

REPORT

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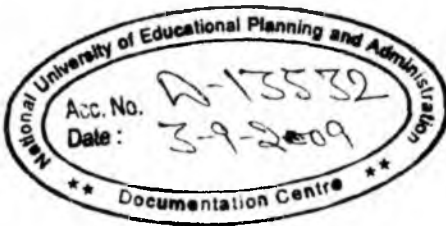
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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
1968

Publication No. 822



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

After the Fourth General Elections, Dr. Triguna Sen assumed charge of the portfolio of Education on 16th March, 1967. He is being assisted by two Ministers of State, Prof. Sher Singh and Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

2. **Scope and Functions :** The Government of India has several responsibilities in education, some directly specified in the Constitution and others implied. The Constitution makes the Union Government directly responsible for the Central Universities, for all institutions of national importance, for the enrichment, promotion and propagation of Hindi, for the coordination and maintenance of standards in higher education, for scientific and technological research and for education in international relationships which includes the welfare of Indian students abroad and cultural and educational agreements with other countries. The vocational and technical training of labour is concurrent responsibility; and so is social and economic planning which includes educational planning. The Centre also has special responsibilities for the education of the scheduled castes and tribes.

3. In addition, the Government of India also undertakes the collection and dissemination of educational information for the country as a whole. It also strives to provide stimulating national leadership in educational development and financial assistance to State Governments for their educational programmes.

4. **Organisation :** The work in the Ministry was reorganised into 7 Bureaux and 2 Units. A copy of the Administrative Chart of the Ministry is attached at the end. A list of attached and subordinate offices and the autonomous organisations under the administrative control of this Ministry is given in Annexure I.

5. **Departmental Council :** Under the schemes of Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration, a Departmental Council for the Ministry and the Department of Social Welfare is functioning under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Education. It consists of the Chairman and 16 members, 8 each from the "official" and the "staff" side. An Under Secretary (Administration) is the Secretary (official side) of the Council.

6. The Council was inaugurated on 19th January, 1967 at New Delhi. Its formation has gone a long way in promoting

harmonious relations between the Government and its employees. During 1967, five meetings of the Council were held and a Joint Committee was constituted to study and report on the matter of revision of pay-scales of the employees of the Survey of India.

7. **Planning :** A series of Working Group meetings were held to discuss State Annual Plans for 1968-69. This provided an occasion to review the progress of education in the country during 1966-67 and 1967-68. It was found that, due to the difficult economic conditions that prevailed in the country during this period, the total Plan outlay for education had fallen far short of the original expectations. Consequently, provision of teachers and other facilities was not commensurate with the expansion that took place and most of the schemes of qualitative improvement had to be drastically reduced or put off.

8. **Fourth Five-Year Plan :** It has now been decided to treat 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 as annual plan years and to begin a new fourth Five-Year Plan from 1969-70. Action for the preparation of the new Plan has been initiated. The States and Territories have been requested to prepare a long-term plan of educational development on the basis of the recommendations of the Education Commission and to draw up the new fourth Five-Year Plan against its background.

9. **Report of the Education Commission :** The Report of the Education Commission (1964-66), submitted to Government in June 1966, was very widely discussed during the year by the press, public, teachers' organisations, universities and State Governments.

10. **State Education Ministers' Conference :** The Conference of State Education Ministers was held in New Delhi from 28th to 30th April, 1967, to discuss the recommendations of the Education Commission. After detailed consideration of some of the recommendations, the Conference unanimously adopted resolutions on various subjects, such as (i) the neighbourhood school system, (ii) work-experience, (iii) medium of education at the university stage, (iv) pay scales of school teachers, (v) teachers' status and teacher education, (vi) priorities in education, (vii) the structure of educational system, (viii) talent-intensive programmes, (ix) N.C.C. and National Service Corps and Sports programmes, (x) Centre-State relations in educational finance, (xi) moral education, and (xii) teaching of languages at the school stage.

11. **Committee of Members of Parliament on Education :** The Report of the Education Commission was also discussed during the year by a Committee of Members of Parliament on

Education which consisted of the representatives of all the major political parties. The Committee held a series of meetings from 7th April to 29th June, 1967, and finally submitted a report to the Government on 24th July, 1967. The report of the Committee has since been discussed by both Houses of Parliament and also by the State Governments.

12 **Central Advisory Board of Education** : During the year under review, the CABE held its 33rd Session on August 22 - 23, 1967. The Board discussed the recommendations of the Education Commission and the draft Statement on National Policy on Education prepared by the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education.

13. **Vice-Chancellors' Conference** : The fifth Conference of Vice-Chancellors was held at New Delhi on September 11-13, 1967 to consider the recommendations of the Education Commission relating to higher education. The Conference broadly approved of the recommendations.

14. In the light of these discussions, steps are being taken to formulate a National Policy on Education.

15. **Review of Standing Charges** : The budget estimates for the year 1968-69 relating to the grant of Secretariat proper, including the provision for permanent establishments, were discussed in detail in a meeting of the Internal Economy Committee. As against the budget estimates of Rs. 94.14 lakh, the revised estimates and budget estimates for the grant as a whole have, with the assistance of Associate Finance, been arrived at Rs. 93.64 lakh and Rs. 97.61 lakh respectively.

16. **Budget** : As against the total sanctioned grant of Rs. 130.61 crore for the Ministry as a whole (including the provisions made for the Ministry of Education in the Demands operated by the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance) for the year 1967-68, both Plan and non-Plan, the revised estimates for 1967-68 and budget estimates for 1968-69 proposed to be provided amount to Rs. 143.48 crore (provisional) and Rs. 149.78 crore (provisional) respectively.

CHAPTER II

SCHOOL EDUCATION

School education is essentially a responsibility of State Governments whose programmes for its expansion and improvement receive Central aid. The programmes directly undertaken by the Government of India in this field are broadly restricted to a few special schemes, research and training activities. The Union Government also provides financial assistance to voluntary educational organisations engaged in carrying out significant experiments in school education. A brief account of the various Central schemes under this sector has been given in the paragraphs that follow.

2. Seventh National Seminar on Elementary Education : This Seminar, which was held at Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra State) from 15th to 20th May, 1967, made a number of recommendations for early achievement of the goal of universal elementary education. The more important among these are :

- (1) Five years' effective education for all children should be provided by 1975-76 and eight years of effective education should be achieved for all children in the entire country by 1985-86.
- (2) In all school-less localities, schools should be opened within the next two years.
- (3) Steps should be taken to establish middle/upper primary schools within three miles' radius.
- (4) Adequate arrangements should be made for increasing the enrolment and maintaining regular attendance in the schools.
- (5) Part-time schools should be started as pilot projects for children who cannot attend on a full-time basis.
- (6) Stipends and scholarships should be given to the tribal children on a liberal scale.
- (7) For very sparsely-populated or migratory-population areas, residential schools with arrangements for free board and lodging should be set up.
- (8) Teacher educators working in training institutions should be given a better status and a special allowance.
- (9) In order to enable elementary schools to develop rapidly and according to their capacity, it is essential

to prepare a developmental plan for every school, both short-term and long-term.

- (10) The School-Complex programme should be developed on the lines recommended by the Education Commission.

3. State Institutes of Education : A Centrally sponsored scheme for the establishment of State Institutes of Education was initiated during 1963-64, with a view to improving the quality of education at the school level. The main functions of these Institutes are to organise in-service training for inspecting officers and teacher educators, conduct studies and investigations and to produce literature for teachers and students.

4. State Institutes have been established in all States except Nagaland and Haryana. A State Institute has been established in Delhi also.

5. Central assistance on a 100 per cent basis is given to State Governments for meeting the developmental activities of these Institutes.

6. Crash Programmes for Improvement of Science Education : A crash programme for the improvement of science education, which was initiated during 1964-65, was continued during the year. Under this scheme, central assistance to States is given on a 100 per cent basis for strengthening science laboratories in secondary schools, training of science teachers and establishment of State Units/Institutes of Science Education.

7. State Units of Science Education have been established in 11 States. Steps are being taken to strengthen these Units and to bring them to the level of full-fledged State Institutes of Science Education.

8. State Evaluation Units : During the third Plan, the Ministry introduced a Centrally sponsored scheme for the establishment of State Evaluation Units. Under this scheme, which was continued during 1967-68, 100 per cent assistance is given to the State Governments for developmental activities. State Evaluation Units have been established in all the States except Madras and Nagaland.

9. Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance : The Centrally sponsored scheme of educational and vocational guidance was initiated in 1962-63 with the object of establishing State Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance in the States where such bureaux had not been set up till then and to strengthen the existing bureaux in other States. These bureaux have now been established in all the States except Madras and

Nagaland. As in the other Centrally sponsored schemes, Central assistance on 100 per cent basis is given to the State Governments for meeting the developmental expenditure of these bureaux.

10. School Feeding Programme : The school feeding programme for children in elementary schools was started in 1962-63 in pursuance of the recommendation of the School Health Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1960. International organisations like CARE, UNICEF and Catholic Relief Services provide food commodities like corn flour, rolled wheat, bulger wheat, vegetables, milk powder, etc., as gifts. Transportation charges, administrative expenditure, etc., are met by the State Governments and Union Territories. This programme is in operation in 13 States and 5 Union Territories. The programme has now been placed in the State sector as a Centrally aided scheme. During the year under review, approximately 90 lakh children were covered under the programme.

11. Textbooks : In order to improve the quality of textbooks, almost all the State Governments have nationalised the production of textbooks. Nevertheless, in some of the States the number of nationalised textbooks is very small, while in others it is quite large. In one or two cases, even the distribution and sale of textbooks has been taken over by the State Governments. At the national level, NCERT is preparing textbooks which can be adopted/adapted by the State Governments.

12. Textbooks Printing Presses : A gift of three printing establishments comprising modern machinery and equipment in composing, reproducing, printing, bookbinding, etc. has been offered by the Government of Federal Republic of Germany. The offer has been accepted and the Agreement between the two Governments was signed on 27th November, 1967, in New Delhi. The printing establishments will be located at Mysore, Bhubaneswar and Chandigarh. The presses will be used for the printing of school textbooks and other educational literature in various regional languages. It is hoped that these gifts will go a long way in producing good quality textbooks at cheap rates.

13. Swedish Gift Paper Scheme : The fifth and last grant of 8,000 tons of Swedish gift paper was supplied by the Royal Swedish Government during the year under report, thus completing the total supply under the existing Agreement of 42,000 tons over a five-year period. The Swedish paper is distributed to the Governments of States and Union Territories for the printing of school textbooks for free distribution/sale at concessional rates to poor and needy children.

14. A further *ad hoc* grant of 3,000 tons of paper has been offered by the Swedish Government. A fresh Agreement to this effect is expected to be signed between the two Governments shortly.

15. Correspondence Courses for Teachers of Secondary Schools : In order to clear the backlog of a large number of untrained teachers in secondary schools, a scheme of correspondence courses has been included in the Plan. The preliminary work regarding the scheme was completed during the year and it is expected to start functioning in 1968-69.

16. A delegation consisting of Shri N. D. Sundaravadivelu, Joint Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, Shri M. S. Patel, Dean of Faculty of Education, Baroda University and Dr. G. Chaurasia, then Officer on Special Duty, National Council of Educational Research and Training, visited USSR during March-April, 1967 to study the system of correspondence courses in that country. The report submitted by the delegation has made some important observations and in the light of these, the scheme is being revised. The report has been printed.

17. National Awards for Teachers : During 1967-68, 99 teachers of primary and secondary schools and Sanskrit pathshalas/tols received national awards in recognition of the meritorious services rendered by them to the community.

18. Triple Benefit Scheme : The Government of India have also stressed the need for adoption of the Triple Benefit Scheme (Pension, Provident Fund and Insurance) by the State Governments for teachers in aided institutions. Eight States have since made a beginning with this scheme and others are considering action. In so far as the Union Territories are concerned, the Government of India have already sanctioned the scheme with effect from April, 1966.

19. Educational Facilities for Teachers' Children : The children of teachers are provided with free education, to a varying extent in various States. In Union Territories, they are given free education up to secondary stage. In a few States like Madras and West Bengal, education is free for children of primary and secondary school teachers.

20. National Council for Women's Education : The National Council for Women's Education continued to advise the Government on various matters relating to the education of girls and women and to maintain contacts between Government and the various organisations working in this field. The scope of the

Council was enlarged during the year to include the education of girls and women at all stages.

21. In view of the difficulty of convening frequent meetings of the Council, a small standing committee from amongst its members has been set up. It can meet at short notice and pursue the implementation of its recommendations.

22. The Council had recommended that the special programmes for the education of girls and women should be evaluated. The work has been entrusted to NCERT and the State Institutes of Education and is in progress.

23. **Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan :** In pursuance of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, the Ministry has established a net work of Central Schools having a common syllabus and medium of instruction for the benefit of the children and wards of government employees of the transferable category. With effect from 1st April, 1966, the administration of these schools has been transferred to an autonomous body called the Central Schools Organisation (since re-named *Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan*), which has been registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act of 1860.

24. At present, 118 schools are functioning under the Society and about 57,000 children are studying in these schools. A list of the Kendriya Vidyalayas is given in Annexure IV.

25. **Tibetan Schools Society :** The Tibetan Schools Society is an autonomous organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. It was set up in 1961 and has the Union Education Minister as Chairman. The main object of the Society is to establish and to carry on the administration and management of schools or institutions set up for education and/or training of Tibetan refugee children.

26. The Society is now running 8 residential schools for orphans and semi-orphans and 5 day-schools for the children of Tibetans working in refugee settlements. The total number of students on the rolls of the residential and day schools as on 1st November, 1967 was 3,759 and 1,289 respectively. It also gives a grant-in-aid to four institutions engaged in the education of Tibetan children, namely, (1) Tibetan Homes Foundation, Mussoorie; (2) Incho School, Gangtok (Sikkim); (3) Kalkashetra, Adyar (Madras); and (4) Clemant Town School, Dehra Dun.

27. **Central Institute of English, Hyderabad :** The Central Institute of English was established in November, 1958, as a Society, registered under the Hyderabad Societies Registration

Act. Its main object is to improve the teaching of English in India through research and training of teachers in suitable techniques. During the year under review, it continued to receive assistance from the British Council and the Ford Foundation.

28. The Institute continued to train teachers who, in their turn, trained teachers of English in their areas in short courses organised by extension centres, universities and State departments of education. It also continued to broadcast radio lessons for schools in Andhra Pradesh in collaboration with the Department of Education, Andhra Pradesh and All-India Radio, Hyderabad, and to publish a bulletin incorporating research findings and other suggestions on various aspects of the teaching of English.

29. The Institute has a Research Section which has completed contrastive studies in English vis-a-vis a number of modern languages. It has also recorded a large number of talks on the teaching of English and on pronunciation. These are recorded free of cost for any educational institution which sends the necessary tapes.

30. In December 1967, an annual Conference of Directors of Studies of English Language Teaching Institutes was held to coordinate the working of English Language Training Institutes in India. The Extension Unit of the Institute continued to organise short-term in-service training for English teachers in different parts of the country and to keep the ex-trainees acquainted with the latest work done at the Institute.

31. The Textbook Production Unit of the Institute has been engaged in producing two sets of school textbooks (one series for classes III—XI and the other for classes VI—XI), pupils' books, teachers' books, workbooks and supplementary readers designed specifically to suit the needs of Indian learners of English.

32. **Bal Bhavan and National Children's Museum:** The Bal Bhavan and National Children's Museum was established in Delhi in June, 1965. Their main purpose is to afford opportunities to children for education through recreational and physical activities and to operate a suitable programme of training and research with a view to promoting education of children through visual aids and providing them with opportunities for the expression of their creative talents. The institution has received general recognition for its outstanding and valuable work.

33. Among the major projects undertaken by this institution in the current financial year is the reorganisation and strengthening of its Science Section.

34. The entire expenditure on this institution is borne by the Government of India. It is managed by a registered society in which two officers of the Ministry of Education and one officer of the Ministry of Finance represent the Government of India.

35. Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations : This scheme which is being operated in the fields of pre-primary, primary and secondary education, has the following three sub-schemes :

- (a) Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations working in the field of Pre-Primary, Primary and Secondary Education;
- (b) Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations working in the field of Women's Education;
- (c) Scheme of Assistance to Selected Good Residential Schools.

36. The first sub-scheme was started during the first Five-Year Plan, the second in 1962 and the third in 1964. Assistance is given on a sharing basis in respect of the first two sub-schemes and at 100 per cent for the third sub-scheme. The assistance is given for specific objects such as : (1) projects of an experimental or educationally significant nature; (2) laboratories, libraries and science equipment; (3) production of educational literature including educational journals but excluding textbooks; and (4) holding of seminars, exhibitions and/or conferences of national importance on school education.

37. National Prize Competition of Children's Literature in Regional Languages : The National Prize Competition of Children's Literature in Regional Languages, which is the 13th in the series, was held during the year. Under this scheme, the competitions in Hindi, Sindhi and Urdu languages are centrally organised by the Ministry of Education. Competitions in the regional languages are held by the States on behalf of the Government of India and their entire expenditure is re-imbursed.

38. Central Board of Secondary Education : The Board, re-constituted in 1962, is a registered society sponsored by the Union Ministry of Education. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India is the controlling authority of the Board.

39. The total number of institutions recognised by the Board at the close of the year under report was 619, as against 559 at the close of the last year. The number of schools under the Delhi Administration, where all the higher secondary schools are affiliated to the Board, is 435. Out of these, 421 schools are following the higher secondary examination of Delhi scheme, 3

higher secondary schools, the technical scheme and the rest the all-India scheme. Outside Delhi, there are 184 schools of which 180 are following the all-India scheme. The number of Central Schools taking the all-India higher secondary examination of the Board has gone up from 103 to 116 during the year.

40. There are four demonstration multipurpose schools attached to the Regional Colleges of Education at Ajmer, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar and Mysore. These are affiliated to the Board and are following the scheme of studies specially drawn up by the NCERT on an experimental basis. The first final examination under this scheme was held by the Board in 1967. Three technical schools, run by the Director of Technical Education, Delhi Administration, were affiliated to the Board during the period under report and the higher secondary technical examination has since been revived.

41. Public schools like the Lawrence School, Lovedale, Vikas Vidyalaya, Ranchi; Modern School, New Delhi; Birla Public School, Pilani and Military Schools of Ajmer, Dholpur, Chail, Bangalore and Belgaum are on the list of institutions affiliated to the Board. All these schools prepare candidates for the Board's All-India Higher Secondary Examination. The examination is recognised by various Indian universities and institutes of higher learning. This year, the Joint Matriculation Board of UK has recognised this examination.

42. This year the Board published five textbooks in English and one in Sanskrit in order to improve the teaching of the subjects. A system of review has also been newly introduced for the proper selection of books submitted by publishers.

43. The Board has decided to introduce, as an experimental measure, an oral test in its higher secondary (one-year course) examination of 1968. The scheme will be extended to its other examinations in due course if the experiment proves to be successful.

44. **Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies :** The Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies at Alipur village, Delhi, continued to function satisfactorily. The institution prepares students up to Uttar Madhyama Course of the Sanskrit University, Varanasi, to which it is affiliated. The number of students is 93.

45. The main object of the Institute is to enable selected students of border areas to imbibe nationalism through modern education without disturbing their traditional culture. It is entirely residential and all the students are given scholarships to cover maintenance as well as educational expenses. The Directorate of Education, Delhi, has been providing assistance and exercising supervision over this institution.

46. Scholarships to Cadets from Union Territories Studying at the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun : Under this scheme, two scholarships used to be awarded to cadets belonging to the Union Territories studying at the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. It has been decided to discontinue this scheme with effect from the term commencing August, 1965. The payment of scholarships will, however, be continued in respect of those cadets who have already been granted scholarships under this scheme till they complete their study in the college.

47. Financial Allocations : The financial allocations for the different schemes described in this chapter are given below :

Scheme	Provision for 1967-68		Provision for 1968-69 (B.E.)
	Original	Revised	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Improvement of Secondary Education (Crash Programme)			
(a) Strengthening of Science Laboratories of Secondary Schools	1,50,00,000	48,89,000	50,00,000
(b) State Institute/University of Science Education	15,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000
2. State Institute of Education	24,00,000	30,00,000	35,00,000
3. State Units of Evaluation and Examination Reforms	3,00,000	3,25,000	3,75,000
4. Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance	3,11,000	3,50,000	4,00,000
5. Seminars and Conferences	10,000	10,000	10,000
6. Correspondence Courses for Teachers of Secondary Schools	3,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
7. T.A. and D.A. to Non-Official Members of National Council for Women's Education	6,500	10,000	10,000
8. Central Institute of English, Hyderabad			
(a) Developmental Expenditure	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
(b) Maintenance and Running of the Institute	3,10,000	3,50,000	3,75,000
(c) Ford Foundation Projects	1,41,000	1,84,000	1,15,000
9. Bal Bhavan and NCM	6,50,000	6,48,000	6,50,000
10. Grants to Voluntary Educational Organisations	17,22,000	8,00,000	10,00,000
11. Children's Book Trust	1,42,500	1,42,500	98,800
12. Scholarships to Cadets from Union Territories studying at the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun	7,100	7,100	7,100

1967



Dr. Triguna Sen, Minister of Education, addressing the annual meeting of the NCERT



Dr. Triguna Sen, Minister of Education, addressing a meeting of the UGC in New Delhi



An exhibition of NCERT books at the time of the annual meeting of the NCERT

CHAPTER III

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

1. **Organisation, Functions and Administration:** The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was set up as an autonomous organisation in September 1961 to develop programmes of high-level research and advanced training and extension in education. It has been registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860.

2. The General Body of the Council includes in its membership the Education Ministers of States or their representatives. Management of all the affairs and funds of the Council vests in the Governing Body, the President of which is the Union Education Minister. The Council also has a Board of Educational Studies which advises it on all matters relating to research, training and extension and a Finance Committee to advise it on financial matters. The Council gets, more or less, the entire funds for its activities from the Government of India as grant-in-aid.

3. The Council conducts : (1) the National Institute of Education (NIE) which has nine Departments (with headquarters at New Delhi); (2) four Regional Colleges of Education at Ajmer, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Mysore; and (3) Central Institute of Education at Delhi. The departments functioning at present in the NIE are : (1) Department of Field Services, (2) Department of Adult Education, (3) Department of Audio-Visual Education, (4) Department of Curriculum and Evaluation (including Basic Education), (5) Department of Science Education and Central Science Workshop, (6) Department of Psychological Foundations, (7) Department of Educational Administration, (8) Department of Foundations of Education, and (9) Department of Teacher Education.

4. Both administratively and academically the entire organisation works under the direction, superintendence and control of a Director, and a Joint Director, assisted by a Secretary. A full-time Joint Director has also been appointed from this year. A campus for the National Institute of Education is under construction at Hauz Khas and most of the Departments have already been shifted there, or near about. Their administration is from this year looked after by a Central Registrar's Office and the academic staff has been relieved of administrative and allied work.

5. Budget : The budget provision for grants-in-aid to the Council as provided for in the Book of Demands is as follows :

	1967-68	1968-69
	Rs.	Rs.
Plan	1,74,58,000	1,56,00,000
Non-Plan	1,50,49,000	2,07,35,000

6. Activities and Programmes : The major activities of the Council can be classified under the following five broad categories : (1) Research, (2) Training both pre-service and in-service, (3) Extension Works, (4) Production of Educational Literature, and (5) Science Education. A brief account of the activities for the year 1967-68 under each head is given in the following paragraphs.

7. Research : The Council is having a three-tier research programme under implementation. It conducts research (a) in collaboration with other bodies, (b) on its own, and (c) by providing assistance to other bodies. These activities are briefly described below :

(a) Under the International Cooperative Research Programme of the US Department of Health Education and Welfare, the Council completed nine research projects by 1966-67. There are three additional cooperative research projects : Developmental Norms, Construction of Intelligence Tests, and Construction of Interest Tests.

(b) During 1967-68, 32 research projects were on hand in the different departments of the National Institute of Education. Some of the important among these are : (1) National Survey of Teacher Training Institutions at the secondary and primary levels; (2) Study of Wastage and Stagnation during and after Elementary Teacher Education course; (3) Administrative Organisation of Educational Systems in different States; (4) A comparative study of the salient features of State Compulsory Primary Education Acts; (5) Determination of the Optimum Size of a Secondary School; (6) Educational Planning in India—Quality versus Quantity in School Education; (7) Administrative Organisation of Educational Planning in different States; (8) A comparative study of Administrative and Organisational Aspects of the Educational system of USSR, USA, UK, Nepal and India; (9) Historical Survey of the Language Controversy; (10) Development of a Differential Educational Programme for the Academically Superior Children; (11) Study on Student Unrest, and (12) Programmed Learning.

(c) The Council also assisted other bodies to conduct research by granting financial assistance (1) for the publication of outstanding pieces of educational literature; and (2) for conducting research under a scheme, known as GARP Scheme. One of the most important research projects completed under this relates to sociology of education in two parts: thematic papers based on library research and field research in eight States.

8. **Training Programmes:** The Council is running the four Regional Colleges of Education at Ajmer, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Mysore and the Central Institute of Education. The total enrolment in these institutes during 1967-68 was approximately 1818. In addition, correspondence-*cum*-summer-school courses for untrained teachers have been started in all these institutes and the total enrolment under this programme during the current year was approximately 1134.

9. A number of workshops and other training programmes were also arranged by the different departments, some of the more important of which were as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

(a) Three months' course for principals of elementary training institutions;

(b) 18 days' seminar-*cum*-workshop for secondary teacher educators, on student teaching and evaluation;

(c) A project for an intensive teacher education programme (for improvement in teacher education in training colleges) was introduced this year.

DEPARTMENT OF AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

(a) One-week audio-visual orientation course.

(b) A course in projected aids.

(c) A course in audio-visual education is expected to be arranged in January/February, 1968 for Army medical officers.

DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

(a) Work is in progress regarding the setting up of Shramik Vidyapeeths at Bombay and Delhi for the education of industrial workers.

(b) A two-week training course in adult education for teacher educators from Himachal Pradesh.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

A two-month training course for the headmasters of middle schools in Delhi.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

An integrated one-year postgraduate course, known as National Institute of Education Associateship Course, was introduced this year to train specialists in research planning development, administration, etc., for which master's degree with 3 years' experience is the admission requirement. It is a residential course and each candidate is awarded a stipend of Rs. 250. In it have been merged several academic courses that were being previously run by the National Institute of Education Departments. The integrated course offers a wide range of choices for selection by the candidates.

10. **Extension :** With the assistance of the US Technical Cooperation Mission and the Ford Foundation, a scheme was introduced by the old All Indian Council for Secondary Education in 1956-57 for providing in-service training for secondary school teachers, through extension services departments attached to selected training colleges. There were 54 such departments in 1961 when the Council was set up. Their number now is 97 including extension units. Through another scheme, the Council has set up 45 similar extension departments for primary school teachers.

11. Through these departments/units, in-service training is provided to the teachers. Short-term workshops and special programmes and courses are arranged for the teachers to improve their competence both in content and methodology. The departments also help in the preparation of instructional materials. Besides, the classroom problems of teachers are discussed and tackled. Periodical conferences and workshops of the coordinators and directors of the extension centres are also held to enable them to pool their experience and find solution to their common problems.

12. For better coordination of work and to establish a close liaison and disseminate information at the State level, a programme of setting up Field Units has been undertaken. Two such units have already been set up.

13. Extension work is also done on *ad hoc* basis by different departments. Workshops were organised at Ajmer and Bhopal towards improving the teaching of Commerce. Workshops were organised at Ajmer for the preparation of instructional materials.

on the United Nations and Indian Judiciary, and at Mysore regarding the teaching of English.

14(a) A training course in research techniques on wastage and stagnation was conducted in September, 1967.

(b) A seven-week course in educational evaluation was organised in May-July, 1967.

(c) A series of research seminars were organised to guide and develop research.

(d) A three-week orientation course was organised in educational and vocational guidance for career masters of Delhi schools.

(e) A number of workshops were held for paper-setters and examiners, for internal assessment, etc., under the programme for examination reform.

(f) To improve teacher competence, eight summer institutes in humanities were organised in 1967.

15. (a) An intensive school improvement programme has been taken up.

(b) In order to promote the dissemination of good practices in schools, a bulletin 'New Trends in School Practices' is being published.

(c) A pilot project has been introduced for improving the practical use of school libraries.

(d) Schools are encouraged to take up experimental projects and 171 projects have been approved for grant of financial assistance by the Council in 1967-68.

16. A project (Reading Project) has been developed to teach reading and to improve the programme of reading at the primary level.

17. To stimulate the teacher to delve deep into educational problems and to apply his mind to their solution, a programme of 'Seminar Readings' is under implementation. Each year prizes are awarded under this programme to teacher-authors of the best 20 papers.

18. **Educational Literature :** In 1962, the Governing Body of the NCERT set up a Central Committee on Educational Literature under the chairmanship of Union Education Minister, to draw up programmes to prepare model textbooks and other instructional materials including teachers' guides and students' workbooks. The Central Committee has in turn set up panels and editorial boards to bring out model textbooks at the school level.

The NCERT is to bring out these textbooks in English and Hindi while their regional language versions are to be produced by the State Governments.

19. During the year, the Council brought out 31 model textbooks which brings the total number of such textbooks brought out so far to 32. Besides, 25 model textbooks were at different stages of preparation and production.

20. The Council has also undertaken a programme for the production of supplementary educational materials for children in the age-group 14-17. Materials being produced on great national and other leaders include those on Gandhiji, Jawaharlal Nehru, Tagore, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Akbar, Kabir and Ramakrishna. Other books which have already been brought out are : Romance of Teaching Faces of Courage, and A Constitution of India for the Young Readers. The books being produced are : (1) India : The Land and the People, (2) The School and the Community, (3) Legends of India, (4) The Freedom Movement in India, (5) Founders of Our Living Faiths, (6) Saint-Poets of India, (7) Modern Reformers, (8) Indian Painting through the Ages, and (9) Indian Sculpture through the Ages.

21. A programme has been undertaken for the production of Hindi textbooks for non-Hindi regions.

22. **Department of Curriculum and Evaluation:** The NCERT has developed a syllabus which follows a sound pattern of teaching social studies as 'the study of men in society'. The pattern is developed from the primary stage (classes I to V) to the middle (classes VI to VIII) and from the middle school stage to the higher secondary stage (classes IX to XI). The syllabus has been evolved as the result of four all-India workshops with school teachers as participants and with representatives of training colleges and universities from all over India. Textbooks incorporating the values and objectives emphasised in the new syllabus are being developed for each stage. Two series of textbooks for the primary stage in Hindi and English have already been prepared. A new feature of the series is the teacher's guide for each class providing the necessary help to the teachers to teach the subject effectively. The response from the States has been very favourable. In this programme, the NCERT may claim to have evolved an original educational project of great importance.

23. Another important activity of the Council was to initiate research projects on the teaching of languages, other than the mother tongue, as well as investigations into the teaching and

learning of the mother tongue. A special Committee on Language Teaching and Learning was set up and among the several studies suggested by the Committee were 'research in reading', 'techniques and teaching the mother tongue for different groups of students', 'the teaching and learning of the second and third language', 'psychology of introducing the script', etc.

24. Mention should also be made of the Council's evaluation of work experience and craft education. The position of the latter in the teacher training institutions was studied with a view to offering suggestions on how to vitalize the teaching of crafts.

25. Motivation training and programmed learning continue to engage the attention of the Department of Psychological Foundations. The preparation of programmed material was followed by its being tried out in various educational centres. The materials were later revised and are now being tried out in schools.

26. **Science Education**: Improvement and expansion of the teaching of science and mathematics at the school stage is one of the major programmes of the NCERT. In January, 1963, a Department of Science Education and a Central Science Workshop were set up. The programme is being assisted by UNESCO/UNICEF in the form of experts, fellowships and stores.

27. Intensive action is in progress, since 1964-65, on a pilot project for teaching science and mathematics as individual disciplines from the beginning of the middle stage duly taking into account the latest developments and teaching techniques. New syllabi have been framed and textbooks, teacher guides and curriculum guides based thereon have been prepared for the first two years and work is in progress for the preparation of similar materials for the third year of the middle stage. The materials prepared have been tried out and revised and introduced from July, 1967 in Class VI of Central Schools (about 110 in number). Delhi Directorate will introduce them in 1968 and other States are also expected to introduce them progressively. Materials are both in Hindi and English and are being made available to State Governments. The Central Science Workshop is, concurrently, developing new equipment correlated to these materials.

23. The Council has, with assistance from other bodies, established twenty study groups of eminent university teachers of science, who are working on identification of basic concepts of various science subjects and are developing a total curriculum for secondary school stage for a course of compulsory science

for all children. The curricular materials will be tried out and revised before being introduced.

29. For the primary stage, a general science syllabus (for classes I to V) has been developed and based on this, a detailed "Handbook of Science for Primary Teachers" in three volumes has been prepared.

30. The Council continued to operate a scheme for locating and nurturing science talent in young boys and girls in the country by awarding scholarships and providing special attention to them through programmes of summer schools. The scheme extends from the 1st year of B.Sc. class to the Ph.D. level.

31. For producing better teachers, an integrated 4-year course of content and pedagogy is provided in science and mathematics in the Regional Colleges of Education. Inservice training is also provided in these colleges as well as in the summer institutes for science teachers. The teachers are taught about new curricular materials, and the new techniques of learning and teaching science, developed in advanced countries. In 1967, 61 summer institutes were arranged in different parts of the country.

32. To keep the teachers informed of the latest developments in science education, the Council publishes a quarterly journal, "School Science".

33. The Central Science Workshop is engaged in a project for the production, in India with indigenous materials, of Physical Science Study Kit (PSSC Kit of the USA). It consists of 29 experiments in physics. The workshop has prepared a curriculum guide for bamboo craft.

34. **Summer Institutes:** The NCERT in collaboration with the UGC and USAID has been organising summer institutes for science teachers in biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics for a number of years at various university centres, under the direction of university and college professors. The participants in these institutes are exposed to new curricular materials and new techniques of teaching. In the current year 56 summer institutes are being organised in various science subjects which will orient 2,800 teachers. It is hoped that on a long range basis over 30,000 teachers in science and mathematics will be trained in the course of the next five years.

35. **Examination Reform:** Our present examination system is highly information-centred and does not seek to evaluate the understanding of subject fields. The scoring procedures are defective and questions are not objective-based. The examination system has to be so reformed that it becomes objective and helps

the student to develop his basic understanding rather than his power to memorise. To this end, the Council has undertaken a comprehensive programme of examination reform.

36. **Training courses and workshops** are held in educational evaluation for examiners, paper-setters and others concerned to develop new techniques for setting better papers and scoring procedures.

37. The examination reform is now in full operation in ten States and it is also being pursued in two other States. The programme has been completely implemented in Rajasthan.

38. **Audio-Visual Education :** To improve techniques of teaching, 1,500 low-cost filmstrip projectors have been imported from the USSR under Rupee payment. The projectors would be supplied to schools on a no-profit-no-loss basis and the cost is not likely to exceed Rs. 50 per piece. Steps are also being considered for mass production of the projectors indigenously. A variety of graphic aids, filmstrips, etc. was also produced.

39. **All-India Educational Survey :** To provide necessary data for a rational formulation of the fourth Plan, the Second All-India Educational Survey was carried out in cooperation with the State Governments. A report has been prepared. Further summary work in specialised fields is in progress, e.g., physical education, technical schools, technical streams in multipurpose schools, etc.

40. **Foreign Aid :** The NCERT has been receiving assistance from various foreign bodies for its various programmes and activities. Some of these are as follows :

41. **Government of U.S.A. (AID Programme) :** Assistance in the form of experts, training facilities for Council's officers in USA, and stores is being provided for the Regional Colleges of Education under a contract which provides for the services of 18 experts at any given time up to 30th June 1969 when the programme will come to an end. Stores worth about \$ 250,000 have already been received and some stores are expected to be received shortly. A team of Council's officers is expected to proceed to the USA for training shortly. For National Institute of Education projects, the programme has come to an end on 30th June 1967.

42. **Colombo Plan :** Science films are being received from the UK for classroom teaching, etc.

43. **Unesco** : The assistance is in the form of experts, fellowships and stores for improving the teaching of science.

44. **Unicef** : A sum of \$ 270,000 has been earmarked for the supply of paper for the production of science textbooks etc. Out of this paper worth \$ 161,000 is expected to be supplied in 1967-68.

45. **Ford Foundation** : Some stores (spares and accessories) are being imported from the USA under the residual balance of an old Ford Foundation grant.

CHAPTER IV

EDUCATION IN THE UNION TERRITORIES

Education in the Union Territories is broadly the responsibility of the Government of India. The Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Pondicherry and Tripura have their own legislatures, and powers specified in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, are enjoyed by the respective Governments.

2 A brief report on the progress of school education during 1967-68 in the Union Territories is given in the following paragraphs.

A. ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

3 **Educational Facilities :** During the year under report, there were primary schools/middle/senior Basic schools, 3 higher secondary schools and one Central higher secondary school in the Territory. The primary, middle and higher secondary schools started up to the last year have been continued and adequate facilities to accommodate additional enrolment have been made. One Central School has also been started under the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

4 **Education of Girls :** There is one higher secondary school for girls. To promote girls' education, stipends are paid to the students coming from rural areas and residing in hostels and transport facilities at concessional rates are available to others.

5 **Science Teaching :** General Science is taught as a compulsory subject up to the secondary stage and as an elective subject from class IX in all the higher secondary schools.

51. Steps are being taken to provide equipment for the science laboratories. For better teaching of general science, qualified science teachers have been provided to three senior Basic schools and all the higher secondary schools.

6 **Scholarships and Other Concessions :** Education is free up to higher secondary stage and an adequate number of scholarships is given for post-matric studies on the mainland. Free textbooks are also supplied to poor students reading at the pre-higher secondary stage on the Islands and at the post-higher secondary stage in institutions on the mainland.

7. All school-going children of scheduled tribes are entitled to get free supply of books and stationery. They also get two sets of uniforms per year at 50% of the cost.

8. A midday meals scheme provides for the supply of nutritious snacks to all students.

9. **Teacher Training:** There is one Junior Basic Teacher-Training School at Port Blair with an intake capacity of 24 trainees.

10. **Higher Education:** A full-time undergraduate college has been set up to cater to the educational requirements of government employees as well as the general public. The College was inaugurated by the Home Minister in November, 1967.

11. **Budget:** The expenditure on general education for the year 1967-68 is estimated at Rs. 11.82 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 19.94 lakh for non-Plan items. For the year 1968-69, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 12.73 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 21.94 lakh for non-Plan items.

B. CHANDIGARH

12. **Educational Facilities:** The Union Territory of Chandigarh came into existence on 1st November, 1966. During the year under review, there are 32 primary, 13 middle and 14 high/higher secondary schools in the Territory. The enrolment for the year 1967-68 is indicated below:

<i>Primary stage</i>	..	..	..	10,335
<i>Middle stage</i>	..	..	..	5,234
<i>Secondary stage</i>	..	..	..	15,741

13. **Science Teaching:** Science is taught as a compulsory subject up to the middle department and as an elective subject in higher secondary classes. Science laboratories in secondary schools have been adequately equipped.

14. **Scholarships and Other Concessions:** Education is free up to VIII standard. Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other economically backward class students are allowed full free-concession and refund of examination fee. Scholarships are given to students under a number of schemes.

