3. Shri Kavingal Chathunni Panikkar . . . . . | Kathakali      |
| 4. Shri Leichombam Koireng Singh . . . . .    | Manipuri       |

## Review Committee

The various recommendations of the review committee on the Akademis (Khosla Committee) and the views of the Akademis on those recommendations were examined by Government so that decisions can be taken in 1974-75.

## Institutions and Organisations Engaged in Literary and Cultural Activities and Special Cultural Studies

During 1973-74 some important institutions like the Institute of Traditional Cultures, Madras, Asiatic Society, Calcutta, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay, Numismatic Society of India, Varanasi, Islamic Culture Board, Hyderabad, Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Trust, Amritsar etc., have been given financial assistance. The working of the Institutions like Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta, Asiatic Society, Calcutta and Indian Academy of Philosophy, Calcutta have been reviewed by visiting committees.

## Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok, Sikkim

The Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok, is an Institution engaged in research on Buddhism. The Institute is being aided both by the Sikkim Darbar and the Government of India. Each of these Governments has increased its contribution from

Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh a year for the maintenance of the Institute. Under the Scheme of "Award of Fellowships at the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology" Gangtok, two fellows have been selected for the year 1973-74.

*Daira-tul-Maarif-il-Osmania, Hyderabad*

Diara-tul-Maarif-il-Osmania, Hyderabad, is an Institution engaged in the publication of Manuscripts in Arabic and Persian. In so far as Government of India in the Department of Culture is concerned, the Institute has been in receipt of a grant of Rs. 50,000 a year. The working of the Institute was reviewed by a visiting committee. According to the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee, it is proposed to increase the annual grant to Rs. 60,000/-. In addition, it is also proposed to give Rs. 30,000 during 1974-75 to the Institute for construction purposes.

*School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh*

The School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh, was established in 1959 as an autonomous organisation. It has courses leading up to Uttar Madhyama qualification. The entire expenditure on the School is borne by the Government of India. The School has started functioning in the new building constructed in Leh. It is proposed to construct a hostel for students and staff quarters during the Fifth Plan period.

*Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad*

The Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad, has been established with the object of conducting research in History, Philosophy, Culture, Languages and other allied areas of study.

On the recommendations of a Review Committee, the Institute is receiving an annual grant of Rs. 12,000 for the following purposes :

- (a) Research fellowships
- (b) Supervisor allowances
- (c) Research equipment
- (d) Publication charges etc. It is proposed to review during 1974-75 the working of the Institute for determining the pattern of grants to be paid in future.

### *Cultural Agreements*

The following Cultural Agreements were concluded during the year :

- (i) Indo-GDR Cultural Agreement was signed in New Delhi on the 15th January, 1973. It was signed by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture on behalf of the Government of India and by Mr. Klaus Gysi, Minister of Culture of the G.D.R. on behalf of the Government of German Democratic Republic.
- (ii) Indo-Mauritius Cultural Agreement was signed in Port Louis on the 6th February, 1973. It was signed by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture on behalf of the Government of India and by Hon. Mr. Verasamy Ringadoo, Acting Prime Minister of Mauritius on behalf of the Government of Mauritius.
- (iii) Indo-Iraq revised Cultural Agreement was signed in Baghdad on the 19th April, 1973 and it supersedes the Agreement signed in 1954. It was signed by H.E. Shri K. R. P. Singh, Indian Ambassador in Iraq and H. E. Mr. Hisham al-Shawi, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Republic of Iraq on behalf of his Government.
- (iv) Indo-Belgium Cultural Agreement was signed at Brussels on 21st September, 1973. It was signed by Shri K. B. Lall, Ambassador of India in Belgium on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. Renaat Van Elslande, Minister for Foreign Affairs on behalf of his Government.

These Agreements generally envisage strengthening of relations with other countries in the fields of education, culture and arts, science and technology, sports, public health, radio, television. These will be effected through visits of professors, writers, artists, scientists, technical specialists and experts, grant of scholarships for higher studies and exchange of books and publications, and of performing artists as well as art exhibitions.

Proposals for concluding Cultural Agreements with the following countries are under active consideration :

- (1) Democratic Republic of Vietnam North, (2) Syria, (3) Sudan, (4) Lebanon, (5) Zurich, (6) Rwanda, (7) Italy, (8) Argentina, (9) Senegal and (10) Guyana.

Negotiations are also at various stages for entering into Cultural Agreements with the following countries :

- (1) Cambodia, (2) Malaysia, (3) Thailand, (4) Sri Lanka, (5) Fiji, (6) Algeria, (7) Spain, (8) Venezuela, (9) Mexico and (10) Uruguay.

#### *Cultural Exchange Programmes*

A number of Cultural Exchange Programmes were drawn up during the year (1) Indo-Arab Republic of Egypt Cultural Exchange Programme for years 1973 to 1975 was signed at New Delhi on the 9th March, 1973, (2) Indo-Afghan Cultural Exchange Programme for 1973 and 1974 was signed at New Delhi on the 2nd April, 1973. (3) Indo-Yugoslav Cultural Exchange Programme for 1973 and 1974 was signed at New Delhi on 2nd August, 1973, (4) Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 was signed in France on 5th October, 1973, (5) Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Programme for 1974-75 was signed at Budapest on the 28th September, 1973 (6) Indo-Iran Cultural Exchange Programme for 1974 and 1975 was signed at New Delhi on the 12th December, 1973. In functions held at the Capital the programmes (*i.e.* in case of A.R.E. Afghan, Yugoslav, Iran) were signed by (1) Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture on behalf of Government of India and H.E. Mr. Mohammed Hassan El Zayyat, Foreign Minister on behalf of the Government of A.R.E; (2) Shri D. P. Yadav, Deputy Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture on behalf of the Government of India and H.E. Mr. Mohammed Khalid Roashan, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Information and Culture, Republic of Afghanistan; (3) Shri Mohan Mukerji, Additional Secretary, Department of Culture and Ministry of Education & Social Welfare on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. Bragoslav Pejio, Charge d' Affaires of Yugoslavia on behalf of the Government of Yugoslavia; (4) Shri I. D. N. Sahi, Secretary, Department of Culture and

Ministry of Education and Social Welfare on behalf of the Government of India and H.E. Mr. Mohammed Neazzami Goudarzi, Ambassador of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah Aryamehr in India, on behalf of the Imperial Government of Iran; and those held in the capitals of the other Governments (*i.e.* in the case of France & Hungary) by (1) Shri Mohan Mukerji, Additional Secretary, Department of Culture on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. Yven Delahaye, Director General of Cultural Relations on behalf of the Government of France; (2) Shri I.D.N. Sahi, Secretary, Ministry of Education, Social Welfare & Culture on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. E. Roske, Chairman, Institute of Cultural Relations on behalf of Government of Hungary. The Programmes generally envisage cooperation in various fields of Science, Technology, Education, Art and Culture, Films, Radio, Television, Electronics, health and Sports etc. etc.

#### *Indo-Japanese Mixed Commission Meeting*

A meeting of the Indo-Japanese Mixed Commission to discuss the programme of exchanges for Indo-Japanese Cooperation in the fields of Higher Education, Art and Culture, Radio, Television and Press, Sports, etc. was held on 23rd October, 1973 in New Delhi. The Indian Delegation was led by Shri Mohan Mukerji, Additional Secretary, Department of Culture and the Japanese delegation by Mr. S. Hori, Director General, Cultural Affairs Division of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Indo-Japanese Mixed Commission exchanged suggestions and proposals for the consideration of their respective Governments.

#### *Advisory Committee for Cultural Delegations*

A Committee was constituted to advise Government about performing groups or artists as well as exhibitions and painters, sculptors and graphic workers to be sent abroad and also to propose the programme of incoming performing groups and exhibitions.

#### *Cultural Delegations (Incoming)*

To promote mutual understanding and goodwill and to foster closer relations with foreign countries, a number of cultural delegations and art exhibitions are invited to visit India every year under the various Indo-Foreign Cultural Exchange Programmes and the Cultural Activities Programme of the Department of Culture.



The cultural delegations invited to visit India from foreign countries consist of performing delegations, non-performing delegations, Journalists, Educationists, Officials, Musicians, Writers, Painters, Scholars, Indologists etc. Art exhibitions comprising paintings, theatre art, photographs, graphic arts, posters etc. are also received from abroad.

Till December 15, 1973, 17 Cultural delegations (6 performing, 8 non-performing and 3 exhibitions) from Japan, U.S.S.R., Romania, G.D.R., Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Australia, Ceylon, Burma, Bangladesh, Yugoslavia and Greece, visited India.

During the period from 16th December, 1973 to 31st March, 1974 about 34 cultural delegations from different foreign countries are expected to visit India.

*Performing Delegations Abroad (Outgoing)*

(a) 16 Member dance/Music ensemble consisting of Smt. Dipali Nag, Smt. Begum Akhtar (Light-Classical Singers) and Shri Birju Maharaj (Kathak Dancer) visited USSR and Czechoslovakia.

(b) 42 Member folk dance troupe consisting of Manipuri Dancer Troupe, Kinnaur Folkdance troupe from Himachal and Panchavadyam group of Kerala Kala Mandalam, Kerala, visited Tunisia, Bulgaria, Spain, Romania, Libya and Malta. They participated in the folk dance Festivals in Tunisia and Bulgaria.

(c) 4 Member dance/music troupe led by Smt. Indrani Rehman visited F.R.G. during January, 1974 for giving performances there.

*Other Delegations Abroad (Outgoing)*

Under the Cultural Exchange Programmes/Cultural Activities Programmes the following eminent Indians went abroad :

- (a) Shri R. K. Singhajit Singh, Choreographer to USSR, Poland and the F.R.G. for discussion and contacts with his counterparts.
- (b) The Government of India sponsored the participation of 15 scholars in the 29th Session of the International Congress of Orientalists at Paris. Prof. Satish Chandra, Vice-Chairman, University Grants Commission was nominated Leader of these participants. In addition, at the recommendation of the

Government, the Indian Council of Social Science Research, sponsored three scholars and the Indian Council of Historical Research sponsored two scholars to this Congress.

- (c) Three scholars Shri Umashankar Joshi, Dr. Namwar Singh and Dr. Niharranjan Ray went to France, G.D.R. and Hungary. Dr. Niharranjan Ray visited USSR prior to his visit to France.
- (d) Smt. Vijaya F. Mehta, Theatre expert went to G.D.R. and USSR to supply stage craft and to meet and discuss problems of mutual interest with her counterparts.
- (e) Shri V. D. N. Sahi, Reader in English at Allahabad University and eminent Hindi poet and writer visited Yugoslavia, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, F.R.G. and USSR for contacts and discussions with his counterparts.
- (f) Shri Habib Tanvir, Member of Parliament and a theatre expert visited Iran for participation in the Afro-Asian Latino Theatre Conference held at Shiraz. Shri Som Benegal, theatre expert also participated in the said Conference.
- (g) Dr. Kumar Bimal, Director, Bihar Rashtrabhasha Parishad, and eminent Hindi poet went to F.R.G., Czechoslovakia and the USSR for discussion, contact and exchange of views with his counterparts.
- (h) Smt. Dina Pathak and Smt. Tripti Mitra, Gujarati and Bengali actresses went to the G.D.R. for participation in the 17th Berlin Festival of Theatre and Music. After the Festival Smt. Pathak visited Czechoslovakia and Smt. Mitra went to the USSR to study theatre craft and to undertake lecture tour etc.
- (i) S/Shri Narendra Sharma and Krishnan Nambudiri choreographers and dance directors visited USSR and Czechoslovakia to get acquainted with Cultural Institutions, Ballet and Folk dance Training Schools etc. Shri Sharma may also visit F.R.G. for the same purpose.