15. **Teacher Training:** There are two junior Basic training institutions, one graduate training college and one institute of English. The annual intake capacity is 288 in the junior Basic

institutions, 304 in the training college and 120 in the institute of English.

16. **Budget :** The expenditure on general education for the year 1967-68 is estimated at about Rs. 3.91 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 82.54 lakh for non-Plan items. For the next year i.e. 1968-69, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 9.04 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 85.15 lakh for non-Plan items.

C. DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

17. **Educational Facilities :** During the year under report, there were 68 primary schools, 18 middle/senior Basic schools and three high schools in the Territory. The enrolment for the year 1967-68 is given below.

<i>Primary stage</i>	..	..	2,986
<i>Middle stage</i>	..	..	3,540
<i>Secondary stage</i>	..	..	481

All Government primary and secondary schools are co-educational.

8. **Scholarships and Other Concessions :** Education is free up to the high school stage. There are also several schemes to give scholarships to students. The Administration is supplying, free of cost, textbooks and writing materials to all the pupils belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as well as to economically backward pupils from standards I to X. Moreover all Adivasi and the poor non-Adivasi pupils of primary schools are given clothes free. Primary schools situated in the interior are having their midday meals free of cost. The Administration runs one Adivasi hostel at Silvassa, where pupils belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from the interior of the Territory are admitted from standard V onwards.

19. **Budget :** The expenditure on general education for the year 1967-68 is estimated at Rs. 3.25 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 6.27 lakh for non-Plan items. For the next year, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 4.15 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 6.62 lakh for non-Plan items.

DELHI

20. **Educational Facilities :** During the year under review, there were 926 primary schools, 461 middle schools and 407 higher secondary schools in the Territory. Of these, one middle

school and 16 higher secondary schools were started during 1967-68. The total enrolment during 1967-68 was as follows :

<i>Primary stage</i>	..	..	..	4,30,533
<i>Middle stage</i>	..	..	..	1,94,602
<i>Secondary stage</i>	..	..	..	1,13,998

21. **Education of Girls :** There were 387 primary schools, 199 middle schools and 164 higher secondary schools for girls. To promote girls' education, special allowances were given to women teachers and stipends to women teacher trainees. A scheme of free transport facilities in rural areas is also in operation.

22. **Science Education :** In order to make the teaching of science more effective steps have been taken to strengthen school laboratories with equipment.

23. **Scholarships and other Concessions :** Education is free up to class VIII. Open scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 per annum are awarded at the middle stage (classes VI-VIII) for three years. Besides, open scholarships of the value Rs. 10 per month are given in higher secondary classes (IX-XI). There are also other scholarship schemes such as charitable scholarships, destitute scholarships, scholarships for political sufferers, scholarships in industrial schools in addition to the Government of India scholarships.

24. **Teacher Training :** There are three institutions for the training of primary teachers and one nursery teachers training institute. There are three colleges for the training of secondary school teachers. The annual intake capacity is 462 in primary, 305 in secondary training institutions, and 87 for postgraduate training.

25. **Adult Literacy :** It was proposed to make 40,000 illiterate adults literate between 1966-67 and 1970-71. The programme for the current year envisages educating 10,000 adults and there is a similar programme for the next year also.

26. **Salaries of Teachers :** As a step towards improving the professional and economic status of teachers, salary scales of all categories of teachers were revised with effect from 21st of December, 1967. Generally speaking, the total emoluments (comprising basic salary and dearness allowance only) of different categories of teachers under the revised salary-scales will exceed those recommended by the Education Commission as

well as those enjoyed at present by their counterparts in most parts of the country.

27. Correspondence Course for Higher Secondary Stage : It has been decided to institute correspondence course to impart higher secondary education (classes IX to XI) and prepare candidates for the higher secondary examination. The syllabus will correspond to that of all-India scheme of the Central Board of Secondary Education and the medium will be Hindi to begin with. The course which will be open to candidates from all parts of the country will start from 1st May, 1968 and its duration will be four years.

28. Budget : The expenditure on general education for the year 1967-68 is estimated at Rs. 122.59 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 867.30 lakh for non-Plan items. For the next year, *i.e.* 1968-69, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 162.50 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 915.50 lakh for non-Plan items.

E. GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

29. Educational Facilities : During the year under review, there were 1,031 primary schools including primary sections of secondary schools, 188 middle schools, 142 high schools and one higher secondary school in the Territory. Of these, 25 institutions were for girls. The enrolment for 1967-68 is as follows :

<i>Primary stage</i>	..	..	..	86,201
<i>Middle stage</i>	..	..	..	33,979
<i>Secondary stage</i>	..	..	..	21,360

30. Science Education : General science is a compulsory subject from standard V onwards. Special grants for the purchase of laboratory equipment for physics and chemistry sections are being paid by the Government. Steps are being taken to provide science equipment to elementary schools also.

31. Scholarships and Other Concessions : No tuition fee is charged in Government schools up to standard VIII. The Department distributes free textbooks to poor and deserving students in standards I and II. So far, no caste or tribe has been classified as scheduled in the Territory, but economically backward class scholarships are granted to students whose parents' income is less than Rs. 2,000 per annum. A mid-day meals programme is operated in rural areas where part of the cost is borne by the local people.

32. **Teacher Training:** There are two institutions for the training of primary school teachers and two for secondary school teachers with a capacity of 200 and 105 seats, respectively.

33. **Adult Literacy:** An intensive programme of adult education was undertaken in 7 villages, and one gram panchayat area was selected for a pilot project for intensive literacy drive.

34. **Budget:** The expenditure on general education for the year 1967-68 is estimated at Rs. 108.89 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 182.36 lakh for non-Plan items. For the next year i.e. 1968-69, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 150.51 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 190.77 lakh for non-Plan items.

F. HIMACHAL PRADESH

35. **Educational Facilities:** During the year under review, there were 3,638 primary schools, 615 middle schools, 262 high schools and 88 higher secondary schools. The enrolment figures for the year 1967-68 are given below:

<i>Primary stage</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,74,113
<i>Middle stage</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,10,547
<i>Secondary stage</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41,916

36. **Education of Girls:** Incentives are provided for the promotion of girls' education. These include: (i) free education for girls up to the middle stage; (ii) freeships in high/higher secondary classes; (iii) attendance scholarships in various classes from primary to secondary stage; (iv) appointment of school mothers to look after girl students; (v) village allowance to women teachers for work in rural areas; (vi) provision for free supply of textbooks to poor and deserving students; and (vii) award of pre-selection scholarships in classes VIII-IX.

37. **Science Education:** Teaching of general science is provided in all primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools. Steps taken to improve the teaching of science in schools included the following: (i) two science consultants for elementary schools and five science consultants for secondary schools have been appointed; (ii) science clubs were started in a number of schools; (iii) seminars/workshops on teaching and evaluation in science were organised at various levels; and (iv) content course of two months' duration for teachers of general science in middle classes were conducted.

38. Scholarships and Other Concessions: Education is free up to middle standard in all the schools. There is also a scheme for awarding scholarships for both under-matric and post-matric students. Moreover, textbooks are supplied free to deserving students.

There is a programme of providing mid-day meals to children in tribal areas and distributing free milk to children in selected schools. Approximately, 50 per cent of the children covered under the programme are girls.

39 Teachers' Training Programme: There are 8 schools and 19 units for the training of primary school teachers and 3 colleges and 3 units for the training of secondary school teachers. The annual intake capacity of these is 1,510 for primary teachers and 540 for secondary teachers.

40 Budget: The expenditure on general education for the year 1967-68 is estimated at Rs. 52.37 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 625.62 lakh for non-Plan items. For the next year the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 68.89 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 659.37 lakh for non-Plan items."

G. L. M. & A ISLAND

41 Educational Facilities: During the year under report, there were 6 pre-primary schools, 18 primary schools, 10 middle schools, 3 high schools and one higher secondary school in the Territory. The enrolment during 1967-68 was as follows:

<i>Primary stage</i>	. . . . .	4,432
<i>Middle stage</i>	. . . . .	847
<i>Secondary stage</i>	. . . . .	299

42 Education of Girls: There are 4 senior Basic and 4 junior Basic schools for girls. The incentives given for bringing more girls to schools include the provision of two sets of uniform and one more of black voile for headwear to each girl student, beside scholarships for girls studying on the mainland. Mid-day meals, books and writing materials are also provided for girl students in the Island schools.

43 Science Education: General science is a compulsory subject in primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools.

44 Scholarships and Other Concessions: (i) Education is free at all stages; (ii) Students are given scholarships for undergoing higher education on the mainland; (iii) Textbooks and writing materials are supplied free of cost to students studying in Island schools; (iv) Two sets of school uniforms are supplied to all boy students studying in the high school classes; (v) Free

mid-day meals are given to all the school children in the junior Basic and senior Basic schools.

45. Teacher Training : There are no training institutions in the Territory. Qualified candidates are sent for training in Kerala State.

46. Adult Literacy : Reading room-cum-libraries have been established in all Islands, and dailies, periodicals and library books are supplied to these libraries. Adult education classes are conducted for both men and women separately to eradicate illiteracy.

47. Budget : The expenditure on general education for the year 1967-68 is estimated at Rs. 13.68 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 3.65 lakh for non-Plan items. For the next year *i.e.*, 1968-69, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 5.00 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 12.62 lakh for non-Plan items.

H. MANIPUR

48. Educational Facilities : During the year under review, the Territory has 2,177 primary schools, 318 middle schools and 128 secondary schools. The enrolment during 1967-68 was as follows :

<i>Primary stage</i>	. . . . .	1,32,856
<i>Middle stage</i>	. . . . .	33,639
<i>Secondary stage</i>	. . . . .	35,471

49. Education of Girls : There are 288 primary, 17 middle and 14 secondary schools for girls. To promote girls' education, attendance scholarships are given to girl students having the highest record of attendance.

50. Science Education : General science is taught as a compulsory subject up to class VIII in high schools and up to class X in higher secondary schools. It is taught as an elective subject from class IX onwards.

51. Scholarships and Other Concessions : Education is free up to class VIII both for boys and girls. Under General Scholarships Schemes, scholarships are awarded to students in middle and secondary classes.

52. Teachers' Training Programme : There are four Basic training institutions for training primary school teachers, one Hindi training institute and one Basic training college for middle school teachers with a capacity of 125 each for Basic training, 40 for Hindi teacher training and 100 in the Basic training college. Besides, there is one institution for the training of graduate teachers for secondary schools with an intake capacity of 65.

53. **Budget:** The expenditure on general education for the year 1967-68 is estimated at Rs. 243.21 lakh for non-Plan items and Rs. 28.00 lakh for Plan schemes. For the next year i.e. 1968-69, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 320.62 lakh for non-Plan items and Rs. 32.00 lakh for Plan schemes.

I. PONDICHERRY

54. **Educational Facilities:** Adequate facilities for school education from primary to secondary stage have been made in the Territory. During the year under review, there were 239 primary schools, 85 middle and 41 high/higher secondary schools in the Territory. The enrolment figures for the year 1967-68 are as follows:

Primary stage	51,386
Middle stage	13,862
Secondary stage	7,595

55. **Girls' Education:** There were 11 primary, 23 middle and 11 high schools for girls. The steps taken to encourage girls' education include: (i) free education to girls up to secondary stage, (ii) attendance scholarships, merit prizes, free supply of clothing and stationery, etc. to girls, and (iii) mid-day meals for poor girl students in elementary schools.

56. **Science Education:** Study of science at primary, upper primary and secondary stages is compulsory. Steps are being taken to strengthen laboratories in middle and high schools with science equipment.

57. **Scholarships and Other Financial Concessions:** Education is free up to VIII standard for boys and up to secondary stage for girls. Scholarships are given to meritorious students to continue their studies. Free supply of notebooks and stationery articles is provided to economically backward pupils in elementary schools. Financial assistance is given to girl students studying in secondary schools for the purchase of clothing. Free mid-day meals are given to poor children up to III Form.

58. **Teacher Training:** There were two training institutions for the training of primary school teachers with an intake of 120.

59. **Adult Literacy Programme:** The Education Department is conducting two adult literacy centres.

60. **Budget:** The expenditure on general education for the year 1967-68 is estimated at Rs. 34.86 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 71.050 lakh for non-Plan items. For the next year the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 40.120 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 75.670 lakh for non-Plan items.

J. TRIPURA

61. **Educational Facilities :** During the year under review there were 1,379 primary schools, 177 middle schools and 76 high/higher secondary schools in the Territory. The enrolment figures for the year 1967-68 are given below :

<i>Primary stage</i>	..	..	..	1,23,354
<i>Middle stage</i>	..	..	..	23,148
<i>Secondary stage</i>	..	..	..	34,417

62. **Education of Girls :** There are 1 high/higher secondary and three senior Basic/middle schools for girls.

63. **Science Education :** Up to X class, general science is taught as a compulsory subject and at the higher secondary stage it is taught as an elective subject. In order to improve the standard of science teaching, it is proposed to introduce new methods of science teaching in school and establish science units under the Education Directorate. Provision has also been made to provide science equipment to laboratories in middle and higher secondary schools. Intelligent science students are given special prizes in the higher secondary schools.

64. **Scholarships and Other Concessions :** There are a number of schemes for the grant of scholarships, freeships, grant of books in addition to the Government of India scholarships schemes. There is also a scheme to supply dresses to tribal girl students reading in classes III to VIII.

65. **Teacher Training :** Facilities for the training of teachers provided in the Territory are as under :

	Intake capacity
3 Basic Training Colleges	130
1 Hindi Teachers' Training College	50
1 Secondary B.T. (S.T.T.) College	60
Craft Teachers' Training Institute	60

66. **Budget :** The expenditure on general education for the year 1967-68 is estimated at Rs. 42,40,900 for Plan schemes and Rs. 3,53,61,700 for non-Plan items. For the next year, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 84,88,200 for Plan schemes and Rs. 3,82,89,200 for non-Plan items.

CHAPTER V

HIGHER EDUCATION

In the field of higher education, the Union Ministry of Education is responsible for the maintenance of the four Central Universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva-Bharati. It is also responsible for the coordination and maintenance of standards in higher education and it is for this purpose that the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953.

2. Grants are paid, through the University Grants Commission, to the Central Universities on hundred per cent basis, both for their maintenance and development, and to State Universities on a sharing basis for their development projects only. In addition to statutory universities, grants are also paid by this Ministry as well as the University Grants Commission to institutions declared as 'deemed to be universities' under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, for maintenance and development.

A—CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

3. Some of the significant developments in the Central Universities have been briefly indicated below.

Aligarh Muslim University

4. The President, in his capacity as the Visitor of the Aligarh Muslim University, has appointed Dr. Abdul Aleem as Vice-Chancellor of the University *vice* Nawab Ali Yavar Jung who has been appointed India's Ambassador to the USA.

5. The total number of students on the rolls of the University as on 1st September, 1967 was 6,669. From the current academic session the University has introduced semester system and the honours courses in the faculties of arts, science and commerce. A part-time degree course in engineering for diploma-holders with some experience in profession has also been introduced this year.

6. A new scheme for the establishment of an Institute of West Asian Studies has also been introduced.

Banaras Hindu University

7. The President, in his capacity as the Visitor of the University, appointed Dr. A. C. Joshi as Vice-Chancellor, *vice* Dr. Triguna Sen, consequent upon the latter's joining the Union Cabinet as Education Minister.

8. The various bodies of the University have been reconstituted in accordance with the provision of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Act of 1966.

9. The total number of students on the rolls during the year 1967-68 was 9,540.

10. Semester system, with two university examinations in a year, has been introduced in several departments in a number of faculties

11. A major decision taken by the Court of the University refers to the introduction of Hindi as medium of education. The Court has also directed that a Hindi Medium Board be appointed immediately to implement this decision and bring out necessary literature for this purpose. The matter has since been considered by various faculties and the Academic Council and it has been decided to continue instruction both in Hindi and English medium for the time being.

12. The University was the venue of two important Congresses—Indian Philosophical Congress and the Indian Science Congress.

Delhi University

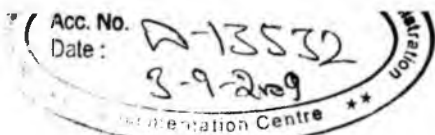
13. The University had on its rolls 43,542 students in July 1967. In addition, 7,378 students were registered with the Directorate of Correspondence Course, 1,650 women students with Non-Collegiate Women Education Board and 142 teachers with the Central Institute of Education for the B.Ed. Correspondence Course.

14. Permission was given to seven new colleges to start preparing students for university courses.

15. Eighteen eminent scholars have joined the University as visiting professors in various departments. The Ford Foundation conveyed its approval for grant of five million dollars to the University during the next five years for scientific equipment, library, demonstration staff, housing and other needs of Humanities and Social Sciences Departments. The University has appointed a number of expert committees for formulating broad outlines for utilising the assistance from the Ford Foundation to the best possible extent.

Visva-Bharati

16. The University has started two new courses from 1967-68 academic session, a five-year degree course in fine arts and crafts and a five-year diploma course in fine arts and crafts.



17. The seventh all-India seminar on "Basic Religious Attitude—Jnana-Bhakti-Karma" was held under the auspices of the Centre for Advanced Study in Philosophy at the University during the period under review.

Jawaharlal Nehru University

18. The Delhi Administration has acquired about 600 acres of land out of the total of about 1,000 acres needed for the University near village Munirka, New Delhi, for the campus of Jawaharlal Nehru University. Action to acquire the remaining land is in progress. The appointment of the Vice-Chancellor and setting up of Academic and Advisory Committees is under active consideration.

B. INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

19. During the year under report, one more institution, viz., The Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, has been declared as a 'deemed university' under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. This brings the total number of 'deemed' universities to ten.

20. Five 'deemed' universities, namely, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, and Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi were paid maintenance grants on cover-the-deficit basis in respect of the courses for which they have been declared as 'deemed' universities. No item of capital expenditure has been included in the maintenance grant. Matching share on development schemes sanctioned by the University Grants Commission is also being paid by the Government of India. The quantum of recurring and non-recurring development grant is determined by the University Grants Commission.

21. Grants amounting to Rs. 22,66,617 towards maintenance and development grant to these institutions have been released so far.

22. The Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha examined the estimates of the Indian School of International Studies on 29th and 30th December, 1967. A Committee to look into the financial requirements of the School has also been appointed.

23. The work relating to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, has been transferred to the Ministry of Education from the Department of Social Welfare. The Ministry will meet the financial needs of the Institute with effect from 1968-69.

C. UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

24. The number of universities has risen to 70 and of institutions 'deemed to be universities' to 10. During 1966-67, the number of colleges (excluding university departments) rose to 2,749. The student enrolment in the university and colleges in 1966-67 has gone up from 17,28,873 to 19,49,012.

25. **Development Grants to Universities:** The Commission continued to provide grants to universities and institutions 'deemed to be universities' for the implementation of the development programmes accepted by the Commission.

26. The development grants paid to the universities and institutions 'deemed to be universities' in April—December 1967, were as follows :

(I) SCIENCE SUBJECTS

Purpose	Amount Paid (Rs. in lakh)
(a) <i>Books and journals</i>	18.55
(b) <i>Science equipment</i>	46.42
(c) <i>Additional staff</i>	19.37
(d) <i>Buildings</i>	59.23
	143.57

(II) HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Purpose	Amount Paid (Rs. in lakh)
(a) <i>Books and journals</i>	14.70
(b) <i>Equipment</i>	1.22
(c) <i>Additional Staff</i>	37.37
(b) <i>Buildings (including library buildings)</i>	28.45
	81.74

27. **Engineering and Technology:** The Commission also sanctioned development grants to the universities and institutions maintained by them for higher education in the field of engineering and technology for the improvement of existing facilities, five-year integrated courses, development of pharmaceutical education, courses in management studies, postgraduate courses and research in engineering and technology, etc. Emphasis was, however, on programmes of consolidation and development instead of expansion. The total payments to the

universities and institutions maintained by them during April-December 1967 amounted to Rs. 1.19 crore.

28. Maintenance Grants to Central Universities : The Commission continued to provide maintenance grants, in addition to those for development, on hundred per cent basis, to universities established or incorporated by a Central Act. The payment made to the universities in respect of maintenance grants during April—December 1967 amounted to Rs. 5.18 crore.

29. The rules pertaining to the introduction of the General Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity and Contribution Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity in the Central Universities were approved by the Government of India and circulated to these universities for framing the necessary statutes.

30. Centres of Advanced Study : The Commission continued to provide special assistance to selected university departments recognised as Centres of Advanced Study for the 'pursuit of excellence', and to improve quality and standards at the post-graduate and research levels. In addition to the 26 university departments selected as Centres of Advanced Study during the third Plan period, the Commission agreed to the recognition of a Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics at the Madras University. The Centre will bring together the university department and the Ramanujan Institute of Mathematics and enable them to pool their resources and facilities for improving the quality of research and training in mathematics.

31. Some of these Centres received, as in the previous years, assistance from UNESCO and the Government of United Kingdom in the form of experts, fellowships and equipment.

32. Summer Institutes/Schools, Seminars and Conferences : The programme of summer institutes/schools, seminars and conferences designed to acquaint teachers with current developments in their fields of works and to provide opportunities for discussions, was continued.

33. Sixty summer institutes in science subjects for school teachers were organised in collaboration with the National Council of Educational Research and Training, the National Science Foundation of the United States, and the US Agency for International Development, at different centres during the summer of 1967. About 2,380 teachers participated in this programme and the services of 81 American consultants were made available. In addition, the Commission organised in collaboration with various bodies, 51 summer institutes in science subjects,

9 in English language and one each in agriculture and political theory and behaviour for college teachers. A summer institute in chemistry was also organised for undergraduate students.

34. Review Committees : A number of review committees appointed to assess the existing facilities, syllabi and standards of teaching and research in a number of important subjects have completed their work. The reports of the review committees on English, social work, sociology, library science, education, political science and philosophy have been printed. The committees concerned with psychology, history and economics have also finalised their reports. The review committees have recommended improved syllabi and made other valuable recommendations for raising the level of academic achievements in the disciplines concerned.

35. Programmes for Teachers : It is obvious that the success of all plans of development depends largely on teachers. The Commission have already approved a number of programmes for the benefit of the teachers in the universities and colleges, such as :

(i) Financial assistance to teachers of the universities and colleges to enable them to undertake research or learned work; a grant of Rs. 3.28 lakh was paid on this account to the universities and colleges;

(ii) Assistance to the universities and colleges to enable them to avail themselves of the services of selected teachers who have attained the normal age of superannuation, but are otherwise fit to continue teaching and research; a grant of Rs. 10.81 lakh was paid to the universities and colleges for the new teachers as well as those employed previously;

(iii) Assistance on revised pay scales of teachers agreed to by the Commission in the third Plan;

(iv) Assistance to universities and colleges for the construction of staff quarters; during April—December 1967 grants amounting to Rs. 9.17 lakh were sanctioned;

(v) Assistance to the universities and colleges for the construction of teachers hostels; payments on this account to the universities during that period under review amounted to Rs. 11.93 lakh;

(vi) Assistance to the universities for a number of programmes such as exchange of teachers, extension lectures, travel grants for attending international conferences and visiting centres of research in India, etc.;

(vii) Exchange of educationists, teachers and scholars under Cultural Exchange Programmes; during the period April-December, 1967, 10 foreign visitors (two from Hungary, one each from Romania and German Democratic Republic and six from the USSR) came to India and 16 Indian teachers/scientists went abroad (two to Yugoslavia and twelve to the USSR and one each to Hungary and the German Democratic Republic); and

(viii) The programme of exchange of visits by young scientists between India and the UK sponsored in collaboration with the British Council was continued and expanded; six British scientists visited India and an equal number of Indian scientists went to the United Kingdom.

36. Students' Welfare : Several schemes relating to students welfare have already been approved by the Commission and assistance is being given to the universities and colleges, within the framework of the resources available, for the provision of special amenities for the student community. The schemes covered are textbook libraries, non-resident student centres, construction of students hostels, and student aid funds. The total grants paid to the universities for these schemes during 1st April to 31st December, 1967 amounted to Rs. 23.34 lakh.

37. Scholarships and Fellowships : The Commission awarded the following scholarships :

(1) Twenty-two senior fellowships, each of the value of Rs. 500 p.m. and 87 junior fellowships each of the value of Rs. 300 p.m. for advanced studies in the humanities and social sciences.

(2) Twenty-seven senior and 126 junior fellowships in science subjects.

(3) Twenty-eight research fellowships, each of the value of Rs. 400 p.m. for advanced study and research in engineering and technology.

(4) Sixteen scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 100 p.m. for honours and postgraduate studies in Arabic and Persian.

(5) Two research scholarships each of the value of Rs. 250 p.m. and 28 postgraduate scholarships each of the value of Rs. 120 p.m. to students of the hill areas of North East India.

37. (a) The Commission allocated 321 research scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 250 p.m. to 60 universities.

38. Correspondence Courses : The Delhi University started the correspondence courses for B.A. (Pass) in September, 1962 as a pilot project. On the recommendations of the Delhi Uni-

versity, the Commission agreed that the Directorate of Correspondence Courses in the University be placed on a permanent footing. The proposals of some other universities for introducing correspondence courses are under consideration of the Commission.

39. **Examination Reform:** The report on examination reform programme by an expert committee appointed by the Commission was earlier circulated to the universities. Steps taken by the universities to achieve uniformity and objectivity in evaluation and their specific comments on the admission procedure, teaching methods, internal assessment, classification of successful candidates, etc., were ascertained. The information received is under examination.

40. The Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities at their meeting in December, 1966 recommended that a committee be appointed for reviewing the examination system in Central Universities and for suggesting necessary changes. The report of the committee is being finalised.

41. **Community Development and Panchayati Raj:** A sum of Rs. 5 lakh has been provided by the Department of Community Development against an equal amount to be contributed by the Commission for promoting programmes of teaching and research in Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj, in the universities.

42. **Publication Grants:** The Commission allocates funds for the Plan period to the universities for undertaking publications of research works including doctoral theses. A grant of Rs. 11.35 lakh has been allocated to the universities and institutions 'deemed to be universities' for this purpose.

D. RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

43. The scheme of Rural Higher Education was launched in 1956 with the object of providing higher education, after the secondary stage, to the rural youth in a rural environment and inculcating in them a spirit of service to the community and sympathy for the rural way of life, besides training them for carers in the rural development programmes of the Central and State Governments. Fourteen Rural Institutes are at present functioning in various parts of the country. Twelve of them are affiliated to the National Council Rural Higher Education and are offering one or more courses approved by the Council. The other two, namely, Jamia Rural Institute, New Delhi, and Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur are affiliated to Jamia Millia Islamia and Udaipur University respectively.

44. The number of students on the rolls of the Rural Institutes in the various courses was 3,793 in 1967.

45. Central assistance to the rural institutes was continued during the year 1967-68 on approved pattern for non-recurring and recurring expenditure as well as for award of stipends. A provision of Rs. 32.75 lakh exists in the revised estimates for the year 1967-68 for this purpose.

46. The number of candidates who took the annual and supplementary examinations for the various diplomas/certificates conducted by the National Council for Rural Higher Education in April and November, 1967 was 1,267. Of these, 959 were declared successful.

47. The fourteenth meeting of the National Council for Rural Higher Education was held on November 6, 1967. The Council, *inter alia*, considered the progress of the Rural Institutes and appointed a committee to review the progress of the scheme of Rural Higher Education and suggest ways and means for improving its working so that the objectives for which it was started may be achieved. The Committee has started its work.

E. SCHEMES FOR RE-PUBLICATION OF TEXTBOOKS

48. One of the major problems in the development of higher education has been the non-availability of reasonably priced quality books in various fields both for use as textbooks and for purposes of reference in universities and colleges. The problem has arisen mainly from the reliance on foreign books imported from other countries, mainly the UK and USA which are very expensive and it has become particularly acute after the devaluation of the rupee. The Ministry has been trying to solve it by promoting the re-publication of standard works of foreign origin in low-priced editions. The Ministry is associated with programmes of collaboration with the Governments of USA, UK and USSR for the re-publication of standard educational works originating in those countries. The books that are taken up for re-publication under these programmes are first selected/approved by the Union Ministry of Education after evaluation and the selected books are got re-published in low-priced editions.

49. **The Indo-American Scheme :** This scheme was started in 1961 and is being implemented by the USIS on behalf of the US Government in cooperation with this Ministry. Subsidy is provided by USIS from out of PL-480 Funds, to enable the publishers in India to re-publish selected American standard educational works at about one-third of the original US price and sometimes, even less. An Indo-American Board has been set up consisting of representatives of the Government of India and

the Government of USA, to decide all policy matters pertaining to the operation of the scheme. So far, over 530 titles have been re-published under this scheme.

50. English Language Book Society Series Scheme : The scheme was started in 1960. Under this scheme, selected standard British educational books are re-published in low-priced editions. For implementation of the scheme, the UK Government has appointed an Advisory Committee in London. The prices of the books are about a third of their original price in UK. The books are printed in UK and imported into India through normal trade channels. So far, over 220 titles in different fields of humanities, sciences and technology have been produced.

51. The Indo-USSR Scheme : This scheme was started in 1965. Under this scheme, standard Soviet educational works for higher education in different fields, published in the USSR are reproduced in cheap editions in English. The scheme envisages the translation, adaptation, publication and distribution in India of the selected Soviet educational works. The books are translated and published in USSR and imported into the India through normal trade channels. So far, some 104 titles have been re-published.

52. Under this scheme, a Joint Indo-Soviet Board has been constituted with members nominated by the Government of India and the Government of USSR. In accordance with the recommendations of the Board, a Distribution Centre has been set up at the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay. The Board also proposes to undertake the publication, for use of Indian students, of books written by top Soviet academicians and used in the Soviet higher secondary schools. The Board further proposes to consider expanding its scope so as to include in the scheme the production of educational films and other teaching aids in addition to textbooks.

53. The Pergamon Press Scheme : An agreement, in principle, has been reached with the Pergamon Press, Oxford, under which selected books in the Commonwealth and International Library Series will be adopted, adapted and translated by organisations designated by the Ministry of Education. The Ministry has so far designated the following organisations for undertaking the publication programme under this arrangement :

- (1) The Statistical Publishing Society, Calcutta
- (2) The National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi
- (3) The Panjab University, Chandigarh

54. Scheme for Assisting Indian Authors and Publishers : A scheme has been formulated to re-publish standard educational works by Indian authors in low-priced editions. Only publications written or translated in English are eligible for assistance under the scheme. Books are selected in exactly the same way as is done in the case of foreign educational works. Subsidy has been released partially in respect of two selected books. One book is ready and the other will be in the market shortly. Proposal for releasing subsidy in the case of some more titles is under consideration.

55. National Book Development Board : In order to stimulate production of books of all types, the Government of India has set up a National Book Development Board which would lay down the guidelines for the development of the book industry in the context of the over-all requirements of the country in general and higher education in particular. The Board has on it representatives of the different sectors of the book industry as well as of the various governmental and non-governmental agencies dealing with the implementation of book programmes.

F. OTHER SCHEMES AND ACTIVITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

56. Recognition of Degrees : The Government of India have recognised Russian degrees/diplomas in the field of humanities and natural sciences for purposes of employment.

57. Commonwealth Education Conference : The Fourth Commonwealth Education Conference was held in February-March, 1968 at Lagos (Nigeria). The Education Secretary led the Indian Delegation to the Conference.

58. Social Development Grant to Jammu & Kashmir University : In May, 1965 the Government of India agreed to pay a special development grant of Rs. 35.0 lakh to the Jammu & Kashmir University up to the end of March, 1971. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 9.56 lakh was paid to the University during 1966-67. A further grant of Rs. 12.32 lakh has been released during 1967-68.

59. Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla : The Indian Institute of Advanced Study which was set up in October, 1965, at Simla arranged three seminars on: (1) India and Contemporary Islam; (2) Language and Society in India; and (3) Trends of Socio-Economic Changes in India during 1871-1961.

60. During 1967-68, the academic staff of the Institute consisted of 2 professors and 19 fellows.

61. The Institute also invited three visiting professors. It brought out five monographs on different subjects.

62. During the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakh has so far been released to the Institute.

63. **Institute of Russian Studies, New Delhi :** The Institute of Russian Studies, New Delhi, which was set up in November, 1965 in collaboration with the Government of USSR, had 121 students on its rolls during the year under report. At present it provides facilities for one year intensive course in Russian Language and 3-year degree course in Russian Language and Literature. The Institute sent five students to USSR for advanced study in Russian Language during 1967-68 and a grant of Rs. 3.0 lakh has so far been released to the Institute during the current year.

64. **Assistance to All-India Institutions of Higher Education :** Grants are likely to be released to five non-statutory and non-affiliated institutions of higher learning which are engaged in doing pioneering work or introducing new ideas and techniques in education. These are : (1) Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry; (2) Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehra Dun; (3) K.S.M.Y. Samiti, Lonavala; (4) Lok-Bharati, Sanosara; and (5) Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi.

65. **Grants to Voluntary Organisations :** A grant of Rs. 2.25 lakh has been made to the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi, for the maintenance of its research activities. A grant of Rs. 25,000 has been paid to the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi, Trivandrum for construction of a hostel. A proposal for a grant to the Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi, is under consideration.

66. **Lectures on the Teachings of Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru :** Under the scheme, the universities arrange lectures on Gandhian Philosophy and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's Teachings. The Government of India pays to each participating university the actual expenditure incurred up to a ceiling of Rs. 1,400 per series of lectures to cover the honorarium and TA & DA to the lecturer. Payment has so far been made to four universities, namely, Poona, Sri Venkateswara, Utkal and Panjab. About 20 more universities are likely to arrange lectures during 1967-68. Kumari Manu Bahen Gandhi undertook the tour of Andhra Pradesh from 15th to 30th October, 1967 and gave lectures in different schools.

67. **Revision of Salary Scales of University and College Teachers :** The Government of India have decided to accept the

recommendations of the UGC for revision of scales of pay of university and college teachers, and to give special assistance to the State Governments at 80% of the additional expenditure involved for implementing these recommendations with effect from 1st April, 1966. The assistance from the Centre will be given for a period of five years ending on March 31, 1971.

68. The increased assistance from the Centre in respect of college teachers should enable the States to adopt uniformly the UGC scales recommended for all the affiliated colleges whether run by Government or by private bodies. The State Governments are required to bear the entire balance of the expenditure and not to pass on the liability for any portion of it to the management of the private colleges.

69. So far, the Governments of Assam, West Bengal, U.P. Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Madras and Jammu & Kashmir and the Union Territory of Pondicherry have issued orders revising the pay scales of university and/or college teachers.

70. During 1967-68, a sum of Rs. 55 lakh has been given to the Government of Madras. Detailed proposals for grants from other States are awaited.

71. Loans to State Governments etc. for Construction of Hostels for Affiliated Colleges : The Government continued to advance loans to State Governments, etc., for reloaning to affiliated colleges for the construction of hostels in respect of the commitments made during the third Plan period. So far, loans amounting to Rs. 0.75 lakh have been released. It is expected that the total expenditure on this scheme during 1967-68 will be of the order of about Rs. 3.50 lakh.

72. Educational Conferences/Exchange of Professors and Delegations : Under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme, 17 language teachers came to India during this year. They were posted in different Indian universities to teach Russian language and literature. Besides, 5 Russian teachers are continuing from the previous year.

G. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

73. The total revised budget provision for 1967-68 covering all grants and financial assistance by the Ministry of Education in the field of higher education is of the order of Rs. 25.94

crore while the budget estimates for 1968-69 amount to Rs. 26.25 crore. Broad details are :

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provisions for 1967-68		Budget Estimates
		Original	Revised	1968-69
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Grant-in-aid to University Grants Commission (Non-Plan)	7,35,00,000	7,53,77,000	8,06,50,000
	(Plan)	10,31,02,000	11,00,00,000	11,50,00,000
2.	Centenary Awards at Presidency College, Calcutta and President's Gold Medals for Best Graduates of J & K University and Presidency College, Calcutta (Non-Plan)	3,300	4,100	3,400
3.	Special Development Grant to Jammu & Kashmir University (Plan)	15,00,000	15,00,000	10,44,000
4.	Grants to Deshbandhu College (Buildings) (Plan)	..	..	2,50,000
5.	Grants to Deshbandhu College (Difference in Old and New Rates of Maintenance Grants by UGC (Non-Plan)	80,000	65,000	42,000
6.	Institutes of Higher Learning of All-India Importance (Plan)	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000
7.	Construction of Hostels in Big Cities (Plan)	2,00,000	1,50,000	2,00,000
8.	Establishment of the Institute of Advanced Study, Simla (Non-Plan)	6,00,000	6,23,000	6,35,000
	(Plan)	9,00,000	8,77,000	8,02,000
9.	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (Plan)	..	2,25,000	2,50,000
10.	Gandhian Institute of Studies (Plan)	25,000	25,000	1,00,000
11.	Institute of Russian Studies (Plan)	10,00,000	10,00,000	13,58,000
12.	Improvement of Salary Scales of University and College Teachers—Grants-in-aid to State Governments (Non-Plan)	3,00,00,000	5,00,00,000	4,00,00,000
13.	Improvement of Salary Scales of University and College Teachers—Grants-in-aid to Union Territories (Non-Plan)	..	3,00,000	3,00,000
14.	Scheme of Sponsored Colleges (Plan)	50,000	30,000	..

1	2	3	4	5
15. Loans to Universities and Delhi Colleges for Construction of Hostels and Staff Quarters (Plan)		2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
16. Loans to State Governments for Construction of Hostels in Affiliated Colleges (Plan)		3,50,000	3,50,000	1,00,000
17. Loans to Union Territory Govts. for Construction of Hostels in Affiliated Colleges (Plan)		50,000	..	..
18. Grants to Chandigarh Administration (Non-Plan)		..	2,00,000	2,40,000
19. Refund of Income Tax and Customs Duty to U.S.E.F.I. (Non-Plan)		5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
20. Commonwealth Liaison Unit (Non-Plan)		63,000	..	..
21. Indian Delegation to 4th Commonwealth Education Conference (Non-Plan)		..	75,000	..
22. (a) Jawaharlal Nehru University (Plan)	1,01,50,000		98,00,000	1,00,00,000
(b) University of Hill Areas (Plan)	6,00,000		1,00,000	6,00,000
23. Grants to Institutions Deemed to be Universities (Non-Plan)	16,00,000		16,02,000	23,30,000
(Plan)	7,00,000		7,00,000	10,00,000
24. Grants to Jamia Millia Islamia (Non-Plan)	12,50,000		12,50,000	16,50,000
(Plan)	6,00,000		6,00,000	1,50,000
25. Summer Science Institute for College Teachers—Cost of Foreign Experts (Plan)		..	30,000	40,000
26. Inter-University Board of India (Non-Plan)		32,000	50,000	54,000
27. Institution of Lecturers by Prominent Persons on Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru's Teachings (Plan)		23,000	23,000	..
28. Gandhian Philosophy (Plan)		10,000	10,000	
29. Local Cost of Foreign Experts and Technicians—Commonwealth Education Scheme (Non-Plan)		1,05,000	5,000	5,000
30. Institutions and Individuals Engaged in Literary Activities—American Studies Research Centre, Hyderabad (Non-Plan)		..	18,000	18,000

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Educational Conferences—Exchange of Professors and Delegations (Plan)	50,000	77,000	50,000
32.	Grants to Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute (Non-Plan) (Plan)	6,00,000	..	10,00,000
33.	Rural Higher Education (Non-Plan) (Plan)	11,20,000	11,20,000	12,20,000
		30,50,000	21,55,000	24,08,000
34.	Other Expenditure—Rural Higher Education (Non-Plan) (Plan)	60,000	55,000	60,000
		20,000	10,000	20,000
35.	Inland Training of Teachers Rural Institutes (Plan)	5,000	3,500	3,500

CHAPTER VI

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The activities undertaken during 1967-68 were generally confined to the continuation programmes of the Third Plan. The main emphasis was on the making up of the deficiencies in the existing institutions by providing at least the minimum necessary facilities in the form of buildings, equipment, hostels and other amenities, as the shortage of resources did not permit the provision of these facilities at a satisfactory level. Every effort is being made to consolidate the achievements registered during the earlier periods.

2. **Facilities :** In 1966-67, there were 137 institutions offering courses in engineering and technology at the first degree level and 284 institutions conducting courses at the diploma level. The actual admissions to these institutions were 24,934 and 46,461 respectively. The out-turn of graduates was 13,051 and that of diploma-holders was 22,260.

3. While the process of developing technical education has gone on from one Plan to another according to the targets laid down, the development in industry did not register the same rate of growth as was planned. Consequently, there have been imbalances in the demand for the supply of technical personnel which are likely to persist till such time as the industry picks up the necessary momentum and provides opportunities for the absorption of the available personnel.

4. Because of the present unemployment situation and other reasons, no further expansion of facilities for technical education at the degree and diploma levels is planned till some definite indications are available about the fourth and fifth Plans and their demands for technical personnel. In 1967-68, however, admissions to mining courses at the degree and diploma levels were reduced considerably because of the lack of employment opportunities in the mining industry.

5. **Qualitative Improvement :** An important aspect that demanded urgent attention was the need to ensure all-round improvement in the quality of technical education. Technological self-reliance will, to a large extent, depend upon the quality of education imparted in the technical institutions. It is not merely enough to equip the institutions with modern and sophisticated equipment, but it is even more important that the teachers should have opportunities to acquaint themselves with the

modern techniques and development in their fields. Even in the matter of equipping the institutions properly, there have been serious limitations, mostly because of the acute shortage of foreign exchange resources. Although some equipment was obtained from East European countries under the Trade Plan, it was inadequate. It was to overcome these limitations of foreign exchange that an agreement was signed in June, 1967 under which the United States of America agreed to advance a loan of \$ 12 million, exclusively to import modern equipment, teaching aids and other instructional material for use in the scientific and technical institutions in the country.

6. Technical Teacher Training Programme: To meet the acute shortage of teachers at the degree level, a technical teacher training programme has been drawn up under which young engineering graduates with at least 60% marks in the qualifying examination and not over 27 years of age, are given fellowships of the value of Rs. 400 p.m. for training in some selected training centres in the country for a period of 3 years. After training, they are required to serve as teachers for at least 3 years.

7. During the period from April to December, 1967, 107 trained teachers have been posted to various institutions and 140 fresh trainees have joined the programme at the different centres.

8. For the qualitative improvement of teachers in diploma institutions, four teacher training institutions have been established at Madras, Bhopal, Calcutta and Chandigarh. Of these, the first three were started in 1965 and the fourth in July, 1966. The institutions provide training for both categories of teachers, i.e. those having a basic degree in engineering and those having diploma qualifications. The duration of the training for degree-holders is 18 months, 6 months in the institute and 12 months in a suitable training establishment. For diploma-holders, the duration is 30 months, 12 months in an industrial establishment and 18 months in the institute. Stipends of the value of Rs. 400 per month are given for degree-holders and Rs. 250 per month for diploma-holders.

9. The Teacher Training Institute at Madras is being assisted by the Government of UK both with equipment and experts. The Institute at Chandigarh is being assisted by the Government of Netherlands in a similar manner.

10. The first batch of teachers came out from the Madras Institute in December, 1967.

11. Summer schools are organised to provide the teachers of engineering colleges and polytechnics with an opportunity of

learning the latest methods and techniques of teaching and to become familiar with technological developments in their respective fields. During 1967-68, 47 summer schools were conducted with 3,430 teachers as participants. During 1968-69, 36 summer schools are proposed.

12 Postgraduate Education and Research: During the current year about 40 centres are offering postgraduate courses in engineering and technology with an enrolment of about 1,800. The Indian Institutes of Technology are also concentrating their efforts towards the development and expansion of postgraduate education and research.

13 Indian Institutes of Technology: The Indian Institutes of Technology have been established with the main object of fostering postgraduate education and research in engineering and technology and that this objective is being progressively realised will be evident from the following statement:

	Admissions made during July, 1967 at Under-graduate Level	Total Student Strength	OUT-TURN		
			Degree	Masters	Doctorate
Bombay	371	2,145	304	161	5
Delhi	270	1,607	199	19	4
			8(Diplo- mas)		
Kanpu	320	1,802	79	28	11
Kharapur	451	2,628	387	208	29
Madra	354	1,718	259	50	12

14 It has been decided that the ultimate ratio between post-graduate students and under-graduate students in these institutions should be 1 : 2. The present ratios are : Bombay 1 : 4.4; Delhi : 4.2; Kanpur 1 : 2.3; Kharapur 1 : 3.4; and Madras 1 : 5.7.

15. These Institutions have been taking note of the requirements of the country and the latest developments abroad and have introduced the following new postgraduate courses during the current year :

BOMBAY :

Computer Technology

Aircraft Production Technology Propulsion

Three postgraduate diploma courses of one-year duration, viz., (1) Heat Treatment Technology, (2) Plastic Engineering, and (3) Dock and Harbour Engineering.

DELHI :

Concrete Structures and Technology

Textile Engineering

Design Engineering

One-year diploma courses in Numerical Analysis and Automatic Computing

KANPUR :

Two-year advanced courses in Aeronautical, Clinical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Metallurgical Engineering leading to Master of Technology Degree

KHARAGPUR :

Master of Technology in Mining—2-year degree course

Two-year course leading to Master of MCP and Master of Regional Planning which replace the former M. Tech. Degree and Postgraduate diploma courses in Regional Planning

One-year diploma courses in Elect. Traction and Dairy Engineering

MADRAS :

Two-year degree courses in Hydraulics, Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering and Structural Engineering

Two-year M. Tech. degree course in Mechanical Engineering, Electronics, Measurement Power System.

Two-year degree course in Chem. Engineering.

Short-Term Courses

BOMBAY :

High Vacuum Tech. (A short-term course of three weeks duration was run by IIT, Bombay in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Establishment.)

KANPUR :

Computer Methods to Power System in Engineering

International Project on Social Values and Political Responsibilities

International Seminar on Urban growth of Kanpur region

Intensive course on Computation

Short course on Applied Ground Water Hydrogeology and Tubewell Tech.

KHARAGPUR :

Modern Foundry Practices—12-week course run thrice a year

Pre-fabrication on concrete construction

16. All the Institutes have been active in research work leading to doctoral degree in the technical faculties. All the Institutes are also engaged in consultative practice both on individual and institutional basis. They are also actively engaged in evolution of proto-types both of laboratory equipment and for industrial production.

17. School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi : The School is the only institute of its kind offering courses in town planning and housing in addition to providing normal facilities for the study of architecture at the undergraduate level. The School also offers part-time courses in architecture. The total enrolment in both full-time and part-time courses was 442. The following additional postgraduate courses are envisaged :

- (1) Postgraduate course in Architecture (Urban Design);
- (2) Integrated course in Town and Country Planning, Housing and Community Planning and Traffic and Transportation Planning; and
- (3) Landscape Architecture.

18. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad : The School carried in its normal activities during 1967. The intake in Mining Engineering course at this institution has been reduced from the 1967-68 academic session. Its total enrolment was 435.

19. The School has been converted into a society under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 with effect from the 1st July, 1967, ceasing to be a subordinate office under the Ministry. It has also been declared to be a 'deemed' university under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 from 1st July, 1967.

20. National Institute of Foundry and Forge, Ranchi : This Institute is being assisted by the Special Fund of the United Nations Development Programme, which will provide foreign experts, fellowships and equipment. Preliminary work for the establishment of the Institute has been completed and it is ex-

pected that in the year 1968-69 the first admissions will be made. The Chief Technical Adviser of the project has joined the Institute. The Institute proposes to start a refresher course in Pattern Technology in January-February 1968.

21. National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay : This Institute is another venture which has been started with the assistance of an international organisation and industry for training in different aspects of industrial engineering for the benefit of supervisors and engineers working in industry. During 1967 the institution conducted 40 short-term courses in various productivity techniques and about 400 trainees took part in these courses.

22. Management Institutions : In the field of Management, the two all-India institutions at Ahmedabad and Calcutta, set up in collaboration with Ford Foundation, State Governments and industry, continued to do good work during the year. The institutions admitted 198 candidates in the first year of the two-year postgraduate course. Research work in the field of management is also being carried out in these institutions.

23. Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad : Besides the normal activities, the College carried on progressively its new activities, namely, short-term courses in Consultancy and Research to tackle problems of individual undertakings, to train managers on the job and to help them to introduce improved methods of work.

24. Regional Engineering Colleges : There are at present fourteen Regional Engineering Colleges functioning in the country, one in each State (except the States of Punjab, Nagaland and Assam). The fifteenth Regional Engineering College in the chain is to start functioning at Silchar (Assam) from 1968-69.

25. All these colleges conduct under-graduate courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Specialised courses like Chemical Engineering, Metallurgy and Architecture also have been introduced in some of them.

26. Seven of these fourteen colleges are still in the first phase of their development conducting mainly under-graduate courses. The other seven colleges at Warangal, Surathkal, Durgapur, Jamshedpur, Allahabad, Bhopal and Nagpur have entered their second phase and industrially oriented postgraduate courses in 12 selected fields have been introduced in them with the assistance received from United Nations Development Fund. Eighty-seven students have been admitted to the first year of the M.E. course for the second year in succession.

27. **Practical Training:** The practical training stipends scheme was initiated in 1949-50 on the recommendation of the Scientific Manpower Committee with a view to condition fresh graduates and diploma-holders for gainful employment in industry. Two categories of stipends, viz., senior stipend of the value of Rs. 250 p.m. for degree-holders and junior stipend of the value of Rs. 150 per month for diploma-holders, are awarded under the scheme. The duration of practical training is 1 to 2 years. The scheme has proved very useful inasmuch as the boys after training become readily acceptable to the industry.

28. Practical training of all the graduates and diploma-holders in Mining Engineering is covered under this scheme.

29. During the year 1967-68, 1,106 graduates and 1,350 diploma-holders were provided with training facilities in various industrial establishments.

30. **Research Training Scholarships and Research Fellowships Scheme:** Scholarships under this scheme have been instituted to enable deserving and talented students to engage themselves in scientific research and thus acquire the necessary knowledge and experience for holding research positions later and to give impetus to the development of research in universities and other educational centres. The value of scholarships is Rs. 250 p.m. tenable for the period of three years. Out of 1,000 scholarships under this scheme, 747 scholarships, which were allocated to universities and their affiliated colleges were transferred to the University Grants Commission with effect from 1st July, 1967.

31. To encourage brilliant scholars to do research in science subjects at post-doctoral level, research fellowships of the value of Rs. 400 p.m. tenable for a period of three to four years are awarded. During the year 1967-68, no fellowship was awarded under this scheme.

32. **Grants and Loans:** During 1967-68, grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1,400 lakh is expected to be sanctioned to State Governments and engineering and technological institutions for various schemes of technical education under Five-Year Plans. It is also expected that loans amounting to Rs. 391 lakh will be released, for the construction of students hostels.

33. **Financial Provisions:** Financial provisions for technical education for 1967-68 and 1968-69 are indicated below:

Provisions for 1967-68	..	..	Rs. 2,947 Lakh
Revised Estimates for 1967-78	..	..	Rs. 2,802 ..
Budget Estimates for 1968-69	..	..	Rs. 2,666 ..

CHAPTER VII

SCIENTIFIC SURVEYS AND DEVELOPMENT

The Union Ministry of Education continued its programme of encouraging scientific research by giving financial and other assistance to research institutions laboratories, scientific societies and individuals. The Survey of India and the three other Scientific Surveys—Botanical, Zoological and Anthropological—also continued and developed their respective programmes.

A. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

2. Encouragement to Scientific and Research Bodies : With a view to encouraging scientific research, the Ministry continued to give grants to a number of private scientific research institutions, associations, scientific academies and societies for maintenance and advancement of their work. The grants were paid to the scientific bodies for expanding and enlarging their activities connected with active research work, publication of scientific journals and literature, holding of conferences, symposia and seminars and institution of research fellowships, purchase of equipment and furniture and library books and construction of laboratories.

3. National Committees : The following National Committees continued to function : (1) National Committee for Pure and Applied Physics; (2) National Committee for Radio Sciences; (3) National Committee for Geodesy and Geo-Physics; (4) National Committee for International Quiet Sun Year; (5) National Committee for Oceanic Research; (6) National Committee for Biochemistry; (7) National Committee for Crystallography; (8) National Committee for History of Sciences; (9) National Committee for Geography; (10) National Committee for International Hydrological Decade; (11) National Committee for Biological Sciences; (12) National Committee for the International Council of Scientific Unions; and (13) National Committee for the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. The scope and functions of the National Committees, generally speaking, are to plan, execute, coordinate and promote activities and establish liaison with international bodies in their respective fields.

4. National Research Professors : Dr. C. V. Raman, Prof. S. N. Bose, Dr. P. V. Kane, Dr. D. N. Wadia, Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee and Dr. S. R. Ranganathan continued to be National Research Professors.

5. Encouragement to Research Schools and Scientists : Under the scheme of training research scholars, scholarships continued to be allotted to the various institutions. During the year, 45 scholarships were allotted as follows: (i) Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta (22); (ii) Bose Institute, Calcutta (13); (iii) Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow (6); (iv) Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona (4).

6. Partial Financial Assistance to Eminent Scientists Going Abroad : Financial assistance of Rs. 2,500 was given to one Indian scientist for participation in an international conference.

7. Indian Scientific Liaison Cell : The Scientific Liaison Cell continued to function in the Education Department of the High Commission for India in London under the Education and Scientific Adviser. The functions of the Cell are: (1) to facilitate the movement of scientists within the Commonwealth and to provide adequate facilities for them and their work and to arrange contacts for them; (2) to keep abreast of the latest improvements in techniques and scientific and technical developments, and make this information available in India; and (3) to facilitate exchange of scientific information and experimental material.

8. National Research Development Corporation of India : The objects and functions of the Corporation are to develop and exploit in the public interest for profit or otherwise (1) all inventions of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, whether patentable or not; (2) all patents and inventions of other departments of the Government of India including those of commodity research committees and other statutory research organisations including technical and engineering 'know-how' of processes; (3) such other patents as may be voluntarily assigned, by general or special agreements by universities, research institutions or individuals; and (4) such other processes and patents, the development of which may be entrusted to the Corporation.

9. The annual production from commercial exploitation of researches is increasing and the total value of production based on processes licensed by the Corporation up to 31st March, 1967 is Rs. 16 crore which has resulted in foreign exchange saving of Rs. 12.80 crore.

10. During the period 1st April, 1967 to 31st December 1967, 47 licence agreements for the commercial utilisation of various processes developed at different laboratories/institutes were negotiated.

11. The progress of various projects instituted by the Corporation is given below :

(1) *Integrated Processing of Oilseeds with special referenece to Groundnut* : The project for the manufacture of protein Isolate set up in collaboration with Tata Oil Mills Co. is nearing completion and is now undergoing trials, preliminary to commercial production. The plant will be in regular operation shortly.

(2) *Phthalic Anhydride* : The continuous run of the plant for over 800 hours for optimising operational variables with CFRI catalyst has been successfully completed. Pilot plant trials are, however, still in progress at Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora. The life of the project has been extended up to 31st March, 1968, restricting the expenditure within the unspent amount estimated at Rs. 54,684.

(3) *Pentaerythritol* : Work on the project set up at Sri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi, at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,300 is in progress. The data collected will be supplied to M/s. Allied Resins and Chemicals Ltd., Calcutta, with whom the licence agreement has been negotiated. Out of a total sanction, the Institute spent Rs. 21,747 up to March 1967.

(4) *Built-in-Lubrication* : An expenditure of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned for this project which envisages the development of the process for improving abrasion and tear resistance on cotton textiles based on "built-in-lubrication" at Sri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi. The work is in progress. Up to March 1967 the Institute had spent Rs. 19,250.

(5) *Fatliquors and Syntans* : Work on the project sanctioned at the estimated cost of Rs. 2,98,500 has already been started. The various items of equipment required for the project are being ordered. The production of fatliquors and syntans has already been commenced at CLRI's pilot plant. During the year 1966-67, the production of fatliquors and syntans was 12,296 kg. and 7,096 kg. respectively. Production up to the end of October, 1967 has been 11,425 kg.

12. **Progress of Processes already Licensed** : During the year, commercial production of the following was started :

Sl. No.	Process	Laboratory/Institute
1.	Electrolytic Iron Powder	Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi
2.	Hide Powder	Central Leather Research Institute, Madras

1	2	3
3. Grinding Wheel's for Safety Razor Blades		Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.
4. Glass & Calomel Electrodes pH Meter		Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.
5. 4-Point Resistivity Prob.		Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.
6. SRI Electronic Moisture Meter		Sri Ram Institute, Delhi.
7. Yarn Tension Meter		C.S.I.R. Scheme at Sri Ram Institute, Delhi

13. International Scientific Unions: India continued to be a member of the International Council of Scientific Unions and 16 international unions and associations, etc., through this Ministry. This enabled us to receive scientific literature which has proved useful to scientific organisations in this country in keeping themselves posted with the latest scientific developments in other countries. It has been decided that a committee consisting of the chairmen of National Constituent Units (National Committees) under the auspices of the NISI will henceforth be the Advisory Body for ICSU (International Council of Scientific Unions) and its affiliated international scientific unions.

14. Scientific Delegations: In response to an invitation from the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, a delegation of Indian scientists visited the Soviet Union in May, 1967 to acquaint themselves with scientific research and other activities of the Academy and its institutes, and to discuss how cooperation between India and USSR could be further promoted and strengthened in the field of science. On their return to India, the Indian delegation recommended the establishment of a joint committee of Indian and Soviet scientists to give a concrete form and shape to scientific cooperation between the two countries and to initiate effective and purposeful programmes. A joint committee of Indian and Soviet scientists has accordingly been set up. The Committee held its first meeting in New Delhi from 31st January to 6th February, 1968 and recommended the following main areas of scientific research and development for collaboration between the two countries:

- (i) Mathematics, Physics, Astrophysics and Nuclear Physics;
- (ii) Earth Sciences including Geology, Geophysics and Geochemistry;
- (iii) Oceanographic Studies;
- (iv) Chemistry and Biological Sciences;
- (v) Social Sciences including Economic Planning.

The collaboration visualised is between the laboratories and institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Indian universities and research institutes. Detailed projects for collaboration would be formulated by joint panels of experts from the two countries.

15. The General Assembly of the International Union of Biological Science was held at Montreal from 13th to 17th September, 1967. Dr. B. R. Seshachar, Prof. and Head of the Deptt. of Zoology, University of Delhi, Dr. A. R. Gopala Ayanger and Dr. K. G. Bora of the Bhabha Atomic Energy Establishment, Bombay, participated in its meetings.

16. The XIV General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics was held at Zurich, Berne, etc. in Switzerland from 25th September to 7th October, 1967. Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, Prof. D. Lal, and Dr. V. S. Venkatavardan of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, participated in the meetings of the Assembly.

17. The 129th meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held in Leeds from 30th August to 6th September, 1967. Prof. C. S. Ghosh, General Secretary, Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, represented the Indian Science Congress at the meeting.

18. The twenty-third annual session of the Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Colombo from 19th to 22nd December, 1967. Prof. C. S. Ghosh, General Secretary, Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta represented Indian Science Congress at the meeting.

19. **Indian Science Congress :** The 25th session of the Indian Science Congress was held at Varanasi from 3rd to 9th January, 1968, under the presidentship of Dr. Atma Ram. It was inaugurated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, and was attended by eminent scientists from 13 foreign countries.

B. SURVEYS

B.I. Survey of India

20. **Topographical and Development Project Surveys :** During 1967-68, about 65 to 70 per cent of the Department's potential was engaged on topographical surveys (including surveys for the Ministries of Defence and External Affairs) and the remaining personnel were employed on development project surveys being undertaken during the fourth Plan. Survey work was also undertaken in Nepal under the Colombo Plan. Field and photogrammetric surveys covering an area of 1,51,400 sq. km. on

1 : 50,000 scale; 4,000 sq. km. on 1 : 25,000 scale; 4,64,800 sq. km. on 1 : 250,000 scale and 37 other large-scale development project surveys were completed. Briefly, the work done was as follows :

- (a) Topographical surveys in Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
- (b) Boundary demarcation surveys between Bhutan-Assam and Tripura-East Pakistan; Surveys for landing and approach charts of different air fields; surveys for town and guide maps; Forest surveys in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madras and Himachal Pradesh; Geodetic triangulation in Delhi, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh; Astronomical control in Assam (NEFA), Maharashtra, Mysore, Kerala and Goa; Geodetic levelling in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and also at other places in India for providing control at first order gravity stations; Magnetic observations in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; Gravity observations in Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and first order gravity control in various States of India including Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

21. Bi-centenary Celebrations : The Survey of India completed 200 years of its existence in 1967. The department held a four-day inaugural function of its bi-centenary starting on 1st May, 1967 at Dehra Dun in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of about 4,000 people. On this occasion, survey exhibitions were held in the Karanpur and Hathibarkala Estates of the Survey of India which consisted of several sections such as geodesy, defence survey, development project surveys, photo-interpretation and photographic display. There were old and modern geodetic instruments, sand models depicting triangulation scheme, instruments for field surveys and photogrammetric surveys, specimens of surveys for development and defence and various stages of cartographic and printing activity. A special bi-centenary commemorative postage stamp was issued on 1st May which proved to be extremely popular.

22. The Geodetic and Research Branch of the Department participated in the International Upper Mantle Project work in the disciplines of gravimetry, geomagnetism and continental drift.

The Branch checked the verticality of Qutab Minar at Delhi and Asiragarh Fort in Madhya Pradesh. Geodetic surveys required in connection with the establishment of Earth Satellite Station of the Department of Atomic Energy in Gujarat were completed.

23. The Department rendered valuable technical advice on the Kutch-Sind international boundary to the Indian delegation presenting India's case to the International Tribunal at Geneva.

24. Translation of departmental books in Hindi is on hand. The preparation of provisional list of Hindi equivalents of surveying terminology has been taken up. Many bilingual technical forms have been introduced.

25. **Participation in Conferences :** The survey participated in the following conferences :

(1) One officer of the department participated in the Second UN Inter-Regional Seminar on the Application of Cartography for Economic Development at Humleback, Denmark, from 15th May to 10th June, 1967 followed by a study tour to West Germany and Switzerland from 10th to 20th June, 1967 as the official delegate from India.

(2) Brigadier J. S. Paintal, Surveyor General of India, attended the Military Survey and Mapping Conference in Middlesex (UK) from 8th to 11th August, 1967 and the Conference of Commonwealth Survey Officers at Cambridge (UK) from 14th to 23rd August, 1967.

(3) Brigadier J. S. Paintal, Surveyor General of India, accompanied by some other officers of the Department, attended the 3rd All-India Cadastral Survey Conference held at Ootacamund from 4th to 7th October 1967, of which he was the Chairman.

26. **Publications :** Various topographical and geographical maps, project maps, weather charts, approach and landing charts, cantonment maps, tide tables 1967, departmental and extra-departmental books and pamphlets were published by the Department.

27. **Pre-investment Surveying, Mapping and Training Project :** Precision instruments and equipment which had been ordered from abroad for the project are being received in stages. The development of land at Hyderabad for the Institute's buildings is in progress. A Forest Party is engaged on the preparation of base maps. This is in connection with the preparation of a forest resources inventory for pilot areas of the project for Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources undertaken by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-

operation with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund in Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

28. **The Indian Photo-Interpretation Institute :** The second course of training started on 18th April, 1967 at which 8 geologists, 2 soil surveyors and 7 foresters were under training.

B. II. National Atlas Organisation

29. During the year, a large number of maps of the main English edition of the National Atlas were at various stages of compilation, fair drawing, proving and printing.

B. III. Anthropological Survey of India

30. **Physical Anthropology :** Ethnic groups and areas under study are as follows :

(1) *Anthropometric Survey* among the tribal and general population of Jammu & Kashmir State, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Nagpur and Koraput in Orissa.

(2) *Population Genetical Survey* among the Toto of Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal, Munda and Dudh-kharia of Ranchi district, Ho and Bhumji of Singhbhum district, Santal of Santal Parganas and among the school children of Mysore and Dravidian-speaking tribes of Leotmal and Chanda district of Maharashtra.

(3) *Craniometric Survey* and Study of Ancient Human Skeletal Remains undertaken in the laboratories of this Survey.

(4) *Excavations of Human Skeletal Remains* at Burzahoam (Kashmir) and Baharaich (U.P.).

31. During the year, 19 field investigations were undertaken and 7 papers/reports were completed. Papers/reports on blood group survey among the Rajbanshis of Midnapur, Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar have been published.

32. **Cultural Anthropology :** Ethnic groups and areas under study are as follows :

(1) *Comparative Study of the Marine and Inland Fisher-folk* among the Rajbanshi, Bagdi and Dhibar castes of West Bengal, Nolia of Puri, Orissa and in East Godavari, Vizagapatnam, and Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh, in Ganjam district of Orissa and in Junagadh district of Gujarat.

(2) *Comparative Study of Nomads* in Mysore, N. W. Andhra Pradesh.

(3) *Tribal Solidarity Movement* in Chota Nagpur among the Munda, Oraon, Ho and Santhal and among the Khasi and the Garo in Assam.

(4) *Study of Complex Religious Institutions*, in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Varanasi (U.P.), and Mysore.

(5) *Impact of Industrialisation and Urbanization* among the Ho of Singhbhum in Bihar and in Shillong, Assam.

(6) *Caste Association* in Delhi, Haryana among the Ahirs.

(7) *Different Degrees of Hinduization* in Garo Hills (Assam) among the Garos and related groups.

(8) *Changing of Social Structure of Moslem Village* in Birbhum district, West Bengal and in Ranchi district, Bihar.

(9) *Social and Cultural Parameters* of the Madhyabitta and Bhadraklok classes in 24-Parganas district, West Bengal.

(10) *Culture of Training Community of Ranchi district* Bihar and among the Gandhabanik of Bankura district, West Bengal.

(11) *Distribution of Major Temples of India and their Sectarian Affiliation* (library work) at Calcutta.

(12) *Ethnographic Study* among Jenu Kuruba of Mysore, Minas of Rajasthan and Parenga of Koraput, Orissa.

33. Seven papers/reports were under preparation, 28 papers/reports were completed and 8 papers have been published. The tribal map of India is nearing completion. A collaborative volume "Tribes of India" depicting all the socio-cultural dimensions of tribal life, including the major process of change, is under preparation.

34. Linguistic Section Projects: Ethnic group and areas under study are as follows :

(1) Study of Indo-Aryan tribal dialects—Bhuyan dialect of Orissa and Malpaharia dialect of Santal Pargana.

(2) Ethno-musicology—among the tribes, namely, Toda, Kota, Urali, etc., of South India.

35. Human Ecology Project: Ecology and cultural adaptation of ethnic groups in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

36. Psychology Section Project: Effect of culture contact on the personality structure of the Indian tribes—One paper/report is under preparation, two have been completed and one has been published.

37. Biochemistry Section : Preliminary work on the standardization of methemoglobin reduction test for detection of Glucose 6—phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency in RBC of human blood has been done. A report on infant feeding practice and growth of infants in the Midnapur district of West Bengal and a report on caloric content of fermented coconut toddy and its contribution to total intake of the Nicobarese of Great Nicobar have been completed. A paper on direct survey in Great Nicobars is under preparation.

38. Psychology Section : The following three papers were completed :

(1) Socio-cultural processes and psychological adaptation of the Santal in culture contact, (2) Effect of culture contact on the personality structure of the Santal, (3) On the study of stereotypes as related to inter-group relations with special reference to social tension.

39. Human Ecology Section : The following papers were completed : (1) Ecology and Demography of Fisher-folk and of NEFA, (2) the Approach of Human Ecology, (3) Ecology and Cultural Adaptation on NEFA, (4) Ecology and Cultural Adaptation of the Ethnic Groups practising Terraced Cultivation, (5) People of Great Nicobar—a Study in Habitat, Economy and Society. During the period under review, 55 field investigations were undertaken in connection with the researches of cultural anthropology and scientific sections.

40. Auxiliary Division : The following were produced in the Cine-photo-section :

(1) Two cine films on the Nicobarese of 'Car Nicobar' and 'Chait Parab' of Singlibhum district. The film on Car-Nicobar has been fully edited.

(2) Six books on tribes and castes were microfilmed and reproduction from the microfilms of five records and books were done.

Photography Section completed four Photographic albums on Kuvi-kondh, Kanikkar tribes of Rajasthan and fisher-folk of Frezergunge. Albums on the tribes, namely, Bhil, Korku, Kolam and Paranga were under preparation and those on Baiga, Maria Gond and crafts of Mysore will be undertaken.

B. IV. Botanical Survey of India

41. Exploration : One of the officers of the northern circle of the Survey, accompanied the Gangotri Exploration Expedition party during September-October, 1967. This was organised by

the Kedarnath Parbat Expedition Committee to explore the Gangotri Glacier including the adjoining areas. The survey party took advantage of this opportunity to collect plant specimens from Gangotri Glacier, Topovan, Sivalinga base and the glacier region which falls within Kedarnath Dome up to an altitude of 5490 m. A total number of 1,375 specimens belonging to 235 species was collected.

42. Research Work : More than 100 scientific papers were contributed by the officers of the survey and published in the different scientific journals of repute in India and abroad.

43. Indian Botanic Garden : The Indian Botanical Garden celebrated its 180th anniversary on the 6th July, 1967. About 650 different species of plants and 6.5 kilograms of seeds were sold or distributed by the Garden during the period. The research work undertaken during the period included: (1) Phenological studies on some plants of the Indian Botanic Garden, (2) Studies on introduction, selection and growth behaviour of Nigerian Millet, *Pennisetum migritarum*, (3) Studies on grafting in different Cactic and succulent, (4) Studies on mangrove seedlings under fresh water condition, (5) Studies on the germination of tree species, (6) Studies on the vascular epiphytes of the Indian Botanic Garden, (7) Trials on Bonsai of different perennial and hardy plants of the Indian Botanic Garden, (8) Studies on the pollen morphology of different members of sterculiaceae, and (9) Paleotaxonomical studies on the families Ochnaceae, Melastomaceae, Malvaceae, Bigoniaceae and Gynosperms.

44. Training : Two officers of the Survey received training in Texonomy at the Liverpool University.

45. Scientific and Cultural Exchange : Under the Indo-Soviet Scientific and Cultural Exchange Programme, three officers of the Survey were deputed for training in USSR. Exchange of seeds of the Herbarium, specimen plants and orchids with other institutions in India and abroad was continued.

B. V. Zoological Survey of India

46. Field Surveys : Surveys were conducted with special reference to the collection of birds, insects, etc. in Bhutan, the skeletal remains from the Neolithic deposits at Burzhom (Jammu and Kashmir State) and animal fossils near Nagpur. Intensive field surveys were also continued during the year in Goa, Chhota Nagpur (Bihar) and various parts of M.P. and West Bengal.

47. Research Work : Research work on a number of problems of systematics, field ecology, zoogeography, osteological studies and allied subjects was undertaken by the scientists

attached to various Divisions of the Survey. The research work was based on material obtained from the departmental field survey parties from Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands, the Eastern Himalayan region, specially the NEFA area, Rajasthan, Nagarajunasagar Dam site, Chhota Nagpur region, Southern parts of India. Goa, Calcutta and its environs (West Bengal), etc. As a result of these studies, over 130 papers on various topics were sent to the press for publication, of which 63 have already been published. Six research scholars (3-year scheme) worked on the systematics of ticks and mites, aphids, fresh water and marine fishes, insects of Calcutta, molluscs and other invertebrates during the year. Two research fellows continued their studies at the Survey on the systematics of Siphonores and insects (Coleoptera).

48. Zoological Collections : About 12,891 specimens belonging to 1918 species were incorporated in the National Zoological Collections at the Survey. The above number includes 647 type-specimens belonging to 47 species and sub-species new to science and 494 specimens belonging to 90 species which are new to the Zoological Survey of India collections. These additions have been made chiefly as a result of the identification and systematic research work carried out by the staff of the Survey and to a certain extent by way of exchanges and donations of material from outside.

49. Identification and Advisory Services : The Department also rendered identification and advisory services to about 157 parties in India and 28 parties abroad. The parties served include the Zoology Departments of different universities, the State Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, Veterinary and Medical Science and Defence Research Organisation.

50. International Co-operation and Cultural Exchanges : The following programmes were carried out :

- (1) **Key Zoological Collection Centre :** The work on the Key Zoological Collection Centre for South Asia located at the Survey was continued. It is meant to facilitate speedy identification of zoological specimens and maintenance of lists of species present in the collections in the South Asian co-operating countries, namely, India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon.
- (2) **UNESCO Central Card Index Unit :** The card indexing of zoological type-specimens for South Asia was continued with a skeleton staff attached to the Unit from the department. During the period under

report, data obtained from the Zoological Survey of India and various other institutes in respect of type specimens of 2,530 species were transferred on cards.

- (3) Dr. Walter Fisher, a UNESCO consultant on marine zoology, was attached to the Department under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance from January to June 1967.
- (4) Mr. G. Topal, a Hungarian national, worked in the Survey under the Reciprocal Scholarship Scheme of the Government of India and completed his term of research fellowship for one year on November 14, 1967.
- (5) An officer of the Colombo Museum, Ceylon, underwent training in Taxidermy course.

C. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

The following financial provisions have been made :

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1967-68		Provision for 1968-69 Budget Estimates Rs.
		Original Rs.	Revised Rs.	
1.	Grants-in-aid to Scientific Societies and Institutes	59,92,400	59,12,200	73,70,800
2.	National Research Professors			
	(i) Payment of Salaries	2,33,200	1,88,200	1,86,900
	(ii) Expenditure on Research Work	1,58,100	1,10,800	1,12,800
3.	Partial Financial Assistance to Indian Scientists Going Abroad	20,000	20,000	20,000
4.	Scientific Liaison Cell, London	29,800	40,000	41,000
5.	National Research Development Corporation	11,96,000	7,96,000	12,17,000
6.	International Scientific Unions	2,50,000	2,18,220	2,17,800
7.	Expenditure on Non-Official Members of Scientific and Other Delegations	20,000	30,000	50,000
8.	Vijnan Mandirs	1,00,000	25,000	Nil
9.	Summer Schools	50,000	35,000	45,000
10.	Popularisation of Science	—	4,500	—
11.	Survey of India	5,04,30,000	4,78,34,100	5,38,47,300
12.	National Atlas Organisation	11,80,000	9,59,200	11,24,000
13.	Anthropological Survey of India	17,83,000	16,00,400	19,65,400

1	2	3	4	5
14. Botanical Survey of India ..		34,40,000	36,67,000	39,10,800
15. Zoological Survey of India ..		29,92,000	28,76,700	32,90,900
16. Reciprocal Exchange of Scientists and Research Scholars ..		29,000	29,000	35,000
17. Contributions towards Expenses of the Commonwealth Committee of Geology and Mineral Resources		28,200	39,000	24,000
18. Nuffield Foundation Bursaries Scheme		7,000	6,000	6,000

CHAPTER VIII

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Dr. Triguna Sen took over as Vice-President, CSIR from Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed with effect from March 16, 1967.

2. During the year, 30 national laboratories and two industrial and technological museums were functioning under the Council. In some of these laboratories, new extension cells, divisions or wings were created. These include: (1) CBRI extension cell at Ahmedabad; (2) CEERI television extension centre at New Delhi; (3) SERC regional centre at Madras; (4) CSMCRI field unit at Mandapam (Madras State); (5) NGRI seismological observatory at Hyderabad; (6) CGCRI tracer laboratory; and (7) RRL (Hyderabad) digital computer centre.

3. The laboratories and workshops of the Central Scientific Instruments Organization, Chandigarh were inaugurated by Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India, on December 28, 1967.

4. **Bhatnagar Memorial Awards**: The Governing Body of the Council approved of the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Memorial Awards for 1965 to the following scientists:

- (1) *Physical Sciences*: Prof. B. Ramachandra Rao, Head of the Department of Physics, Andhra University
- (2) *Engineering Sciences*: Shri A. S. Rao, Director, Electronics Group and Director, Directorate of Radiation Protection, AEET
- (3) *Chemical Sciences*: (a) Prof. R. C. Merhotra, Dean of Faculty of Chemistry, Rajasthan University
(b) Prof. Sadhan Basu, Palit Professor of Chemistry, Calcutta University
- (4) *Medical Sciences*: (a) Dr. N. K. Dutta, Haffkine Institute, Bombay
(b) Dr. V. Ramalingaswami, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

5. **Research and Development**: The research and development effort of the Council's laboratories continued to have a many-fold impact on the industries of the country. They resulted in: (1) development of process details for the production of industrial chemicals or strategic materials, (2) increased production through improved techniques, (3) exploitation of natural resources, and (4) saving of foreign exchange through elimination

or substitution of imported products. A brief account of the more significant results of research and development efforts is presented in the following paragraphs.

6. The National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, completed the first phase of the investigation on the manufacture of titanium tetrachloride from ilmenite and made headway on the installation of a pilot plant near Trivandrum.

7. One of the major investigations undertaken by the Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora, was the study of the possibility of producing formed coke from Thailand lignite undertaken at the request of the Thailand Government. The results of the investigation in the form of a report have been submitted to the Thailand authorities. Another major investigation completed by the Institute related to the 'technical audit' of the Bhojudih washery for the Hindustan Steel Ltd.

8. The work of the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun, on the hydrodesulphurization of gas oils has helped in the setting up of a production unit of this process at the refinery at Madras. The Institute also prepared the techno-economic report of the proposed refinery at Haldia. Based on the process developed by the Institute, a pilot plant for the production of benzene, toluene and xylene by reforming of aromatic extracts is being set up at the Barauni Refinery under the sponsorship of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

9. Pilot plant investigations on the beneficiation of low grade flourspar deposits of Gujarat State, carried out by the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, have helped the State Mineral Development Corporation in planning a 500-ton per day pilot plant for the beneficiation of low grade ores from the Baroda region. The work of the Laboratory on the pelletization of iron ores from Goa has resulted in the commercial production in Goa of iron ore pellets for export.

10. Based on the process details worked out by the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavanagar, for the manufacture of potassium schoenite, a 10-tonne per day plant has been set up at Tuticorin.

11. Several processes and products have been developed by the national laboratories during the year. Some of the processes developed are those for: (1) production (pilot plant scale) of dimethyl and diethyl phthalates; (2) preparation of methylamines from methanol and ammonia (NCL, Poona), (3) preparation of edible cottonseed flour by prepress solvent extraction using the conventional solvent hexane (RRL, Hyderabad); (4) production of thiacetazone, and peptone and meat extract (CDRI, Lucknow);

(5) production of carbon elements from air-depolarized cells (CERI, Karaikudi); (6) preparation of autoclave plaster of Paris characterized by high strength and low water requirement; (7) production of special infrared glass filters (CGCRI, Calcutta); (8) production of an effective edible adhesive for the preparation of sausage casings (CLRI, Madras); (9) production of asbestos-cement products with improved strength, resulting in 50 per cent replacement of imported crysotiles by indigenous amphiboles (CBRI, Roorkee); and (10) recovery of zinc from viscose rayon wastes (CPHERI, Nagpur).