*Travel Subsidy*

Partial return economy class air fare was given to Shri Reoti Saran Sharma for participation in the 15th World Theatre Congress, Moscow.

*Travel Grant*

Return economy class air fare was sanctioned to 15 artistes selected by the Sanskritik Centre of Indian Arts, London, for participation in the Festival of Indian Art at London.

*Transferred Items of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations*

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations under "Transferred Items" sent five Cultural Delegations abroad. These included, Begum Akhtar, the famous vocalist, Smt. Sanjukta Panigrahi, the well-known Odissi dancer, and Shri Indraneel Bhattacharji, the well-known sitar player to Kathamandu on the occasion of Indian Independence Day Celebrations 1973, Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal troupe of dancers and puppeteers to Bhutan, who gave a number of folk dances from different regions of India, Kumari Kum Kum Mathur, the Odissi Dancer, and Kumaris Revati and Asha, the Bharatnatyam dancers, to Sikkim, a performing arts delegation led by Smt. Bindhya Basini Devi, a folk singer from Patna to Mauritius in November 1973, Smt. Kumudini Lakhia, the well-known Kathank Dancer and Smt. Kanwal Sidhu (Vocalist) with supporting accompanists to Afghanistan in November 1973.

Prizes consisting of Indian handicrafts and books were sent for award to the prize-winners in the Essay competition held in Arab Republic of Egypt, Sikkim, Bangladesh, Trinidad, Zambia, The Netherlands, Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Brazil, Madagascar, Turkey, Thailand, Guyana and Kenya.

Four Afghanistan scholars, M/s Mohd. Musa Qasmi, Ajaib Gul Dilshad, Gulam Ali Hyder and Mohd Asif, who are in receipt of ICCR scholarships to study Indian Classical Music since April 1971, are continuing with their training for a further period of three years.

Under the Book Presentation Programme, books were despatched to Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Fiji, France, Guyana, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Peoples' Republic of Mongolia, Muscat, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Sri-

Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Arab Republic of Egypt, the United States of America, USSR, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Bangladesh, Australia, Greece, Iran and Singapore for presentation to various universities and institutions.

Art objects for presentation were despatched to Argentina, France, Guyana, The Philippines and Hungary.

#### *Jogjakarta Conference on Cultural Policies on Asian Nations*

The UNESCO organised a Ten-day conference on cultural policies of Asian nations at Yogyakarta (Indonesia) in December, 1973. The Indian delegation was initially led by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, and later by Shri Mohan Mukerji, Additional Secretary, Department of Culture, who along with Prof. S. C. Dube, Director, Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, and Dr. Smt. Kapila Vatsyayan, constituted the Indian delegation for the entire conference. Shri Salman Haider and the Indian Ambassador to Indonesia, Shri Mahmood Ahmed, were members of the delegation for part of the Conference. The conference laid emphasis on measures for co-existence of Asian Cultural traditions and modern technology, the need for closer ties among Asian nations and establishment of regional institutions for facilitating training of experts and exchanges of experience.

#### *Shankar's International Children's Competition*

This year about 1,50,000 entries were received for this competition which continues to receive financial assistance from the Government.

#### *Building Grants to Cultural Organisations*

The scheme covers all organisations primarily working in the cultural fields of dance, drama, music, fine arts, indology, literature, other than religious institutions, public libraries, museums municipalities, schools and universities. Due to financial stringency, no fresh applications were invited for consideration for assistance under the scheme during the current year. However, the institutions selected in the past, continued to receive the instalments of grants as admissible under the scheme.

#### *Propagation of Culture Among College and School Students*

Under this scheme, one refresher course was organised by the Delhi University for teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas from

different parts of the country. Besides, the work of preparation of educational kits for being supplied to the schools and colleges covered under the scheme, is proceeding apace.

#### *Financial Assistance to Dance-Drama and Theatre Ensembles*

The scheme is to provide for maximum help to performing troupes in the country which have been working in the field through purely voluntary efforts during the last 10-15 years. Financial assistance to twelve well-known Dance-Drama and Theatre groups in the country have been given for sustenance and development activities during this year.

#### *Cultural Scholarships*

##### *Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields*

Under the scheme 25 scholarships were awarded to young artists of outstanding promise in the age-group 18 to 28 years for advanced training within India in the fields of Hindustani and Karnatak music and Western Classical music, classical forms of Indian dances, traditional theatre drama, painting and sculpture. Each scholar paid Rs. 250/- p.m. and the duration of scholarships is for a period of two years, but in exceptional cases it may be extended for another year.

##### *Cultural Talent Search Scholarships Scheme*

This is a Plan scheme under which promising young children in the age-group 10 to 14 years will be provided facilities to develop their talents in the fields of music, dance, painting and sculpture. It has been decided to award 100 scholarships during the current year and 100 new scholarships every year during the Fifth-Five-Year Plan. Each scholarship will be tenable for one year at a time and will be renewable from year to year till the completion of the Secondary stage of school education or 18 years, whichever is earlier. The value of scholarships will be Rs. 600 per annum for those children who will receive specialized training at the place of their residence and Rs. 1200 per annum for those who will receive training elsewhere. In addition, actual tuition-fee paid will also be reimbursed, to the scholars subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1000 per annum.

#### *Programmes for Assistance for Cultural Activities*

##### *Financial Assistance to Eminent Writers, Artists, etc., in indigent Circumstances*

The scheme was introduced in 1952-53 and was revised in April, 1961. All grants under the revised scheme are given on

a sharing basis, the State and Central Governments bearing the expenditure in the ratio of 1 : 2. Expenditure on grantees from Union Territories is borne entirely by the Central Government. About 1,200 persons are receiving assistance under the scheme. Due to paucity of funds, it has not been possible to consider fresh cases since 1969. It is proposed to reactivate the 1961 scheme from 1974-75 so as to consider fresh cases under it.

### *Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Promotion of Indian Languages*

Under the scheme, which has been in operation from the middle of the Second Five Year Plan, grants upto 50 per cent of the expenditure on approved items are sanctioned for bringing out publications like encyclopaedia, dictionaries, books of knowledge, publications bringing out the similarities among the different languages, catalogues of manuscripts and books of cultural, literary, indological, linguistic and scientific subjects. The scheme also provides for purchase of copies of the printed publication in regional languages, and grant for holding multilingual literary conferences, seminars, book exhibitions etc.

### *Gazetteers*

As part of the general educational development under the Second Five Year Plan, the Government of India has taken up the work of revising the Gazetteers of India. State Governments were also given financial assistance for the revision of District Gazetteers. All the copies of the first volume of the Gazetteer of India, 'Country and People', were sold out and therefore it has been reprinted. Some of its chapters were brought out separately in the form of booklets such as Physiography, People, Languages, etc. which are now running into Second and Third editions. Action has also been taken to bring out a Hindi edition of the volume. Volume II of the Gazetteers of India, History and Culture, has also been published. Volume III 'Economic structure and Activities' is in the press, and will be published shortly. Out of 337 District Gazetteers to be published, the drafts of 205 Gazetteers have been completed.

The project of Who's Who of Indian Martyr has been completed. The third and the last volume in the series was released on 14th August, 1973. It contains the biographical sketches of the martyrs of the Great Revolt of 1857.

*Fifth Five Year Plan*

The Central Programmes in the field of Cultural Programme and Gazetters included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan are :

S. No.	Name of Programme	Total allocation in the Fifth Five Year Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Grant to Voluntary Cultural Organisation/Institution:	
	(i) Building Grants	50.00
	(ii) Development of Institutions engaged in Tibetan & Buddhist studies	50.00
2.	Strengthening the existing institutions and establishing new institutions of performing Plastic & Literary Arts	50.00
3.	(i) Sahitya Akademi	} 120.00
	(ii) Sangeet Natak Akademi	
	(iii) Lalit Kala Akademi	
4.	Propagation of Culture among College/School students	85.00
5.	External Culture:	} 144.00
	(i) Source Book of Indian & Asian Civilization	
	(ii) Reconstruction of Indian & Asian Dance Traditions	
	(iii) Visits of Intellectuals, including Nehru/Gandhi Lecturers to & from African and Latin American Countries	
	(iv) Incoming and outgoing Cultural Delegations	
	(v) Exchange of visit of Archivists, Librarians, Museologists etc. and exchange of books, Manuscripts, records etc.	
6.	Cultural Talent Scholarships	25.00
7.	Establishment of Cultural Complex, New Delhi	35.00
8.	Inter State exchange of Cultural Troupes	40.00
9.	Assistance to Professional Dance Drama and Theatre ensembles	100.00
10.	Revision of District Gazetteers	72.00
11.	Other Programmes	87.00
	Total	838.00

## CHAPTER II

### ARCHAEOLOGY

During the period under report, the Archaeological Survey of India continued to give its best attention to the various fields of activity under its charge. There was a major shift of emphasis towards considerably greater attention being paid to conservation of monuments. The funds provided were almost doubled, increases in staff took place at all levels, and the entire organisation was geared to effectively discharge its responsibility to preserve the monuments and sites.

#### *Explorations and Excavations*

During the course of explorations sites of Early Stone Age and early Historical and Medieval periods were found respectively in Districts Guna, Ranghra and Jullundur.

In continuation of the previous years' work at Antichak, District Bhagalpur, Bihar, ten more monastic cells and the western boundary wall were uncovered. Besides, five cells were also partially exposed. The antiquities discovered from the excavation comprise terracotta figurines and objects of iron, copper and ivory. The terracotta sealing discovered earlier bears the inscription *Shri Purushottama Pala* and not *Srimad Vikrama* ( ) as reported earlier.

At Piprahwa, District Basti, Uttar Pradesh, thirty-one terracotta sealings bearing an inscription reading *Kapilavastu*, were also found. The evidence provides a clue to the location of *Kapilavastu*, the capital of the Sakyas.

Excavations were also taken up at Majiwada, District Thana, Maharashtra, with a view to ascertaining the antiquity of the site. Some fragmentary sculptures of the eleventh-twelfth century were found from the excavations. As a result of further exploration in the vicinity Stone Age tools were discovered at Majiwada, south of the lake known as *Pokharan* (*Pushkarini*). The tools comprise leaf-shaped points, arrow-heads, blades and scrapers made on flakes. The excavation also brought to light three floor-levels of the early medieval period and a large jar *in situ*. The



earliest floor can be dated to *Circa* eleventh-twelfth century A.D., where the latest floor, made of lime mortar, belongs to the earlier phase of the Charch (A.D. 1630). Besides, door-sockets, stone drain-pipes, sculptures and architectural members of the eleventh-twelfth century, some of which bear mason's names, copper bangles, ear-rings and coins of the medieval and British Periods were also found. A significant find was a small glazed jar with a loop handle bearing the impression of a Chinese seal.

### *Epigraphy*

The more important inscriptions which were examined are the Brahmi records in a mixed dialect belonging to the second century A.D. from Mathura. One hundred and thirty-five silver coins sent by the Collector, Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh, were examined. Impressions of copper-plates and stone inscriptions were microfilmed. The work of listing inscriptions for the *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy 1972-73* was continued. The *Report* will include notes on the important inscriptions noticed during the year. The important ones among these are the inscriptions belonging to the Hada chiefs of Kota in Rajasthan, a copper plate charter belonging to the Chahmanas of Nadol in Rajasthan and copper-plate grants of the Vijayanagara rulers discovered from Tamil Nadu and Mysore.

### *Museums*

#### *Archaeological Museum, Amravati*

Pending the construction of the store room, the antiquities have been shifted to the Travellers' Bungalow. Steps are being taken for the construction of the Antiquity Room.

#### *Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi*

Plans for the re-organization of the Entrance Gallery were prepared and steps were initiated for the display of objects according to the period of each of the early Mughal emperors and the display of inscriptions, coins, *Farmans*, miniatures, textiles, jade and porcelainware, arms, manuscripts, specimens of calligraphy, metalware, astrolobes etc. The Bahadur Shah Gallery was thrown open to the public.

#### *Archaeological Museum, Halebid*

The Museum acquired a stone inscription in old Kannada characters from Benne Gudda which had been discovered earlier, in 1930.

*Archaeological Museum, Hampi*

Detailed plans for the selection and display of antiquities and scale-models were prepared taking in view the newly-constructed museum building.

*Archaeological Museum, Konarak*

Physical verification of the antiquities is in progress. Two hundred and seventy-three loose sculptures lying around the Sun Temple were removed to the museum compound. Preparation of a chart showing development of the Oriya script, map showing extent of the empire of Narasimha and a conjectural plan of the Sun Temple is in progress.

*Archaeological Museum, Kondapur*

Steps were taken to provide water facilities in the museum.

*Fort St. George Museum, Madras*

Painting and carpentry work in the French and Wodeyar Galleries were completed. Among the new acquisitions may be mentioned a painting showing Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar of Mysore and thirty-four silver-rupees of Queen Victoria.

*Archaeological Museum, Nagarjunakonda*

Facelifting of the museum was completed and steps were taken for the construction of a partition-wall in the gallery and the store-room for antiquities.

*Archaeological Museum, Sanchi*

The Museum acquired a copper coin of a Muslim ruler and a late medieval fragment of a lion's head in stone from Sanchi. Twelve hundred index-cards of the antiquities were prepared in duplicate.

*Archaeological Museum, Sarnath*

As part of general improvement, the galleries and labels were re-painted, information boards in Hindi and English were provided at the gate and the labels of the exhibited objects were re-painted. The pedestal show-cases and wall-cases were replaced and the sculptures in the galleries and reserve-collection were

properly displayed. Index-cards of the accession antiquities were brought upto date incorporating all the relevant details.

*Tipu Sultan Museum, Srirangapatna*

Antiquities, model of the Srirangapatna fort and the painted portrait of Tipu Sultan were displayed in a special gallery on the ground floor on the occasion of the visit of the Prime Minister to the Museum. All round improvements were made in display by providing new labels in the show-cases and Pedestals which were also re-polished.

*Gol Gumbad, Bijapur, Karnataka*

The damaged portions of the walls of the sculpture and portrait Galleries were repaired and re-painted. An inscribed stone plaque in Portuguese commemorating the building of a bridge by a Portuguese Governor of Goa, connecting Panjim with Ribardar was acquired by the Museum.

*Preservation of Monuments*

*Purana Qila, New Delhi*

The northern and western parts of the fortification-wall with its battered masonry were repaired. The work involved pointing of the joints. Steps have been initiated for the face-lifting of the area and strengthening of the fortification wall.

*Qutab, Delhi*

The first phase of drilling and grouting of the foundation under low pressure has been completed. Preparation for the next phase of work was started and face-lifting of the Qutab is in progress.

*Kalsi, Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh*

An approach road to the Asokan rock-edict was constructed. The boundary wall was extended towards the north and the south. A groyne wall was built at the back of the edict to protect it from landslides.

*Patan District Jalgaon, Maharashtra*

The temple at this site had suffered heavy damages due to natural causes and the pillar bases, lintels and roof-slabs cracked and were dislodged due to water-logging and subsidence. The original courses of the plinth and the walls of the temple had

been covered to a height of two metres due to the accumulation of the debris.

The work at this site involved the removal of debris, reinforcement of the cracked lintels by inserting girders and re-setting the domed roof of the *Sabhumandapa* and plugging of the holes. As a result of the removal of accretions, the original entrance has been exposed to view. The stone pavement of the *sabhumandapa* was re-set after dressing.

*Rock-cut Caves, Ajanta, District Jalgaon, Maharashtra*

In order to arrest the accumulation of dust on the paintings the rock-cut floor of Cave Nos. 1, 12, 16 and 17 were provided with jute-matting of matching colours and arrangements were made for removal of dust by means of vacuum cleaners.

*Rock-cut Caves, Ellora, District Jalgaon, Maharashtra*

The original rock-cut floor outside the main entrance of Cave Nos. 30 and 32 was exposed by removing the accumulated debris. The uneven and disintegrated rock-cut floor of Cave Nos. 10 and 21 was chiselled and fresh concrete of matching colour and texture was laid.

*Raigadh Fort, District Kolaba, Maharashtra*

Debris were removed from the important buildings inside the fort which include the Queen's Palace, Hathi Talav, Coronation Hall, Bazar Peth, Jagdishvara temple, *Samadhi* of Shivaji, Kushavarth tank, etc. During the course of clearance-work, a new entrance was noticed at Tak-Mak-Tak. The joints in the brick masonry of the Queen's palace were recess-pointed after the removal of moss and lichen. The missing portions of the brick and stone masonry *minars* were restored.

*Aihole, District Bijapur, Karnataka*

Excavation was undertaken all around the Ambigergudi temple with a view to exposing the plinth and the original working level after the removal of accumulated debris. The work brought to light a brick structure perhaps of pre-Chalukyan times below the stone foundations of the temple. On the basis of the presence of Red Polished Ware this structure may be ascribed to the late Satavahana phase.

The cracked pillars and lintels of the Gaudargudi temple were replaced. Gardening operations and dressing up of the area around Lad Khan and Durga temples is in progress.

*Pattadkal, District Bijapur, Karnataka*

A massive brick structure was brought to light as a result of the excavations which were conducted for the construction of a compound wall around the Jaina temple. The modern accretions around the Galagaratha, Sangamesvara, Kasivisvesvara and other temple-groups at Pattadkal were removed and lawns and inspection paths were laid. The dislodged course of the platform of the Sangamesvara temple were re-set and new ones were provided in place of the missing ones. Roofs of the other temples were made watertight.

*Badami, District Bijapur, Karnataka*

The work of making the roofs of the Bhutanatha group of temples (east and north) watertight was completed. The broken portions of the rock-cut pillars in Cave No. 1 were restored.

*Gol Gumbad, Bijapur, Karnataka*

The work of repairs and colour washing of the extrados of the dome was taken up.

*Malik-i-Maidan Gun, Bijapur, Karnataka*

The area around the fort wall was levelled and the dislodged stones of the steps leading to the gun were re-built.

*Kankapur, District Dharwar, Karnataka*

The over-hanging, pillars of the porch between the sanctum and the Mandapa of the Nagaresvara temple were given support and the plaster covering the carvings on the roof of the *Mandapa* was removed.

*Mahadeva Temple, Ittaqi, District Raichur, Karnataka*

The cracked lintels of the *mandapa* were replaced. The partially-buried base of the temples was exposed and the open joints in the masonry of the subsidiary shrines were recess-pointed.

*The Church of St. Francis of Assisi, Old Goa*

The decayed plaster was removed and a fresh coat was given. Damp-proof courses were provided at the plinth level. The paintings on the walls were treated.

*Jagannath Temple, Puri*

On the recommendation of the expert Committee decision has been taken to declare this important temple as a protected monument.

*Red Fort, Delhi, Agra Fort and Allahabad Fort*

Decision has been taken that gradually these forts will be transferred by the Defence Ministry to the Archaeological Survey of India, and meanwhile the Survey will be provided with facilities to maintain the walls and other historical structures of these forts.

*Expedition outside India*

The work of preservation of the Buddhist shrines at Bamiyan in Afghanistan, taken up in 1969 was continued. The preservation of the 38 m. high small *Pa'dha* has been completed after repairing the fractured west wall of the niche and re-conditioning the buttress wall with cement concrete plaster. The work has been finished in a manner so as to match with the contour of the rock facade and simulate the original. The original entrance to the spiral staircase in the west wall which was blocked, has been opened up and the fractured steps have been reconditioned for re-use.

Cleaning with chemicals the surfaces of the walls and ceilings of the shrines which were covered with modern plaster and a layer of sooty matter, has revealed paintings hitherto unknown. Beautiful figures of Buddha in *dhyana mudra* and a panel depicting the miracle of Sravasti are noteworthy. The paintings so exposed have been preserved with the application of chemicals.

*Documentation*

The loose sculptures from the village Kadwaha and the sculptures fixed on the two vaishnava temples at Kadwaha, District Guna, Madhya Pradesh, were documented. Seven loose sculptures lying in the shed of the Asokan rock-edict at Kalsi, forty loose sculptures in the Mahasu temple at Hanel in District Dehra Dun and forty-two loose sculptures at the Qutab, Delhi and the fixed inlay work at Nakodar and the Dakhni Sarai were documented. One thousand and fifteen photographic prints and six albums of Halebid Museum were prepared. The documentation of loose and fixed sculptures at the Jagatsukh, Bajaura and Hodimba Devi in District Manali, Himachal Pradesh is in progress.

## GARDENS

*Srirangapatnam, District Mandya, Karnataka*

The re-orientation of the Darya Daulat Bagh on the pattern of the Mughal gardens was almost completed. Planting of new plants, construction of brick parterre design on the Mughal style around the Saroo plants, barbed-wire fencing and re-orientation of the Gumbad garden on Mughal pattern are in progress.

*Monuments District Bijapur, Karnataka*

Re-turfing of lawns at Gol Gumbad and Jod Gumbad was completed. At Gol Gumbad, preliminary work relating to the erection of conservatory and ornamental fencing in the upper *khatta* was started. At Gagan Mahal and Arquilla, laying out a net-work of pipe-lines was completed.

*Goa*

Re-turfing of lawns in the Church gardens was started.

*Bibi-Ka-Maqbara, District Aurangabad, Maharashtra*

The construction of an overhead tank for regular supply of water into the distributory pipe-lines is in progress.

*Antiquities and Art Treasure Act*

The rules under the act were promulgated. Decisions were taken about the initial staffing pattern in the States and in the Survey. A conference was held of State Directors of Archaeology and representatives of concerned Government Organisations to discuss working problems. These arrangements being completed, it is expected that States will be able to place staff in position so that the Act and Rules can be brought into effect ending in 1974-75.