12. Among the products developed by the Laboratories mention may be made of special boron-free glass useful for making laboratory glassware and ovenware, special glasses suitable for sealing with Kovar and tungsten seals and for making compression type seals required by the electronics industry (CGCRI, Calcutta), and a substitute blended oil for the imported neat's foot oil for making quality leathers (CLRI, Madras).

13. A new technique for casting and annealing of large scale glass slabs required for making atomic radiation shielding windows of 1 sq. m. surface area has been developed by the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, and a pilot plant for the production of these slabs has been put up.

14. The National Botanical Gardens, Lucknow, has developed a method for commercial production of rose oil from *Rosa damascena* with 0.03-0.04 per cent yield.

15. The research and development work of the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, relating to the integrated rodent control techniques, improvement of the nontoxic insecticide mixture based on tricalcium phosphate and production of lindane is helpful in reducing losses of stored foodgrains.

16. The Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, evolved designs for hydraulic dynamometers.

17. The National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore, has also developed some items of equipment which include an axial load sub-resonant fatigue testing machine (10-ton capacity), a machine for winding glass fibre reinforced plastic structures with infinite winding pitch control and a spark erosion machine.

18. A complete microwave test bench comprising 25 different components, has been developed by the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi. The Laboratory has also undertaken the supply of these components to research institutions at one-third the cost of the imported microwave test benches.

19. Wave guides, bends, tees and timers have been developed by the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani. The Institute has also set up facilities for their batch production. Transistorized record playback amplifier, a high quality monophonic playback system. VHF single-channel transistorized transceivers are some of the other electronic devices developed by it.

20. The Central Scientific Instruments Organization, Chandigarh, has developed disappearing filament type optical pyrometer, double spindle roughing machine for production of large optical components, etc. defibrillator, cardioscope, and 76-mm process camera prism.

21. The Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine, Calcutta, successfully completed trials with the live oral cholera vaccine employing human volunteers. The trials have established the safety and potency of the vaccine for human use.

22. As a result of a study on the zooplankton specimens collected during the International Indian Ocean Expedition by the National Institute of Oceanography, the first series of Biological Atlases of the Indian Ocean showing the quantitative distribution of planktonic organisms and larval forms of Indian mackerel have been prepared.

23. The National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad, has successfully conducted geophysical surveys over Mysore with completely indigenous equipment. With this experience the Institute is in a position to undertake such surveys in other parts of the country.

24. A case study of a multistoreyed building carried out by the Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee, has indicated that 40 per cent saving in steel could be effected if the design procedures developed by the Centre are adopted.

25. The CSIR laboratories investigated 111 projects sponsored by international and national agencies or organizations. Of these, 70 projects were taken up during the year and 62 were completed.

26. Twenty-two pilot plants were installed during the year, of which the following deserve special mention: pilot plant (designed) for the production of lindane and a new insecticidal fraction from technical BHC, CFTRI, Mysore; pilot plants for tar dehydrogenation (450 litres per day), tar distillation (2 tonnes per day), and formed coke (500 kg. per hr.), CFRI, Jealgora; briquette maturing plant (5-10 tonnes per day), RRL, Hyderabad; pilot plants for production of electrolytic magnesium (12 kg. per

day) and lead dioxide electrodes. CECRI, Karaikudi; production of proteins from petroleum (50 kg. per day), IIP, Dehra Dun; manufacture of television receivers (1,000) CEERI, Pilani.

27. Eighty-five processes developed by the Council's laboratories were released for commercial utilization. Of these, 25 were released free of charge. Twenty-two processes were utilized by industry.

28. The income of the Council during 1966-67 from royalty, premia, analytical charges and testing fees, etc., amounted to Rs. 15,76,300.

29. The research activities of the Council's laboratories have resulted in the publication of 857 research papers. The laboratories also brought out 250 publications.

30. **Support to Research :** With a view to encouraging scientific research, the Council continued to give financial assistance to industry through research associations formed by industry. During 1967-68, eleven such research associations were functioning—three for textile industry and one each for silk and art silk, plywood, wool, jute, tea, cement, paint and rubber.

31. Two research centres—the School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering (SRTEE), Roorkee, and a centre for preparation of rare biochemicals at the Vallabhabhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi—were functioning during the year with grants given by the CSIR. SRTEE undertook the planning, design and construction of multipurpose river valley and other projects in seismic zones.

32. Eight Emeritus scientists and 53 retired scientists were provided grants for research. In addition 1,577 research fellows were pursuing research with grants-in-aid from the Council. Of these, 344 senior and 890 junior fellows were working in university departments, affiliated colleges and research institutions; and the remaining 121 senior and 222 junior fellows were working in the Council's laboratories. There were 396 scientists working in the Scientists Pool during the year under report.

33. **International Collaboration :** The Council entered into two major scientific collaborative programmes with USA and Bulgaria during the year. The agreement between India and USA, providing for exchange of scientists and engineers, entered into on February 14, 1967, authorised CSIR for India and the National Science Foundation for USA, as the agencies responsible for carrying out the exchange programme. A 5-year agreement for scientific and technical collaboration between CSIR and the

State Committee for Science and Technical Progress of the People's Republic of Bulgaria came into effect on May 2, 1967.

34. **Deputations :** Dr. Atma Ram, Director General, Scientific and Industrial Research, attended the Conference of Commonwealth Scientists at Oxford, UK (April 6-12, 1967), and visited USSR as a member of the Indian Scientists' Delegation to the Soviet Union (May 18-June 1, 1967). Moreover, 15 heads of CSIR laboratories and 14 scientists visited foreign countries for participation in international symposia, seminars and conferences. Sixty-six scientists were deputed to foreign countries for advanced research and training.

35. **International and National Recognition :** The Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, has been selected as an international centre for the training of in-service highway engineers of the ECAFE region.

36. The work of the National Physical Laboratory on the evaluation of data on the spectral irradiance of daylight and derivation of typical spectral distribution of daylight radiations has received international recognition; it has helped the Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage in the adoption of daylight illuminants.

37. Fourteen inventions of the Council's laboratories received the Inventions Promotion Board's awards during the year.

38. **Financial Provisions :** The financial provisions made for the Council are as follows :

	1967-68		1968-69
	Original	Revised	Budget Estimates
			Rs. in Lakh
Recurring	1203.11	1220.88	1330.5
Capital	657.53	648.02	666.49
Colombo Plan	1.08	2.84	3.51
T.C.A. Programme	1.76	—	—

CHAPTER IX

SCHOLARSHIPS

1. The schemes of scholarships in the Union Ministry of Education seek to equalise educational opportunities by providing special assistance, particularly to students belonging to socially and economically backward sections of the community, and strive to assist deserving but needy students to continue their studies. Scholarships schemes for scientific research and technical education are designed to promote development in these vital fields, to help to improve the standard of teaching and research and to meet the shortage of trained personnel. Scholarships in cultural fields are designed to encourage young persons of outstanding ability and promise within their specialised fields of activities.

2. To accelerate the rate of development and to meet the shortage of trained personnel, the Government of India has also been accepting offers of scholarships and fellowships for studies/research of Indian nationals abroad made by foreign governments and organisations. As a measure of reciprocity and in order to promote good relations with other countries, the Government has also been offering scholarships and fellowships to nationals of other countries for study in India.

3. The scholarships schemes which have been in operation during the year under review are categorised as follows :

- I. Scholarships for Indian Nationals for Study in India
- II. Scholarships for Indian Nationals for Study Abroad
- III. Scholarships for Students Belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc.
- IV. Programme for the Exchange of Scholars
- V. Scholarships for Foreign Nationals for Study in India.

4. Budget provision under these schemes is made for continuing scholars as well as for fresh scholars selected during each specific year.

1. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN NATIONALS FOR STUDY IN INDIA

5. **National Scholarships Scheme :** Instituted in 1961-62, the scheme is intended to provide the opportunity of post-matriculation studies to deserving students. Starting with 2,400 awards

in the first year, the number of scholarships increased to 7,000 in 1967-68. The same number of scholarships has been proposed for 1968-69, subject to the availability of funds.

6. The awards are allocated in advance to various approved examinations held by various examining bodies all over India. Selections are made from the top of the merit lists and are announced with the declaration of examination results. Entitlement cards are supplied to the examining bodies to enable the scholars to join institutions of their own choice anywhere in India without payment of admission or other fees. An authorised officer of each State Government/Union Territory is empowered to draw the annual scholarship amount in respect of the concerned scholars immediately on receipt of relevant documents and send the same to the heads of institutions concerned. The heads of institutions in turn deposit it in local treasuries, and from it draw the due amount every month in accordance with the number of scholars.

7. **National Loan Scholarships Scheme :** This was instituted for the first time in 1963-64. It provides for the award of interest-free loan scholarships to needy and meritorious students for the completion of an approved course. The maximum limit of the loan varies from stage to stage. The amount is recoverable in monthly instalments, beginning one year after the loanee has secured employment, or three years after the termination of the scholarships, whichever is earlier. The scheme extends a special privilege to those loanees who join the teaching profession after having completed their studies. For them, one tenth of the loan is written off for every year of service put in.

8. During 1966-67, 18,500 fresh awards were made. In 1967-68, the number dropped to 14,825 awards, owing to lack of funds. The same number of awards will be made in 1968-69. The awards are distributed among various States and Union Territories in the ratio of their population.

9. **Scholarships for the Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers :** In recognition of the services rendered by, and in order to offer financial assistance, to teachers, this scheme was launched in 1961-62. Children of teachers who pass their school-leaving or PUC examination with a minimum of 60% marks, are eligible for this scholarship. Selections are made from the top of the merit lists. During 1966-67, 750 fresh awards were made. In 1967-68, owing to lack of funds, the number dropped to 412 awards. It is proposed to make the same number of awards in 1968-69.

10. **Scholarships in Residential and Public Schools :** This scheme is designed to provide opportunities of good all-round

school education to those who would not otherwise be in a position to obtain it. The scheme makes provision for 200 fresh scholarships every year. Selections for these 200 awards for 1967-68 are being completed. It is proposed to make the same number of awards in 1968-69 also.

11. Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields : The scheme seeks to provide opportunities to talented young persons for advanced training in Hindustani music (instrumental and vocal), Karnatak music (instrumental and vocal), classical Western music, Rabindra Sangeet, folk song, Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, Kathak, Manipuri, Odissi, folk dance and the fine arts i.e. painting, sculpture, book illustration and design. Twenty-five scholarships are awarded under the scheme every year. Selection for the awards for 1967-68 are being completed. It is proposed to make the same number of awards in 1968-69 also.

12. Scholarships and Educational Facilities for Children of Political Sufferers : The scheme provides for the provision of certain facilities to children of political sufferers. The concessions are : (a) special consideration on admissions and award of free-ships and half-free-ships in all recognised primary, Basic, middle, high and higher secondary schools, (b) free seats in hostels attached to recognised schools and colleges, and (c) a limited number of stipends and book grants to students from primary to postgraduate level.

13. The scheme is administered by State Governments and Union Administrations. The Central Government gives a grant on 50 : 50 basis to State Governments and in respect of Union Administrations it meets the entire expenditure.

14. Scholarships to Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi : The Scheme seeks to promote the study of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States so as to make available trained personnel to teach Hindi and to man other posts where the knowledge of Hindi is necessary. Starting with only 10 awards in 1955-56, the number rose to 1,000 scholarships in 1967-68. It is proposed to offer the same number of awards in 1968-69.

II. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN NATIONALS FOR STUDY ABROAD

A. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHEMES

15. Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme : Scholarships are given under this scheme to Indian nationals for specialisation in the study of foreign languages. Owing to the tight foreign

exchange position, the scheme has not been actively operated since 1964-65. Budget provision exists only for those scholarships of previous batches who are still studying abroad.

16. Union Territories Overseas Scholarships : This scheme provides for scholarships to be given for higher studies to persons who by birth or domicile, are residents of Union Territories. Owing to the tight foreign exchange position, the scheme has been held in abeyance since 1966-67. Budget provision exists only for those scholars of the previous batches who are still abroad.

17. Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme : The scheme provides for the grant of loans towards passage and other incidental expenses to such deserving and meritorious students as have obtained admission in foreign universities, organisations, etc., for subject fields for which adequate facilities are not available in India. During the year 1967-68, such loans were sanctioned to 27 students.

B. COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIP PLAN AND COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION AND COOPERATION SCHEME

18. The Commonwealth Education Conference held in July, 1959 recommended a number of measures to enrich countries of the Commonwealth by enabling an increasing number of its able citizens to share the wide range of educational resources available throughout the Commonwealth and thus promote equality of educational opportunities at the higher level. The plan which aims at achieving this objective has been in operation for the last 8 years, and during the year under report, scholarships were offered to India by the following countries.

(1) Australia

Five candidates have been nominated for the awards for the year 1968-69. The approval of the Australian authorities of their final selection is awaited. The Australian authorities have invited five nominations for 1969-70.

(2) Canada

Out of the 18 candidates nominated for the scholarships offered by the Government of Canada for the year 1967-68, nine, who were finally selected by the Canadian authorities, have already gone to Canada. Twenty-eight candidates have been nominated for 1968-69.

(3) Ceylon

Acceptance in regard to three candidates nominated for the awards for 1967 was still awaited.

(4) New Zealand

Five candidates were nominated for awards for 1967-68. The approval of the New Zealand authorities of their final selection is awaited. New Zealand has invited three nominations for 1968-69.

(5) United Kingdom

Thirty-seven scholarships were offered for 1967-68, of which 33 have been utilised. Moreover, 67 candidates have been nominated for 40 scholarships offered for 1968-69.

(6) United Kingdom Teacher Training Bursaries

Twenty-nine teacher training bursaries were offered for 1967-68 of which 23 have been utilised. Fifty-two candidates have been nominated for the bursaries offered for 1968-69.

**C. SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS/
INSTITUTIONS/ORGANISATIONS**

19. The details of scholarships/fellowships offered by some foreign countries/organisations/institutions are given below

(1) Czechoslovakia

The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic offered seven scholarships for 1967-68, against which seven candidates were nominated. The approval of the Czechoslovak authorities is awaited.

(2) Denmark

The Government of Denmark did not make any formal offer of scholarships during the year. However, they were willing to entertain applications from suitable candidates. Accordingly, 13 candidates were selected during the year.

(3) Finland

The offer of three scholarships for 1966-67 was fully utilised and the candidates left for Finland during the year.

(4) France

The following offer of 101 scholarships was received from the French Government for 1968-69 for which applications have been invited :

- (a) For specialized training—48 scholarships
- (b) For higher studies—30 scholarships

(c) For higher studies in technical subjects—20 scholarships

(d) For training in art subjects—3 scholarships

(5) Germany (Federal Republic)

(a) An offer of 7 scholarships was made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for practical training of polytechnic teachers during the year 1967 and it was fully utilised.

(b) Out of 8 candidates nominated for practical training in plastics and synthetic products manufacture in 1967, seven were finally selected and left India.

(c) Out of 8 candidates nominated for engineering education at technical colleges in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1967, two were finally selected.

(d) Twenty-five scholars left for the Federal Republic of Germany during 1967-68 for studies/research under the offer of scholarships made by the Academic Exchange Service.

(e) Three fellows left for the Federal Republic of Germany during 1967-68 for research work under the fellowships offered by the Alexander Von Humboldt Foundation.

(6) Germany (Democratic Republic)

(a) An offer of 30 scholarships was made by the German Democratic Republic for practical training. Selection of candidates has been made and the nominations sent to the German Democratic Republic authorities.

(b) An offer of 11 scholarships was made by the German Democratic Republic, for postgraduate studies in 1967. Selection of candidates has been made and nominations sent to the German Democratic Republic.

(c) An offer of five scholarships for training of coaches has been received and is being processed.

(7) Greece

Greek authorities have approved two candidates against their 1967-68 offer. One scholar has already left for Greece.

(8) Hungary

The Hungarian Government offered nine scholarships during 1967-68 for which nine nominations were made. Of these, four candidates were approved and they have since left for Hungary.

(9) Iran

The Medical Association of Iran offered 2 scholarships to 2 doctors from West Asia and some other countries, for research in pathology, bacteriology, microbiology or health investigation. The offer has been made to commemorate the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty, the King and Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen of Iran. Nominations for these are being sent.

(10) Italy

(a) An offer of 5 scholarships for postgraduate studies in Animal Husbandry, Hydraulic engineering and Agricultural Engineering was received from the Government of Italy and is being processed.

(b) Secretary "Costed" International Council of Scientific Unions (Rome), has offered 2 scholarships, one tenable at the International Rice Research Institute, Philippines and the other at the Rockefeller Centre on Population Control. This offer is being processed.

(11) Japan

(a) The Japanese Government offered six scholarships for 1968-69 for postgraduate studies in physics, horticulture, electrical engineering, fisheries and Japanese language. Nominations have been made and the approval of the Japanese authorities is awaited.

(b) Research Institute of Tele-Communications, Tohoku University, Japan, offered two scholarships for 1967-68, against which two Indian scholars were nominated, but neither of them was approved by the Japanese authorities. The offer for 1968-69 has also been received and is being processed.

(12) Netherlands

The Netherlands authorities have offered 54 fellowships for 1968. Out of these, they have finally approved eight candidates.

(13) Norway

The Government of Norway, through the Norwegian Agency for International Development, offered an unspecified number of scholarships for advanced study/research during 1967-68. Of the eleven candidates recommended, two were finally approved. Of these one candidate has already gone and the other has declined the offer. A similar offer for 1968-69 has also been received.

(14) Poland

The Government of the Polish People's Republic had offered the following scholarships/fellowships :

- (a) Five scholarships for postgraduate studies and 25 for postgraduate training. Nomination of selected candidates was communicated to the Polish authorities and their approval is awaited.
- (b) Four fellowships for national economic planning and four for postgraduate studies in town and country planning. Out of the four candidates nominated for scholarships two have been accepted by the Polish authorities. But one of them has declined to go and the nomination of the other has been withdrawn. Against the other offer of four fellowships, six candidates were nominated. All of them have been approved and accepted by the Polish authorities.

(15) Romania

The Romanian Government offered two scholarships during 1967-68. The selected candidates are preparing to leave.

(16) Spain

A scholar already in Spain against scholarships for 1966-67 has been given extension against the offer of one scholarship for 1967-68.

(17) Switzerland

An offer of the scholarships for postgraduate studies in science, engineering and technology has been received from the Government of Switzerland. Selected candidates are being nominated.

(18) USSR

(a) The USSR Government offered 50 scholarships for postgraduate studies/research and training of teachers. Out of 61 candidates nominated, 33 were approved by the USSR authorities of which 19 have since proceeded to the Soviet Union.

(b) The People's Friendship University, Moscow, offered 35 scholarships for 1967-68. The offer has been fully utilised.

(19) Yugoslavia

The Yugoslav Government offered five scholarships during 1967-68. All the scholarships have been utilised.

(20) UNESCO Fellowships/Scholarships Programme

The Thailand National Commission for Unesco has offered 10 scholarships for various countries including India for the year 1968. The offer is being processed.

(21) UK

(a) Seven apprenticeships were offered by M/s. Rolls Royce and the same were utilised during 1967-68. An offer of seven apprenticeships has also been received for 1968-69 for which nominations are being sent.

(b) One scholarship offered by Nehru Memorial Trust (UK) was utilised during 1967-68. The Trust has offered two scholarships for 1968. The selection is in progress.

(c) An offer of two scholarships was received from the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 and the Rutherford Scholarship of the Royal Scheme and utilised during 1967-68. The Royal Commission has invited six nominations for 1968-69 for which selections are in progress.

(d) One scholarship offered by the Imperial Relations Trust (UK) was utilised during 1967-68. The Trust has offered two fellowships for 1968-69 for which selections are in progress.

(e) An offer of nine scholarships was received from the British Council and utilised during 1967-68. An offer of ten scholarships for 1968-69 has been received for which selection is in progress.

(f) The Confederation of British Industry Overseas has offered six scholarships for 1968-69, for which selections are in progress.

III. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES, ETC.

20. Scholarships for Post-Matric Studies in India: This scheme provides for the award of scholarships to students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes and low income groups. It is administered by the State Governments and Union Administrations on principles laid down by the Union Ministry of Education. All eligible students on the application of the prescribed means test and within the funds available, are awarded scholarships for post-matriculation studies. The scheme was transferred from the Ministry of Education to the Department of Social Welfare on 1st January, 1968.

21. Overseas Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc.: Under this scheme, nine scholarships for study abroad were available to students belonging to the relevant categories of backward classes during 1967-68. Some of the selected candidates have left India, while others are due to go abroad shortly. It is proposed to award the same number of scholarships in 1968-69 also.

22. Passage Grants for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. : This scheme provides for the award of nine passage grants, four to scheduled castes, four to scheduled tribes and one to the denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes students. The grants are available for students who have received scholarships for study abroad but are without a passage and are unable to raise it from their own resources. In 1967-68, five persons were given passage grants. It is proposed to offer nine such passage grants during 1968-69 also.

IV. PROGRAMME OF EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS

23. International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IAESTE) : An offer of 14 places for practical training of Indian students abroad was received under the scheme during 1967. One student has gone to West Germany. Two others are likely to go shortly. Seven places could not be utilised as they were of short duration, while suitable candidates were not available for the remaining places.

24. Against the offer of 27 places made by the Indian National Committee of the IAESTE for training of foreign students in India, 14 were accepted by concerned countries. One student from France and one from the Federal Republic of Germany have already arrived.

V. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS FOR STUDY IN INDIA

25. General Cultural Scholarships Scheme : Under this scheme scholarships are awarded to nationals of various Asian/African and other countries for post-matriculation studies in India. In 1967-68, 180 scholarships were awarded. It is proposed to award the same number in 1968-69 also.

26. Commonwealth Scholarships/Fellowships Plan

- (1) *For Studies in India :* At the beginning of the year, 51 scholars of the previous years, were already studying in India. Against the offer for 1967-68, 14 scholars (one each from Australia, Mauritius, Kenya and two each from Ceylon and Tanzania, three from UK and four from Canada) arrived in India and joined their respective courses. One more candidate is expected.
- (2) *Short Term Visits to India by Senior Educationists :* Under this scheme Mr. M. D. Muzandu from Zambia visited India during November-December, 1967.
- (3) *Training of Craft Instructors in India :* Against the offer of ten awards for the year 1967-68, five candidates from Uganda came to India and joined their

respective courses. A fresh offer of ten awards for the year 1968-69 will be circulated shortly.

27. Fellowships to French Nationals : The scheme provided for the award of six fellowships to French nationals for study/research in India every alternate year. Under the offer of six fellowships for 1966-68, the remaining two fellows also arrived during the year. All the six fellows are studying in India.

28. Scholarships to the Nationals of Germany (Federal Republic)

- (1) The remaining five scholars of 1962-63 batch returned to West Germany after completing their research work in India.
- (2) Under this scheme for 1966 one scholar is studying in India.
- (3) Two German nationals arrived in India under the scheme for 1967-68 and have joined their studies.
- (4) Four scholars from University of Muenster have come to spend a year at Indian universities/institutes.
- (5) An offer of 10 scholarships has been made for 1968-69.

29. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme : Against 30 scholarships, which were offered for 1967-69 to the nationals of foreign countries, seven fellows/scholars (one each from Italy, Chile and Norway and two each from Denmark and the Netherlands) arrived in India during the year. More scholars are expected to come to India during 1968. At present 15 foreign scholars/fellows are pursuing their study/research in India under the scheme.

30. Foreign Students Studying in India under Exchange Programme

- (1) **Bulgaria :** One scholar is already studying in India.
- (2) **Czechoslovakia :** All the three scholars arrived in India against the offer of three scholarships for the year 1967-68.
- (3) **Greece :** Two scholars under the 1966-67 programme are continuing their studies in India.
- (4) **Hungary :** Against the offer of five scholarships for 1967-68, three scholars have arrived.
- (5) **Poland :** One scholar continued her studies. No nomination against our offer of five scholarships has been received yet.

- (6) **Romania** : Against the offer of two scholarships for 1967-68, one scholar has arrived and is continuing his studies.
- (7) **UAR** : Eight scholars under the 1966-67 offer continued their studies and the remaining two also arrived during the year.
- (8) **USSR** : Against the offer of 25 scholarships for 1967-69, 20 candidates have arrived. Thirteen USSR scholars/fellows who came under the 1966-67 offer also continued their studies.
- (9) **Yugoslavia** : Four scholars already in India continued their studies. The scholars arrived under the 1966-67 offer. Five nominations were received against our offer of five fellowships for 1967-68. Of these, one scholar already in India has been accepted, while the nomination of one has been withdrawn and the remaining three nominations are being processed.

VI. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

The financial provisions are as follows :

Name of the Scheme	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
1. General Cultural Scholarships Scheme	27,00,000	24,50,000	27,50,000
2. Special Courses in English for Foreign Students	4,500	4 500	4,500
3. International Students House, Calcutta	—	—	5,00,000
4. Union Territories Overseas Scholarships	1,32,000	94,000	50,000
5. Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme	22,000	23,000	10,000
6. Scholarships from Non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matriculantes in Hindi			
Plan	4,00,000	2,95,000	7,00,000
Non-Plan	9,00,000	9,00,000	6,27,000
7. International Students House, Delhi	60,000	60,000	—
8. Merit Scholarships to the Children of Primary and Secondary Teachers			
Plan	10,00,000	7,25,000	13,98,000
Non-Plan	13,65,000	12,00,000	10,00,000
9. Do. (Union Territories)			
Plan	45,000	20,000	14,000
Non-Plan	17,000	17,000	10,000

	1	2	3	4
10. National Scholarships				
Plan	1,24,40,000	80,00,000	1,83,00,000	
Non-Plan	69,00,000	60,00,000	48,00,000	
11. Do. (Union Territories)				
Plan	1,55,000	1,00,000	3,40,000	
Non-Plan	35,000	30,000	24,000	
12. Loan Scholarships Scheme (States)				
Plan	2,42,00,000	2,35,90,000	3,45,22,000	
Non-Plan	3,21,19,000	2,56,27,000	2,21,35,000	
13. Loan Scholarships Scheme (Union Territories) (Without Legislatures)				
Plan	—	1,71,000	2,75,000	
Non-Plan	1,21,000	1,96,000	1,32,000	
14. Loan Scholarships Scheme (Union Territories) (With Legislatures)				
Plan	4,60,000	2,25,000	4,01,000	
Non-Plan	1,28,000	1,01,000	1,06,000	
15. Loans to Parents of Indian Students Studying Abroad ..	50,00,000	49,90,000	50,00,000	
16. Special Education Loans for Students Studying Abroad				
Service Charges to State Bank	50,000	49,900	50,000	
17. Post-Matriculation Studies in India	30,000	29,000	5,000	
18. Ceylon Estate Workers Trust ..	11,800	11,800	11,800	
19. Financial Help to Nepal ..	25,000	25,000	25,000	
20. Students of S.C., S.T. & Other Categories Abroad ..	4,72,000	3,42,000	5,00,000	
21. Aid to States and Union Territories—Grant of Scholarships etc. to Children of Political Sufferers	8,25,000	8,25,000	9,25,000	
22. Schemes of Scholarships to Young Workers in different Cultural Fields	1,00,000	1,90,000	1,80,000	
23. Studies in Public Schools ..				
Plan	4,05,000	4,05,000	7,19,000	
Non-Plan	10,80,000	10,80,000	7,74,000	
24. Scholarships for Children in Public Schools in India	20,000	20,000	20,000	
25. Indian Scholars going Abroad against Scholarships	2,10,000	2,10,000	2,35,000	
26. Foreign Scholarships for Study in India (Non-Plan)	8,25,000	8,25,000	9,00,000	
27. Foreign Scholars for Study in India (Plan)	70,000	70,000	1,50,000	
28. Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme	1,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	

CHAPTER X

SOCIAL EDUCATION, READING MATERIALS AND LIBRARIES

A. SOCIAL EDUCATION

1. The field programme of social (adult) education, with adult literacy as the core activity, is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Administrations. The role of the Union Ministry of Education is to coordinate programmes and to provide supporting services and conduct pilot projects.

2. In so far as the programmes of the Ministry of Education are concerned, the important activities in the field of social education during the year under report are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

3. **Workers' Social Education Institute, Indore :** The Institute continued to provide educational facilities to industrial workers and their families at Indore. Its activities consisted mainly of conducting classes in English, Hindi, drawing, music and mahila handicrafts. A maintenance grant of Rs. 85,000 was given to the Institute through the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the year.

4. **Workers' Social Education Institute, Nagpur :** A grant of Rs. 40,000 was given to the Maharashtra Government to set up the Workers' Social Education Institute at Nagpur on the lines of the Institute at Indore.

5. **Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations :** Grants totalling Rs. 2,42,224 have been sanctioned so far to voluntary educational organisations for the development of various activities in the field of social (adult) education (excluding libraries). This includes a refund of Rs. 2,00,817 made to the Ford Foundation in India on account of the assistance given by the Foundation for Vidyapeethas in Mysore.

6. **Functional Literacy Project :** A Functional Literacy Programme, as part of the larger project on "Farmers' Education and Functional Literacy", formulated jointly by the Ministries of Education, Food and Agriculture and Information and Broadcasting is proposed to be started this year in three selected districts (one each in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore) where the High Yielding Varieties Programme of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is already in progress. The Ministry of Information and

Broadcasting will provide Farm Forum broadcasts for the farmers. The scheme will be continued next year. An expenditure of Rs. 49,000 is estimated for the current year. An amount of Rs. 16,200 each has been sanctioned to the governments of Punjab, U.P. and Mysore.

7. International Literacy Day: In the World Congress of Ministers of Education on eradication of illiteracy held in Tehran on 8th September, 1965 it was recommended that 8th September be proclaimed as International Literacy Day and be observed every year by all the countries of the world. This was accepted by Unesco in 1966 who made the recommendation to Member States to observe 8th September each year as the International Literacy Days. In pursuance of the Unesco recommendation, the Government of India requested all the State Governments and Union Administrations, the Ministries of Government of India and voluntary educational organisations to observe the Day suitably. The President of India broadcast a message on the eve of the Literacy Day and a public meeting was organised in New Delhi under the presidentship of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Minister of State for Education.

B. READING MATERIALS

8. Prize Competition of Books for Neo-Literates: The thirteenth Prize Competition of Books for Neo-Literates was announced. The last date for the submission of entries was 31st October, 1967. About 40 prizes of Rs. 1,000 each will be awarded to the authors of printed books or manuscripts adjudged to be of sufficiently high quality to merit a prize in the competition. The award of prizes will be subject to a fair distribution among the fourteen Indian languages including Sindhi in which the entries are invited.

8(b). During the year, 1,500 copies each of 6 prize-winning books under the XI Competition, 15 books under the XII Competition and 11 books under the scheme of translation of the additional prize-winning books of the previous competitions, were purchased for free distribution to community development and N.E.S. blocks, social education centres, adult literacy centres and village libraries, etc. through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations where the neo-literate adults and new reading public will have access to them.

9. UNESCO Prize Competition of Books for New Reading Public: Authors of 16 printed books were selected for an award of Rs. 946 each under the V Unesco Competition of Books

for the New Reading Public. These include 4 prizes for 4 Hindi books and one prize each for books in Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Panjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. The results of this competition were announced on 2nd October, 1967.

10. Direct Production of Literature for Neo-Literates : The manuscript of Volume IV of Popular Hindi Encyclopaedia entitled 'Gyan Sarovar' is under print. The manuscript of Volume V has also been sent to the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for printing.

C. LIBRARIES

11. The Union Government maintains and develops some libraries of all-India importance and also carries out programmes for developing a library service in the country. The Central Secretariat Library, functioning as a part of the Ministry of Education, caters to the needs of all Ministries and Departments and also carries out useful documentation of educational and other literature. An account of the activities of the Ministry of Education in the field is given below.

12. Grants to Public Libraries : Central grants are given to public libraries for the purchase of books and furniture at the rate of 60% of total expenditure and for the construction of library buildings at the rate of 40% of total expenditure or Rs. 30,000 whichever is less. During 1967-68, a provision of Rs. 2.25 lakh was made for the purpose which for reasons of economy has been reduced to Rs. 1.00 lakh. Steps are being taken to sanction grants to the public libraries in the country for their development on the recommendations of the State Governments.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

13. The library maintained good progress during the year.

(i) **Acquisition :** The total number of volumes accessioned during the period is 23,861, of which 6,216 volumes are in Indian languages. These also include 1,214 maps. During the year, 12,179 volumes were received under the provisions of the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954. The number of receipts through gift and exchange was 9,325. As many as 11,841 current periodicals (titles) were recorded during the period. These include 9,928 Indian periodicals received under the Act, and 666 foreign journals acquired through purchase and the rest were received on exchange basis.

The budget provision for the purchase of books and periodicals during 1967-68 was Rs. 3,50,000. As Indian publications

are received free of cost under the provisions of the D.B. (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, almost the entire amount is spent on foreign books and journals.

(ii) **Language Divisions** : The Indian Language Divisions have accessioned 6,216 volumes. They have also fully processed 8,930 volumes. All of them together have compiled 47 bibliographies consisting of 4,644 entries. The Russian Language Division accessioned 377 and catalogued 350 volumes.

(iii) **Processing** : A total number of 28,908 volumes of books and maps have been fully processed during the period. Of these, 18,378 are in European languages including periodicals and serials, 8,930 in Indian languages and 1,915 maps. Volume 1(A) of the Subject Catalogue of Printed Books in European Languages (1951-61) has been published during the period under report.

(iv) **Reference and Bibliographical Works** : The Reference and Bibliography Divisions together have compiled 88 bibliographies containing 5,649 entries. These were compiled at the request of research scholars and learned institutions. The bibliographies are on various topics and are of different length. As a result of the Librarian's request to the authorities of the national libraries of the world, a number of bibliographies were received during the period for the Gandhi Centenary Bibliography. The entries have been scrutinized and finally 901 items have been added to the nucleus already made by this Library.

The work in connection with Unesco-cum-Government of India project for microfilming of rare and valuable manuscripts in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian was started in June, 1966 and continued till August 22, 1967. The Unesco Expert microfilmed 2,87,032 folios of manuscripts. One positive copy has also been printed from the negatives.

During this period, the Library has acquired one Microfilm Reader, two Paper Testing Machines and one indigenous Humidifier. Orders for procurement of microfilming equipment and allied accessories have also been placed.

(v) **Exhibitions** : Several exhibitions were arranged during the period to mark various occasions. Of these, an Exhibition on Calcutta, 1690-1900 consisting of books maps, manuscripts and illustrations was arranged in November, 1967, on the occasion of the 38th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held in Calcutta which was highly appreciated both by the public and by the reviewers.

(vi) **The Annexe** : The air-conditioning work of the rare books section with provision for aluminium fire resistant parti-

tions is in progress. It is hoped that the work would be completed soon.

CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

14. The Central Reference Library continued its work regarding the publication of the Indian National Bibliography on the monthly basis and helped the State Governments in the compilation and editing of the language fascicules of the Bibliography, which were published by the State Governments.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

15. Library provides reference and lending facilities to the employees of the Government of India and for the official needs of the Government of India, their ministries/departments, attached and subordinate offices in Delhi. During the year under report the registered membership of the Library increased from 8,245 to 12,000. The total issues during the year were 2,07,307. During the year under report, the Library added 4,867 books, 7,762 non-serial documents and 42,977 serial documents. The number of periodical titles received regularly was 903.

15.1 Several bibliographies, on demand or in anticipation of the requirements of the Government of India, were compiled and distributed. The Library continued to bring out the two quarterly abstracting publications, viz., 'Indian Education Abstracts' and 'Current Educational Literature'. Lists of recent additions were also put out regularly.

15.2. A new building in the form of an Annexe to Shastri Bhavan has been specially constructed for the Central Secretariat Library and the Library expects to shift to the new premises shortly. It is planned to extend the opening hours, acquire more books in Indian languages and considerably develop the documentation services.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY, DELHI

16. The Delhi Public Library at present has, besides the Central Library, four branches, eight community libraries, 17 deposit stations and four mobile library vans visiting 54 stations once a week. Among its special services may be mentioned a library in the Central Jail for prisoners, Hospital Library Service in the Hindu Rao Hospital and G. B. Pant Hospital, Braille Library for the blind, a gramophone record library and a framed pictures collection. The Library is thus rendering service at present at 90 odd points.

16.1. In the Extension Services Wing, two new Deposit Stations were added, one at Qudsia Garden Centre of the Delhi Council of Child Welfare and one at Kailash Nagar. In another month or so, two more Deposit Stations one at the New Police Lines and the other at Sadar Bazar (Delhi Cantt.) are likely to be set up.

16.2. A new typing machine (Perkin's Brailier) was purchased for the Braille Section. Up to 31st December, 1967, the Braille Transcribing Unit, comprising two transcribers and one proof-reader, produced 78 volumes of Bharti Braille books.

16.3. A mobile library service for the blind has been started. The van visits once a week the Blind Welfare Society and the Institute for the Blind.

16.4. During the period under report, 24,478 volumes were added to the Library up to 31st December, 1967 raising the book stock to 3,91,624. Out of these, 58.8 per cent were in Hindi, 21.2 per cent in English, 14 per cent in Urdu and 6 per cent in Punjabi.

16.5. The registered membership of the library stand at present at 1,45,000, of which 59 per cent were adults and 41 per cent were children. Of the total membership, 20.8 per cent were females and 79.2 per cent males. The total number of books issued up to 31st December, 1967 was 16,00,000 against 15,00,000 issued during the same period last year.

16.6. During the period under report, about 65,000 adults and 14,000 children participated in the cultural activities, organised by the library, such as lectures, discussions, dramas, concerts, film shows and television viewings.

16.7. The library had about 1,600 gramophone records which were loaned approximately 7,000 times.

KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL LIBRARY, PATNA

17. A Bill to declare the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Patna, as an institution of national importance, which had been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16th August, 1965 lapsed with the dissolution of the Third Lok Sabha. It has been re-introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 21st February, 1968.

CENTRAL LIBRARY, BOMBAY

18. It is a recipient library under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954.

19. National Book Trust : The National Book Trust, India established in 1957 for the purpose of producing and arranging the production of good literature and making it available at moderate prices to the public. It also seeks to foster book-mindedness in the people by arranging exhibitions and seminars.

20. Workshop for Translators in Marathi and Gujarati : The object of promoting standard translation in Indian languages the National Book Trust organised a workshop for translators in Marathi and Gujarati from 22nd to 27th August, 1967, at Bombay. This workshop was the second of the series, the first having been organised in Delhi in March 1967, for translators in Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi languages. It covered various aspects of translation of different types of books including informational material, creative literature and scientific and technical books, etc., and laid stress on practical exercise in translation of various types of writings.

21. National Book Fair : The Trust also organised the second National Book Fair in New Delhi in December, 1967, which was inaugurated by the President of India. About 10,000 important books published in India since 1964 were exhibited. At the Fair, other publishers in India also put up their stalls and arranged display of their publications. It is estimated that not less than one lakh people visited the Fair. During this period, a number of seminars and cultural programmes were also organized.

22. The Release of Publications : On the occasion of the anniversary of the two great personalities of Hindustani Music—Vishnu Digambar Paluskar and Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande their biographies brought out by the Trust in Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, and English were released. In addition to the above, 45 books in various languages have been brought out during the period under review.