*Publications*

*Ancient India* No. 22 and *Indian Archaeology* 1965-66. *A Review* were printed. *Epigraphia India*. Vol. XXXVIII, part IV, *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy*, 1968-69 and 1970 are in advanced stages of printing. *Inscriptions of the Silaharas, South Indian Inscriptions*, reports on the excavations at *Lothal* and *Nagarjunakonda* (Part I) guide-books on the *Chola Temples, Khajuraho Museum, Sanchi, Delhi and Its Neighbourhood, Ajanta and Monuments of Kerala* are in different stages of printing. The guide-books to *Rajgir* and *Sanchi*, in Hindi, are in an advanced stage of printing. Black and white picture post-cards of Fatehpur

Sikri, Ellora, Bijapur and Aurangabad and Daulatabad were re-printed, while those of Vidisha and Bagh Caves were introduced. Coloured picture post-cards of Mahabalipuram, and Ellora were printed.

#### Fifth Five Year Plan .

The Central Programmes in the field of Archaeology included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan are :—

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Total allocation in the Fifth Five Year Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Preservation of Cultural heritage of India including Security Arrangement . . . . .	300.00
2.	Development of monuments, including improvement to their and rawing environments . . . . .	} 680.00
3.	Research Training (including cultural exchange) . . . . .	
4.	Documentation of monuments sites, sculpture, photonegatives . . . . .	
5.	Publication (including preparation of national catalogue of monuments) . . . . .	
6.	Setting up of Archaeological Museums and sculpture galleries including reorganising galleries in the museums . . . . .	
7.	Promotion of archaeological studies in Universities . . . . .	
8.	Implementation Machinery including building and equipment . . . . .	
9.	Enforcement of Legislation on Antiquities & Art Treasures . . . . .	
	Total . . . . .	



## CHAPTER III

### ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

During 1973-74, the Anthropological Survey of India was engaged in three major all-India projects, namely, 'Socio-economic changes among the weaker sections of the Indian Population' based on intensive village studies; 'All-India Bio-anthropological Survey' in order to provide base-line data on secular trends and morbidity load in Indian population and 'Study of Ethnic Groups in the Himalayan Border Areas'. Four regional stations, namely, those at Shillong, Nagpur, Dehra Dun, and Mysore, were involved in the projects alongwith the staff posted at the headquarters of the survey in Calcutta.

#### *Cultural Anthropology Division*

Besides the above mentioned projects of national importance, work on the undermentioned projects/field studies was undertaken by the Cultural Anthropology Division and allied sections of the Survey :

- (1) Study of Urban Anthropology;
- (2) Study on Impact of Industrialisation;
- (3) Field researches on tribal groups;
- (4) Study of problems of rural communities;
- (5) Ethno-linguistic and allied studies; and
- (6) Work on the problems of human ecology.

Three monographs and nineteen research papers have been prepared for publication.

#### *Physical Anthropology Division*

Besides the field work carried out at 125 locations in various parts of different States in connection with the 'All India Bio-anthropological Survey, the following projects were also undertaken :

- (1) Osteological studies of the Burzahom and Rapkund remains were continued. Work on dental anthropology and cranial shape was also in progress.

- (2) Analysis of blood group and P.T.C. studies on the Santhala from Bihar and Lepcha and Rai Nepalis of West Bengal were completed.
- (3) Works on G 6 PD deficiency and haemophilia were undertaken through different hospitals of Calcutta.
- (4) Analysis of dermatoglyphic material on the Central Dravidian speaking tribes, and castes and tribes of West Bengal.
- (5) Growth studies among Muslim girls of Murshidabad district, West Bengal and studies on the order or eruption of deciduous teeth among the Bengali children of Calcutta.
- (6) Anthropological demography of Kyasthas in metropolitan Calcutta.
- (7) Field work among the Juang of Koraput to study adaptation of physique to seasonal variation in caloric consumption.

#### *Zonal Museum, Jagdalpur, Madhya Pradesh*

During the year an anthropological museum has been set up at Jagdalpur, Madhya Pradesh. Collection of museum specimens is in progress. So far over one hundred exhibits have been procured. These include memorial posts, musical instruments, weapons, artifacts, basketry, dress, ornaments, bell-metal objects and works of art.

#### *Auxiliary Sections*

A bibliography on the past eminent anthropologists of India has been prepared for publication. Data on the growth of manpower covering fifty years have been collected for analysis from the oldest university department of Anthropology namely that of Calcutta University.

#### *Library*

(a) Books added to the stock—500; (b) Reprints added to the stock—145; (c) Loose journals received—838. Documentation work on Indian Anthropology pertaining to 1970 and onwards is in progress.

*Fifth Five Year Plan*

Programmes in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan include-study of the problems of the weaker sections of the population of India and of the people of the Himalayan border area, researches in genetical demography and opening of the Western India station of the survey (among the new schemes) and studies on the impact of industrialisation on the life of tribals, sero-anthropology, development of the survey's zonal anthropological museums, etc. (among the continuing Plan programmes). A provision of Rs. 85 lakhs has been suggested for the survey's activities in the draft fifth five year plan.

CHAPTER IV  
MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES, ARCHIVES AND  
LIBRARIES

The institutions and programmes of the Ministry in the field of museums and art galleries, archives and libraries are :

- (1) National Museum, New Delhi, Central Conservation Laboratory, Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, Indian Museum, Calcutta, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, Indian Memorial Museum, Delhi, Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum, Delhi, National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi, Gandhi Darshan, Delhi.
- (2) National Archives, New Delhi, National Library, Calcutta, Central Reference Library, Calcutta, Delhi Public Library, Delhi, Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna, Central Library, Town Hall, Bombay, Grants to other libraries, Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation and Central Secretariat Library including Central Language Library (Tulsi Sadan).

*National Museum, New Delhi*

During the year under review the National Museum continued to expand its collections by purchase of art objects and also through exchange and gifts received. A Flemish tapestry from the Philadelphia Museum and five stone sculptures from the Leiden Museum were received under the exchange programme of art objects, and various objects from the Heeramaneeli collection were also received as a gift from New York.

The Museum organised a number of exhibitions during the year including a special exhibition on Tulsidas to commemorate the 400th Anniversary of the Ramacharitamanas. The Museum also organised an exhibition of Indian Miniature paintings in Hong Kong and Japan on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of our independence.

Under the Cultural Exchange Programmes, a number of officers of the Museum were sent abroad to study the collections, etc., in various museums of international standing.

The fifth short-term course in museology was inaugurated in December, 1973. In collaboration with the National Museum, the Delhi University organised a refresher course under the Plan scheme "Propagation of culture among students in schools and colleges."

The Museum has acquired and equipped a mobile exhibition van for circulation of exhibition to educational institutions, schools and colleges. The first mobile exhibition on "Architects of India's Glory" was inaugurated by the Vice-President of India on the 7th January, 1974.

The Museum also organised a number of lectures during the year. Notable participants in these lectures were Smt. D. V. Lucretia, Smt. Krishna Riboud, Dr. Gurdip Singh, Prof. W. G. Solheim and Dr. S. B. Roy.

#### *The Central Conservation Laboratory*

The Central Conservation Laboratory continues to help various museums in India in their problems in the field of conservation. The preliminary work regarding the detachment of the murals in Shakti temple at Ganddehra village in Chamba has been completed. The Central Conservation Laboratory has also undertaken several research schemes including the use of inhibitors for the protection of metals; identifications of fibres used in the Central Asian Textiles; comparative study of preservation for murals; analyses of material from the excavations of Atranjikhera.

#### *Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad*

The Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, entered the thirteenth year of its existence as a Central Museum under the administrative control of an autonomous Board with the Governor of Andhra Pradesh as its ex-officio Chairman. The collection of the museum comprises art objects drawn from various parts of the world, and includes some rare and valuable manuscripts. The museum's library contains more than 55,000 printed books and 7,700 manuscripts.

Among the various educational and other cultural activities undertaken by the museum during the period, mention may be made of two temporary exhibitions held this year, visits to the museum by students from various educational institutions, carrying out of improvements in the display arrangements in the various galleries, and the reorganisation of the manuscripts and calligraphy section, arms and textiles galleries, preservation and treatment of various art objects of the museums, etc.

A bronze statue of Salar Jung III, to whom the Museum owes its existence, was unveiled by the President of India on the 25th September, 1973. A monograph on the ancestral history of the Salar Jungs was also published.

#### *Indian Museum, Calcutta*

The Indian Museum, Calcutta which is administered by an autonomous Board of Trustees, comprises six sections *viz.* Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Geology, Zoology and Industrial Botany.

Under the publications programme of the museum, the following publications were brought out during the year :

- (i) Indian Museum, Bulletin, Vol. VI
- (ii) Mughal Court Paintings by Dr. N. Roy
- (iii) Contributions to the knowledge of the Molluscan fauna of Mangmagan lower Burma by Dr. H. G. Ray.
- (iv) Bicolour picture post-cards.

The Modelling section continues to supply plaster replicas of selected objects from the Museum's collection for sale as well as to the educational and cultural institutions on request. The mobile exhibition on Indian archaeology set up by the Museum held its exhibitions at Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Delhi and Chandigarh.

During the year under report, a number of Plan schemes regarding setting up of the new galleries, improvement of display arrangements, development of the conservation laboratory, etc., were implemented by the museum.

#### *Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta*

During the year under review, Victoria Memorial Hall continued its activities as a museum of modern Indian history. By way of improving the National Leaders Gallery steps were taken to put on display additional exhibits in the form of documents, extracts from newspapers and photographs of leaders and events of the nation's struggle for independence. Two special exhibitions on selected water-colour sketches in original by Emily Eden and of Samuel Davis on India and Bhutan were held in April and September. A number of lectures bearing on several aspects of modern Indian history were delivered.

The publications brought out during the period under report include (i) a descriptive catalogue of Arabic, Persian and Urdu manuscripts in the collection of Victoria Memorial; (ii) a set of five coloured postcards of selected art objects; (iii) an illustrated booklet containing autographs and photoprints of 23 national leaders; (iv) A descriptive catalogue of busts and statuary; and (v) Annual Bulletin of the Victoria Memorial, Vol V.

During the period under report the Experts Committee set up to advise the Government on the reorientation of the Victoria Memorial Hall, as a period museum submitted its recommendations after holding a number of meetings. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

#### *Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi*

As a part of redesigning of the display in the Museum a permanent exhibition entitled "The Framing of the Indian Constitution" was put up in May, 1973. This exhibition unfolds the story of the making of the Constitution from the inauguration of the Constituent Assembly in December 1946, to the final adoption of the Constitution, brings out the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in this historic task.

The accessions to the library included 2, 153 books and 30 volumes of newspapers. The special collection on Jawaharal Nehru was further augmented by addition of 43 new titles, bringing the total to 853. A large number of collections of private papers and non-official records were acquired during the year to enrich research resources on modern Indian history.

Apart from micro-filming the old issues of several newspapers during the period, reprography service unit microfilmed the correspondence portion of the papers of Jawaharlal Nehru for the pre-1947 period and diaries of Gangadhar Rao Deshpande.

Between 1st April and 20th December, 1973, 38 persons were interviewed from the oral history project. The number of recordings made was 1301 of about 500 persons. The new library building in the precincts of Teen Murti House, the construction of which was started in September 1971, was inaugurated in January 1974. With the commissioning of the new wing, the present building will be utilised entirely for the expansion of the museum.

#### *Indian War Memorial Museum, Delhi*

The Indian War Memorial Museum situated at Red Fort, Delhi, exhibits arms, ammunition, equipment and uniforms used

in the first World War. This remained closed to the public during most of the year under report on repairs to its building.

*Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum, Delhi*

It was decided to set up a mausoleum-cum-museum to commemorate the memory of late President Dr. Zakir Hussain and the Museum is still under construction. The museum will contain, among other things the personal belongings of Dr. Zakir Hussain including his collection of geological specimens.

*National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi*

The Gallery as a depository of contemporary art, continued to grow in popularity. During the period under review 89 art objects were acquired. Under the educational programme students of 77 schools including some from outside Delhi, were taken on guided tours of the Gallery. A number of reproductions in colour, informative brochures and picture post-cards in colour were brought out and film shows on topics connected with the arts continued to be held for the public. The following exhibitions were arranged under the special exhibition programme :—

- (a) an exhibition of new acquisitions was held in January, 1973;
- (b) an exhibition of Soviet Art was held from 29th November to 13th December, 1973. In this exhibition 131 selected paintings, graphics, sculptures and handicrafts from the Central Asian Soviet Republics were displayed;
- (c) a new graphic wing has been permanently displayed which contains one hundred drawings and prints by well-known Indian and International artists.

*Gandhi Darshan, Raj Ghat, New Delhi*

The Gandhi Darshan exhibition was re-opened on the 2nd October, 1973 under the management of Gandhi Darshan Samiti. It has continued to draw a large number of visitors including foreign dignitaries, delegations, and school children.

Special programmes including temporary exhibitions were held as a part of the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of India's Independence. Special programmes were also held from 10th to 13th April in memory of Jallianwala Bagh on 2nd October in



connection with Gandhi Jayanti, and on 14th November to celebrate the birth anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru. On the last occasion, a temporary exhibition on Jawaharlal Nehru was also installed in the "India of My Dreams" pavilion of the Gandhi Darshan. Sixteen panels made of clay depicting the important episodes from India's freedom movement, prepared by the potters of Krishna Nagar in West Bengal, have been installed in a pavilion for public view.

Under a scheme of acquainting the younger generation with the life and message of Mahatma Gandhi, schools in Delhi are being invited to send their students to visit Gandhi Darshan.

#### *Financial Assistance to Private Museums*

Financial assistance is extended to private museums in the country for minor building extensions and repairs, purchase of display and laboratory equipment, bringing out of publications and training of museum staff, on the basis of the applications received through the State Governments etc. concerned. The Scheme also provides for financial assistance to a few scholars for research in the fields of museology. During 1973-74, an amount of Rs. 3.37 lakhs is likely to be paid as grants.

#### *National Archives of India*

The following were the major activities of the Department during the year :

##### *"Towards Freedom"—Project*

Work under the project "Towards Freedom", which has been taken up jointly with the Indian Council of Historical Research for publication of documents pertaining to partition and transfer of power (1937-47) continued to make good progress. Selection of excerpts for the years 1938-40 from the files of Home (Political), Secret (Political), and Reforms Department have been completed. The information thus collected was supplemented by consulting private papers and newspapers clippings.

##### *Standing Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission*

The 2nd Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held to review the procedures of the Commission and to lay down policy regarding the acquisition of microfilm copies of historical materials of Indian interest from foreign countries. The Standing Committee made

recommendations regarding reorganisation of the Commission and these recommendations are under considerations of Government.

#### *Research & Reference Service*

During the year under report, as many as 614 scholars, including those from abroad, availed themselves of the research facilities afforded by the Department.

#### *Technical Service*

As usual, the Department continued to render assistance to institutions and individuals regarding preservation of books, records, manuscripts etc. in their custody.

#### *Accession*

During the year under report, the Department accessioned files of the Railway Board, the erstwhile Foreign & Political Department, Legislative Department and of the Department of Agriculture. 85 authenticated copies of bills from States, assented to by the President, were also received.

#### *Acquisition*

The Department acquired from India and abroad valuable collections relating to eminent persons, namely :

- (1) G. B. Pant papers received from the G. B. Pant Memorial Society, New Delhi.
- (2) Papers from the collection of Shri Banarsi Das Chaturvedi;
- (3) Papers of Dr. Rajendra Prasad from Shri Mrityunjay Prasad;
- (4) Papers relating to the activities of the I.N.A. in Malaysia from Shri Jai Singh of Haryana.

#### *Management of Records*

Under the record management programme, the Department appraised 60,000 files relating to the Ministry of External Affairs, Department of Education and Department of Health, some branches of the Central Board of Revenue and those of Mysore Residency.

*Training in Archives Keeping*

The Department continued the programme of imparting training in Archives keeping during the period. 9 Diploma Course trainees successfully completed their training and a fresh batch of 17 trainees joined the 1 year Diploma Course this year.

*Compilation of Reference Media*

The reference media prepared during the year included : summary inventory of the files of the Central Board of Revenue (1930-35) and letters to and from Secretary of State Home Public (1863-95) and files of External Affairs (1925-55). Besides this, further progress was made in the Descriptive Listing of Persian Correspondence of 1802 and 1804. The work on Descriptive docketing and classification of documents of Inayat Jang Collection continued.

*National Register of Private Records*

Compilation of the Registers for the year 1960-61 and 1963-64 has been completed, and work on the Registers for the year 1962-63 is in progress, which is expected to be completed very shortly.

*Publications*

Under scheme I of the Publication Programme, Vol. X of Fort William—India House Correspondence has been completed while further progress has been made in printing of volumes VII, XI, XVI, XVIII and XIX of the same series. Vols. VII and XI are in the final stages and are expected to come out of the press very shortly. The text duly edited, for our journal "*The Indian Archives*" Vol. XXI No. I, was sent to the Press and the first proof batch for the same is being examined. Material collection for No. 2 of the same Volume is in progress. The proofs of Annual Report of the Department for 1972 have also been received from Government of India Press, Coimbatore, and are being examined. The text of the Vol. IV of Mutiny Papers in the National Archives of India, Bhopal, has been sent to the Press and the proofs are awaited. Reprinting of Vol. II of *Calendar of Persian Correspondence* by offset process has been completed.

### *Exhibitions*

The National Archives of India organised an exhibition "March Towards Freedom 1919-47", of records, documents, photographs, press-clippings etc. in connection with the 25th anniversary of India's Independence. The Department also organised an exhibition of original documents and contemporary photographs on "Mahatma Gandhi's Mission in Champaran". A small but very interesting exhibition on "Maulana Azad and the Provisional Government of Kabul" was held towards the end of the period under report.

### *National Library, Calcutta*

The significant activities of the Library during the period are outlined below :

A Committee of Management was appointed by the Government of India in July, 1973 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Nihar-ranjan Ray to look after the affairs of the Library. The Com-mittee met at intervals during the period under report and made several important recommendations to the Ministry.

The Joint Committee of Parliament on National Library Bill, 1972 visited Calcutta, during the period under review. The Com-mittee also held its meetings at Bombay, Poona and Delhi during the period and heard the opinions of leading librarians and scholars on the Bill.

The newly created Divisions of the Library are (a) Science and Technology (b) Urdu (c) Rare Books (d) Oriya and (e) Printed Catalogue.

### *Acquisition & Processing*

The total number of volumes in English, accessioned during the period under review, was 4,145. The processing (English) Division of the Library processed a total number of 4,524 mono-graphs. The total number of maps accessioned during the period was 1,358, including receipts under the Delivery of Blocks Acts.

### *Language Divisions (Acquisition and Bibliographies)*

The different Indian language Divisions of the Library conti-nued to do the work of selection, acquisition and processing of publication in Indian languages (including acquisition under the Delivery of Blocks Act). The total number of publications acces-

sioned in Indian languages was 5,795. During this period three cumulated bibliographies in Indian languages were compiled. The total number of Indian Official Publications accessioned was 1,969, and the total for Afro-Asian languages (excluding Indian languages) and European languages/other than English was 383 volumes.

#### *Readers Service*

The Reference Division enrolled 4,824 regular members (apart from issuing casual daily tickets to 4,254 readers), while the Circulation Division had 1,466 new members. As many as 1,88,159 readers attended the Reading Room of the Library. The total number of Volumes issued to them from the Reading Room counter was 76,569 excluding the reference books.

#### *Gift and Exchange*

As many as 2,033 volumes of books were received as gifts from different sources, both Indian and foreign. 178 books were received on exchange basis.

#### *Bibliography Service*

The Bibliography Division compiled as many as 35 bibliographies comprising a total number of 2,908 entries. As in the past, material for the Index Translationum, volume 26 (1973) was also compiled. Work on the compilation, revision and correction of entries of the bibliography of Indology—Indian History (Modern period by Dr. N. K. Sinha) was continued during this period.

#### *Preservation of Books*

A total number of 8,296 volumes were bound, 2,403 mended, 6,231 lettered, and 9,777 volumes were labelled. The Preservation Division also rendered technical assistance to a number of institutions in the art of preserving books and personnel deputed by them are trained in the techniques of binding and restoration of publications.

#### *Reprography Service*

The Reprography Division microfilmed as many as 68,564 exposures and also made 2,303 photo-copies. In addition positive printing of 1,614 metres of film was done. These microfilms and photocopies were made at the request of various institutions as well as individual scholars from India or abroad.

Under the Plan project "Microfilming of Rare Books and Materials", the microfilming of old files of *The Bangalee*, *The Times of India* and rare books from the Asutosh Collection was continued.

### *Exhibitions*

Exhibitions held by the library included (1) West Germany Books Exhibition, (2) Tagore Exhibition and (3) Exhibition of books and photographs from the U.S.S.R. It also assisted in the preparation of exhibition on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and other revolutionaries abroad, and the National Gallery of Portraits.

### *Central Reference Library, Calcutta*

#### PUBLICATIONS :

The following monthly issues and annual volumes of the of the Indian National Bibliography (Roman script) were published :

- (i) 9 Monthly issues March to November, 1973 (the issue for December 1973 has also been sent to press).
- (ii) 2 Annual Volumes 1966 & 1971.

The following language insicules of the Indian National Bibliography were also brought out :

- (i) Desuja Grantha Suchi (Malayalam Vibhag) 1971
- (ii) Rashtriya Grantha Suchi (Gujarati Vibhag)  
June 1972 to February 1973 (Monthly)
- (iii) Rashtriya Grantha Suchi (Marathi Vibhag) 1966
- (iv) Rashtriya Grantha Suchi (Kannada Vibhag)  
1971-72

### *Delhi Public Library, Delhi*

Delhi Public Library consists of the Central Library, 4 Branch Libraries, 7 Sub-Branches, 8 Community Libraries, 14 Deposit Stations, and 3 Mobile Library Vans serving 53 areas in the Union Territory of Delhi once a week. Among its special services may be mentioned a Gramophone Record Library, A Braille Library, a library for the inmates of the Central Jail,

Tihar, and Hospital Libraries in Hindu Rao Hospital, G. B Pant Hospital, and All-India Institute of Medical Sciences. The Library is in all rendering its services at 91 points in the Union Territory of Delhi.

During the period under report 17,371 volumes were added to the Library up to 31st October, 1973 raising the net book-stock to 5,41,492 out of which 3,16,147 were in Hindi 1,24,551 in English, 67,178 in Urdu, 26,834 in Punjabi, 1803 in Sindhi, 174 in Bengali and 4805 in Braille.

During the period under report about 31,205 adults, and 7261 children participated in the Cultural Activities (e.g. lectures, discussions, dramas, film shows and television viewings etc.) organised by the Library.