23. Grant-in-Aid : A sum of Rs. 4,82,500 has been released to the Trust so far.

24. Financial Allocation : The following financial allocations have been made :

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Budget	Revised	Provision
		Estimates for 1967-68	Estimates for 1967-68	for 1968-69 Budget Estimates
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Workers' Social Education Institute, Indore (Plan)	53,000	53,000	53,500
	(Non-Plan)	32,000	32,000	36,500

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2.	Worker's Social Education Institute, Nagpur (Plan)	40,000	40,000	85,000
3.	Functional Literacy Project (Plan)	..	48,600	4,00,000
4.	Production of Literature for Neo-literates (Plan) (Non-Plan)	1,11,000 43,000	1,11,000 38,000	1,11,000 14,000
5.	Voluntary Organisation for the Production of literature for Neo-literates	25,000	..	..
6.	Sahitya Shivirs for Training Authors in the Technique of Writing for Neo-literates	25,000	37,000	..
7.	Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations (Plan)	1,25,000	2,50,000	1,25,000
8.	National Library, Calcutta	28,18,000	30,42,900	33,05,300
9.	Delhi Public Library	13,27,000	10,04,700	12,58,500
10.	Central Reference Library, Calcutta	2,78,000	2,88,600	3,05,600
11.	Central Library, Bombay	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
12.	Connemara Public Library, Madras	2,00,000	2,00,000	26,000
13.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna	98,000	98,000	1,49,000
14.	Pilot Projects on Adult Literacy	Nil	Nil	15,00,000

CHAPTER XI

PHYSICAL EDUCATION, GAMES, SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE

A. PHYSICAL EDUCATION

1. Physical Education : During the year 1967-68, the Ministry of Education continued the consolidation and extension of the programmes of physical education, games and sports and youth welfare initiated during the previous years.

2. Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior : The College continued to progressively improve its facilities for the students. During the year, 73 students were admitted to the 3-year degree course and 11 students to the 2-year postgraduate course in physical education.

3. National Physical Efficiency Drive : The National Physical Efficiency Drive for 1967-68 was organised all over the country from November, 1967 to January, 1968. As against over 9 lakh participants in the 1966-67 Drive, the participation target of 15 lakh has been laid down for the 1967-68 Drive. The results of the Drive are still awaited from some of the States.

3.1. The Seventh All-India Competition for National Awards in Physical Efficiency was organised at the Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior. 46 competitors, including 11 women, participated in the Competition. 15 persons, including 5 women, won the National Awards in Physical Efficiency.

4. Promotion of Yoga : Under this scheme, financial assistance is extended to the Yogic institutions of all-India character for promotion of research and/or teacher training programmes. During the year under review, grants to these institutions are likely to amount to Rs. 2 lakh.

5. Assistance to the Private Physical Education Training Institutions : The scheme provides for the grant of financial assistance of non-recurring nature to the private physical education training institutions for gymnasias, hostels, administrative blocks, play-grounds, library books, equipment, etc. During the year, financial assistance was continued to be given for the projects sanctioned up to the Third Five Year Plan. Besides fresh proposals for financial assistance have also been received from new institutions. Grants amounting to Rs. 1.5 lakh have been sanctioned to the new institutions.

5.1 The pattern of central assistance will continue to be the same as operative during the third Five Year Plan. The total expenditure on this account during the year is estimated at Rs. 2.25 lakh.

6. National Fitness Corps : The National Fitness Corps provides an integrated programme of physical education based on the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee. It is implemented through the National Fitness Corps Directorate which controls a little over 7,000 National Discipline Instructors distributed to schools all over the country. In addition, the Directorate also provides in-service reorientation courses to the existing physical education teachers so as to bring the course of physical education in the States on the pattern envisaged by the National Fitness Corps Directorate. The National Fitness Corps Directorate also conducts a regular 9-month diploma/certificate course for teacher trainees deputed by the States at the two Central training institutes set up at Sariska and Barwaha.

B. SPORTS AND GAMES

7. All-India Council of Sports : The All-India Council of Sports, an advisory body set up to advise the Government of India in all matters relating to the development of games and sports in the country, held five meetings during the period under report. At these meetings the Council made recommendations on various policy matters and on proposals received from sports federations/associations for grants in-aid for visits of Indian teams abroad and for inviting foreign teams to India.

7.1. The All-India Council of Sports was reconstituted for a period of one year from October 18, 1967 with General K. M. Cariappa as its Chairman.

8. Award of Abul Kalam Azad Trophy : The Abul Kalam Azad Trophy for the year 1965-66 was won by the Panjab University from which participated the largest number of students in the national and international sports events. For the year 1966-67, the trophy went to the Kurukshetra University.

9. Arjuna Awards : The President gave away Arjuna Awards to 13 outstanding sportsmen of the year 1966 at a special ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhawan on the 18th December, 1967.

10. Grants to National Sports Federations : During the period under report, grants totalling to about Rs. 6,00,000 were paid up to February, 1968 to National Sports Federations for participation in international events, visits of foreign teams to our country, meeting the expenditure on the salaries of paid Assistant

Secretaries, holding of coaching camps, purchase of sports equipment and for the implementation of sports items included in cultural agreements.

11. Grants to State Sports Councils : Grants totalling to about Rs. 70,000 were paid up to February, 1968 to State Sports Councils for holding coaching camps and for the purchase of equipment.

12. Contingents Sent Abroad : Permission was accorded for sending abroad national teams for participation in various events. Details are as follows :

- (1) A 2-member badminton team for participation in the (a) All-England Badminton Championship, (b) Canadian Centennial Tournament, (c) Denmark International Tournament, and (d) International Championship of France, during the period from 7th March to 2nd April, 1967.
- (2) A 19-member schools boys cricket team to UK during the period July to August, 1967.
- (3) A 20-member athletic national team to Ceylon for participation in the Ceylon Amateur Athletic Association Championship Meet held during April, 1967.
- (4) A table tennis team of 3 players accompanied by a Manager-*cum*-delegate, for participation in the 29th World Table Tennis Championship held at Stockholm (Sweden) during April 1967.
- (5) A senior cricket team to tour UK and East Africa during the period April to August 1967.
- (6) A tennis team to play Davis Cup ties abroad during 1967.
- (7) A senior hockey team to Europe for participation in the Madrid Hockey Festival during the period April to June 1967.
- (8) Senior and junior tennis teams to UK and Europe for participation in the Wimbledon and other International tournaments during May to August 1967.
- (9) A 4-member Indian Golf team for participation in the Asian Amateur Golf Team Championship held in Taiwan, during May, 1967.
- (10) A basketball team for participation in the 4th Asian Basketball Championships held in Seoul (South Korea) in September-October, 1967.

- (11) A 4-member squash team for participation in the First International Squash Rackets Championship held in Sydney (Australia) during August, 1967.
- (12) A 7-member golf team for participation in the Ceylon Amateur Golf Championships held in Colombo during July, 1967.
- (13) A 2-member Indian shooting team to Tokyo during July 1967 for participation in the first Asian Shooting Competition.
- (14) A 4-member table tennis team accompanied by a Manager-cum-delegate, to visit Singapore in August 1967 for participation in the Asian Table Tennis Championships there and on way back to visit Cambodia to play a few friendly matches there.
- (15) One shooter, Maharaja Karni Singh, for participation in the World Shooting Championship held in Bologna (Italy) during September, 1967.
- (16) A 2-member badminton team for participation in the Singapore Open International Badminton Championship held in Singapore during October, 1967.
- (17) A senior hockey team of 16 players and 2 officials to London for participation in the Pre-Olympic Hockey Tournament held in October, 1967.
- (18) Mr. M. Ferreira to Ceylon for participation in the World Billiards Championship at Colombo during November, 1967.
- (19) A senior cricket team to tour Australia and New Zealand from November 1967 to March, 1968.
- (20) A 4-member junior tennis team to visit Kuala Lumpur (Malayasia) for participation in the Asian Championships for Juniors held there during October, 1967.
- (21) A 16-member football team to participate in the Asian Cup Western Region II Football Tournament held in Rangoon (Burma) during 12th to 29th November, 1967.
- (22) A team of 23 swimmers and 2 officials to Colombo (Ceylon) for participation in the Indo-Ceylon Aquatic Meet held there from 14th to 15th November, 1967.
- (23) A two-member delegation to Moscow on the 30th July, 1967 at the invitation of the USSR Government to witness Spartakiad.

- (24) A 2-member billiards team to East Africa to play a number of exhibition matches in Nairobi, Kampala and Dar-es-Salaam during February-March 1968.
- (25) A 6-member badminton team to East Africa to tour Kenya and Uganda and participate in the Kenya-Uganda International Badminton Tournament in Nairobi, during February-March 1968.

13. Contingents Received :

- (1) The Amateur Athletic Federation of India was permitted to invite a 35-member athletic team of Ceylonese Track and Field Club, Colombo, to participate in the 18th Annual C. Prasannakumar Memorial Athletic Meet, held at Bangalore during May, 1967.
- (2) The Basketball Federation of India was permitted to invite the Ceylon Men and Women Basketball teams for participation in the All-India Gold Cup Basketball Tournament at Bhilwara (Rajasthan) during June, 1967.
- (3) The Schools Games Federation of India has been permitted, with necessary financial assistance, to invite school teams from various neighbouring Asian countries for participation in the Invitation International Schools Games Meet proposed to be held in India during November, 1968.
- (4) The Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon was granted permission with necessary financial assistance to receive the West German Universities team on its way back from Tokyo after participation in the World University Sports (Universiad) 1967, for sports competitions between the Indian players and the visiting team, held in New Delhi during September, 1967.
- (5) The Badminton Association of India was permitted to invite foreign players from various foreign countries for participation in the major badminton tournaments to be held in India during November 1967 and January 1968.
- (6) The Tournament Committee of the All-India Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament was permitted to invite a Ceylon Hockey team for participation in the tournament held in India during November-December, 1967.

- (7) The All-India Football Federation was permitted to invite a Soviet football team under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme to tour India during December, 1968.
- (8) The All-India Lawn Tennis Association was permitted to invite six foreign players for participation in various tennis tournaments to be held at different centres in the country during December 1967 to March, 1968.
- (9) The Wrestling Federation of India staged the XVII World Wrestling Championship in Free Style in New Delhi from 12 to 14th November, 1967. This is the first time that a world event of this nature was held in India.
- (10) The All-India Women's Hockey Association organised the first Asian Hockey Championship at Delhi in January, 1968.
- (11) A party of 300 Commonwealth students known as COMEX II visited India during August-September, 1967. The party gave performances at different centres in the country.
- (12) The Indian Hockey Federation was permitted to invite the East German Hockey team to tour India during the period 20th to 31st January, 1968.
- (13) The Board of Control for Cricket in India was permitted to invite the Worcestershire County Cricket team from UK to play two matches at Bombay and Madras from 19th February to 5th March, 1968, to raise funds for memorials to Col. C. K. Nayudu and Sir Frank Worrel.
- (14) The Table Tennis Federation of India was permitted with grant of necessary financial assistance to invite a Japanese Table Tennis Team of 4 players and one coach, to play a number of exhibition and test matches at various centres in the country during the period from 23rd Jan., 1968 to 21st Feb., 1968.
- (15) The Indian Hockey Federation was permitted to invite Mr. Rene G. Frank, President, International Hockey Federation to witness the National Hockey Championship in India during February, 1968.
- (16) The Amateur Athletic Federation of India was permitted to invite a 14-member ACE Athletic Club team from Ceylon, for participation in the annual

Athletic Meet of the Tata Sports Club, Bombay, during March, 1968.

- (17) The Board of Control for Cricket in India was permitted to invite Mr. Asif Iqbal, the Pakistan fast bowler and batsman to assist the Indian Cricket team in the exhibition match against the Worcestershire County Cricket team at Madras during the period 29th February to 3rd March, 1968.

14. Taking over of National Stadium : The National Stadium with the Swimming Pool was taken over by the Government in September 1967 from the National Sports Club of India for proper maintenance and better utilisation. A sum of Rs. 3.90 lakh was paid to the Club as compensation.

15. Mountaineering Training Camp : Financial assistance had been sanctioned to the universities of Kurukshetra, Gujarat, Sardar Patel, Jadavpur and Bombay, for organising mountaineering training camps, during the period under report.

16. Utility Stadia : The scheme of grant-in-aid to State Governments for utility stadia has been revived and a provision of Rs. 1.75 lakh has been made for it for the year 1968-69. During the period under report, grants were given for the construction of five new stadia and a few more proposals are under examination.

17. National Institute of Sports, Patiala : The Institute which was established in the year 1961 has so far trained 1,162 coaches in different games.

18. Indian Mountaineering Foundation : It is proposed to make a total grant-in-aid up to Rs. one lakh to the Indian Mountaineering Foundation during 1967-68 to render financial assistance for mountaineering expeditions.

C. YOUTH WELFARE PROGRAMMES

19. Scouting and Guiding : The object of the scheme is to help develop the character of boys and girls and make them good citizens by giving them training in scouting and guiding and thereby inculcating in them a spirit of loyalty, patriotism and thoughtfulness for others.

19.1. The Bharat Scouts and Guides which is a voluntary organisation recognised by the Government of India, promotes the entire programme of scouting and guiding. They are given assistance to cover their organisational expenditure and up to 75% of the expenditure on approved items such as organisation of training camps and participation in national and international

jamborees and other international events. Out of a provision of Rs. 3 lakh (Plan) and Rs. 10,000 (Non-Plan) an expenditure of Rs. 72,982 (Plan) and Rs. 5,000 (Non-Plan) has already been sanctioned. Besides, the Government of India has also accorded sanctions amounting to Rs. 6,000 in favour of the Chairman, Sangam Sub-Committee, Asian Centre of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, New Delhi for meeting organisational expenses incurred by the Sangam Sub-Committee for the year ending 31st Dec., 1966 and Rs. 1,50,000 as Government's additional contribution to them for meeting the expenditure on the construction of the building at Poona.

20. Youth Welfare Boards and Committees : The aim of the scheme is to encourage universities in the country to set up Youth Welfare Boards and Committees to look after and promote the youth welfare activities among university/college students. The purpose is to enable the students to utilise, profitably, their leisure hours, by taking part in cultural, library and other activities. There is a budget provision of Rs. 30,000 for this purpose in the current year.

21. Under this scheme, grants-in-aid are also given on matching basis covering 50% of the expenditure on the salaries and T.A./D.A. of the staff employed in the Boards and Committees. Up to December, 1967 a total amount of Rs. 5,429 had already been released in favour of the Registrars, S.N.D.T. Women's University and Bombay University and an amount of Rs. 24,152 is being released in favour of the Registrars of the universities of Patna, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Panjab.

22. Youth Leadership and Dramatic Training Camps : The purpose of the scheme is to give to the teachers from universities/colleges much needed short-term training in the techniques of organising youth welfare activities in their universities/colleges. The scheme is implemented by the Ministry direct as well as through the universities.

22.1. Camps Conducted by the Ministry : The camps conducted by the Ministry are inter-university and inter-State in character and the entire expenditure including the payment of T.A./D.A. to the teacher participants is met by the Government of India. During this period, one Youth Leadership Training camp was held at Poona and an expenditure of Rs. 6,855 was incurred.

22.2. Camps Conducted by Universities : The camps conducted by the universities are of local nature and are intended to supplement and extend the Ministry's endeavours to cover those teachers who do not get the benefits of the training in the

camps conducted by the Ministry. The Ministry extends grants-in-aid for the purpose covering 75% of the expenditure with a ceiling of Rs. 3,000 per camp. There is a budget provision of Rs. 27,000 during the current year (which has been reduced to Rs. 10,000 in the Revised Estimates). Of this, a sum of about Rs. 2,000 has already been spent and a few proposals are under consideration.

23. Campus Work Projects Scheme : The purpose of this scheme is to provide the much needed amenities like recreation halls-*cum*-auditoria, swimming pools, gymnasia, open-air-theatres, pavilions, small stadia and cinder tracks, etc. in the educational institutions. One of the conditions of grants for these projects is that the staff and students of the institution should offer skilled or unskilled labour to the extent of 5 per cent of the cost of the project and provide a further contribution equal to 25 per cent of the actual expenditure on the project. Out of a revised budget provision of Rs. 2.25 lakh a sum of Rs. 1.40 lakh has been expended upto February, 1968 for meeting the commitments of 27 old projects. A budget provision of Rs. 2.20 lakh has been made for 1968-69.

24. Labour and Social Service Camps : The object of such camps is to inculcate a sense of dignity of manual labour among students and other youth and to give them an opportunity of coming into contact with village life and participating in works of community development blocks. Each camper is expected to put in about four hours of *Shramdan* daily lasting 10 to 21 days in certain selected minor projects. Financial assistance is given to colleges and universities only. The holding of camps by the school children is the responsibility of the State Governments. Out of a budget provision of Rs. 1.25 lakh for the year 1967-68, a sum of Rs. 22,663 was sanctioned to universities and colleges for holding 16 Labour and Social Service Camps. Besides, a sum of Rs. 91,144 was adjusted towards the settlement of accounts of old A.C.C. Labour and Social Service Camps. A budget provision of Rs. 1.25 lakh has been proposed for the year 1968-69.

25. National Service Scheme : The N.C.C. was made compulsory from August, 1963 for all students studying in colleges and universities in the wake of the national emergency in 1962. The Government of India is at present examining ways and means of introducing a national service scheme as part and parcel of the educational programme for university students. It has been decided that university students should compulsorily participate in any one of the three activities; N.C.C., Social Service and Sports and Games. The details of the scheme are being finalised.

26. **Financial Provisions:** The following financial provisions have been made :

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1967-68		B. E. for 1968-69
		Original	Revised	
(Rupees in lakhs)				
1.	National Fitness Camps—Grants to States Direct Expenditure (Non-Plan)	6.410	6.410	5.441
2.	Lakshmbai College of Physical Education, Gwalior	5.00	5.00	5.00
3.	National Physical Efficiency Drive	2.50	2.50	2.50
4.	Grants-in-aid to Private Physical Education Training Institutions	2.50	2.50	2.00
5.	Promotion of Research in Special Branches of Physical Education including Yoga	1.50	1.25	1.30
6.	Seminars on Physical Education	0.05	0.02	0.04
7.	Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation (Non-Plan)	0.085	0.085	0.085
8.	Grants to National Sports Federation	9.00	9.00	9.00
9.	Grants to State Sports Councils			
	(a) Rural Sports Scheme			
	(b) Sports Talent Search Scholarship Scheme, Coaching Camps, Sports Equipment and other Development Programme	4.00	1.20	3.70
10.	National Institute of Sports and National Coaching Scheme			
	Plan	6.00	Nil	10.00
	Non-Plan	14.50	14.00	15.00
11.	Construction of Stadia and Guest Houses	1.75	1.50	1.75
12.	National Sports Centre	3.00	2.50	2.00
	Sports and Games (Non-Plan)	0.370	0.370	0.370
13.	(a) Inter-University Youth Festival			
	(b) Inter-Collegiate Youth Festival	1.20	0.05	0.50
14.	Grant to Indian Mountaineering Foundation	0.15	0.75	0.50
15.	Development of Mountaineering Grants to Mountaineering Institutions	2.00	Nil	Nil
16.	Scouting and Guiding (Plan)	2.00	3.00	3.00
17.	Youth Welfare Boards and Committees (Plan)	0.30	0.30	0.30
18.	Youth Leadership and Dramatic Training Camps (By Ministry (Plan)	0.20		

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Youth Leadership and Dramatic Training Camps (By Universities) (Plan)	0·27	0·10	0·10
20.	National Fitness Corps (Plan)	11·00	4·00	4·00
21.	Scouting and Guiding (Non-Plan)	0·100	0·100	0·100
22.	National Fitness Corps (Non-Plan)	174·900	174·900	174·900
23.	Campus Work Projects	3·25	2·25	2·20
24.	National Service Scheme			100·00
25.	Labour and Social Service Camps	1·25	1·25	1·25
26.	Promotion of Research in Special Branches of Physical Education including Yoga	0·900	0·900	0·920

CHAPTER XII

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI, SANSKRIT AND MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

A. DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

Under Article 351 of the Constitution, the Union Government is responsible for the promotion and development of Hindi so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India. To carry out these responsibilities, the Ministry of Education has been implementing various promotional and developmental schemes for the last several years. For propagation of Hindi, the Ministry renders financial assistance to the Governments of non-Hindi speaking States for appointment of Hindi teachers and establishment of Hindi teacher training colleges; and to voluntary Hindi organisations, particularly in the non-Hindi speaking States, for running Hindi teaching classes, training of Hindi 'Pracharaks', establishment of Hindi libraries and reading rooms, award of prizes for brilliancy in Hindi and for vidyarthi melas, lecture tours, etc.

2. One of the important schemes introduced this year relates to provision of facilities for learning of Hindi by people of non-Hindi speaking States and foreigners through correspondence courses. For the development of Hindi, grants are given for publication of Hindi encyclopaedias, dictionaries including bilingual dictionaries, publication of popular books and primers for foreigners and people in non-Hindi speaking States, etc. During the current financial year, a total budget provision of Rs. 108.50 lakh was made for the implementation of these schemes.

3. **Appointment of Hindi Teachers :** The scheme provides for giving 100 per cent financial assistance to the Governments of non-Hindi speaking States for the appointment of Hindi teachers in schools. Central assistance is now restricted to fresh appointments made in middle, high and higher secondary schools only. Against a budget provision of Rs. 45 lakh, an expenditure of Rs. one crore is likely to be incurred during the current financial year. A budget provision of Rs. one crore has been proposed for 1968-69.

4. **Hindi Teacher Training Colleges in Non-Hindi Speaking States :** In order to enable the Governments of non-Hindi speaking States to have an adequate number of trained Hindi teachers, financial assistance is given to them on a 100 per cent basis for the establishment of Hindi teacher training colleges. The scheme



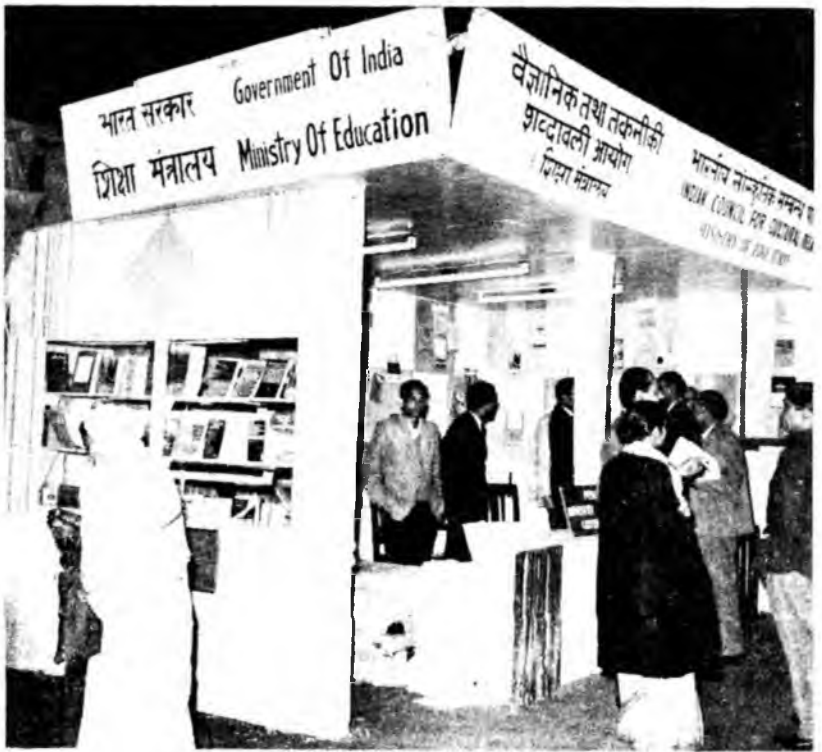
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, State Minister of Education, addressing the concluding session of Bhasha Sammelan in New Delhi



Gen. K. M. Cariappa, President of the All-India Council of Sports, addressing a meeting of the Council in New Delhi on May 3, 1967



The President received a copy of the Education Commission Report at the Second National Book Fair at New Delhi in December, 1967



Education Ministry's stall at the Second National Book Fair organised under the auspices of The National Book Trust at New Delhi

was started during the Second Plan and continues till now. Two colleges in Andhra Pradesh, one in Gujarat, two in Kerala, one each in Madras, Orissa and West Bengal and three in Mysore have been set up under this scheme. Financial assistance was also given to the Government of Maharashtra for starting short-term training centres for Hindi teachers. One such college has been sanctioned for Assam which is likely to be started during the next financial year. The matter regarding the opening of such colleges in Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland and Punjab is under negotiation with the State Governments. Grants amounting to Rs. 8.50 lakh are likely to be released to the State Governments during 1967-68.

5. Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, Agra : For making available technical expertise and professional guidance in respect of teaching methods in Hindi and allied pedagogical problems, the Union Government set up, in 1960, an autonomous body called the Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal. The Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra, run by the Mandal is offering three different courses for the training of Hindi teachers equivalent to Teachers Training Certificate, B.Ed. and M.Ed. It also conducts research in vocabulary content and in techniques of teaching Hindi with special reference to the requirements of non-Hindi speaking States. During 1967-68, 152 candidates are receiving training at the Sansthan.

5.1. Besides, the Institute has conducted two refresher courses for training of Hindi teachers deputed by State Governments and voluntary organisations of non-Hindi speaking States.

5.2. Grants to the extent of Rs. 6.20 lakh are likely to be released to the Mandal during 1967-68. A budget provision of Rs. 5 lakh under Plan and Rs. 6.20 lakh as non-Plan has been proposed for 1968-69.

6. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations : The scheme provides for financial assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion of Hindi in non-Hindi States by running Hindi-teaching classes, Hindi typewriting and shorthand classes, training and appointing of Hindi 'Pracharaks', setting up of Hindi libraries and reading rooms, awarding prizes for brilliancy in Hindi, organising essay and elocution contests, seminars, refresher courses for Hindi teachers, meeting the deficit in expenditure of Hindi-medium schools, etc. The quantum of Central grant admissible under the scheme is 75 per cent of the expenditure on approved activities. Grants to the extent of Rs. 11 lakh are likely to be sanctioned under this scheme during 1967-68. A budget provision of Rs. 11 lakh has been approved for 1968-69.

7. **Hindi Shiksha Samiti** : The Hindi Shiksha Samiti, which has been set up to advise the Government of India on matters relating to the propagation and development of Hindi, continued to function during the year. The recommendations made by it relating to propagation of Hindi, Hindi teacher training programmes, recognition of Hindi examinations conducted by voluntary organisations, preparation of model syllabi for the Hindi teacher training colleges and various Hindi voluntary organisations were duly implemented.

8. **Recognition of Hindi Examinations** : The recognition accorded by the Government of India to various Hindi examinations conducted by voluntary Hindi organisations were extended in some cases up to December, 1967 and in others up to December, 1969.

9. **Hindi Encyclopaedia** : The work of preparing a 10-volume Hindi Encyclopaedia was entrusted to the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi. The Sabha brought out Volumes VIII & IX during the year. The tenth volume is in the press. Against the approved total estimate of cost of Rs. 12,39,000 on the project, an amount of Rs. 12,15,000 has so far been paid to the Sabha.

10. **Central Hindi Directorate** : In pursuance of the decision of the Government of India to promote and propagate Hindi, the Central Hindi Directorate was established on 1st March, 1960. Its main task is to undertake programmes for the propagation and development of Hindi and also for translation of official manuals, forms and procedural literature of the Government of India in Hindi.

11. **Translation of Manuals, Forms, Rules and Regulations, etc., into Hindi** : Ever since the inception of this scheme, 1,417 manuals etc. (73,954 pages), and 23,062 forms were received from the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for translation into Hindi. Out of these, 780 manuals (24,350 pages), and 15,933 forms were translated by the end of December, 1967. Besides, 108 manuals (3,515 pages) and 3,351 forms, the translation of which were received from various Ministries/Departments were vetted.

12. **Correspondence Courses in Hindi** : The Directorate is taking up in 1968 a scheme for the teaching of Hindi to non-Hindi speaking people of non-school age-group in the country and abroad through correspondence courses. Under this scheme, the following two courses, each of two years' duration leading to the award of certificates, will be conducted.

(a) **Hindi Pravesh (2 years)** : Beginning with the primary and elementary stage, it ultimately aims at

imparting a working knowledge of Hindi language equivalent in standard to the completion of the primary school stage in the Hindi speaking areas.

- (b) **Hindi Parichaya (2 years)**: (proposed to be started from the subsequent session.) The course aims at a balanced knowledge of Hindi language and literature and will be equivalent in standard to the Hindi course prescribed for the school-leaving certificate of matriculation in Hindi speaking areas. The emphasis in the course will be on language rather than literature.

12.1. Special Courses for Central Government Employees :

Postal tuition is also proposed to be provided for the Prabodh course of the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Postal tuition for Praveen and Pragya will be provided from the subsequent session.

13. **Primers and Readers** : Under this programme there are the following two schemes in operation :

- (a) *Bilingual Self-Taught Primers and Readers for Learning South Indian Languages* : Under this scheme, the four bilingual self-taught books that are being prepared are : (i) Hindi-Tamil; (ii) Hindi-Telugu; (iii) Hindi-Kannada; (iv) Hindi-Malayalam. These books are being prepared on the pattern of 'Learn language through pictures' series and are meant to teach the four South Indian languages through Hindi. The work of preparing these books has been entrusted to the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. The Hindi-Tamil self-taught book is expected to be published by the end of 1967-68. The manuscript of Hindi-Telugu self-taught book has been received.
- (b) *Illustrated Readers for Non-Hindi Areas* : Under this scheme, four model Hindi readers are to be prepared for Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam areas in collaboration with the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra. The books have been specially designed keeping in view the requirements of the respective areas. So far two readers for Tamil and Telugu speaking areas have been prepared and are being printed by the Sansthan at Agra.

14. **Compilation of Dictionaries and Grammar** : A number

of dictionaries, etc., are at different stages of preparation and production. A brief account of these is given below :

- (a) *Revised and Enlarged Edition of Hindi-English Dictionary* : It is proposed to bring out a larger revised edition of the Hindi-English Dictionary of common words containing about 25,000 entries.
- (b) *Etymological Dictionary of Hindi* : This project, which has been sanctioned to the Saugar University, is expected to be completed in about three years.
- (c) *Dictionary of Hindi Usage (Prayog Kosh)* : It is proposed to bring out a Dictionary of Hindi Usage on the pattern of Fowler's Dictionary in English. On the advice of the Expert Committee, about 16,000 word entries have been selected for inclusion in it.
- (d) *Revised and Enlarged Glossaries of Words Common to Hindi and other Languages* : Under this scheme, a Tamil-Hindi Glossary has been prepared departmentally during the year under report.
- (e) *Hindi Shabd Sagar (Revised)* : The Nagri Pracharini Sabha is bringing out a revised edition of the Hindi Shabd Sagar with the financial assistance of the Government of India. Three volumes have already been published.
- (f) *Multilingual Dictionary* : It is proposed to bring out a multilingual dictionary containing about 8,000 words.
- (g) *English-Hindi Dictionary* : This is being prepared departmentally on the model of little Oxford Dictionary. So far, work relating to 8,000 entries has been done.
- (h) *Basic Vocabulary of Hindi* : A basic Hindi vocabulary of about 20,000 words is being prepared departmentally. This vocabulary will be useful for Hindi-regional languages dictionaries.
- (i) *Bhartiya Sanskriti Kosh* : This has been translated from Marathi into Hindi and the translation is now being vetted by Prof. Pathak of Nagpur. For this, grant has been given to Bhartiya Sanskriti Kosh, Poona.
- (j) *Bilingual Dictionaries* : It is proposed to bring out four bilingual dictionaries (regional languages-Hindi and Hindi-regional languages dictionaries).

- (k) *Hindi-Marathi Dictionary* : A Hindi-Marathi dictionary has already been published and the manuscript of Marathi-Hindi Dictionary is ready.
- (l) *English-Hindi Dictionary by Hindi Sahitya Sammelan* : Work of preparing English-Hindi Dictionary on the pattern of Concise Oxford Dictionary was entrusted to the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. The work is expected to be completed soon.
- (m) *Glossary of Technical Terms used in Modern Indian Languages on the basis of Dailies and A.I.R. Broadcasts* : This has been prepared by K. M. Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics, Agra, with financial assistance from the Government of India. The Glossary will be published shortly.

15. Extension Programme : A Seminar on Devanagari Script was held in October, 1967. During 1968-69, the following schemes are proposed to be executed : (1) Study camps instead of seminars, (2) Workshops for new Hindi writers of non-Hindi areas, (3) Vidyarthi Melas, (4) Study tours, (5) Lecture tours of Hindi scholars from Hindi speaking areas to non-Hindi speaking areas, and vice versa, and (6) Cultural performances and literary recitals.

16. Preparation of Books under Bharatiya Sahitya Series : In order to provide adequate and standard supplementary literature for the students appearing in the examinations conducted by the various voluntary Hindi organisations and to facilitate the availability of literary writings in modern Indian languages (other than Hindi) in Hindi and for the propagation of Devanagari script for all the Indian languages, anthologies in short stories, poems, essays and one-act plays are being brought out. The manuscripts to be prepared under the guidance of an editorial board will be published by the Directorate.

17. Publication of Books in Collaboration with Publishers : To begin with, the work for the preparation of the following books has been undertaken : (1) Short history of Indian literature comprising essays giving a brief description of literature in all the fifteen languages listed in the Constitution, and (2) Collection of short stories, one each from all the fifteen modern Indian languages translated in Hindi and transliterated in Devanagari.

17.1. As regards the first book, essays on Urdu, Gujarati, Bengali, Tamil, Marathi, Kannada, Assamese, Kashmiri and Punjabi have been received, and are being reviewed.

17.2. In so far as the stories are concerned, it is proposed to select two best stories in each language (one for the period before Independence and the other after) for translation etc.

17.3. During 1968-69, the following works are proposed to be taken up: (i) Collection of popular poems, (ii) Collection of essays, and (iii) Collection of one-act plays.

18. Preparation, Translation and Publication of Popular Books in Collaboration with Publishers: Under this scheme, ten books were brought out in 1967-68 and about 50 books are likely to be published next year.

19. Preparation and Publication of Omnibus Volumes: The preparation of omnibus volumes of 18 more works of eminent Hindi writers has been taken in hand.

20. Preparation and Publication of Bharatiya Vastu Shastra: Two volumes entitled "RAJ NIVESH" Parts I & II have been published and the remaining two volumes of Bharatiya Vastu Shastra are likely to be published in 1968-69.

21. Prizes to Hindi Writers of Non-Hindi Speaking States: Under this scheme, prizes are awarded to Hindi writers of non-Hindi speaking States for books in Hindi. During 1967-68, 12 prizes of the value of Rs. 1,500 each were awarded. It is proposed to increase the number of prizes from the current financial year for which 49 entries have been received.

22. Free Gift of Hindi Books: For propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States and with a view to inculcating interest in studying Hindi, suitable Hindi books are supplied, free of cost to the non-Hindi speaking States for distribution to schools, colleges and public libraries. During the year, books worth about Rs. one lakh are likely to be purchased and supplied.

23. Devanagari Script Reform: Three pamphlets entitled, Parivardhit Devanagari, Standard Devanagari and Manak Devanagari were published. These pamphlets incorporate the suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee of Linguists. A modified Devanagari Chart was also brought out.

23.1. A seminar on Modified Devanagari Script was organised in which delegates from all the linguistic regions in the country and representatives of State Governments/Union Territories took part. In the light of the resolution adopted at the seminar, a comprehensive programme for the popularisation of Devanagari script will be drawn up and followed on in 1968-69.

24. Hindi Shorthand: On the basis of the recommendations made by the Hindi Shorthand Committee, a Model Hindi Short-

hand Instructor known as "MANAK ASHULIPI" has been compiled in collaboration with the Secretariat Training School. The Model Instructor has since been finally approved and arrangements are being made for its publication.

25. Morpho-phonemic Analysis of Regional Languages : The publication of the reports on the morpho-phonemic analysis of Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Malayalam, Oriya and Kannada, the manuscripts of which have since been completed, has been entrusted to the Deccan College, Poona.

25.1. The Analyses of Hindi and Gujarati have been published in 1967-68, while others will be published in 1968-69.

26. Publication of Bhasha Quarterly : This magazine which is devoted to the problems of languages and literature is being published every quarter, since 1961.

27. Publication of UNESCO 'Courier' in Hindi : The Directorate has been entrusted with the task of bringing out the Hindi edition of UNESCO 'COURIER' on behalf of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco.

B. DEVELOPMENT OF SANSKRIT

28. Assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations : Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to voluntary Sanskrit organisations/institutions for promotion of Sanskrit. Grants amounting to Rs. 4.89 lakh were sanctioned during the year.

29. Financial Assistance to Gurukulas : During the current year, grants amounting to Rs. 2.87 lakh were sanctioned to Guruklas for their maintenance and for award of stipends to students.

30. Production of Sanskrit Literature : Details of the activities under this scheme are as follows :

- (1) *Purchase and Production of Books :* Copies of about 150 books relating to Sanskrit language and literature were purchased during the year for free distribution to educational institutions. Ten publications were brought out by individuals/organisations with financial assistance from the Government.
- (2) *Printing of Out-of-Print Sanskrit Books :* Eight important out-of-print Sanskrit books were got reprinted through the universities/research institutions and commercial publishers with suitable assistance from the Government.

- (3) *Publication of Rare Manuscripts* : Grants amounting to Rs. 29,000 were paid for the publication of rare manuscripts. In addition to a few catalogues of manuscripts, Malyagiri's Mushti Vyakarana, Jinabhadra's Visheshavashyaka Bhashya with Svopajna Vriti, Saptapadarthatika and Kavyakalpalata Viveka, etc., were also brought out.
- (4) *Financial Assistance to Sanskrit Journals* : The Ministry has been assisting publication of Sanskrit journals so far by giving them *ad hoc* grants for each year. It is now proposed to assist journals (28 in number) by purchasing a few copies of each of their issues. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was paid to about 22 journals during 1967-68.

31. Sanskrit Dictionary Based on Historical Principles : A grant of Rs. 1.50 lakh was paid to the Postgraduate and Research Institute, Deccan College, Poona to cover the expenditure on the project. The period of ten years for which the Government of India was committed to pay a grant of Rs. 1.50 lakh per year comes to an end on 31st March, '68. The first two stages of the project, namely, compilation of word-cards and scriptorium are nearly over. A proposal is under consideration to reorganise the Sanskrit Dictionary Department with a view to starting the work on the third stage, viz., preparation of press copy. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been proposed in the budget for 1968-69 for this purpose.

32. Research Scholarships to the Products of Traditional Sanskrit Pathashalas : Fresh selections for the year are expected to be made shortly. About 70 scholars continued to get the benefit of the scheme during the year. Forty-five scholars have so far completed their research work under the scheme and have submitted their theses. Some of these theses are proposed to be published through the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati and Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Delhi. An expenditure of Rs. 1.51 lakh has been incurred under this scheme during 1967-68.

33. Assistance to Eminent Sanskrit Pandits in Indigent Circumstances : Grants amounting to Rs. 3.49 lakh were released to the State Governments/Union Territories concerned for payment of financial assistance to 308 pandits under the scheme.

34. Merit Scholarships for Sanskrit Studies : About 1000 merit scholarships are awarded to students studying Sanskrit in high/higher secondary schools through the State Governments/

Union Territories each year. A sum of Rs. 2.63 lakh is likely to be spent on this scheme during the year .