*Khuda Baksh Oriental, Public Library, Patna*

In addition to the annual grant of Rs. 50,000 from the Government of Bihar, the Library was given in 1973-74 a total grant of Rs. 4.20 lakhs from the Central Government for maintenance and development. During the year the Library continued to expand its activities and acquired several manuscripts and books, and steps were also taken to preserve the works in its collection.

*Central Library, Town Hall, Bombay*

This is one of the three libraries which are at present authorised to receive books and newspapers published in the country under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 as amended in 1956.

The Central Government is assisting this Library to the extent of two thirds of non-recurring expenditure and half of the recurring expenditure on the delivery of Books Act, Section of the Library. During 1973-74 a grant of Rs. 35,000 was released after adjusting the excess amount paid in the previous year of the 4th Five Year Plan.

*T.M.S.S. Library, Thanjavur*

This Library has a rich collection of over 40,000 manuscripts in Sanskrit, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, Modi and other languages which cover a wide range of subjects such as Vedas and Vedantic Philosophy, Fine Arts, Music, Sculptures and medicine. The proposal of formally declaring this Library as an institute of

national importance has been deferred for the present, as the Government of Tamil Nadu has not agreed to this Library having a governing body similar to the one for the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna. However, the Central Government had released (up to December 1973) a grant of Rs. 30,000/- to the library.

#### *Raza Library, Rampur*

Decision has been taken in consultation with the Board of Trustees and the Government of Uttar Pradesh, to financially assist and declare the Raza Library, Rampur, as an institution of national importance. Besides free preservation and micro-filming services from the National Archives of India, funds to the extent of Rs. 10,000/- had been made available to the library by the Central Government up to December 1973 to enable the library to meet its deficit for 1973-74 and any possible deficit in 1974-75. Action is being taken for enactment of necessary legislation.

#### *Grants to Public Libraries*

Under this scheme, grants-in-aid are given to public Libraries for the purchase of books, equipment and library furniture and also for the construction of library buildings on the recommendations of the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned. Financial assistance is given on a sharing basis. The Central Government's share is 60% of the non-recurring expenditure for the purchase of books, furniture and equipment and 40 per cent of the expenditure on construction of buildings for libraries, subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000. This is a continuing Plan Scheme and a number of libraries have been assisted by release of grants amounting to Rs. 314,700 during the year.

#### *Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dhadamsala*

The requirements of the Library for its recurring expenditure were assessed by an Inter-Ministerial Committee and in pursuance of its recommendations, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been paid to this institution during 1973-74.

#### *Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu Hind, Aligarh*

The Government of India has been rendering financial assistance to the Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu Hind, Aligarh since 1949-50 for the maintenance of its secretariat, library and publication of Urdu journals etc.



*Integration and Development of the Scheme "Nava-Nalanda Mahavihara and Huen Tsang Memorial Hall"*

The completion of construction of the Huen Tsang Memorial Hall at Nalanda was delayed mainly because of the problem of providing glazed tiles for the roof, and due to paucity of funds. No progress was made about the scheme for integration of this hall with the activities of the Nava-Nalanda Mahavihara, an institution run by the Government of Bihar. This will be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

*Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation*

The Ram Rammohun Roy Library Foundation was set up in May, 1972 as an autonomous body registered under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, with the primary objective of developing adequate library facilities throughout the country and to bring books and reading materials within easy reach of the common people, particularly in rural areas. During the first year of its activities, the Foundation supplied books to 372 district libraries and 70 Nehru Yuvak Kendras at an estimated cost of about Rs. 10,000 lakhs. During the current year the Foundation expects to supply books and other usual material worth about Rs. 35 lakhs to the libraries.

*Central Secretariat Library*

The Central Secretariat Library has been reorganised during the year under report and today it has 43 Divisions. It continued to provide reference service and lending facilities to employees of the Ministries, Departments, Attached and Subordinate Offices, Public Undertakings, and Government financed autonomous bodies situated in the capital and the employees of Delhi Administration. Reference service and consultation facilities were also provided to the scholars and researchers from various universities and research institutes from all parts of the country.

During the period under report, 12,525 volumes were added to the Library including 9,521 books, 2,000 Indian official documents and 1,000 foreign official documents. The Library received 948 titles of periodicals including 349 acquired by way of purchase, 249 through exchange and 350 gratis.

The following three publications continued to be brought out during the period under report :

1. Indian Education Abstracts (Quarterly)
2. Current Educational Literature (Quarterly)
3. Youth Services Abstracts (Half-Yearly).

Collection of books on Modern Indian Languages, to constitute the Tulsi Sadan as part of the 400th Anniversary of the Ramcharitmanas was begun.

*Fifth Five Year Plan*

The Central Programmes in the field of Archives, Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan are :

S. No.	Name of School	Allocation in the Fifth Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	National Archives	
	(i) Construction of Building	
	(ii) Expansion of Records Management Programmes	
	(iii) Expansion of National Register	
	(iv) Expansion of Repair and Reprography Units	180.00
	(v) List of Records and compilation of reference media	
	(vi) Acquisition & exchange of micro-films	
	(vii) Publication of records of Transfer of power	
	(viii) Setting up of records Centre	30.00
2.	National Library, Calcutta	220.00
3.	Development of Central Secretariat library into a Central Library and establishment of Tulsi Sadan—an Indian Language Library	120.00
4.	Development of Public Library services in Delhi through the Delhi Public Library	100.00
5.	Regional field offices for Book procurement and a compilation of Statistical data on Libraries.	25.00
6.	Scheme of Assistance to other Libraries :—	
	(i) Central Library, Town Hall, Bombay	
	(ii) Rampur Raza Library Rampur	
	(iii) Central Library and Archives, Dharmasala	
	(iv) T.M.S.S. Library, Thanjavur	165.00
	(v) Indian Council of World Affairs, Sapru House, New Delhi	
	(vi) Financial Assistance to Voluntary Educational Org.	

1	2	3
	isations for development of Public Libraries. . . . .	
	(iii) Assistance to Manuscript Libraries . . . . .	
7.	Assistance to Raja Rammohun Roy Library, Foundation . . . . .	231-00
8.	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi . . . . .	25-00
9.	National Museum, New Delhi . . . . .	140-00
10.	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad . . . . .	30-00
11.	Indian Museum, Calcutta . . . . .	30-00
12.	Financial Assistance to Private Museums . . . . .	30-00
13.	Establishment of National Trust for acquisition and preservation of Cultural Property . . . . .	100-00
14.	Central Research Laboratory for preservation of Cultural Property . . . . .	40-00
15.	National Museum . . . . .	50-00
16.	Other Programmes . . . . .	14-00
	Total . . . . .	1,567-00

## APPENDIX I

## FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS (IN LAKHS) OF ITEMS DISCUSSED UNDER VARIOUS CHAPTERS

S. No.	Items	Budget Estimates 1973-74		Budget estimates 1974-75	Remarks
		Original	Revised		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>School Education</b>					
1.	Scheme for providing employment to educated unemployed	30.00	24.00	Nil	
2.	UNICEF Science Teaching (Pilot Project)	6.00	5.50	5.00	
3.	Textbook Printing Presses	45.00	50.00	50.00	
4.	Nehru Bal Pustakalaya	10.00	3.30	9.00	
5.	Bal Bhavan Society, New Delhi	7.35	7.35	8.00	
6.	Educational Technology Programme	18.00	8.50	22.00	
7.	Educational concessions to the children of officers and men of the Armed Forces killed or disabled	3.00	0.35	0.35	
8.	National Council of Educational Research and Training				
		Plan	68.00	178.00	
		Non-Plan	190.0	238.16	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Higher Education</b>					
9.	Revision of Salary Scales of University and College Teachers . . . . .	Non-Plan	100.00	50.00	25.00
10.	Grants/Loans for construction of hostels . . . . .	Grant	2.00	0.40	2.00
		Loan	3.25	0.80	2.50
11.	Grants to Institutes of Higher Learning of All India Importance . . . . .	Non-Plan	6.00	5.80	6.00
		Plan	5.00	3.50	4.00
12.	Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla . . . . .	Non-Plan	18.36	17.82	20.00
		Plan	6.93	2.16	4.00
13.	Loan to Punjab University, Chandigarh . . . . .	Plan	5.00	15.00	5.00
14.	University Grants Commission . . . . .	Plan	2250.00	2200.00	2929.00**
		Non-Plan	1153.49	1135.84	1642.00
15.	Rural Institutes for Higher Education-grants-in-aid . . . . .	Plan	6.00	2.50	2.00
		Non-Plan	28.20	28.20	20.20
16.	Sriastri Indo-Canadian Institute. . . . .		12.00	12.00	12.00
17.	Educational Conferences, Exchange of Professors & Delegations . . . . .		0.75	0.11	0.40
18.	Training of teachers and students of the Rural Institutes . . . . .		0.04	0.35	0.04

\*\*Subject to final approval.

1	2	3	5	5	6
19.	National Council for Rural Higher Education	Plan Non-Plan	0·15 0·55	0·10 0·50	0·15 0·55
20.	Institutions deemed to be universities				
	(i) Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	3·00 27·74	2·50 27·71	2·50 33·67
	(ii) Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	Plan Non-Plan	1·00 6·30	1·00 6·30	1·00 7·60
	(iii) Kashi Vidyapith Varanasi	Plan Non-Plan	3·00 8·80	2·50 9·00	2·50 12·50
	(iv) Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	Plan Non-Plan	2·50 6·79	2·00 7·27	2·00 9·21
	(v) Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay	Plan Non-Plan	1·58 7·03	1·00 6·51	1·00 9·00
21.	Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon, New Delhi	Plan Non-Plan	0·58 0·55	0·60 0·55	0·50 0·58
22.	Refund of Income Tax & Custom Duty to United States Educational Foundation in India	Non-Plan	69·00	69·00	53·30
23.	Delhi College, Delhi	Plan	2·50	5·50	9·50
24.	American Studies Research Centre, Hyderabad	Non-Plan	0·24	0·24	0·24

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Technical Education</b>					
25.	Indian Institutes of Technology . . . . .	1023·97	1003·73	1123·43	
26.	National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi . . . . .	39·65	34·69	20·31	
27.	National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay . . . . .	47·32	25·95	33·52	
28.	Indian Institutes of Management . . . . .	120·63	94·98	146·16	
29.	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi . . . . .	28·90	22·34	30·45	
30.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad . . . . .	49·03	42·81	44·96	
31.	Indian Institute of Science Bangalore . . . . .	137·95	124·59	155·00	
32.	Technical Teachers Training Institutes for Polytechnic Teachers . . . . .	63·39	46·10	68·41	
33.	Regional Engineering Colleges . . . . .	310·00	228·22	338·00	
34.	Practical Training Stipends Scheme . . . . .	158·00	177·50	121·00	
35.	Postgraduate Courses and Research . . . . .	85·00	70·00	80·00	
36.	Quality Improvement Programme . . . . .	60·00	59·00	64·70	
37.	Costs of Advanced Studies . . . . .	—	—	25·00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Scholarships</b>					
38.	Indian Scholars going abroad against scholarships offered by foreign Governments/organisations		2.00	1.80	3.00
39.	T.A./D.A. to Non-Official members of Selection Committees	Non-Plan	1.00	1.00	1.71
40.	Foreign Scholars for study in India	Non-Plan	6.69	6.00	7.00
		Plan	3.00	1.00	2.00
41.	Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme		1.00	0.90	1.00
42.	National Scholarships Scheme		220.65	240.00	350.00
43.	National Loan Scholarships Scheme		406.70	333.70	361.70
44.	Merit Scholarships for the Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers		20.47	18.48	20.75
45.	Scheme of Scholarships at the Secondary stage for Talented Students from Rural Areas		100.00	87.50	137.50
46.	Scholarships to students from Non-Hindi speaking States for post-Matric studies in Hindi		23.40	20.64	30.00
47.	Scholarships and other educational facilities to the children of political sufferers		8.00	7.20	8.00
48.	Government of India Scheme of Scholarships in Approved Residential Secondary Schools		28.96	21.46	45.00