35. All-India Sanskrit Elocution Contest : The Sixth All-India Sanskrit Elocution Contest, sponsored by the Ministry, was held at the Udaipur University, in November 1967. Teams from the States of U.P., Rajasthan, Madras, Maharashtra, M.P., Orissa, and Delhi took part in the contest. Apart from cash prizes and cups awarded to the prize-winners, a running shield was awarded to the team of Uttar Pradesh, whose over-all performance was adjudged to be the best.

36. Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati : A sum of Rs. 1.75 lakh has been released to the Vidyapeetha Society as grant-in-aid for the maintenance of the Vidyapeetha. This year 40 students were awarded the degree of Shiksha Shastri (equivalent to B.Ed). The Vidyapeetha is proposing to conduct Vidya Varidhi (Ph.D.) course from the next academic session.

36.1. The Vidyapeetha proposes to construct its own building with funds from T. T. Devasthanams and with matching grants from the Central Government. An expenditure of Rs. one lakh was incurred in this connection during the year 1967-68.

36.2. The Research and Publication Wing of the Vidyapeetha has, in furtherance of its major Agamakosha project, nearly completed the collation of texts from the Vaikhanasa. The department is also working on a critical edition of the Samhita version of the Skanda Purana. The manuscripts of Saur Samhita have been collated. The Vidyapeetha has upto now brought out 8 research publications, including critical editions of rare books. It has also issued a periodical publication, viz., Malaya Maruta consisting of minor Kavyas and dramas, etc. Three more works are in the press and the Research Wing is further working on 5 other works including Tattvachintamani, Naradiya Samhita, etc.

37. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi : The Akhil Bharatiya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Delhi was taken over by the Central Government on 1st April, 1967 and was re-named Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Delhi in order to commemorate the memories of the late Prime Minister who was a great devotee of Sanskrit language and literature. It is now run by an autonomous society named Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Sabha registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. A sum of Rs. 4 lakh, transferred from Area Demand of Delhi, has been made available to the Vidyapeetha during 1967-68. The Delhi Administration has allotted a plot of land to it.

C. DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

38. Under the scheme for the development of modern Indian languages, grants up to 50 per cent of the expenditure on approved items are sanctioned for bringing out publications like encyclopaedias, bilingual dictionaries, books of knowledge, publications bringing out similarities among different Indian languages, catalogues of manuscripts, books of cultural, literary, indological or linguistic interest, etc. Grants on the same basis are given for holding literary conferences, seminars and exhibitions and for conducting other important activities considered conducive to the development of Indian languages. Assistance is also extended by way of purchase of a limited number of copies of suitable publications. Out of a provision of Rs. 4.76 lakh in the current year's budget for assistance to voluntary organisations, nearly a sum of about Rs. 1.54 lakh has so far been sanctioned. A budget provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been proposed for 1968-69.

39. **Grants to Cultural Organisations:** The Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu Hind was given an annual grant of Rs. 38,000 in accordance with the recommendation of Tara Chand Committee set up in 1960. Besides, *ad hoc* grants were given to Pracya Vidya Vihara, Calcutta; Bharat Itihas Samshodhan Mandala, Poona; and Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad; to meet its deficit.

40. **Assistance to State Governments for Promotion of Modern Indian Languages:** This scheme, which was being implemented as a Centrally sponsored scheme up to the third Five Year Plan period, has been shifted to State sector. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh exists during the current financial year to meet direct committed expenditure.

41. **State Institutes of Languages:** A model scheme for establishing one State Institute of Languages in each State in the State sector has been drawn up and referred to the State Governments.

42. **Production of Literature—Media of Instruction at the University Stage:** The gradual adoption of Indian languages as media of instruction at the university stage demands production of books in these languages to meet the requirement for the change-over. For this and allied purposes, the Government of India is considering giving assistance to the States under a Centrally sponsored scheme on the basis of 75 per cent of the approved expenditure. From the initial investments made in book

production, a revolving fund is expected to be created from the sale proceeds of books sold so that the entire programme can become self-sustaining after a period of six years. During the current year a budget provision of Rs. 50 lakh has been proposed under the supplementary Demand for Grants. A sum of Rs. 3.5 crore has been proposed during the year 1968-69.

D. THE COMMISSION FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY

43. The Commission has finalised about 2 lakh terms pertaining to the subjects in the field of Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences. Of these, 1,25,000 terms have been printed and published by the Commission in its 12 glossaries including two glossaries pertaining to Administrative and Designational terms. The Commission is now engaged in the evolution and finalisation of terms of postgraduate standard in subjects for which terms of first degree level have already been finalised. Science Glossary-Vol. II consisting of postgraduate terms in mathematics and physics has already been published. Glossaries of postgraduate terminology in chemistry, botany and zoology are in press.

44. Considerable work has been done in the evolution and finalisation of specific terms from the various Departments and Ministries of the Central Government. Their publication in the form of glossaries is intended to be entrusted to the concerned Department or the Ministry.

45. **Translation and Publication of Standard Works:** This scheme is being implemented as follows:

- (1) *Through whole-time cells for specified subjects:* Five such cells are working at: (a) Delhi University for mathematics, zoology and political science; (b) Banaras Hindu University for physics; (c) Ranchi University for botany; (d) Rajasthan University for sociology and economics; and (e) Bhopal (proposed to be attached to Jabalpur University) for chemistry. The services of experienced teachers have been obtained for the preparation of original works and translation of standard works in these cells.
- (2) *Through translating agencies:* These are mostly universities and academic bodies. Their number is now 47 and they can take up production of books in any subject.

(3) *Through individual assignment.*

(4) *Through staff of the Commission.*

45.1. The work of preparation, translation and publication of standard works of university level in languages other than Hindi has so far been allotted in 5 languages, viz., Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada and Tamil to the Panjabi, Gujarat, Sardar Vallabhbhai, Bombay, Marathwada, Mysore and Annaamalai universities.

45.2. Out of 245 titles approved for original writing, 214 are in Hindi and 31 in other Indian languages. Out of these, 15 books have already been published in Hindi and 6 in other Indian languages.

45.3. As regards translation of books, out of 605 approved books, 472 are in Hindi and 133 in other Indian languages. Out of these, 85 books in Hindi and 11 in other Indian languages have already been published and the remaining are at various stages of preparation and production.

45.4. In addition to these, the Commission has selected 900 titles for translation which are at present under copyright negotiations and will be taken up for translation and publication as and when translation rights become available.

46. **Dictionaries :** An elementary dictionary in physics has been published and 3 others in mathematics, chemistry and botany are in the final stages of printing. The text matter of Chemistry Glossary has already been printed. Besides, elementary dictionaries in agriculture and zoology are under preparation.

47. **Manuals :** Six standard manuals on chemistry, botany, physiology, educational psychology, geology and agriculture, using terminology evolved by the Commission, have already been brought out. Manuals on physics and mathematics are in the press. Manual on civics is being sent to press and that on geography is being reviewed and will be ready for press soon.

48. **Sales Promotion :** During the period under review, total sales of the publications of the Commission under its different schemes amounted to Rs. 63,000.

49. **Quarterly Journal of Terminology :** It has been decided to bring out a quarterly journal of Terminology by the Commission. The first issue of the Terminology is expected to come out early in February, 1968.

E. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

50. The following statement gives an over-all picture of the financial provisions for the various schemes relating to the development of languages :

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision 1967-68		Provision for 1968-69 Budget Estimates
		Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	
1	2	3	4	5
PROPAGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI				(Rupees in Lakh)
<i>Schemes of the Ministry</i>				
1.	Appointment of Hindi Teachers (Plan)	45 00	100 00	100 00
2.	Hindi Teachers Training Colleges (Plan)	8 00	8 00	10 00
3.	Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, Agra (Plan)	6 20	6 20	5 00
	(Non-Plan)			6 20
4.	Grants to Voluntary Hindi Organisations (Plan)	11 00	11 00	11 00
5.	Free Gift of Hindi Books to Non-Hindi Speaking States (Plan)	1 00	1 00	1 00
6.	Hindi Encyclopaedia (Plan)	2 50	0 74	1 50
7.	Prizes on Hindi Books (Plan)	0 20	0 20	0 25
8.	T.A. & D.A. to Non-official Members of Shiksha Samiti & Prizes for Articles on Engineering Subjects (Non-Plan)	0 043	0 045	0 045
<i>Schemes of the Central Hindi Directorate</i>				
1.	Preparation of Terminological Indexes (Plan)	0 10	0 10	0 10
2.	Holding of Seminars, Vidyarthi Melas and Exhibitions (Plan)	0 50	0 50	0 70
3.	Publication of Omnibus Volume (Plan)	0 20	0 14	0 15
4.	Preparation of Dictionaries (Plan)	0 92	0 92	1 00
5.	Preparation of Primers and Readers	0 03	0 02	0 10
6.	Primers for Foreigners (Plan)	0 07	0 07	0 05
7.	Examination of Devanagari Script (Plan)	...	0 03	0 10
8.	Publication of Bhartiya Vastu Shastra (Plan)	...	0 04	0 08
9.	Preparation of Popular Books in Collaboration with Publishers (Plan)	1 00	1 00	1 20
10.	Publication of Bhasha Samachar Jagat (Plan)	0 18	0 18	0 20

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Correspondence Courses for Non-Hindi Speaking People in India and Foreigners (Plan)	1.00	1.00	2.00
	<i>New Schemes</i>			
12.	Preparation of Gramophone Records (Plan)	} No provision made.		
13.	Preparation of Comparative Grammar (Plan)			
14.	Free Supply of Textbooks (Plan)			
15.	Preparation of Select Writings in Indian Languages in Diglot Form (Plan)			
16.	Pay and Allowances of the Staff of C. H. D. (Non-Plan)	9.51	8.93	8.43
17.	Regional Office, Madras (Non-Plan)	0.27	0.28	0.29
18.	Regional Office, Calcutta (Non-Plan)	0.27	0.28	0.29
19.	T.A. & D.A. to Non-Official Members (Non-Plan)	0.08	0.08	0.08
20.	Hindi Shorthand (Non-Plan)	0.25	0.25	0.20
21.	Basic Hindi Grammar (Non-Plan)	0.07	0.02	—
22.	Hindi Library (Non-Plan)	0.45	0.45	0.20
23.	Unesco Courier in Hindi (Non-Plan)	—	—	0.90

SCHEMES RELATING TO SANSKRIT

1.	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations	} 8.00	8.00	9.00
2.	Financial Assistance to Gurukulas			
3.	Production of Sanskrit Literature	2.50	0.80	2.25
4.	Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati	3.80	1.80 (Non-Plan)	3.40 (Non-Plan)
			1.00 (Plan)	1.00 (Plan)
5.	Preparation of Sanskrit Dictionary Based on Historical Principles	1.50	2.30	2.00 (Non-Plan)
6.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Delhi	4.00	4.15	7.23
7.	All India Sanskrit Elocution Contest	} 0.17	0.17	0.20
8.	Central Sanskrit Board			
9.	Award of Research Scholarships to the Products of Traditional Sanskrit Pathashalas	1.25	1.25	1.50
10.	Financial Assistance to Institutes of Higher Learning of All-India Importance	3.00	3.00	..
11.	Publication of Rare Manuscripts	2.00	2.00	2.00
12.	Purchase of Manuscripts			

1	2	3	4	5
13. Financial Assistance to Sanskrit Pandits in Indigent Circumstances.				
14. Award of Scholarships to Students Studying Sanskrit in High/Higher Secondary Schools				
15. Modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas				
16. Providing Facilities for Teaching of Sanskrit in Secondary Schools		5.00	7.00	7.00
17. Grants to State Governments for Improvement in Pay Scales of Sanskrit Teachers				
18. Grants to State Governments for Promotion of Sanskrit				

DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

1. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Promotion of Modern Indian Languages	4.76	4.76	5.00
2. Assistance to State Governments for Promotion of Modern Indian Languages	1.00	1.00	--
3. Pracya Vidya Vihara, Calcutta	0.05	0.05	0.05
4. Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu Hind, Aligarh	0.38	0.38	0.38
5. Bharat Itihas Samshodhan Mandala, Poona	0.03	0.03	0.03
6. Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad	0.12	0.12	0.12

New Scheme

1. Implementation of the Schemes for Adoption of Regional Languages as Media of Education at University Stage	..	50.00	100.00
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SCHMES OF THE COMMISSION FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY

1. Translation of Standard Works of University Level	11.90	11.90	14.00
2. Preparation of Manual on the basis of Terminology Evolved	0.05	0.10	0.05
3. Publication of Journal of Scientific and Technical Terminology	0.05	0.05	0.05
4. Pay & Allowances of the Staff of the Commission (Plan)	0.85	0.60	0.77
5. Roorkee University Cell			
6. T.A. & D.A. to Non-Official Members	2.55	2.55	2.55
7. Pay & Allowances of the Staff of the Commission (Non-Plan)	14.25	12.619	15.76

CHAPTER XIII

LITERATURE AND INFORMATION

A. SAHITYA AKADEMI

The Sahitya Akademi was inaugurated in March, 1954 to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all, the cultural unity of the country. The Akademi endeavours to devise ways and means whereby Indian writers may come to know one another across the barriers of language and script and whereby the readers may gain access to the variety and complexity of the country's literary heritage.

2. The programme adopted by the Akademi to meet this need comprises several significant activities, an outline of which is given in the following paragraphs.

3. **General Council** : On his assuming the office of the President of India in May 1967, Dr. Zakir Husain tendered his resignation as Vice-President of the Sahitya Akademi. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji was unanimously elected as the Vice-President of the Akademi in this vacancy.

4. A meeting of the Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi was held at Madras on 23rd December, 1967 under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan when the Executive Board elected the members of the new General Council in accordance with the procedure laid down by the constitution of the Akademi.

5. **Annual Awards, 1967** : The Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi, at its meeting held at Madras on 23rd December, 1967, selected the following books in various Indian languages for the Akademi Annual Awards for 1967 :

(i) **Assamese** : ADHUNIK GALPA SAHITYA (Literary Criticism) by Trailoqyanath Goswami; (ii) **Bengali** : TAPSVI O TARANGINI (Drama) by Buddhadeva Bose; (iii) **English** : SHADOW FROM LADAKH (Novel) by Bhabani Bhattacharyya; (iv) **Gujarati** : GUJARATI BHASHANUN DHWANI-SWARUP ANE DWANI PARIVARTAN (Linguistic Study) by P. B. Pandit; (v) **Hindi** : AMRIT AUR VISH (Novel) by Amritlal Nagar; (vi) **Kannada** : SHRIMADBHAG-VADGITA TATPARYA ATHAVA JIVANDHARMAYOGA

(Philosophical Exposition) by D. V. Gundappa; (vii) **Kashmiri** : LAWAH TE PRAWAH (Poems) by Amin Kamil; (viii) **Malyalam** : THAMARATHONI (Poetry) by P. Kunhiraman Nair; (ix) **Marathi** : BHASHA : ITIHAS ANE BHOOGOL (Linguistic Study) by N. G. Kalelkar; (x) **Oriya** : ODIA SAHITYARA ITIHASA (History of Literature) by Suryanarayana Das; (xi) **Punjabi** : LOONA (Verse Play) by Shiv Kumar; (xii) **Sanskrit** : CHITRAKAVYA KAUTUKAM (Poems) by Ramaroop Pathak; (xiii) **Tamil** : VIRAR ULAGAM (Valour in Ancient Tamil Literature) by K. V. Jagannathan; (xiv) **Urdu** : PATHAR KI AWAZ (Short Stories) by Qurratul Ain Hyder.

6. An informal Writers' Meet was proposed to be held in February, 1968 when the above award winners would be invited to speak about their literary experiences in general and about their Award Book in particular before a gathering of members of the Sahitya Akademi and local writers.

7. **Informal Literary Forum** : To provide a nucleus for literary discussions and exchange of views among local writers and visiting literateurs the Sahitya Akademi arranged periodical sessions of its Informal Literary Forum. During the year, 15 such forums were held up to the end of December, 1967.

8. **Publications** : Besides bringing out the various numbers of the journals "Indian Literature" and "Sanskrit Pratibha", the Sahitya Akademi released a large number of publications in various languages during the year under report. Their details are given in *Annexure III*.

B. CLEARING HOUSE FUNCTIONS

9. One of the major functions of the Ministry is to serve as a clearing house of ideas and information in all fields of education. This function is discharged through the agency of three units in the Ministry, namely, Information Section, Statistical Section and Publications Section. These provide for the dissemination of information through published reports, periodicals and other literature as well as through correspondence, etc. A brief account of the activities of these Units is given below.

10. **Information Unit** : During the year under review, the Unit attended to about 11,200 enquiries of various types seeking information on facilities for different courses in India and abroad received from the public, educational institutions, government bodies, national and international institutions. The Information Library attached to the Unit continued to be developed and equipped with the latest informative literature in

the form of prospectuses, syllabi, calendars, handbooks, codes, annual reports, etc., relating to educational institutions in India and in foreign countries. About 1,100 visitors visited the library for reference and consultation.

11. The Students Advisory Bureaux attached to various universities in India continued to be supplied with informative material on educational courses in India and abroad. About 800 copies of the prospectuses/calendars, etc., of various institutions in India and abroad, along with 2,000 forms of applications for admission to undergraduate courses in the universities/institutions in the UK were distributed among Students Advisory Bureaux, State Governments, etc. Four issues of the quarterly journal, 'Educational Facilities in India and Abroad' and one issue of the "Bulletin of Educational Developments in States" were also distributed to these organisations.

12. Among the distinguished visitors who visited the Unit during the year, were the Ambassador of India in Congo, the officials of the Embassies of USA, France and the High Commissions of Australia and Canada.

13. **Statistical Unit:** The main functions of the Statistical Unit are to collect, compile and interpret educational statistics, to bring out publications on educational statistics, to disseminate statistical information about education and to undertake all such activities as may be required to improve the quality of educational data pertaining to institutions at all levels.

14. **Collection of Statistics:** During the year, the collection of statistics for the year 1963-64 from almost all the State Governments, Union Territories and universities, etc., was completed. The collection of statistics for the year 1964-65 was in progress.

15. **Statistical Publications:** During the year, 5 statistical publications were brought out, the details of which are given in *Annexure III*.

16. **Training Courses:** To improve the reliability and timely supply of educational statistics by universities, the Ministry provided technical and financial assistance to the universities of Andhra, Bangalore, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jiwaji, Kurukshetra, Mysore, Panjabi, Poona, Punjab, Indore and Ranchi for conducting inservice training course in educational statistics for the benefit of their officials. The pattern of financial assistance by the Centre was 50 per cent of the expenditure on approved items.

17. **Statistical Enquiries :** As usual, enquiries from various international organisations, like UNESCO, ECAFE, Commonwealth Foundation, Commonwealth Secretariat etc., as well as from various Ministries of the Central Government and private agencies and individuals within India were attended to. The number of major enquiries replied to during the year was 82.

18. **Publications Unit :** This Unit is the main publishing agency of the Ministry, although a few publications are also brought out by other units. Besides publishing journals, the Unit brings out periodic publications like the administrative report of the Ministry, reports of the various committees, commissions, etc., set up by the Ministry, reports of the important meetings, conferences, etc. convened by it and pamphlets and brochures on different aspects of education, science and culture.

19. The Unit sells and helps to promote the sale of the various publications and journals brought out by it. It also organises book exhibitions and participates on behalf of the Ministry in such exhibitions organised in the country and abroad.

20. **Journals and Publications :** At present, the Unit is bringing out three quarterly journals, namely, 'The Education Quarterly', 'Cultural Forum', and 'Sanskriti'. Besides, some 20 titles were published, a list of which is given in *Annexure III*.

21. **Sale of Publications :** During 1967-68, the Sales Depot of the Unit sold publications and journals worth about Rs. 12,000 till 12th December, 1967. This Unit has also taken up the sale of publications brought out by autonomous organisations/subordinate offices under the Ministry.

22. **Budget :** The budget provision at the disposal of this Unit is as given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	B.P. for 1967-68	R.E. for 1967-68	B.E. for 1968-69
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Publication of Journals, Pamphlets, Brochures etc. including Translation Work (Non-Plan),	20,000	18,000	17,500
2.	Translation and Publication of the Report of the Education Commission in Regional Languages (Plan)	1,50,000	1,20,000	1,000

C. OTHER ACTIVITIES

23. **History of Freedom Movement :** Volume I of the History of Freedom Movement, which was out in 1961 has been publish-

ed in Hindi. Volume II covering the period 1800-1905 has been brought out in English and steps are being taken to publish it in Hindi also.

24. Copyright : Under the Copyright Act, 1957 (Act 14 of 1957). 322 literary works and 565 artistic works were registered during the period from 1st April, 1967 to 31st December, 1967.

24.1. The Copyright Board reconstituted under the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1957, met twice during the same period and decided 5 cases.

24.2. India is a member of the Berne Convention on copyright as revised from time to time and Universal Copyright Convention 1952. Under the provisions contained in these Conventions, the works of Indian nationals are entitled to copyright protection in all the countries who are members of any or of both the Conventions.

24.3. The Berne Convention was revised at a Diplomatic Conference held in June-July, 1967 at Stockholm. The Stockholm text of the Berne Convention includes for the first time certain special provisions for the benefit of developing countries.

25. Revision of Gazetteers : The scheme of Revision of Gazetteers, which now forms part of the Educational Developmental Plan consists of two parts : (1) the Central Plan Scheme, "Revision of the Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1909 (first four volumes)" and (2) the Centrally sponsored Scheme, "Revision of District Gazetteers". While the former is the responsibility of the Ministry, the latter is primarily the responsibility of the Governments of the States and Union Territories with the Ministry acting as a guiding and co-ordinating body.

26. Gazetteer of India : The "Gazetteer of India : Indian Union", as the revised Imperial Gazetteer Volumes are entitled, is to be published in four volumes. Volume I entitled "Country and People" has already been published and is being reprinted. Some of the chapters of this volume on "The Religions of India", "The Physiography of India", "The Languages of India" and "The People of India" are being brought out in the form of booklets so that they may have a wider circulation. Volume II—"History and Culture" is being finally edited and made ready for the press. An Advisory Committee of eminent historians has been recently constituted to advise on technical matters concerning this volume. Most of the chapters of Volume III—"Economic Structure and Activities" and Volume IV—"Administration and Public Welfare" have been received.

26.1. The compilation of the Gazetteer of Bhutan has now been taken up.

27. **District Gazetteers:** The work on District Gazetteers is making steady progress. More than one-third of the scheme has already been completed. It is now being implemented in all the States. During the period under review, 5 District Gazetteers were published, 16 are in the press and 20 more are expected to be sent to the press shortly. Drafts of 8 District Gazetteers have already been approved for publication and by the end of 1967-68 about 14 more are expected to be approved.

28. The brochure entitled, "Gazetteer of India" has been sent to all the important educational institutions and libraries in India and abroad. There has been a good response for the purchase of the District and Indian Gazetteers both from India and abroad. In accordance with the decision of the Planning Commission, it is proposed to increase the Central grant-in-aid to the States for the compilation and publication of District Gazetteers to 100 per cent subject to a ceiling of Rs. 60,000 per volume.

29. A budget provision of Rs. 3.79 lakh exists in the revised estimates for 1967-68 for giving grants-in-aid to the State Governments and a provision of Rs. 7.00 lakh has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69.

30. **Who's Who of Freedom Fighters:** The scheme for the compilation of the Freedom Fighters' Who's Who in various States was sponsored by the Ministry in 1961. This work is mainly the responsibility of the Governments of the States and Union Territories with the Central Gazetteers Unit acting as a guiding and coordinating body. The scheme has been completed in some States and efforts are being made to complete it in the remaining States. The project of an All-India Directory of Freedom Fighters has been approved by the Ministry of Education and is being processed.

31. A budget provision of Rs. 9,000 exists in the revised estimates for 1967-68 for giving grants-in-aid to the State Governments under this scheme and a provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1968-69.

32. The first Conference of the State Editors, Freedom Fighters' Who's Who was convened in New Delhi and a uniform pattern was drawn up for the guidance of the Editors.

33. **Indo-Pakistan Agreement on the Issue of Educational Certificates to Displaced Persons:** In accordance with the agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan, the

Education Ministry of each country is responsible for the clearance of all applications for educational certificates as well as for the verification of educational qualifications. As against 2,455 applications, 2,432 certificates have been furnished to the Government of Pakistan, the outstanding cases being only 23 fresh applications. The Government of Pakistan, on the other hand have furnished 3,890 certificates against 4,528 applications, thereby 638 applications from Indian nationals are still outstanding with that Government.

34. Financial Assistance to Displaced Students from Pakistan : Under this scheme financial assistance in the form of free-ships, up to the school stage and stipends up to the college stage, are given to displaced students from East and West Pakistan through the State Governments and the entire expenditure is met by the Government of India. In the case of such students in Delhi, however, the assistance is given through the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate, which is a subordinate office of the Department of Social Welfare. This scheme was to be wound up by the end of the Second Plan, but to avoid any hardship to such students as were in the midst of their courses, it was decided to continue the scheme.

38. Recovery and Remission of Educational Loans to Displaced Students : The work relating to the recovery and remission of educational loans advanced to displaced students whose guardians had settled down in Delhi was continued during the year. In respect of students in other States, this work is the concern of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. The Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate has advanced loans amounting to Rs. 7,26,736 to 1,401 loanees so far and a sum of Rs. 6,10,876 has been recovered/remitted by the Directorate up to November, 1967.

CHAPTER XIV

FINE ARTS

The two national Akademies, namely, Sangeet Natak and Lalit Kala, continued to carry out extensive programmes in their respective fields of performing arts and plastic arts. A brief account of their activities is given below :

A. SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI

2. The Akademi, which is the National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama, was set up by the Government of India in 1953 and was subsequently registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 with its registered office at New Delhi.

3. The objects for which the Akademi was set up are coordination of the activities of regional or State akademies of music, dance and drama; promotion of research in the fields of the performing arts; encouragement and exchange of ideas and enrichment of techniques between the different regions of the country in regard to the arts of music, dance and drama as well as fostering cultural contacts between India and other countries.

4. Among other things, the Akademi annually gives awards to distinguished exponents of the three performing arts and honours them by electing them as Fellows of the Akademi. The Akademi also gives financial assistance to the various institutions in the fields of music, dance and drama for their various development projects. The Akademi also accords recognition to institutions working in this field.

5. **Homage to Tyagaraja :** The Sangeet Natak Akademi observed the Bi-Centenary of Shri Tyagaraja during 1967. The festivities were planned on a national level and organised at different centres. The festival included music concerts by eminent musicians, seminars on the life and works of Tyagaraja and competitions for young artistes in the compositions of Tyagaraja.

6. A two-day seminar on the life and works of Tyagaraja was organized at Delhi. Learned scholars were invited to participate in the deliberations who spoke about the rich contributions of Sri Tyagaraja.

7. A three-day commemorative Music Festival featuring Smt. M. L. Vasanthakumari (Vocal), Sri S. Balachander (Veena) and Sri Embar Vijayaraghavachariar (Harikatha) was presented at Delhi on the 15th, 16th and 17th May, 1967.

8. An exhibition of photographs, manuscripts and publications on the life and works of Tyagaraja was also organised during the celebrations. The exhibition was shown round in other towns of the country.

9. **Chhau Dances :** On September 21 and 22, 1967 the Sangeet Natak Akademi organized a programme of Chhau Dance. Of the two prominent styles of Chhau Dance, this programme was exclusively devoted to the Mayurbhanj style. A lecture demonstration on 'The Techniques of Chhau Dance' was also organized on the occasion.

10. Other Activities :

(1) The Sangeet Natak Akademi sponsored a lecture-demonstration on "*a Structural and Formal approach to Choreography*" by an American Choreographer, Miss Anna R. Nassif, (Assistant Professor at the University of Wisconsin) on 29th May 1967.

(2) Four documentary films 'Ustad Allauddin Khan', 'Ustad Bade Gulam Ali Khan', 'Folk Entertainers of Rajasthan; and 'Folk Instruments of Rajasthan' were screened for the members of the General Council, art-critics etc. on 4-7-67. The first two films were produced by the Sangeet Natak Akademi.

(3) The National School of Drama presented a Festival of plays. The plays presented were : Waiting for Godot, Andha Yug, Tughlaq, Antigone and three one-act plays.

11. **Sangeet Natak Akademi Fellowships and Awards—1967 :** The General Council of the Sangeet Natak Akademi which met on the 18th December, 1967 in Delhi under the Chairmanship of Smt. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, selected eight eminent scholars and artistes for the Akademi Fellowships and ten artistes for the Akademi Awards—1967 in the fields of music, dance and drama. The Akademi awards have been made for the first time in Nautanki—a traditional theatre form of Uttar Pradesh and Bhagvata Mela of Mysore.

Fellowships :

1. Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale
2. Shri Shambhu Maharaj
3. Guru Kunju Kurup
4. Shri Bade Gulam Ali Khan
5. Shri Musiri Subramanya Iyer

6. Shri Adya Rangacharya 'Shriranga'
7. Shri E. Elkazi
8. Shri Vedantam Satyanarayana Sarma

Awards 1967

MUSIC	(1) Shri Ayodhya Prasad	Hindustani Instrumental (Pakhawaj)
	(2) Shri Amir Khan	Hindustani Vocal
	(3) Shri K.S. Venkataramiah 'Papa'	Karnatak Instrumental (Violin)
	(4) Shri Chintalapally Venkata Rao	Karnatak Vocal
DANCE	(5) Shri Kalamandalam Krishnan Nair	Kathakali
	(6) Shri Balu Bhagavathar	Bhagavata Mela
DRAMA	(7) Shri P. L. Deshpande	Play-writing
	(8) Shri Sabitabrata Dutta	Acting in Bengali
	(9) Shri S.V. Sahasranamam	Acting in Tamil
	(10) Shri Shree Krishna Khattri Pehalwan	Nautanki

12. The selected artistes received the Awards and Fellowships from the President of India at a special ceremony held in February, 1968. The Akademi also organised on this occasion a festival of music and dance featuring some of the honoured artistes.

13. **Publications:** A special number of the Akademi journal "SANGEET NATAK" during 1967-68 is proposed to be dedicated to Sri Tyagaraja. The Akademi will also publish 200 select Kritis of Tyagaraja in Devanagari script with text and notations.

14. Three publications subsidised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi were brought out during the year, the details of which are given in *Annexure III*.

15. "SANGEET NATAK 5", the first number of the quarterly journal came out early in December, 1967. Formerly this journal was bi-annual.

16. **Archives:** During the year many a valuable additions were made to the archives of classical music and folk music from various regions.

17. **Library:** The Sangeet Natak Akademi Library which until recently functioned exclusively as a reference library was thrown open to the public after office hours (from 9.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.). The Listening Room, which provides music listening facilities for research purposes, is also kept open for the use of the general public.

18. **Funds:** The Revised estimates for 1967-68 were Rs. 16,53,100 (Non-Plan) and Rs. 1,20,000 (Plan). The Non-Plan provision *inter alia* includes Rs. 4,00,000 for disbursement as grants to cultural institutions in the fields of dance, drama and music; Rs. 3,77,000 for the National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute, New Delhi; Rs. 68,000 for the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal; and Rs. 1,82,000 for the Kathak Kendra, New Delhi. The last named institution is managed by the Bharatiya Kala Kendra, New Delhi, and financed by the Akademi.

B. LALIT KALA AKADEMI

19. Lalit Kala Akademi was set up to foster and coordinate activities in the sphere of visual and plastic arts and to promote thereby the cultural unity of the country. Inaugurated in August, 1954, the Akademi is registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

20. Centring round the promotion of visual and plastic arts, the main programme of the Akademi consists of organising exhibitions, bringing out publications, granting recognition and financial assistance to art organisations, copying frescoes and giving awards to artists. The activities of the Akademi are outlined below.

21. The Akademi prepared 10 publications and sent them to press for printing. Out of these, 4 publications, namely, (1) Lalit Kala Contemporary Journal No. 6, (2) Chamba Painting, (3) Portfolio No. 4, and (4) Khitindranath Mazumdar, have already been published and put on sale. Two publications—monographs on Gopal Ghose and Sreenivasulu—are ready in press; and the remaining 4 publications, (1) Lalit Kala Contemporary No. 7 and 8 (Special Triennale Number), (2) Monographs on B. C. Sanyal, (3) Venkatappa, and (4) Thakur Singh are still in press.

22. Catalogues of various exhibitions held in the Lalit Kala Galleries *i.e.* British Exhibition of Painting, American Exhibition of Designing and Publicity Materials, Australian Exhibition, etc., were also published.

23. Sale of publications during the period amounted to about Rs. 80,000.

24. The library and the reading room of the Akademi, which are open to the general public, were continued to be widely used. The Library has proved specially useful as a source of reference for research students, both Indian and foreign, in the field of art, architecture and applied art. During the year, 153 copies of new titles and 275 slides were added to the library.

25. A Lending Library of Works of Art has also been opened. Conference and meetings of artists and art critics were arranged for exchange of ideas. Illustrated lectures were also arranged for the benefit of the artistes, scholars, etc.

26. **Exhibitions :** A unique exhibition of American paintings, the first ever to visit India, consisting of 97 works of thirty-four artists, was held in the Lalit Kala Galleries.

27. Selected works of Contemporary Indian Art representing the work of 11 artists were sent to the Ninth Biennale of the Sao Paulo, Brazil.

28. Many one-man shows, including that of young artists were held in the Akademi Gallery.

29. The First Triennale of Contemporary World Art organised by the Lalit Kala Akademi with the cooperation of the Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Education, was inaugurated by the President of India on February 10, 1968. The Triennale will provide a platform for a representative selection of World Art in a manner similar to Venice Biennale and the Sao Paulo Biennale. Invitations on State level for international participation have been sent to several countries and some 35 countries are participating. Exhibits for the Indian Section of this Triennale have been completed by two commissioners appointed by the Akademi specially for this purpose, who went round to important cities for selection of exhibits with the assistance of advisers in the respective centres.

30. Artists Aid Fund which has been built up gradually with the contributions made by the artists at 10% of the sale proceeds of their exhibits sold at the National Exhibition of Art amounted to over Rs. 16,000 on 31st December, 1967.

31. The National Exhibition of Art was inaugurated in Lucknow on 19th January, 1968 and the ten works adjudged best were awarded cash award of Rs. 1,000 each, besides a Gold Plaque for the top best.

C. PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE TO STATE GOVERNMENTS, ORGANISATIONS, INDIVIDUALS/WORKERS

32. **Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes :** This scheme was introduced in 1959. The main object of the scheme is to promote the emotional and cultural integration of the country. Under the scheme, cultural troupes selected by the State Governments, etc., are enabled to visit other States so that they can project their culture to other States. So far, troupes from

Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras and Rajasthan have visited other States. A few other visits have also been planned.

33. Cultural Troupes for Entertainment of Armed Forces: This scheme was introduced in 1963. The main purpose of the scheme is to provide entertainment to the armed forces stationed in the forward areas by sponsoring the visit of cultural troupes. So far, troupes from Delhi and Gujarat have visited the forward areas.

34. A conference of liaison officers of State Governments and Union Administrations and/or leaders of cultural troupes and representatives of the Ministry of Defence was held in New Delhi on 24th June, 1967, to review the working and to discuss the problems connected with the implementation of the following cultural schemes operated in the Ministry: (a) Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes; and (b) Sponsoring of Cultural Troupes for the Entertainment of the Armed Forces in the Forward Areas. The Conference made certain recommendations for modifying the scheme, "Inter-State exchange of cultural troupes", which are under consideration.

35. Promotion of Drama Movement: A provision of Rs. 30,000 exists in the budget for 1967-68 for giving financial assistance to deserving theatre groups on *ad hoc* basis and also to meet past commitments under the schemes of "Assistance to Theatres for Production of New Plays and Study Travel Grants to Theatre Groups", which has since been discontinued. A sum of Rs. 30,000 has also been provided for 1968-69 for this purpose.

36. Shaker's International Children's Competitions: This competition, organised annually at the capital, is assisted by the Ministry by way of meeting the deficit incurred in arranging the Children's Art Competition, Children's Art Exhibition, On-the-Spot Painting Competition, and publication of Children's Art Number and Album, and prize distribution. The Competition is run by the Children's Book Trust, New Delhi. A provision of Rs. 1,50,000 exists for 1967-68 and an amount of Rs. 1,50,000 has been provided for 1968-69.

37. Grants to Cultural Organisations: Cultural organizations/societies are assisted financially under the scheme for conducting their activities. Grants are also sanctioned, on *ad hoc* basis, to cultural societies in deserving cases for purposes not covered by specific schemes of the Ministry and also for which no grants are admissible from the National Akademies. A provision of Rs. 3,75,000 exists for the purpose in the Revised Estimates for 1967-68.

38. Grants are also given to various cultural organizations in the country towards meeting their expenditure on the construction of buildings. A provision of Rs. 2,00,000 exists for the purpose under the scheme during the current financial year.

39. **Financial Assistance to Eminent Writers, Artists, etc. in Indigent Circumstances :** This scheme was originally introduced during 1952-53 and was revised in April 1961. All grants under the scheme are given on sharing basis—State and Central Governments bearing the expenditure in the ratio of 1:2. Expenditure on grantees from Union Territories is borne entirely by the Centre. During the year, about 100 fresh grants were awarded to writers, artists, etc. on the recommendation of the State Government. A provision of Rs. 5.60 lakh exists for this scheme in the budget as revised estimates for 1967-68.

D. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

The following financial provisions have been made :

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1967-68		Budget Estimates 1968-69
		Original	Revised	
1.	Lalit Kala Akademi	10,50,000	10,24,500	9,00,000
2.	Sangeet Natak Akademi			
	Plan	5,08,000	1,20,000	2,00,000
	Non-Plan	15,57,000	16,53,000	19,39,500
3.	Cultural Exchanges			
	(a) Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes	1,75,000	1,75,000	2,00,000
	(b) Cultural Troupes to Forward Areas			
4.	Building Grants to Cultural Organizations (Plan)	1,90,000	2,00,000	4,00,000
5.	Assistance to Theatres etc.	60,000	30,000	30,000
6.	Grants to Shankar's International Children's Competition	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
7.	Open-Air Theatre Purana Qila	—	—	1,00,000
8.	Encouragement to Professional Theatres	10,000	10,000	—
9.	Grants to Cultural Societies	50,000	50,000	50,000
10.	T.A./D.A. to Theatre Experts	4,000	3,000	3,000

CHAPTER XV

MUSEUMS, ARCHAEOLOGY AND ARCHIVES

A. MUSEUMS

Museums, which function as precious repositories of India's rich and varied cultural heritage, have immense potentialities as centres of culture, education and recreation for the community. The Union Government has, therefore, continued to maintain and develop a few museums of national importance, besides extending financial assistance to State and other museums for their improvement and reorganisation.

2. Central Advisory Board of Museums : The Central Advisory Board of Museums was reconstituted on 28th March, 1966. The Board consists of the representatives of the Central Government, the State Governments and nominees of important museums in the country.

3. Re-organisation and Development of Museums : Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to museums for such items as minor building extensions, equipment, publications or training of museums' staff. On the basis of priorities laid down by the Central Advisory Board of Museums, proposals were invited from the museums in the country and grants-in-aid were sanctioned.