1	2	3	4	5	6
49. National Scholarships for study abroad . . . . .		35.50	35.00	50.63	
50. General Cultural Scholarships Scheme . . . . .		27.50	30.00	30.00	
51. Special English Course for Foreign Students . . . . .		0.12	0.10	0.10	
<b>Book Promotion</b>					
52. Cheap publication of textbooks . . . . .					
(i) Payment of honorarium to evaluators/ charges for translation . . . . .		1.25	0.44	1.25	
(ii) Meetings of the joint Indo-Soviet Text- book Board. . . . .		Provision amalgamated in overall budget for TA and DA of the Ministry and Hospitality and Enter- tainment of the Ministry.			
(iii) Subsidy for publication of low cost Uni- versity level textbooks by Indian authors . . . . .		7.35	—	5.00	
53. National Book Development Board and its activities . . . . .		2.50	0.90	2.00	
54. Grants to National Book Trust for its main- tenance and normal activities . . . . .		9.20	4.60	11.26	
55. Aadan-Pradan Shreshtha Pustak Mala . . . . .		15.00	5.50	10.00	
56. National Book Trust Building (Nehru Bhawan)		1.00	—	—	
57. National Book Trust—Holding of World Book Fair . . . . .		6.00	—	6.00	
58. Book Export Promotional Activities . . . . .		4.50	1.75	2.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6
59.	Raja Rammohun Roy National Education Resources Centre (i) Textbook Reference Library at Kasturba Gandhi Road  (ii) Textbook Lending Library in South Delhi  (iii) Documentation and Analysis of Imported Books.				
		Provisions for establishment, office expenses, TA/DA etc. included in the Ministry's budget.			
		7.00	3.80	—	
		(Estt. charges included in Ministry's budget) Provision for establishment, etc. included in the Ministry's budget.			
<b>Languages</b>					
60.	Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi Speaking States	240.97	216.87	125.00	
61.	Establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges in non-Hindi Speaking States	12.00	10.34	15.00	
62.	Opening of Hindi Medium Colleges or Hindi Medium Sections/Departments in the existing Colleges in non-Hindi Speaking States	2.00	—	2.00	
63.	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations	17.00	14.87	17.00	
64.	Award of Prizes to Hindi Writers of Non-Hindi Speaking States	0.25	0.18	0.30	
65.	Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, Agra	18.21	16.10	23.70	
66.	Schemes of the Central Hindi Directorate Including the Scheme of Establishment of an Institute of Correspondence Courses in Hindi	12.65	10.10	16.15	

1	2	3	4	5	6
67.	Hindi Encyclopaedia	0.50	0.50	—	
68.	Propagation of Hindi Abroad	6.00	4.00	7.00	
69.	Scholarships to Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States for post-Matric Studies in Hindi	23.40	20.64	30.00	
70.	Development of the Hindi Library of the Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi	—	—	6.00	
71. (a)	Production of books in Urdu (Tarraqi-e-Urdu Board)	—	—	4.52	
		15.00	8.30	7.30	
	(b) Production of books in Sindhi	—	—	1.00	
72.	Production of Core Books	5.50	4.80	8.00	
73.	Fellowships for writing University level books	10.00	8.70	12.50	
74.	Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.	—	—	—	
	Plan	20.00	17.50	18.50	
	Non-Plan	9.10	8.60	17.69	
75.	Grants to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations/ Gurukulas	16.00	14.40	20.00	
76.	Research Scholarships to the students of Sanskrit Pathshalas	—	—	—	
	Plan	2.85	2.50	2.00	
	Non-Plan	—	—	2.00	
77.	Scholarships to Post-graduate, Matric students Shastri and Acharya Students	—	—	—	
	Plan	2.80	—	3.00	
	Non-Plan	—	2.00	2.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
78.	Production of Sanskrit literature	2.70	2.39	6.25	
79.	Deccan College Post-graduate Research Institute, Poona				
	Plan	2.75	2.40	2.75	
	Non-Plan	1.75	1.58	1.75	
80.	Publication of rare manuscripts	2.00	1.75	2.00	
81.	Seminars and Exhibitions etc.	0.40	0.35	0.40	
82.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan				
	Plan	27.00	23.00	25.00	
	Non-Plan	7.93	7.00	27.00	
83.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	3.50	14.50	20.00	
84.	Bharatiya Bhasa Sansthan, Mysore				
	Plan	16.20	15.50	10.00	
	Non-Plan	0.50	—	12.25	
85.	Establishment of Regional Language Centres				
	Plan	19.50	19.50	11.00	
	Non-Plan	—	—	22.32	
86.	Appointments of Teachers of Modern Indian Languages in Hindi Speaking States	—	—	3.00	
87.	Grants-in-aid to States for production of Books in Regional Languages	151.00	110.00	50.00	
88.	Financing of Book Production in Hindi through the CSTT	10.00	6.40	8.75	
89.	Scheme of National Award & Prizes to authors of Books in Regional Languages	12.00	7.87	7.87	



1	2	3	4	5	6
101.	Scouting & Guiding . . . . .	Plan	3.00	1.50	1.75
		Non-Plan	0.10	0.10	1.35
102.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations . . . . .	Plan	1.00	0.46	2.00
103.	Indian Mountaineering Foundation . . . . .		1.25	1.72	—
104.	Assistance for Adventure course to University for mountaineering camps . . . . .		0.30	0.30	—
	Assistance for promotion of adventure facilities including mountaineering & Development of camping sites . . . . .	Plan	—	—	7.00
105.	Assistance to Himalayan Mountaineering Institute . . . . .	Non-Plan	1.00	1.46	1.14
106.	Establishment of Reception Centre . . . . .	Plan	—	—	5.00
107.	Campus Works Projects . . . . .	Plan	1.30	1.06	1.00
108.	National Integration among school children . . . . .	Plan	2.00	—	10.00
109.	Exchange of Youth Experts at inter-state & inter-national level . . . . .		—	—	2.00
110.	Commonwealth Youth Programme including establishment in India of the Asian Regional Centre for Advanced studies in youth work. . . . .				4.00
<b>Inc-Unesco</b>					
111.	Grantes for the Programmes of the Indian National Commission . . . . .	Non-Plan	2.50	2.25	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	
112.	Indian National Commission for Unesco Hospitality and entertainment expenses . . . . .	Non-plan	0.10	0.03	0.09	
113.	Indian National Commission for UNESCO Direct Expenditure . . . . .	Non-Plan	1.00	0.70	1.00	
114.	Asian Institute of Educational Planning & Administration, New Delhi. . . . .	Non-Plan	0.20	0.20	—	
115.	National Staff college for Educational Planners and Administrators, New Delhi . . . . .	Non-Plan Plan	— 5.00	— 5.00	2.50 10.00	
116.	Grants for Auroville International Cultural Township Project, Pondicherry . . . . .	Plan	0.50	0.50	—	
117.	Scheme for Expansion in the Activities of the Indian National Commission during the Fifth Five Year plan . . . . .	Plan	—	—	4.00	
118.	Civilization of Central Asia and Buddhist Arts. . . . .	Plan	0.45	0.41	0.60	
<b>Adult Education</b>						
119.	Directorate of Adult Education. . . . .	Non-plan Continuing	5.50	4.50	5.50	
120.	Mass Programme of Adult Education for illiterate persons in the age-group 15-25 (Non-formal Education) . . . . .	Plan New	—	—	21.00	200*

\*Fifth Plan Outlay for the Scheme; (Central Sector)

1	2	3	4	5	6	
121.	Farmers Functional Literacy Programmes					
	(a) for staff in the Directorate of Adult Education	Plan Continuing	1.25	1.00	2.00	} 447*
	(b) For Printing Press		16.47	2.00	8.00	
	(c) For grants to States/Union Territories		22.03	16.00	40.00	
122.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations in the field of Adult Education.	Do.	12.00	8.00	20.00	200*
123.	Linking literacy with Employment.	Plan New	—	—	1.00	100*
124.	Production of Literature for Neo-literates	Plan Continuing				
	(i) Prize Competition		1.00	0.88	} 7.50	} 200*
	(ii) Grants to States/Union Territories			1.50		
	(iii) Production of Literature Directorate of Adult Education.		5.00	Nil		
	(iv) Supply of Library material through N.S.S.			2.00		
125.	Continuing Education through Vidyapeeths					
	(i) Shramik Vidyapeeth	Plan Continuing	2.25	1.25	3.73	} 150*
	(ii) Workers Social Education Institutes	Plan Continuing	1.62	1.62	2.02	
		Non-Plan Continuing	0.38	0.38	0.38	
	(iii) Gramik Vidyapeeths (Rural Folk Schools)	Plan New	—	—	8.25	

\*Fifth Plan Outlay for the Schemes (Central Sector)



1	2	3	4	5	6	
126.	Adult Education through Universities . . . . .	Plan <sup>1</sup> New	—	—	10.00	100*
127.	National & State Boards of Adult Education.	Plan <sup>1</sup> Continuing	0.15	0.03	0.50	10*
128.	Libraries for Neoliterates . . . . .	Plan <sup>1</sup> New	—	—	20.00	500*
<b>Cultural Affairs</b>						
129.	Cultural delegations from abroad Hospitality and Entertainment. . . . .	Plan Non-Plan	3.50 6.41	7.00 6.41	6.00 6.41	
130.	Cultural delegations from abroad, Misc. Expenditure excluding Hospitality . . . . .	Plan Non-Plan	1.00 1.75	1.50 1.75	2.50 1.75	
131.	Grants for International Cultural Activities.	Plan Non-Plan	0.50 1.00	0.50 1.00	1.50 1.00	
132.	Grants-in-aid to Indo Foreign Friendship Cultural Societies . . . . .	Plan Non-Plan	— 5.57	— 5.16	— 4.14	
133.	Cultural Delegations-Outgoing Delegations and Delegations for Indo-Foreign Joint Com- mittee Meetings etc. . . . .	Plan Non-Plan	5.00 10.00	4.50 10.00	10.00 10.00	
134.	Cultural Activities Other Expenditure . . . . .	Non Plan	2.50	2.00	2.50	

Fifth Plan Outlay for the Schemes (Central Sector)