4. Research in Museology : Under the scheme of Reorganisation and Development of Museums, financial assistance is given to three scholars selected every year for doing research in museology. Besides, a monthly allowance of Rs. 250, a lump sum of Rs. 1,000 per year as travel grant and Rs. 500 for the purchase of equipment and books are also given.

5. Museums Camp, 1967 : The fifth Museums Camp on Education and Preservation' was held in the Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta, from 5th November to 17th November, 1967. It was attended by delegates from all over the country including the representatives of State Governments and universities.

6. National Art Treasures Fund : An amount of Rs. 7,35,763 is available in this fund. Proposals for utilization of this amount are under consideration.

7. Estimates Committee on Working of Central Museums : The working of all the Central Museums, except Nehru Memorial Museum and Library and Indian War Memorial Museum, was

examined by the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha during the year. A number of valuable recommendations were made by the Committee. These have been examined in consultation with the authorities of the Museums and by and large, accepted for implementation, subject to the availability of funds.

I. National Museum, New Delhi

8. The Purchase Committee for the National Museum met from 4th to 6th November, 1967 and recommended the purchase of art objects worth about Rs. 1,82,000. Of the objects recommended for purchase, the outstanding ones are (1) an inscribed slab from Amravati and (2) a bronze image of Vishnu of the 9th century A.D.

9. Two anthropological specimens of disarticulated and articulated human skeletons (both complete) were purchased and added to the Museum's Physical Anthropology Collection.

10. Three rare 1500-year old ceramic sculptures from Mexico, presented to the National Museum by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, have been added to the Museum's collection which includes over 350 superb art objects in stone, ceramics, wood and metal representing the whole range of the pre-Columbian high cultures of ancient Latin America donated by Mr. Nasli and Mrs. Alice Heeramaneck. This is the first comprehensive and representative collection of pre-Columbian antiquities to find a place in a Museum in Asia and marks a major event in the cultural enrichment of India and its National Museum.

11. The following are some of the gifts received during the year :

- (1) A Portrait of a Martyr 'Mr. Jan Hus J.P.' from the Naperstek Museum, Prague, (Czechoslovakia).
- (2) Nine Buddhist votive plaques from Mr. Dhanit Yupho, Director General of Fine Art Department, Bangkok.
- (3) Three objects—a rare Mongolian Manuscript and two printed illustrated books from Mrs. Indira Gandhi.
- (4) One bark cloth or mattress (Anthropological Specimen) manufactured and used by Garo Tribes, Assam, from Shri N. K. Banerjee.

12. The following have been received on loan from the Director General of Archaeology in India :

- (1) Four important and valuable sculptures of the 1st century B.C. from Sanchi.

- (2) One sculpture of the 7th Century A.D. depicting four-armed Vishnu seated on the coils of Adishesha.
- (3) One dance and music panel of Harshnath, Sikar, Rajasthan 10-11th Century.
- (4) Seventeen stone sculptures from Pithalkhora of the 2nd Century B.C.
- (5) Six pieces of skeletal material excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India in Nubia, (Egypt).
- (6) Seven Bronze images of the Buddha and five umbrellas of the 5-6th Century A.D.

13. The Museum has recently recovered a fine example of a lion capital of the first-second Century A.D. (Kushan period) decorated with carvings of winged lions with riders from Khokra-kot, Rohtak.

14. The following are some of the objects sent out during the year :

- (1) Two calligraphic specimens—one Persian leaf and one Jain leaf from Kalpasuka—acquired on behalf of Mr. Robert Fulton, were despatched to the Librarian, Western College, Oxford, Ohio (USA).
- (2) Two bronze images, one a Vishnu of Chola period and another a Mahisamardini of Pala period, sent on loan to the University of Sydney (Australia), for an exhibition on 'Indian Art—A Survey'.
- (3) Under the Museum-to-Museum exchange programme, arrangements were completed for the exchange of two sculptures, (a) Tirthankara of the 11th Century A.D., and (b) Bhikshatanamurthi of the 11-12th Century with four Western art objects—two sculptures and two wood carvings, from the Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia (USA).
- (4) Three stone sculptures for their inclusion in an Exhibition of Indian Handicrafts in Japan.
- (5) Twelve art objects including stone and wooden sculptures and terracotta figurines ranging in date from the 5th century A.D. to the 19th century A.D. sent to the Indian Ambassador, Moscow, for presentation on the 15th August 1967 to the Asian Museum, Moscow.
- (6) Eighty-four arms from the National Museum Collection were sent on permanent loan to the National Defence Academy Museum, Khadakvasla.

15. The following special exhibitions were organized during the year :

- (1) Exhibition of recent acquisitions of Indian sculptures and bronzes and Pre-Columbian art;
- (2) Exhibitions showing the Ratha (temple car) from Pandalur; and
- (3) Exhibition entitled 'A Vision of Royal Personality in India' to mark the inauguration of the ICOM Second International Campaign for Museums and the Twentieth Anniversary of ICOM.

16. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Museums, the National Museum set up a circulating exhibition for Delhi schools. The first circulating exhibition entitled 'Freedom from Hunger' was mounted on a museum-jeep and taken to three Delhi schools on trial. The second circulating exhibition in the series entitled, 'A Vision of Royal Personality in India' has been set up in the educational gallery of the Museum before being circulated.

17. A short training course was provided to the students of Museology from Baroda and Calcutta Universities who visited the Museum on study tours.

18. Illustrated lectures on Indian Art, Archaeology and Anthropology were delivered by the Keeper (Educational Services) and Keepers and Deputy Keepers of other Departments to various national and international groups.

19. The Museum was visited by scholars and museologists from abroad who were invited to give talks in the Museum's Auditorium. These include : (1) Dr. Mrs. Jermila Stepkova, Keeper of the Oriental Numismatic Collection, Neperstek Museum Prague, (2) Prof. Waldemar Chmielewski of Poland, (3) Prof. Urizadneprovsky of the Institute of Archaeology, Leningrad, (4) Madame Krishna Riboud from the Musee Guimet, Paris, (5) Mr. Robert Skelton of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, (6) Dr. J. Rosenfield, Professor of Indian Art, Harvard University, (7) Dr. O Takaku, Head of the Art and Research Department, Tokyo, (8) Dr. Milo Beach of the Boston Museum, (9) Prof. Benjamin Rowland of the Harvard University, (10) Dr. J. Jelik, Czechoslovak Archaeologist, and (11) Mr. Francis Brannel, noted Photographer and Film Producer from France.

20. Visiting dignitaries, delegations and specialized groups of visitors to the Museum were received and shown through the galleries. Total attendance this year was 4,49,493.

21. The library of the Museum continued to develop steadily during the year. Nearly 1,500 books and 1,400 slides were added to its collection bringing the totals to 18,000 and 6,150 respectively. Reference and research service was rendered to research scholars, university students, museum officers and visitors to the Museum who took advantage of the facilities provided by the library.

22. The modelling section prepared 1,217 casts of art objects and coloured and finished 1,671 casts.

II. Indian War Memorial Museum, Delhi

23. The Indian War Memorial Museum, situated in the Red Fort, Delhi, exhibits arms, ammunition and equipment used in the First World War. It continued to attract a large number of visitors during the year.

III. Indian Museum, Calcutta

24. One of the biggest museums in India, the Indian Museum has been functioning effectively for the last century and a half. It is governed by a Board of Trustees.

25. During the year under review, considerable progress was made in the improvement of its galleries. For the Archaeology group of galleries, some of the Bays, such as the Mathura Bay, the Amravati Bay, Bhumara Bay, as also certain parts of the Gallery representing South Indian schools of sculptures, have been renovated and given a modern look by improvement of lighting, general colouring and set-up. A number of new galleries have also been set up; these include the Bronze Gallery, Pre- and Proto-History Gallery and the Manuscript Gallery. In the Art Galleries, a number of new arrangements on modern lines were made. These include the textile cases—specially the Carpet, the Shawl and the Bengal Textile Cases—and a few bronze cases displaying the Nepalese and Tibetan bronzes. The setting up of the Nahar Gallery of Oriental Art in its newly renovated separate room has also been a land-mark in this direction.

26. In the Anthropological Section, four habitat cases displaying tribal and regional life of India received attention for urgent repairs. These cases were further replenished with broad labels as aid to the general public, as also to scholars, for getting a comprehensive idea as to the physical and cultural background in each case. A new case showing different weapons of the tribal people of India has also been set up. A new Gallery of Musical Instruments has been set up as a part of the Anthropology Galleries.

27. A number of museum objects have been acquired during the year in the different sections by purchase, presentation or permanent loan and will help to fill up some of the existing important lacunae.

28. It is encouraging to note that in their Report, just published, the Estimates Committee have very much appreciated the progress made in this Museum in all directions and stressed the need for a larger allocation of funds to carry out further improvement. It further stressed the need for a well-equipped and well-staffed preservation laboratory in the absence of which some of the objects acquired more than fifty years ago are liable to get damaged beyond recovery. This has not been possible. But, during the year under review, a chemical section with moderate equipment and staff was started in spite of financial difficulties.

29. The Indian Museum has now a bulletin of its own. The other publications brought out during the year are; Guide Book for Geology; Indian Museum Bulletin; and Picture Post Cards (Art and Archaeology of six kinds).

IV. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta

30. The Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, is managed by a Board of Trustees. It accommodates exhibits mainly connected with the British period of Indian history. These exhibits attract a large number of visitors every year. During the year under report, a guide to the various galleries of the Hall was published.

V. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad

31. The Salar Jung Museum contains collections comprising art objects from various parts of the world. It is under the administrative control of the Salar Jung Museum Board which was reconstituted with effect from July 1, 1966. It is becoming more and more popular and attracts an increasing number of visitors from year to year.

32. The Museum is housed in an old building. A new building built at an estimated cost of Rs. 43 lakh (excluding the cost of the land) jointly contributed by the Government of India, the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Salar Jung Estate Committee, is ready for occupation. The Union Government has made a contribution of Rs. 33.64 lakh.

33. Some of the more important activities of the Museum during the year under review are as follows :

- (1) Three art objects of the Museum were given to the Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation of India for

display in the International Exhibition at Montreal (Canada).

- (2) Printing of catalogues of Persian manuscripts, volumes IV, V, VI, IX, X, XI and XII was undertaken. Cataloguing of 664 more Persian manuscripts has been completed.
- (3) Inventory registers of all art objects in the Museum have been completed.

VI. National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi

34. During the year under review, the two art objects acquired and accessioned were (1) All is Always Now by Tyeb Mehta (2) Fatehpur Sikri by Fatima Ahmed.

35. A total number of 13,350 visitors visited the Gallery. These included many distinguished V.I.P.'s from abroad.

36. The following four paintings were restored :

- (1) Portrait of Lady Illiot by Bert Harries
- (2) Portrait of a lady by Raja Ravi Varma
- (3) Haldi Grinders by Amrita Sher Gil
- (4) Coloured Huts by A. P. Santhanaraj

37. Two publications of the Gallery i.e. Monograph on A. N. Tagore and Monograph on R. N. Tagore were sent to press during the year.

38. The number of books added to the collection of Art Reference Library was 144.

VII. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

39. **Museum :** The Nehru Memorial Museum continued to attract large crowds as usual. It was visited by over 500,000 visitors, including many dignitaries.

40. On the occasion of the third anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru's death on May 27, 1967, an exhibition on "Home Rule Movement 1919" was opened to the public. This was designed to depict the story of an important phase of India's struggle for independence with the help of photographs, documents, newspaper material and mementoes. A new exhibition entitled, "Advent of Freedom" was thrown open to the public on November 14, 1967, the 78th birthday of the late Prime Minister.

41. A rock, on which is being inscribed extracts from the "Tryst with Destiny" speech delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru, on

the midnight of August 14, 1947, has been put up in the compound of Teen Murti House.

42. Arrangements have been made for screening of films on the national movement to visitors to the Museum on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P.M. These shows have proved to be very popular and it is proposed to hold them more frequently.

43. **Library :** The number of books so far acquired by the library is 17,862, including 848 back files of old newspapers. During the period under report, special attention was paid to the acquisition of rare books pertaining to modern Indian history. A number of valuable books have also been received from various individuals. Shri J. L. Mehta of Bombay has donated to the library a large part of the rich collection of books of his father, the late Lallubhai Samaldas and of his brother, the late V. L. Mehta.

44. The newspaper collection has been further enriched with the accession of the back volumes of the Hindu, 1953-58; Tribune, 1954-58; Amrit Bazar Patrika, 1942-58; The Hindustan Times, 1942-58; The Times of India, 1958; National Herald, 1953-58 and Statesman, 1958.

45. The press clippings section has also received 37 files of clippings from the collection of the late Shri R. P. Masani and 250 files from the AICC. Nearly 1,000 press clippings on Jawaharlal Nehru were also acquired during the period.

46. **Photographic Library :** The collection of photographs now stands at 16,696. Among the new acquisitions are the rare photographs of leaders of the Home Rule Movement and photographs of Jawaharlal Nehru's visits to Hindustan Steel Mills at Rourkela.

47. **Manuscript Section :** During the period under review, several important collections of papers have been acquired. These include :

- (1) Indian States Peoples Conference Papers
- (2) Records of Mahakoshal Congress Committee and Madhya Pradesh Congress Committee for the period before 1956.
- (3) Papers and correspondence of Purushottamdas Thakurdass
- (4) Papers of C. Y. Chintamani
- (5) Files of Indore Prajamandal received from Shri V. C. Sarvate

- (6) Papers of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
- (7) Papers of Sri Prakasa (2nd instalment)
- (8) Papers of the late Narendra Nath Gupta
- (9) Papers of Shri R. P. Paranjpye (3rd instalment)

48. Attempts for acquisition of other collections of private papers are continuing. Arrangements have been made to renovate and repair the documents which are in brittle condition.

49. **Oral History :** During the period under review, many more persons were contacted for recording their reminiscences for the Oral History project. The number of recordings made during the period April to December, 1967, was 125. The total number of recordings made till the end of the year 1967 is 219.

50. The Director also recorded interviews with several eminent persons in the USSR and UK during his visit to these countries in June-August, 1967.

51. **Lectures and Seminars :** A series of lectures on different aspects of modern Indian History were arranged. A selection from these lectures is proposed to be published. It is also proposed to hold a seminar on the subject of "Socialism in India 1919-1939" some time in March-April, 1968. A working group of scholars interested in the subject has been set up for the purpose.

52. The Archaeological Survey of India also establishes and maintains a number of museums at places of archaeological interest. New museums are added year after year. On 18th November, 1967, Dr. Triguna Sen, Union Minister of Education, declared open to the public a new museum at Khajuraho, the place already well-known for its marvellous early medieval temples. Arrangements are also being made to set up museums at Konarak (Orissa), Amaravati (A.P.), Lothal (Gujarat) and Hampi (Mysore).

B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

53. During the year under review, considerable progress was made in every branch of archaeological research and in the maintenance and preservation of ancient monuments and sites.

54. **Excavations and Explorations :** Amongst the excavations carried out by the Survey during the year, particular mention may be made of those at Kalibangan, District Ganganagar, Rajasthan; Paiyampalli, District North Arcot, Madras; and Burzaom, District Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir.

55. The excavations at Kalibangan, continued year after year since 1961, have revealed a provincial capital of the well-known Indus Valley Civilization. The entire settlement is divisible into two major parts, a citadel on the west and a general township on the east. The current year's work, besides yielding many an important antiquity, has thrown much valuable light on the wall that seems to have enclosed the township.

56. The site at Paiyampalli has brought to light two cultural strata, the earlier of which belongs to the Neolithic Period and later to the Megalithic. The Neolithic people were found to have lived in circular huts. They used polished stone axes, pounders or chisels, besides pale grey and burnished grey wares. The Megalithic people, who were culturally far more advanced, enlarged the settlement and built bigger houses, circular or rectangular in plan. They used tools of iron and brought in a new technique of producing a pottery in which the pots were black inside and black-and-red outside. Another noteworthy characteristic of this culture was that the dead were buried, after their exposure, in stone-lined cists.

57. In contrast to the Neolithic Culture referred to above is the one revealed at Burzahom. Besides using polished stone axes, the folks belonging to this culture used tools made of bones and antlers. They lived in pits dug into the natural karewa deposits, evidently to protect themselves against the strong winds that must have been quite current in those days in the area. No other culture in India has these characteristic features and thus the Burzahom Neolithic Culture occupies a very distinctive place in the archaeology of the country.

58. A joint Indo-British expedition, represented by the Archaeological Survey on the one hand and the Cambridge University on the other, carried out intensive exploration of the coastal plain of Gujarat, from Broach to Daman. It has brought to light about two dozen new sites, ranging in date from the Middle Stone Age to the late Medieval times. The most noteworthy amongst the discoveries made by this expedition is the identification of an old Harappan settlement at Malvan, which, evidences suggest, might have been a port as well.

59. In another venture, the Archaeological Survey co-operated with a Polish team. It related to the Kangra region in Himachal Pradesh where early Stone Age tools had been discovered earlier on the terraces of the Banganga river.

60. Explorations in District Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, have added substantially to our knowledge about the existence of sites containing the Ochre Colour Ware and Harappa Ware. The

explorations confirmed that the Indus Valley Civilization in its late stages had well penetrated into the Upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab.

61. **Preservation of Monuments :** The Archaeological Survey has under its charge nearly 3,500 monuments, covering the vast period of India's past. Time and elements keep telling on these monuments and it is thus hard work for the Survey to keep them in good trim. Within the funds available, the Survey has been doing its utmost to preserve these monuments, both structurally as well as chemically. Attempts are also made to beautify monuments by laying out gardens wherever possible.

62. **Structural Repairs :** Amongst the important monuments, where structural repairs were carried out during the year under review, particular mention may be made of the fort at Bhatinda (Punjab), built of sun-dried bricks and encased with burnt bricks where the fallen bastions are being reconstructed. A portion of the well of the Purana Qila at Delhi, which collapsed a few years ago, is being re-built. The Jama Masjid, also in Delhi, though not a protected monument, is being repaired. During the period under review, the exfoliated ceiling slabs have been reconditioned by chiselling and pointing.

63. The Taj Mahal, being one of the finest buildings in India, has to be maintained with great care. Besides the maintenance works and patch repairs here and there, the pavement in front of Mehman Khana, which had sunk at places, is being raised to the original level.

64. The roof of the Dharara Mosque at Varanasi had developed cracks, which have since been filled up. The plaster on the domes has been renewed and the work on relaying a fresh layer of concrete on the terrace is in progress.

65. In addition to repairing the pavement of the group of temples at Jageshwar (District Almora, U.P.), the damaged roof of the mandapa of the main temple was repaired. Repairs to the brickwork on the upper portion of the Dhameka Stupa at Sarnath have been in good progress.

66. The deteriorated roof of the Mughal Arcade at Verinag in Kashmir is being repaired by providing fresh concrete on the roof and strengthening the brickwork of the vault below.

67. The remains of the monastic establishment at Ratnagiri (District Cuttack, Orissa), which were excavated recently, are being preserved by providing support to the overhanging portions of walls and watertightening exposed well-tops.

68. **Chemical Preservation :** In addition to structural repairs, it is often necessary to carry out chemical conservation in order to preserve the fabric of the monuments and paintings thereon, where they exist. Thus, the sculptures and stones of the Sun Temple at Konarak (Orissa) affected by sea-salt, were treated for extraction of salt and a preservative was applied to the surface. Similar treatment was also extended to the Vaital-deul at Bhubaneswar, the group of temples at Knajuraho, smaller Sas Bahu temples at Gwalior and terracotta-tiles on the Jor-Bangla Temple at Vishnupur. Treatment of the paintings at Rani Lakshmi Bai's Palace at Jhansi and at Pundarikji-ki-Haveli, Jaipur, were also carried out.

69. **Archaeological Gardens :** Due to shortage of funds, activities of the Gardens Branch were mostly restricted to maintaining the existing gardens attached to different monuments. Only one new garden could be laid out, viz., that at Hoysalesvara temple, Halebid.

70. Another scheme which is being given effect to is the developing of nurseries attached to monuments at Agra, Delhi and Lucknow. Plants and seeds are being put on sale at some of these places.

71. **Collection of Loose Sculptures :** With a view to ensuring the safety of a large number of loose sculptures lying at several centrally-protected monuments and sites, a regular programme of collection of such sculptures and their removal to places of safety was launched some time back. So far, about 4,000 loose sculptures, from various protected sites/monuments, have been removed to safer places. It is also proposed to construct sculpture-sheds at selected places and provide adequate watch-and-ward.

72. **Epigraphy :** Several notable epigraphical surveys were carried out in different parts of the country, during the year, of which those in Nagaur District of Rajasthan, Chamoli District of Uttar Pradesh, Gulbaraga District of Mysore and Karimnagar District of Andhra Pradesh deserve special mention. Inscriptions copied from various places range in date from the first century to the 19th century, and include a number of epigraphs of historical importance. Side by side, collection and study of Arabic and Persian inscriptions continued.

73. **School of Archaeology :** The School of Archaeology established in 1959, has been imparting valuable training to young archaeologists of the country. During the current session, out of the eight candidates admitted, three were nominees of the State Governments of Orissa, Gujarat and West Bengal.

14. **Publications :** Besides a few publications, the Survey reprinted picture post cards relating to Ajanta, Ellora, Mahabalipuram, Nagarjunakonda, Goa, Chittorgarh, Elephanta, Bijapur, Khajuraho and Halebid. A new set relating to Golconda has also been released.

C. NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

75. The main activities of the National Archives of India relate to accession, research and technical service, training in archives-keeping and publication.

76. **Accession :** Principal accessions of the Department, during the period, were 45 Bills passed by the various State Legislatures and 1,080 volumes and 507 bundles of records of the late Foreign and Political Department received from the Ministry of Home Affairs; 19 microfilm rolls of Crown Representatives' Records obtained from the India Office Library, London; and 2,056 exposures of archival materials, including documents, on the Indo-Soviet trade relations in the 18th century, received under cultural exchange programme from the Archives Board, Moscow.

77. Thirty-one rolls of papers of Sir Robert Cowan, Chief of the East India Company's factory at Goa (1717-29) and Governor of Bombay (1729-34), presented by the British Council, London, were added to the Department's private archives. Besides, the papers of Shri K. Santhanam, the well known journalist and a number of documents and photographs relating to the activities of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose in Europe (1933-42) have been acquired. Efforts have been and are being made to collect original or copies of proceedings and documents relating to the trials of the national heroes who laid down their lives for the freedom of India.

78. **Compilation of Reference Media :** Descriptive listing of the private papers of Dadabhai Naroji, M. R. Jaykar, Purushottam Dass Tandon and Lord Macartney was (continued). Index and check-lists were prepared of 83 rolls of Bentinck Papers and 72 rolls of Crown Representative Records received from UK. Besides, 132 bundles of records and 233 files of the Foreign and Political Department (1905-1923), 20 boxes of 'B' Proceedings (1894), 11,472 Original Consultations (1812-59) and 8000 files (1838-47) of the Military Department, 739 files of the Political Department (1939-40) of the erstwhile Bhoal State, 5,464 files of the Department of Education, Health and Lands (1900-1930) and 526 proceedings of the Survey of India (1884-86) were checked and listed.

79. Research and Reference : During the year, 325 research scholars, as against 302 in the previous year, availed themselves of the facilities of consulting records.

80. Technical Service : As usual, assistance and advice were afforded to a number of institutions and individuals in preserving their collection of books and papers. Besides, photo-duplication services were rendered to quite a few universities, both foreign and Indian, and institutions.

80. Training in Archives-Keeping : All the trainees in the one-year diploma course (1966-67) completed their training and fresh batch of 8 trainees in the current session commenced training in October, 1967.

82. Grants to State Governments : For the compilation of materials for the National Register of Refords in private custody, 11 States were given grants.

D. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

S. No.	Organisation/Scheme	Provision for 1967-1968	R.E.1967-1968	Provision for 1968-69
(Rs. in lakhs)				
1.	Reorganisation and Development of Museums	3.39	3.24	3.39
2.	National Museum, New Delhi (Non- Plan)	17.755	16.43	17.804
3.	Do. (Plan)	..	..	0.15
4.	Indian War Memorial, Museum, Red Fort, Delhi	0.246	0.278	.275
5.	Indian Museum, Calcutta			
	(i) Maintenance and General Administration	5.55	5.67	6.96
	(ii) Development Schemes included in IV Five Year Plan	2.51	2.51	2.15
6.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta			
	Normal Grant	2.47	2.72	2.824
	Development schemes	0.30	0.30	0.30
7.	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad			
	(i) Maintenance of the Museum	6.88	5.20	7.20
	(ii) Construction of New Buildings	6.66	6.66	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
8. National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi		3.05	3.05	3.60
9. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi		13.00	8.00	11.00
10. National Archives of India		18.06	19.787	20.973
11. National Register of Records		0.36	0.36	0.36
12. <i>Archaeological Survey of India:</i>				
A. Directorate		41.446	42.375	46.692
B. Conservation of Ancient Monuments		54.773	52.343	66.966
C. Archaeological Explorations		7.862	7.402	7.662
D. Central Archaeological Museums		7.254	7.269	7.457
E. Works		7.295	4.57	8.465
F. Grants-in-aid			0.053	0.04
G. Charges in England		0.07	0.01	0.10

CHAPTER XVI

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Ministry of Education is charged with the task of formulating and negotiating cultural agreements with foreign countries. It also coordinates annual and two-yearly cultural exchange programmes with a number of countries with whom cultural agreements have been signed. On a non-Government level, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, an autonomous organisation entirely financed by the Government of India, implements a part of these activities.

2. The Cultural exchange programmes with foreign countries comprise exchange of persons in the fields of the performing, the plastic and the literary arts, science, education and technology; exchange of exhibitions, publications; participation in international congresses and conferences; and presentation of books to foreign libraries.

A. ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY

3. **Cultural Agreements/Cultural Exchange Programmes :** India continued her efforts to develop and strengthen cultural relations with foreign countries. During the year 1967-68, the following cultural exchange programmes were signed :

- (1) An Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1967-69 was signed in New Delhi on the 5th April, '67.
- (2) An Indo-Romanian Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1967-69 was signed in New Delhi on the 12th May, 1967.
- (3) An Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme for the year 1967-68 was signed in Moscow on the 20th May, 1967.
- (4) An Indo-Bulgarian Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1967-69 was signed in New Delhi on the 6th November 1967.
- (5) An Indo-Yugoslav Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1968-69 was signed in New Delhi on the 11th January, 1968.

- (6) An Indo-Mongolian Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1967-69 was signed in New Delhi on 16th January, 1968.
- (7) India and Japan have established a mixed Commission—one in India and the other in Japan—for the promotion of Indo-Japanese cultural relations.

3.1. These exchange programmes cover a wide range of activities in such fields as the fundamental and applied sciences, education, art and culture, health and information and broadcasting.

4. India's Participation in "Expo 1967": At the invitation of the Canadian authorities, the following artistes/groups participated in the "India Week Celebrations" during the Universal and International Exhibition of 1967 at Montreal (popularly known as Expo '67) from June 28 to July 4, 1967 :

- (1) Pandit Ravi Shankar (Sitar)
- (2) Ustad Bismillah Khan (Shahnai)
- (3) Ustad Ali Akbar Khan (Sarod)
- (4) Kathakali Dance Troupe of the Kerala Kalamandalam, Cheruthuruthy, Kerala
- (5) Bharata Natyam Troupe of Kumari Yamini Krishnamurti

4.1. The India Week Celebration was inaugurated by President Dr. Zakir Husain on 28th June, 1967.

5. India's Participation in the 20th Anniversary of India's Independence Celebration in the USSR: At the invitation of the Soviet authorities, the following artistes visited the Soviet Union for participation in the 20th anniversary of the Indian Independence celebrated in Tashkent, Moscow and other places in the Soviet Union in August, 1967 :

- (1) Ustad Bismillah Khan and party (Shahnai)
- (2) Kumari Yamini Krishnamurti (Bharatnatyam)
- (3) A 14-member Film Artistes Dance/Music troupe led by Shri Sunil Dutt of Bombay
- (4) Smt. Damayanti Chowla (with her exhibition of paintings)

5.1. A gift of selected Indian art objects was presented to the Pushkin Museum in Moscow; and a set of 56 LP gramophone records was sent to Moscow as a gift on behalf of the Ministry of Education by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

6. India's Participation in the XXVII International Congress of Orientalists : India participated in the XXVII International Congress of Orientalists held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA, from 13th to 19th August, 1967. The Indian delegation, led by Prof. Humayun Kabir, M.P., consisted of 20 members.

7. Visits of Indian Troupes Abroad :

(i) At the invitation of the organisers of the Theatre des Nations Festival, a Kathakali Dance Troupe from Kerala Kalamandalam, Kerala State, visited Paris (France) for participation in the Festival from May 23 to May 27, 1967.

(ii) A Bharatanatyam Troupe of Kumari Yamini Krishnamurti visited Czechoslovakia in the first week of August, 1967 where she gave recitals, en route to the USSR from Expo '67, Montreal.

8. Visits of Individual Scholars/Artists Abroad :

(i) Shri Sombhu Mitra, the distinguished dramatist, visited USA for participation in the 12th Congress of the International Theatre Institute held in New York from the 4th to 11th June, 1967.

(ii) Smt. Amrita Pritam, the poetess, visited Yugoslavia, Hungary and Romania in August-October, 1967.

(iii) The National Iranian Committee of Music, a constituent of the International Music Council, organised a seminar on Music Education and an International Music Festival, in Tehran from 7th to 17th September, 1967. The following from India participated :

- .. (a) Dr. V. K. Narayana Menon, Director General, All India Radio
- (b) Ustad Vilayat Khan (Sitar) accompanied by Shri Shanta Prasad (Tabla)
- (c) Smt. Sharan Rani (Sarod) accompanied by Shri Shanker Ghosh (Tabla).

(iv) Dr. Vidya Niwas Misra, Prof. J. D. Singh and Dr. L. M. Khubchandani visited Bucharest, (Romania) for participation in the X International Congress of Linguists from 28th August to 2nd September, 1967. Dr. Misra also visited Hungary and Czechoslovakia and Prof. J. D. Singh visited Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

(v) Shri Vrindabanlal Verma, Hindi writer, visited the USSR for a period of four weeks during October-November, 1967.

9. Exhibitions Sent Abroad :

(i) The Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, participated in the IX International Art Exhibition "Tokyo Biennale, 1967" held in March, 1967.

(ii) An exhibition on Indian Art containing paintings, sculptures, graphics/drawings, copies of frescoes, plaster casts etc., compiled by the Lalit Kala Akademi on behalf of the Ministry of Education was displayed in Montreal in June-October, 1967 during the Universal and International Exhibition of 1967 (Expo '67). A grant of Rs. 16,000 was given to the Akademi for the compilation of this exhibition.

(iii) An exhibition on Indian Theatre was compiled by the National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute, New Delhi, for display in Expo '67, Montreal for which a grant of Rs. 20,000 was given to the School. The exhibition could not be displayed in Montreal on account of diversion in the sea route of the ship carrying it due to the West Asia crisis. Commencing from January, 1968, it will be displayed in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania and USSR under the respective Cultural Exchange Programmes with these countries.

(iv) Smt. Susheela Rajni Patel of Bombay visited the German Democratic Republic for display of her exhibition of dolls entitled "Pageant from the Past" from 20th November, 1967 under the Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme. The exhibition will be displayed in the USSR and possibly in Poland also, under the cultural exchange programmes with these countries. A grant of Rs. 3,341 was given to Smt. Patel, on account of the exhibition at 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred on the replacement of wooden panels.

10. Materials Sent for Display at International Fairs :

(i) The Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, sent some publications for display in the Poznan International Fair, Poland held in June 1967.

(ii) The Philadelphia Museum of Art is organising an exhibition of Traditional Village Art, etc., in USA in collaboration with other museums, commencing from January, 1968. The National Museum as well as some other museum organisations in India have loaned some art objects to the Philadelphia Museum for display in this exhibition.

11. **Presentation of Art Objects :** The programme of presentation of Indian art and other objects abroad was continued. The

1967



Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the then President of India, giving away the first Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding to U. Thant, Secretary-General, UNO

1967



Smt. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, with members of the State Folkore Ensemble 'Oltenia' from the Socialist Republic of Romania



Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, State Minister of Education with the students of the Institute of Russian Studies, New Delhi



1967

Dr. Triguna Sen, Minister of Education, with foreign students on an occasion of reception organised by the ICCR at New Delhi on September 8, 1967

1967



Shri Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister, with Shri Nedunchezhiyan, Education Minister of Madras on the occasion of the release of the first issue of Tamil edition of 'Unesco Courier'



Dr. Triguna Sen, Minister of Education, holding discussions with Unesco Experts Mission on Satellite Communication

articles included, amongst others, sculptures, paintings, terracotta figures, books, catalogues of Arabic and Persian manuscripts, photographs, LP gramophone records, handicrafts, maps, dolls, toys and tiger skins. Among the beneficiary organisations abroad, mention may be made of the Pushkin Museum, Moscow; Museum of Eastern Asiatic Arts, Budapest; Soviet-India Friendship Society, USSR, Institute of Fine Arts, Baghdad; Vidyalankar University, Ceylon; Sao Paulo University, Brazil; Department of Oriental Studies, University of Sydney and University of Philippines.

12. India Office Library : Vigorous efforts are being made to acquire the objects in the India Office Library. For this purpose the High Commission of India in the UK is in constant touch with the British Foreign Office who are in touch with the Pakistan Government for settling certain procedural matters.

13. Grants-in-Aid for External Cultural Relations : Financial assistance in the form of *ad hoc* grants was given to various cultural or other organisations abroad. These include, among others: (1) Federation of Indian Students Associations, USA (2) Ramakrishna Vedanta Centre, London (3) Indo-Nepal Friendship Association, Nepal (4) Indo-Iranian Association, Iran (5) Nepalese writers and Nepalese students and educational institutions.

14. India House, Paris : The construction of an International Hostel—India House—has been completed at the Cite Universitaire, Paris.

15. Travel Subsidies : The Ministry continued to give travel subsidies to eminent artists and educationists for cultural tours to foreign countries or for participation in international conferences. During the year, six parties/individuals were given such subsidies.

16. Cultural Delegations/Art Exhibitions from Abroad : During the year, five art exhibitions and 34 cultural delegations came to India from 23 countries, namely, Australia, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, France, West Germany, East Germany, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Mombassa, Nepal, Netherlands, Romania, Singapore, Thailand, Uganda, UK, USSR, and Yugoslavia. The delegations included writers, musicians, novelists, indologists, scholars, teachers, scientists and ministers, and their stay in this country ranged from one week to about six months.

17. Financial Provisions

S. No.	Scheme	Provision For 1967-68		Budget Estimates For 1968-69
		Original	Revised	
1.	Grants-in-aid for International Cultural Organisations	1,94,000	2,01,500	2,33,000
2.	Cultural Delegations Abroad	16,00,000	8,50,000	9,00,000
3.	Cultural Activities	4,00,000	4,25,000	4,80,000
4.	XXVI International Congress of Orientalists-Grant for the publication of the proceedings of the Congress	2,00,000	95,000	75,000

B. INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS

18. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations is an autonomous organisation working for establishing, reviving and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries. A grant-in-Aid of Rs. 11 lakh was given to the Council up to December, 1967, as against the revised estimate of the budget provision of Rs. 12 lakh. The budget estimate for 1968-69 is Rs. 12.5 lakh.

19. **Visitors and Delegations from Abroad:** The Council received a large number of distinguished scholars, artists, scientists and specialists in various fields from more than a dozen countries. Their visits were arranged to various places in the country and programmes for meetings with their counterparts in India were drawn up. Besides, the Council also handled, on behalf of the Ministry, 11 visits of foreign writers, artists and students and arranged one exhibition of reproductions from Romania.

20. **Delegations Sent Abroad:** The Council sent seven delegations of distinguished Indians to foreign countries—like Afghanistan, Malaysia, Mauritius and Nepal. They included scholars, a dance troupe, a puppet troupe and musicians.

21. Exhibitions :

The following exhibitions were organised by the Council during the year :

- (1) Exhibition of Czech and Slovak reproductions of 19th and 20th centuries and art books of Czechoslovakia
- (2) Exhibition of "Woodblock Prints" by Mr. Kiyoshi Saito, a well-known artist of Japan

- (3) Exhibition of Photographs of Western Musical Instruments in collaboration with Max Mueller Bhavan
- (4) Exhibition of books on Malaysia
- (5) Exhibition of books on Afghanistan
- (6) Exhibition of books on Bulgaria
- (7) Exhibition of books on Nepal
- (8) Exhibition of books on India in foreign languages.

22. **Lectures :** A large number of lectures and talks were organised by the Council on its own as well as in collaboration with other organisations in different cities.

23. **Music and Dance Recitals :** The Council organised seven programmes of music by different foreign artists, one concert of Western music by a local Orchestra, and two shows of Marionette Theatre by German artists.

24. **Professors and Lecturers :**

(i) The Council continued its association with the Chairs of Indian Studies at Melbourne in Australia, at Zagreb in Yugoslavia, at Bucharest in Rumania and with the lecturership in Slav languages at Delhi University. The Council's lecturers in Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam and Ceylon have continued their useful work.

(ii) Dr. M. K. Haldar of Delhi College, Delhi has joined as the Council's Professor of Indian Studies at the University of Trinidad, West Indies.

(iii) Dr. (Miss) Leana Guru of Yugoslavia arrived in India as lecturer in Serbo-Croatian languages at the Department of Modern European Languages at the University of Delhi, in place of Mr. V. Lukic.

(iv) Prof. J. Jordens, Language Lecturer (Hindi) at the Department of Indian Studies at the University of Melbourne is at present in India for a three-month study tour. He is visiting India on a travel grant offered by the Council to familiarise himself with the Centres of Hindi learning in India.

25. **Research Projects :** Reports on Indian Emigrants to Tanzania and Uganda have been prepared by the Department of African Studies, Delhi University and would be submitted to the Council shortly. A Research Project on "Indians Abroad" is to be undertaken by the Council in collaboration with Jadavpur University, Calcutta.

26. **Orientation :** Six Orientation courses were organised by the Council for Indian Officers and technicians abroad for

advanced training and further studies. Orientation Courses were also organised for the benefit of foreign students soon after their arrival in India and also for Indian students going abroad at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The total number of Indian and foreign participants in these courses was over eight hundred.

27. Summer Camps and Educational Tours: Two International Student Camps, each consisting of 50 Indian and foreign students, were organised by the Council in the Kashmir valley. The students who participated in these camps belonged to 33 different countries.

28. Welfare of Foreign Students: The Council continued to look after the welfare of foreign students in India. This was done by conducting Hindi classes, maintaining the International Students Hostel at Calcutta and the International Centre at Madras and organising social gatherings and other functions. Financial assistance to deserving students in the form of loans and grants were also given.

29. Library and Book Presentation :

(1) The Council's Library and Reading Room at Azad Bhawan continued to provide facilities for study and research to an increasing number of interested persons. Over 600 new titles were added to the Library. About 50 new Indian and foreign journals and periodicals were subscribed by the Library during the last year.

(2) Bibliographies on (i) Indian Reference Works (ii) Food in India (iii) Indian Jewellery were compiled by the Library and published in the Council's journal.

(3) Under the programme of the Ministry of Education for presentation of books and objects of Indian art, a large number of books on different aspects of Indian life and culture were sent to libraries, schools and universities in over 62 foreign countries.