1	2	3	4	5	6
135. Other Grants:					
(a) Cultural Activities— Programme with neighbouring countries.	}	Plan	—	—	—
(b) Presentation of Art objects.		Non-plan	5.00	4.50	5.00
(c) Presentation of book					
(d) Essay Competition.					
136. Promotion of Art & Culture—					
(a) Preparation of a Source Book of Indian & Asian Civilization.	Plan	2.75	1.74	3.70	—
(b) Reconstruction of Indian & Asian Dance Traditions	Plan	2.00	0.25	1.00	—
(c) Visit of Intellectuals to African & Latin American countries including Nehru/ Gandbi Lecturers.	Plan	0.50	0.15	1.50	—
137. Sahitya Akademi	Plan	2.90	2.54	3.00	—
	Non-Plan	7.74	7.90	11.93	—
138. Lalit Kala Akademi	Plan	3.50	2.80	6.00	—
	Non-Plan	12.78	8.48	12.21	—
139. Sangeet Natak Akademi	Plan	4.80	3.25	5.60	—
	Non-Plan	24.38	21.92	25.75	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
140.	Shankar's International Children's Competition	Non-Plan	1.75	1.75	3.75
141.	Building grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	Plan	4.00	4.00	6.00
142.	Propagation of Culture among college and school students	Plan	5.00	4.00	9.00
143.	Financial assistance to Dance-Drama and Theatre Ensembles	Non-plan Plan	— 7.00	— 7.00	4.80 7.00
144.	Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troups	Plan	—	—	3.50
145.	Strengthening of existing institutions and establishment of new institutions in the fields of Plastic, Performing and literary arts	Plan	—	—	3.00
146.	Extra Curricular Cultural activities for children	Plan	—	—	3.10
<b>Museums, Libraries, National Archives &amp; Indian Council of Historical Research</b>					
147.	Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields.	Non-Plan Plan	1.70 —	1.70 —	1.70 3.00
148.	Talent Search Scholarship Schemes in the Field of Culture.	Plan	1.00	0.40	2.50

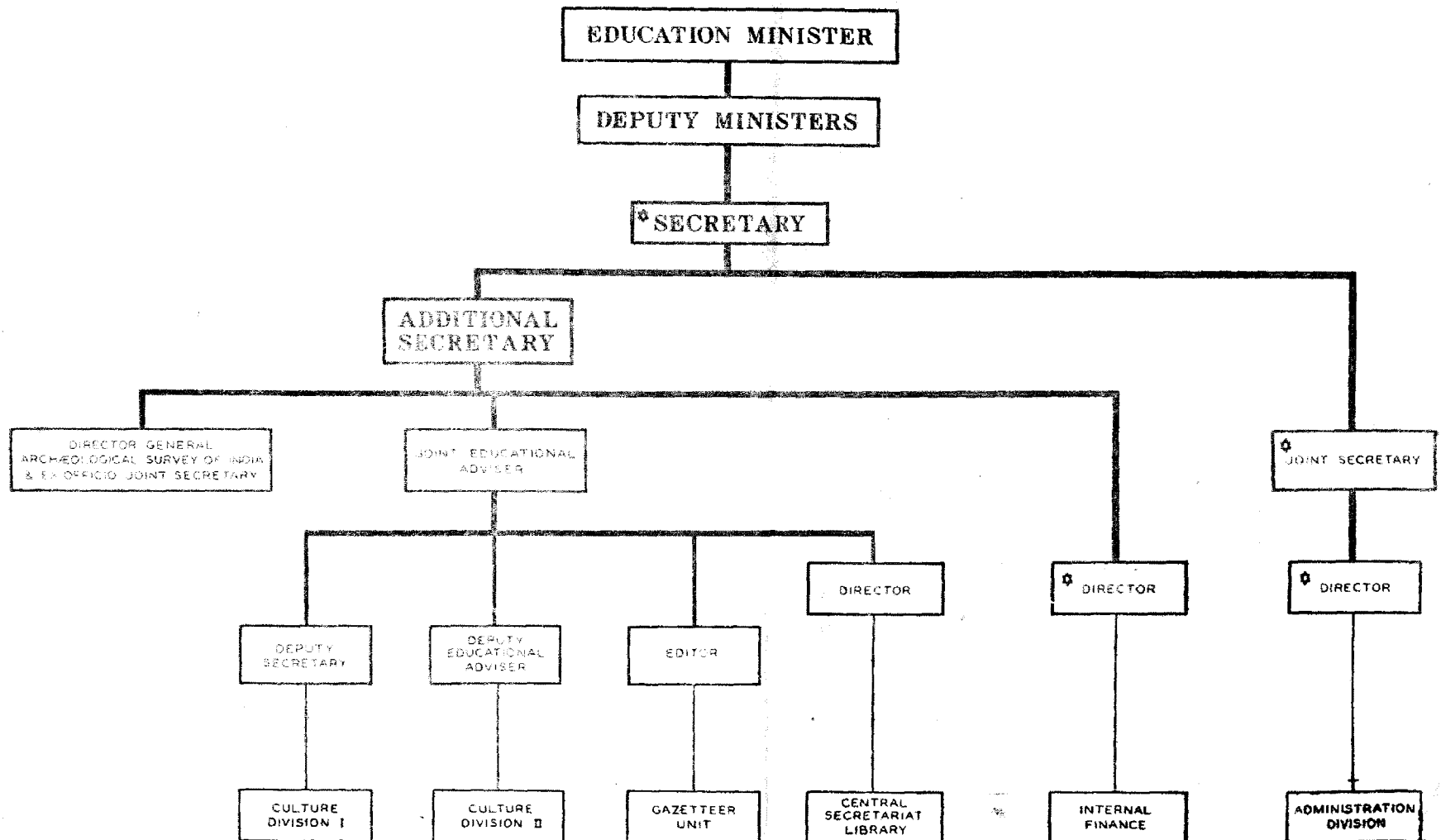
1	2	3	4	5	6
149.	Financial Assistance to eminent writers, artists etc. in indigent circumstances	Non-Plan	6.24	6.24	6.23
150.	Institutions and Organisations engaged in literary activities.	Non-Plan	1.40	1.40	1.40
	(a) Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok.	Non-Plan	—	—	1.19
	(b) Dairatul-ma-Arif-Il- Osmania, Hyderabad.	Plan	1.19	1.02	—
	(c) School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh.	Non-Plan	0.90	0.60	0.90
		Plan	—	—	3.82
			3.12	3.00	2.90
151.	Reorganisation & Development of Museums (Grants to Private Museums)	Plan	3.00	3.37	3.65
152.	National Museum, New Delhi.	Non-Plan	18.55	17.63	24.00
		Plan	7.00	6.25	12.00
153.	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad.	Non-Plan	5.50	5.50	8.00
		Plan	3.50	3.00	3.00
154.	Indian Museum, Calcutta.	Non-Plan	8.00	8.00	9.00
		Plan	3.00	2.65	3.00
155.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.	Non-Plan	3.63	3.84	3.84
		Plan	2.00	2.00	2.50
156.	Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.	Non-Plan	—	—	15.00
		Plan	26.90	24.00	4.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
157.	Indian War Memorial Museum, Delhi.	Non-Plan Plan	0·37 —	0·37 —	0·37 —
158.	Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial Museum, Delhi.	Plan	—	—	60·00
159.	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.	Non-Plan Plan	4·00 6·60	3·76 3·50	4·00 5·60
160.	National Gallery of Portraits, New Delhi.	Plan	—	4·55	1·00
161.	Gandhi Darshan, New Delhi	Non-Plan Plan	4·50 —	7·00 —	10·00 1·00
162.	National Archives of India, New Delhi.	Non-Plan Plan	16·50 10·00	16·50 8·75	26·00 20·00
163.	National Library, Calcutta.	Plan Non-Plan	9·00 31·16	9·00 29·60	18·00 39·00
164.	Central Reference Library, Calcutta.	Non-Plan Plan	3·80 3·369	3·70 1·71	3·90 2·50
165.	Delhi Public Library Delhi.	Non-Plan Plan	14·00 4·00	13·50 3·00	16·00 10·00
166.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna.	Non-Plan Plan	2·00 —	2·00 —	2·20 2·00
167.	Central Library, Bombay.	Non-Plan Plan	— 2·00	— 0·35	1·00 1·00

1	2	3	4	5	6
168.	T. M. S.S. Mahal Library Thanjavur. . . . .	Plan	1.50	0.50	1.00
169.	Raza Library, Rampur. . . . .	Plan	0.25	0.10	2.00
170.	Grants to Public Libraries. . . . .	Plan	1.00	5.00	10.00
171.	Central Tibetan Library & Archives, Dharamsala . . . . .	Plan	1.00	1.00	1.50
172.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for promotion of Indian Languages . . . . .	Plan	5.00	4.00	10.00
173.	Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu Hind, Aligarh. . . . .	Plan	0.88	1.28	0.88
174.	Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad. . . . .	Plan	0.12	0.12	0.12
175.	Nava-Nalanda Mahavihara and Huen Tsang Memorial Hall. . . . .	Plan	2.00	0.10	2.00

# ADMINISTRATIVE CHART

## DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

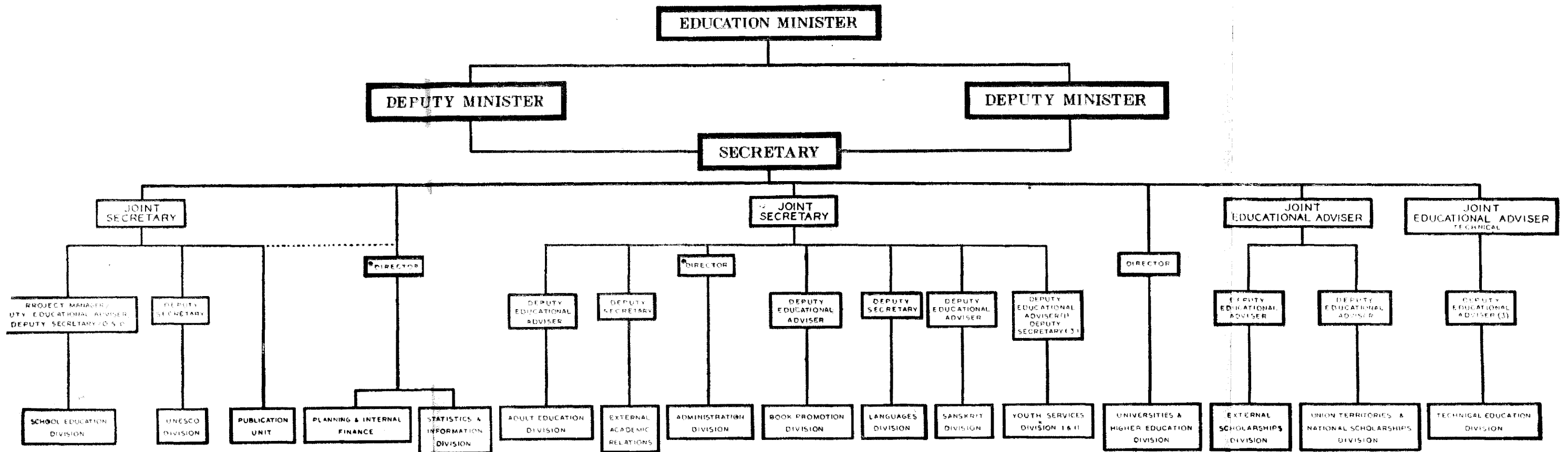


\* COMMON FOR DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION & DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

AS ON 1.1.1974

# ADMINISTRATIVE CHART

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



● COMMON FOR DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE  
AS ON 1.1.1974