(4) The Council sent art objects and books on India to Somalia, Tanzania, Hungary, Syria, Norway, Ceylon, USA, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago as prizes for essay competitions organised by Indian Missions in their respective territories during 1966-67. For the essay competitions held during 1967-68, the Council sent prizes to Japan, Madagascar, Tanzania, Sikkim and Bhutan, the Netherlands, the USSR, and Ghana.

(5) The Council, in cooperation with the Childrens' Book Trust, sent two panels painted by Indian child artists to the Indian Embassy in Washington for presentation to the Friends of Kennedy Centre, Washington, USA for their Tom Sawyer Project.

30. **Publications :** The Council continued to publish three journals, namely, the Indo-Asian Culture (English, quarterly), Cultural News from India (English, bimonthly) and Thaqafatul Hind (Arabic, quarterly).

The following publications were brought out by the Council during the year :

- (1) Towards Understanding India (Third enlarged edition).
- (2) Science and Technology in India

The following five titles are in advanced stages of printing and are likely to be released during the year :

- (1) Science and World Peace—Linus Pauling (Azad Memorial Lectures 1967)
- (2) A Panorama of Theatre in India—Som Benegal
- (3) India and the Arab World—Maqbul Ahmad
- (4) Proceedings of Seminar on Arab World and India
- (5) Proceedings of Seminar on India and South East Asia

31. **Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding :** An important addition to the Council's activities, during the year, was the administration of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding. U Thant, Secretary General, United Nations Organisation was selected for the first Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding by a Jury under the distinguished Chairmanship of Dr. Zakir Husain, the then Vice-President of India.

32. The award was presented to U. Thant by the President of India at a colourful and impressive ceremony held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. Handsome tributes were paid to him for his tireless quest for peace by the President of India, the Prime Minister of India and by the President of the Council, Shri M. C. Chagla.

CHAPTER XVII

CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

A. INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

The Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is an agency established by the Government of India for promoting the understanding of the aims and objects of Unesco and for acting as a liaison agency between Unesco and the institutions working for the advancement of education, science and culture. The relationship between the National Commissions and Unesco is unique. While Unesco is an Agency representing the Governments of the Member States, it can reach out to the peoples of the countries concerned directly through its National Commissions. The National Commissions are to a substantial extent, projections of Unesco in the Member States and present Unesco's image to the peoples of their countries. The Indian National Commission, in common with other National Commissions of Unesco, works actively to promote popular support and sympathy for Unesco's ideals and assists Unesco in the development of peace, international co-operation and understanding and in the effort to harness the resources of knowledge in the quest for peace. The National Commission also keeps in touch with Unesco's programmes for education and social and cultural development and assists in their effective execution.

2. The Commission continued to work actively for the fulfilment of these aims during the period under review. A resume of the important activities of the Commission during the period is given below.

3. Eighth Conference of the Indian National Commission for UNESCO: The Eighth Conference of the Indian National Commission for Unesco was held at the University Centenary Building, Madras on the 29th and 30th August, 1967. At this meeting, the Commission discussed several reports among which mention may be made of those concerning its working and programmes, education for international understanding, activities of the non-governmental organisations affiliated to the Commission, the commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of Unesco 1966, the East-West Theatre Seminar and Theatre Art Festival, and the work of the Indian delegation which attended the last General Conference of Unesco in 1966. The Commission also discussed, in detail,

the programme for the celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's birth centenary in 1969.

4. The Commission made a number of recommendations the more important of which relate to the establishment of a National Centre for Adult Education in India, organisation and coordination by Unesco of research and study in the fields of linguistics bearing upon practical reforms which might help in evolving a common script to link peoples, establishment of pilot libraries in important cities, organisation of science and technological museums in different parts of the country, assistance from Unesco for the preservation of Buddhist Monuments at Bamiyan in Afghanistan, establishment of an Asian Theatre Bureau in India, progress of Auroville project, sites for TV stations and obtaining outstanding childrens' films through Unesco.

5. **Fourteenth Meeting of the Executive Board:** The 14th meeting of the Executive Board of the Indian National Commission for Unesco was held on 30th August, 1967, at which were considered the applications of thirteen non-governmental organisations for associate membership of the Commission. The Board recommended the admission of the following nine organisations :

1. The Bharat Scouts and Guides, New Delhi
2. Darpana, Ahmedabad
3. Southern Languages Book Trust, Madras
4. National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi
5. The New Education Fellowship (India Section) Bombay
6. Guild of Service (Central, Madras)
7. Indian National Committee for International Council of Museums, New Delhi
8. Indian Conference of Social Work, Bombay
9. Indian Federation of University Women's Associations New Delhi

The above recommendation was accepted by the Commission in its plenary session on 30th August 1967.

6. **National Committee on Youth Activities:** The Indian National Commission for Unesco has constituted a National Committee on Youth Activities comprising representatives of 20 important youth organisations, 5 representatives of the Commission and representatives of the Ministry of Education. The purpose of the Committee is to co-ordinate, canalize, and to promote youth activities covered by Unesco's aims, objects and programmes. The first meeting of the Youth Committee was held on 8th August, 1967.

7. The Committee considered the activities of the Youth organisations in India with special reference to national development, transition of young people from school to working life and the participation of young people in activities for development of national solidarity and international cooperation. It was decided at the meeting that instead of dispersing activities in a number of fields, activities of youth organisations should be focused on 4 decisive areas relating to development, viz., (1) food production, (2) promotion of literacy, (3) family planning, (4) national solidarity and international co-operation.

8. The Committee suggested that 9th August each year i.e. Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's "Quit India Movement" should be celebrated throughout the country as the "All India Youth Day". The Committee also decided that the Indian National Commission for Unesco may be moved to request Unesco to celebrate 1969 as the "International Youth Year" in order that attention of the world may be concentrated during that year on youth activities and development of cooperation and understanding between the youth of different countries.

9. **Sales Agency :** The Indian National Commission for Unesco started functioning as the Sales Agency for Unesco publications in India since July, 1962. In order to ensure wider circulation of Unesco publications, the Sales Agency was reorganised during the year. All the Unesco Information Centres were urged to take interest in the promotion and publicity drive for increasing the sales of Unesco publications and subscription to Unesco periodicals, particularly the "Unesco Courier". Besides the sale of publications brought out by Unesco, the Sales Agency also handled successfully this year the sale of the Hindi edition of "Unesco Sourcebook of Science Teaching" published by the Publications Division of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and "Nehru and the Modern World" brought out by the Indian National Commission itself.

10. **Translation of Unesco Publications :** Unesco conducts numerous research studies and produces practical source books on education and allied subjects. The Mass Communication Programme of Unesco provides for assistance in the translation and publication of these books in different languages of the world. Under this programme, the Commission has completed translation of three books in Hindi, viz., (1) Education in Racial and Inter-Group Relations, (2) Education for International Understanding, and (3) Web of Progress. The books are under print. Another book "Teaching of Reading and Writing" is being published in Tamil. Unesco's important brochure entitled "Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Cooperation" has also been translated into Hindi and 5,000 copies will be issued.

11. Unesco's Collection of Representative Works of World Literature India Series: In the field of literature, the Indian National Commission has been active in encouraging and facilitating the translation of representative works of the world's cultures into Indian languages and English. The work of translation and publication under this programme has been undertaken in collaboration with the Sahitya Akademi.

11.1. At the request of the Government of India, Unesco has agreed to bring out a publication consisting of selected hymns from 'Dasam Granth' as a part of the programme for the celebration of the 300th Birth Anniversary of Sri Guru Gobind Singh. Unesco has also accepted the proposal to bring out an English rendering of the Sanskrit work 'Natyasastra'.

12. Publications of the Commission: The Indian National Commission brings out two regular periodicals, viz., the 'Newsletter' and the 'World in the Classroom'. The former, which was a quarterly publication, became a monthly with effect from October, 1967. By making the Newsletter a monthly publication, it is intended to give greater and more up-to-date publicity about the activities of Unesco, and the Indian National Commission and also to give timely information about the vacancies announced by Unesco from time to time for various expert jobs and the important meetings and conferences held in different parts of the world.

12.1. As regards the second publication 'The World in the Classroom', which is at present a semi-annual journal, it is proposed to make it a quarterly feature shortly so as to feed the educational institutions and other organizations with suitable material on the theme of Education for International Understanding more adequately.

12.2. The Commission also brought out two very important publications entitled, 'Unesco and India' and 'Selected Unesco Features' in connection with the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of Unesco.

13. Unesco Courier—Hindi and Tamil Editions: For the benefit of non-English knowing readers, the Indian National Commission arranged to bring out Hindi and Tamil editions of the Unesco Courier in India from July, 1967. With the introduction of these two Indian language editions, the Courier, which expresses Unesco's spirit of humanism and is devoted to the cause of international cultural and scientific understanding, will become more familiar to India and will serve as a window to the world. The Central Hindi Directorate, Delhi and the Southern Languages Book Trust, Madras have been entrusted with the responsibility

of bringing out Hindi and Tamil editions respectively. Unesco's partial financial assistance will also be available for this new project.

14. Library of the Indian National Commission for Unesco : Being aware of the importance of a specialized library on Unesco both for use by the Commission and the general public, the Commission, after a good deal of effort, has been able, during the year under review, to put its library on an actively functional footing. The library of the Commission maintains documents and publications of Unesco as well as other important international and national non-governmental organizations. At present, the library has 60,000 books and documents, 28 sets of Unesco art and art education slides, and receives over 800 periodicals, serials and official documents every year. It circulates nearly 500 publications, and on an average deals with more than 25 queries per day. The Photo Library Section has now started working. A film section has also recently been added to the library.

14.1. During the period under review, the library continued to issue bibliographies on relevant topics. Mention may be made about (i) Bibliography of publications in Indian languages published under the Unesco Reading Materials Programme, and (ii) Indian classics and contemporary works published under the Unesco Literature Translations Programme.

15. Exhibitions : Exhibitions received from Unesco or assembled in India play a significant part in promoting knowledge about Unesco, as also in bringing about understanding between different countries.

15.1. The Commission received an exhibition entitled "Painted Churches of Moldavia" from the Romanian National Commission for Unesco. The exhibition was inaugurated at the Office of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi on 29th June, 1967. Later, it was circulated to other parts of the country as well.

16. Another exhibition received by the Commission is from the Polish National Commission for Unesco. This exhibition is composed of 64 photograph panels and is devoted to the life and work of Maria Sklodowska Curie, the discoverer of Radium and the only woman winner of both the Nobel prizes in physics and chemistry. The Polish National Commission has prepared this exhibition in connection with the 100th anniversary of the birth of Madam Curie. The exhibition with English inscriptions has been received in the Indian National Commission and will be circulated in different parts of the country for the benefit of the boys and girls of secondary schools and colleges.

17. Establishment of Unesco Information Centres: The Commission continued to promote the establishment of Unesco Information Centres/Clubs in the country. The number of such centres functioning in university libraries, State Central Libraries and other educational institutions; and cultural organisations, during the year, was 92. The Commission feeds these centres with publications and visual materials produced by UN, Unesco and other specialised agencies of the UN and the Commission itself. The Centres are expected to organise lectures, discussions, exhibitions, etc., besides maintaining and distributing information materials and other data on Unesco and the Commission.

17.1. An orientation course for the organisers of selected centres was organised, with financial assistance from Unesco, at India International Centre, Lodi Estate, New Delhi from 3rd to 6th January, 1968.

18. Programme of Education in International Understanding: Under a national project undertaken by the Commission in support of Unesco's worldwide Associated Schools Project of Education for International Understanding and Cooperation, over 440 schools and teacher training institutions throughout India are participating in studies initiated by the Commission in this behalf. The project hinges on three fundamental programmes, viz., teaching about other countries; teaching about the UN and its Specialised Agencies including Unesco; and inspiring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Commission organised two workshops, one at Simla in May 1967 and the other at Gauhati in October 1967, to enable teachers of participating institutions to come together and exchange views on the work of the programme.

19. Unesco Fellowship in Education for International Understanding: Unesco awarded a fellowship to Shri J. N. Dayal, Principal, Central School, Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi in the field of education for international understanding for three months from 1st October, to 31st December, 1967, to enable him to observe and study the operation of the programme in France, Switzerland, UK, Canada, USA and Japan.

20. The Unesco Reading Materials Project: This project aims at providing and aiding in the development of reading materials in the countries of South Asia region for all levels of readers. Eleven countries are covered by the Project. A number of activities were organised to implement this programme, of which mention may be made of the meeting of authors organised by the Unesco Regional Centre for Reading Materials in Asia, Karachi. This Centre organised a sub-regional meeting of authors from Afghanistan, India, Iran, Nepal and Pakistan from 11th to 15th

November, 1967 at Tehran (Iran). Two persons from India participated in it.

21. Unesco's Exchange of Persons Programme : Under this programme Unesco awarded travel grants to 3 Indian youth and student leaders to undertake study tours/visits to some foreign countries.

22. Unesco Fellowships for Indians : During the year, Unesco awarded some 40 fellowships of varying duration to Indians for study/training, etc., abroad.

23. Unesco Fellows from Abroad in India :

- (1) Mr. Rudolf Vig, an Ethnomusicologist from Hungary arrived in India on 5th July, 1967 with the object of studying Folk Music in general and Gypsy Music in particular under a Unesco fellowship. Mr. Vig is a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His study tour in India was up to 31st December, 1967.
- (2) A team of three experts from Turkey, who were awarded Unesco fellowships under the United Nation's Development Programme (Technical Assistance), visited India for a period of one month beginning from 1st August, 1967. The team, studied planning methods in this country and observed the implementation of adult literacy programmes launched by the Government of India.
- (3) Mr. Seung Yup Park, Director, Fine Instrument Centre for Seoul, South Korea, visited India on a Unesco fellowship to study the administration of Fine Instrument Centres concerned with standardization and quality control.
- (4) A UAR team of three trade union workers is likely to visit India for a period of one month from February, 1968 to study various development programmes launched by the Government of India.
- (5) Unesco awarded a two-month fellowship to Mr. George Khoo Jao Chuan of Singapore to visit India from 3rd January, 1968 to 28th February, 1968 under its programme of participation in the activities of Member States to study bibliography at the Indian Central Reference Library, Calcutta.
- (6) Unesco awarded a fellowship to Miss H. Chen Apuy of Costa Rica, Central America, to visit institutions in the field of Oriental Studies in India from 1st

February, 1968 to 31st March, 1968. During her visit to India she will visit monuments and study development of Indian art.

- (7) Unesco awarded a travel grant to Mrs. Ase Graude Skard of Norway to study teachers' organisations in India. Besides India, she visited Australia, New Zealand, Iran, Pakistan and Thailand. She arrived in New Delhi on 27th April 1967.
- (8) A team of three workers from the Singapore Trade Union Congress was awarded travel grant by Unesco to visit trade union institutions in India from 16th September to 6th October, 1967.
- (9) Mrs. R. Rungkot, Unesco Documentalist at the Asian Regional Institute for School Building Research, Colombo, visited India from 14th to 24th September, 1967 in connection with documentation for the Asian Regional Institute for School Building Research.
- (10) Dr. (Mrs.) Sandvoz, Cultural Affairs Officer, Office of Multilateral Policy and Programmes, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, USA, Washington, visited India in July, 1967, and had discussions with officers of the National Commission.

24. Unesco's Assistance for Preservation of Monuments : Unesco is giving active help for conservation and preservation of the Sri Ranganatha Temple, Srirangam, Madras. Unesco has offered assistance in the form of equipment worth \$12,000 and services of experts in preservation of monuments for restoration of the Srirangam temple under its technical assistance programme for the years 1967-1968. This is in addition to one expert provided by Unesco during 1966.

25. Unesco's Assistance to Kalakshetra, Madras : On the recommendation of the Indian National Commission for Unesco, Unesco has agreed to give assistance to Kalakshetra, Madras as under : (a) Rs. 15,000 for providing the services of an expert (Mr. Alex Elmore) in dancing. (b) Micro-film Reader for Dr. U. Swaminathaiyar Library, costing about \$500.

26. Recruitment of Indians to Unesco Posts : The Commission continued to assist Unesco in the recruitment of Indians for its Secretariat and for field assignments. At present about 97 experts and other persons recruited by Unesco through the National Commission are working on different assignments all over the world.

27. **An Exhibition of Painting from Unesco :** As a part of Unesco's programme for the popularization of the arts, an exhibition entitled "Paintings from 1900 to 1925" reflecting the evolution of the new movements and trends in art has been prepared by Unesco in different sets for circulation among the Member States. One such exhibition containing 90 reproductions of representative works has been received and a suitable programme for its circulation in different parts in the country is being arranged.

28. **An Exhibition on Indian Art for Romania :** An exhibition on Indian Art was compiled by the Lalit Kala Akademi under the sponsorship of the Commission and was mailed to the Indian Embassy in Romania for presentation to the Romanian National Commission. An expenditure of Rs. 1,500 was incurred on it. Similarly, a kit containing some publications, handicraft material and plastercasts etc., has also been presented to the Polish National Commission through our Embassy in Warsaw.

29. **The World Children's Art Exhibition :** On a request from the Japanese National Commission for Unesco, the Indian National Commission sent 20 selected paintings of primary school children of the age group of 6-12 years to the World Children's Art Exhibition held in Tokyo.

30. **Scholatex—III :** On an invitation from the Canadian National Commission for Unesco to participate in an International Exhibition of Education Philately under the title SCHOLATEX—III, two entries from Indian students were sent for participation in the above exhibition. The exhibits were displayed by the organisers at the EXPO '67 held in Montreal, Canada.

31. **Assistance in Programmes of Institutions/Individuals in India :**

- (a) The Commission sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the United Schools Organisation of India, an associate member of the Commission for organising a Seminar on "Twenty Years of Unesco", at Bhopal from 16th to 21st April, 1967;
- (b) The Commission sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,439 to the Indian Federation of University Women's Associations, New Delhi, for the organisation of a meeting of the Council of the International Federation of University Women at New Delhi in September, 1967.
- (c) A grant of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned by the Commission to the Springdales School, New Delhi for

organising, in December 1967, a study camp for students on international understanding.

- (d) **Unesco International Coupons Scheme :** The Commission continued to operate the Unesco Coupons Scheme designed to assist individuals and institutions working in the field of education, science and culture to import books and educational material from foreign countries on payment in rupees. Under a contract with Unesco, the Commission has assumed full responsibility for the operation of the Unesco Coupons Scheme in India. The Commission sold coupons worth Rs. 1,50,000 approximately during the current financial year up to December, 1967.

32. Unesco Gift Coupons : Gift Coupons for Radio Rural Farm Forums : Unesco Centre, Netherlands donated Unesco Gift Coupons worth \$10,000 to the Commission as a gesture to help India in the food emergency during the previous year. The Coupons were intended to meet the cost of foreign components of low cost radio receivers to be distributed to village level workers in selected districts covered by the Farm and Home Unit of All-India Radio, with the purpose of boosting agricultural production by imparting, through the Farm Forum Broadcasting stations, knowledge about high yielding seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and latest methods and tools. Another donation of Gift Coupons worth \$70,000 for the same project has also been offered by the Unesco Centre, Netherlands.

33. Unesco Research Centre : The Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in South Asia, Delhi, ceased to be an integral part of Unesco from January 1, 1967, when it was merged with the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi. A budget provision of Rs. 2.31 lakh was made in the budget for 1967-68 for giving grant to the Institute of Economic Growth for the maintenance of the Centre. An equivalent amount has been proposed in the Budget of 1968-69 for the same purpose. Unesco has promised an assistance of \$84,000 to the Centre during the biennium 1967-1968 to meet the cost of an Unesco expert on social sciences for two years, for holding the annual meetings of the Consultative Committee which draws up the programme of the Centre, and to hold a refresher course in 1968.

B. GOVERNMENT'S RELATIONS WITH UNESCO

34. As one of the founder members of Unesco, the Government of India continued to develop and strengthen its relations with Unesco and other ancillary bodies functioning under it.

35. Meetings of the Executive Board of Unesco : Shri P. N. Kirpai, Education Secretary, who is the Indian member of the Executive Board of Unesco, attended the 76th and 77th sessions of the Executive Board held in Paris from the 24th April to 12th May and 9th October to 3rd November, 1967 respectively. He also attended the three meetings of the Special Committee of the Executive Board of Unesco held in March, July and September-October, 1967 in Paris. The Special Committee has been set up to study the methods of work of Unesco and to propose steps for reorganisation of methods and procedures in order to ensure greater efficiency and expedition. One of the main problems considered by the Executive Board and its Special Committee is the reconstitution of the Executive Board itself in order to give greater representation to Asia. The Board is considering a proposal for regional grouping of States under which the number of seats for Asia will be raised from 3 to 5.

36. Design for Living : An International Round Table on the Role of Jawaharlal Nehru in the Modern World held in New Delhi in September, 1966 by Unesco in collaboration with the Government of India had made a number of recommendations to commemorate the memory of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. The most important of them was that a project on an integrated "Design for Living" should be commended to Unesco and to the world. This project was welcomed and approved by the 14th General Conference of Unesco held in Paris in October-November, 1966. A Seminar to prepare plans for the project on "Design for Living" was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi from 14th to 16th September, 1967.

37. Seminar on Scientific Instrumentation in Asia : Unesco, in collaboration with the Government of India organised a seminar on Scientific Instrumentation in Asia at the Central Scientific Instruments Organization, Chandigarh from 13th to 21st November, 1967.

38. UNESCO Mission on Satellite Communication : A five-member Unesco Expert Mission arrived in India for a 3-week visit (from November 20 to December 8, 1967) to study the feasibility of launching a pilot project on the use of satellite communication for education and economic development. During their stay in Delhi, the members of the mission held discussions with the representatives of the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Communications, Education, and Food & Agriculture. They also met the heads of the various organizations such as All India Radio, University Grants Commission, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research etc.

39. Conference on Application of Science to Development :

The Executive Board of Unesco, at its last meeting held in Paris, accepted the invitation of the Government of India to hold, in New Delhi, the International Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia from 9th to 20th August, 1968. Delegations from Asian countries, and such non-Asian countries as are members of the ECAFE, will be invited by Unesco to attend the Conference.

40. UNESCO's Participation Programme : Most of the development projects in member countries sponsored and processed by Unesco are executed with the aid of funds from the United Nations Technical Assistance and Special Fund Programmes. Unesco's regular budget is small and whatever assistance it gives directly from its own funds is given primarily under the Participation Programme. The following assistance is being given to India by Unesco from its regular budget during the current biennium (1967-68) :

- (1) \$2,000 for the publication of the Indian National Commission's bulletin "World in the Classroom"
- (2) Financial assistance to the extent of \$10,000 for the production of educational material for training and field work in literacy and social education
- (3) One fellowship for six months in the field of visual art to the Indian National Commission
- (4) Two experts for the conservation of paintings, metal and stone, for six weeks each, to the National Museum
- (5) Laboratory equipment equivalent to \$200 to the National Museum in New Delhi
- (6) Audio-visual equipment worth \$5,000 for the Institute of Performing Arts in Bombay
- (7) Extension of the period of deputation of the Micro-filming Unit assigned to the National Library, Calcutta
- (8) An expert in training techniques for translation into Indian languages for two months for the National Book Trust
- (9) Equipment equivalent to \$1,000 for the National Book Trust
- (10) Assistance to the extent of \$3,000 for the translation of outstanding world books into Indian languages to the National Book Trust

- (11) Equipment worth \$7,000 for the Film Institute of India, Poona
- (12) \$3,000 for publication of the "Newsletter" by the Indian National Commission for Unesco
- (13) \$1,500 for holding of orientation course for Organizers of Unesco Information Centres by the Indian National Commission for Unesco
- (14) \$4,000 for organization of workshop for the promotion of National Commissions
- (15) \$1,000 for translation of Unesco Source Book for Geography teaching
- (16) \$5,733 for assistance to the Research Council for Regional Cultural Studies, India International Centre, New Delhi
- (17) \$4,267 for assistance for the Institute of Traditional Cultures, Madras
- (18) \$2,36,000 for the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi
- (19) \$6,500 for publication of report of International Tamil Conference-Seminar in Madras.

Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration

41. The Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, set up by the Government of India in collaboration with Unesco, continued to organise short in-service training courses for officers of the various ministries or departments of education from participating Asian Member States of Unesco.

42. The eighth training course of five months' duration for educational planners and administrators commenced on 1st September, 1967 with an orientation conference to which educationists from outside were invited. The course is being concurrently organised both in English and in French. Twenty-two participants from eleven Asian countries have been awarded fellowships, viz., Unesco, 16; Unicef, 2; and Government of India, 4. Mr. Lee Moon Yong (Republic of Korea) and Mrs. Amparo R. Buhain (the Philippines), two ex-trainees of the Institute, were awarded senior fellowships for six months for training and research in educational planning.

43. As part of its scheduled programme of activities, the Institute organised a National Seminar on Educational Planning and Administration in Srinagar (Kashmir) from 12th to 25th June, 1967. Apart from experts of the Ministry of Education, and

Planning Commission representatives of the Departments of Education primarily concerned with educational planning and administration in various States of India participated. The seminar arrived at many valuable conclusions on important issues bearing on educational planning and administration. A report on the seminar has been published by the Institute.

44. The Institute organised a seminar on "Design and Costing of Secondary Schools" from 16th to 18th October, 1967. The discussions in the Seminar were useful and stimulating and valuable conclusions were reached.

45. The annual meeting of the Governing Board of the International Institute of Educational Planning was held in New Delhi from 9th to 11th December, 1967. The members of the Board also visited the Institute and participated in a Symposium on "World Crisis in Education".

46. Seminars on "Implications of Planning Education" and "Research in Educational Planning" were held from 11th to 22nd December, 1967. In the former ten specialists from Member States and members of the Governing Board and, in the latter, six experts from Member States participated. The report is under preparation.

Preparations for Gandhi Centenary Celebrations

47. The National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary, which was constituted by the Government of India as a non-official national body with the President of India as the President and the Prime Minister of India as the Chairman of the Executive Committee, started functioning in 1966. The National Committee has now been made a registered society. Financial assistance, as and when asked for by the National Committee, has been released. So far, a sum of Rs. 16 lakh has been sanctioned as grant-in-aid to the National Committee during the current financial year. A budget provision of Rs. 75 lakh for payment of grants to the National Committee during 1968-69 has been proposed. Twelve sub-committees have been set up for carrying out the programmes which have been chalked out in connection with the centenary.

48. In the States, State Gandhi Centenary Committees have been formed by the State Governments and they are functioning at the State level. The National Committee has completed mostly the preliminary organisational work in connection with the programmes to be undertaken. Three of the main programmes connected with the Gandhi Centenary are being taken up directly by the National Committee while most of the other programmes

like Gandhian Constructive Programme, Social Programme, etc., which are already being organised and being implemented by various organisations are being intensified. The three programmes undertaken directly by the National Committee are : (1) An International Exhibition to be held in Delhi from 2nd October, 1969 to 22nd February, 1970 (2) An International Seminar to be held at Delhi in January, 1970 (3) A Gandhi Bibliography which is under compilation.

49. **Gandhi Darshan—International Exhibition :** The 'Gandhi Darshan International Exhibition, which will be the biggest project undertaken by the National Committee, is intended to be on a different pattern from the ordinary run of such exhibitions. While it will not attempt spectacular effects of cheap grandiose presentation, the idea is to depict, through audio-visual media, the life and message of Gandhiji and his services to the nation and humanity. Five broad themes are proposed to be presented in five separate main features. In addition, the constructive programme of Gandhiji will find a permanent place in this exhibition. Gandhian organisations, which have been doing constructive work, will participate in the exhibition. Foreign countries are also being invited to participate in the Exhibition to bring out the impact of Gandhiji and his message in those countries.

50. An eighty-acre site south of Rajghat Samadhi has been selected for the exhibition and the preliminary survey has been completed by the Government architect and engineers. The work of levelling the ground is soon to be started and it is expected that the site will be ready for putting up the pavilions and the structures by March, 1968.

51. **International Seminars and Symposia :** The International Seminars Sub-Committee has started its work by organising seminars at regional and State level and in universities also. A preliminary seminar was held in Madras State. Various universities have also held seminars. Unesco is holding an international seminar on "Peace and Truth in Gandhi's Humanism", in October, 1969 in Paris. Another international seminar will be held in India in January, 1970.

52. An Inter-Religious Symposium on Peace has been organised under the joint auspices of the Sub-Committee for International Seminars of the National Committee for Gandhi Centenary and the American Inter-religious Committee on Peace. Forty-seven delegates from various countries and India representing various religions and persuasions participated in the five-day symposium which was inaugurated on 10th January, 1968 by Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India.

53. **Bibliography :** The work of preparing the Bibliography has made considerable headway under the Chief Editorship of the Librarian, Government of India National Library, Calcutta. More than 800 entries from 38 countries and in 40 languages have been received from 1st April, 1967 to 30th November, 1967.

54. **Mass Contact :** During the year, the Mass Contact Committee which is charged with the task of carrying Gandhiji's message to every home, has conducted one national-level camp and three regional camps to train workers who will propagate the message of Gandhiji in their respective areas. Folders in Hindi and English have been prepared explaining the programme. The work of organising and spreading the gospel is being organised through Zonal Organisers, two of whom have been appointed and are functioning in the Southern and the Central zones.

55. **Media of Mass Communication :** The various mass media units of the Government of India i.e. radio, television, films, song and drama, etc. have been cooperating with the National Committee for Gandhi Centenary by chalking out their programmes through various units.

56. Under the scheme of recording oral history from Gandhiji's contemporaries still alive, the recording of the interview with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has been completed. It will be suitably used by AIR on appropriate occasions.

57. A Reference Bureau has been set up for collecting, compiling, and furnishing suitable materials to the Press and other organisations and individuals requiring such material.

58. **Social Programmes :** Efforts are being taken to intensify the programme for the total elimination of employing human labour in scavenging work in all the States by persuading municipalities and local bodies to enforce the introduction of the cheap type of flushout latrines.

59. Nine sets of folders (10,000 copies) have been printed in Hindi and 25,000 posters on Bhangi Mukti. Shavchalaya etc. have been brought out. A guide for workers actually engaged in Bhangi Mukti work is under print.

60. Under the joint auspices of the All-India Prohibition Council and the Sub-Committee for Social Programmes of the National Committee, a seminar was held in Delhi last month on 'Alcohol *versus* Health' when prominent doctors, medical experts and others participated and gave their unanimous support to prohibition. Pamphlets and posters have been brought out on prohibition and it is proposed to bring out more literature and posters for the propagation of prohibition.

61. Conservative Programme : The Sub-Committee's work has been more in the nature of intensifying the Gramdan, Shantidhara and Gramasthikukh, khadi, which are already being implemented in several parts of the country through Sarvodaya and other organisations. The Sub-Committee has brought out some posters and other literature and has also organised a mobile exhibition. Three sets of pictures have been prepared for the mobile exhibition which is proposed to be taken around the country. Propaganda through audio-visual media such as drama, folk dance, etc., are also being organised. A drama in Hindi "Hatya Ek Akar Ki" was produced in Delhi by an amateur troupe.

62. National Integration : The work of preparing an anthology of classical and modern works in various languages having a bearing on national integration is under way. So far materials in nine languages have been received. The English and Hindi editions of the anthology are expected to be published during this year and other language editions during the centenary year. Gandhiji's views on national integration have also been collected and compiled. This publication will also be in the national languages. It is proposed to approach the National Book Trust of India to undertake the publication of this volume. Select songs of a national character in various regional languages have been selected and are proposed to be popularised through AIR and music recitals.

63. National Integration Samitis have been set up in eleven Universities and three Samitis have been set up in public undertakings and in industrial areas where people from various linguistic groups are working together.

64. Welfare of Women and Children : Considerable progress has been made in the work of organising for the welfare of women and children on Gandhian lines. Zonal training camps for western, eastern, southern regions have been held; zonal organisers have also been appointed to activate the work. Seminars and conferences were held in West Bengal and Gujarat. Meetings of leading women workers were also held in Bombay and Poona. A pamphlet regarding the programme and activities for women and children has been prepared. A booklet containing Gandhiji's views regarding women is under preparation.

65. Gandhi Museums : In accordance with the recommendations of an Evaluation Committee steps are being taken to re-orient Gandhi Museums. Gandhi Bhavans and Gandhi Corners are planned to be set up in universities and other educational institutions.

66. Basic Amenities for Human Living : Efforts are being made to provide, with the people's cooperation, at least one drinking water well in places where there is no such amenity available at present. The cooperation of the educational institutions, charitable trusts and other local bodies is being sought to achieve the target of digging one lakh wells.

67. Publications : A Publication Advisory Committee has also been set up to plan and bring out publications by the National Committee. A commemorative volume is being compiled under the editorship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. Several eminent writers and thinkers from all over the world have responded and the material is now being processed for being sent to the Press. "Twenty Years after Gandhi", "Gandhi Companion", "Anecdotes and Reminiscences of Gandhiji" are some of the other titles taken up for publication. The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi has agreed to make a contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 towards such publications as may be approved of by them, in consultation with the Publications Advisory Committee.

68. Celebration of Gandhi Centenary Abroad : A sub-Committee has been set up for the celebration of Gandhi Centenary abroad. The Resolution passed by United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization at its 14th General Conference, in Paris, in November, 1966, invited the Member States and the Director General of Unesco to the following :

Member States : Observe the period from 2nd October, 1968 to 2nd October 1969 as Gandhi Centenary Year, by arranging conferences and seminars, publishing selected writings of Gandhi in their languages, and other means, and to participate in the International "Gandhi Darshan" Exhibition to be held in India from 2nd October, 1969 to 22nd February, 1970.

Director General : (1) Study the possibility of organising in 1969 in consultation with the Indian National Commission for Unesco an International Symposium or Seminar on the life and thought of Gandhiji in relation to problems of peace today;

(2) Re-publishing in English, in 1969, the selection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings published by Unesco in 1958 under the title "All Men are Brothers" and to publish and assist its publication in 1969 in other languages.

69. Unesco have offered assistance amounting to \$3,000 in 1968 to meet the expenditure on the preparatory work for the

centenary. Another sum of \$50,000 is likely to be made available by Unesco in 1969 for projects, including the organization of a symposium or international seminar. Unesco will also publish, in English and other languages, the selection of Mahatma Gandhi's writing entitled "All Men are Brothers".

70. The Prime Minister of India has addressed a letter to all heads of Indian missions abroad about the celebration of the Centenary in foreign countries.

71. The Education Secretary, who is the Secretary-General of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco, has addressed heads of Indian missions abroad and secretaries of the National Commissions of Unesco in foreign countries on the celebration of the Gandhi Centenary abroad. Other steps being taken in this connection are as follows :

- (1) Kits on Gandhiji consisting of photographs, pictures, books by Gandhiji and on Gandhiji, photostats of his letters, busts of Gandhiji, films, tape-records of Gandhiji's speeches, etc. are being manufactured. These kits will be suitable for circulation in educational institutions and universities in foreign countries.
- (2) Mahadev Desai's abridgement of his biography of Mahatma Gandhi will be translated into different languages.
- (3) Articles on Gandhiji will be translated and circulated to other countries.
- (4) Copies of Shri B. R. Nanda's book "Mahatma Gandhi" will be sent to all Indian missions abroad for distribution.
- (5) An illustrated brochure on Gandhiji which will be readable and attractive and which will correlate his teachings and his philosophy with modern events and will have relevance to the world of today will be produced for wide distribution as well as translation in other languages. The preparation of this brochure has been entrusted to Shri B. R. Nanda.

ANNEXURE I

LIST OF ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES/AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

A—ATTACHED OFFICE

1. Archaeological Survey of India
Janpath, New Delhi

B—SUBORDINATE OFFICES

2. National Gallery of Modern Art
Jaipur House, New Delhi
3. Indian War Memorial Museum
C/o Director of Education, Old Secretariat
Delhi
4. National Museum
Janpath, New Delhi
5. National Archives of India
Janpath, New Delhi
6. Central Hindi Directorate
15/16, Faiz Bazar, Darya Ganj
Delhi-6
7. National Fitness Corps Directorate
4/14, Aggarwal House, Asaf Ali Road
New Delhi
8. Asian Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi
9. Commission for Scientific and
Technical Terminology
Hungarian Pavilion
Exhibition Ground, Mahura Road
New Delhi
10. Central Reference Library
Belvedere, Calcutta-27
11. National Library
Belvedere, Calcutta-27
12. Eastern Regional Office
Ministry of Education, Govt. of India
5-Esplanade, East, Calcutta
13. Botanical Survey of India
14-Madan Street, Calcutta-13
14. Zoological Survey of India
34-Chittaranjan Avenue
Calcutta-13
15. Anthropological Survey of India
27-Jawaharlal Nehru Road
Calcutta-13

16. National Atlas Organisation
1 Acharya Jagdish Bose Road
(3rd Floor), Calcutta-20
17. Western Regional Office
Ministry of Education
Government of India
Industrial Assurance Building
2nd Floor, Opposite Church Gate Station
Bombay-1
18. Southern Regional Office
Ministry of Education
Government of India
Block No. V, First Floor
"Shashi Bhawan", No. 35, Haddows Road
Nungambakkam, Madras-6
19. Northern Regional Office
Ministry of Education
Government of India
7169, Swarnnagar, Kanpur-2
20. Directorate of Practical Training in Mining,
Dhanbad
21. Survey of India, Block No. 8
Hathibarkala Estate, Dehra Dun (U.P.)

C. AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS

1. University Grants Commission
Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg
New Delhi
2. Central Board of Secondary Education
17-B, Indraprastha Marg
New Delhi
3. Tibetan Schools Society
Curzon Road Barracks, 'B' Block
New Delhi
4. National Book Trust of India
23-Nizamuddin East
New Delhi-13
5. Delhi Public Library
S.P. Mukerjee Marg
Delhi-6
6. National Council of Educational
Research & Training
Bharat Scouts and Guides Building
16-Ring Road, Indraprastha Estate
New Delhi

(Constituent Departments of the National Institute of Education
under the National Council of Educational Research and Training)

- (i) Department of Field Services
7-Lancer Road, Timarpur,
Delhi

- (ii) Department of Educational Foundations
B-2/6A, Model Town
Delhi-9
- (iii) Central Science Workshop
NIE Campus, Mehrauli Road
New Delhi
- (iv) Department of Psychological Foundations
NIE Campus, Mehrauli Road
New Delhi
- (v) Department of Educational Administration
B-2/6A, Model Town
Delhi
- (vi) Department of Adult Education
38-A, Friends Colony, Mathura Road
New Delhi
- (vii) Department of Basic Education
D-14, A/6 Model Town
Delhi
- (viii) Department of Science Education
NIE Campus, Mehrauli Road
New Delhi
- (ix) Department of Curriculum and Evaluation
NIE Campus, Mehrauli Road
New Delhi
- (x) Central Institute of Education
33-Chattra Marg
Delhi
- (xi) Department of Audio-Visual Education
10-B, I.P. Estate, Ring Road
New Delhi
- (xii) Department of Teacher Education
12-C, Green Park
New Delhi
- (xiii) Department of Educational Survey Unit
7-Lancer Road, Timarpur
Delhi-7
- (xiv) Publication Unit
31-B, Maharani Bagh
New Delhi
- (xv) Regional College of Education
Pushkar Road, Ajmer
(Rajasthan)
- (xvi) Regional College of Education,
Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar
(Orissa).
- (xvii) Regional College of Education
Mysore-2
- (xviii) Regional College of Education
Shamla Hill, Bhopal
(M.P.)

7. Indian Council for Cultural Relations
Azad Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate
New Delhi
8. Sangeet Natak Akademi
Rabindra Bhavan, Feroz Shah Road
New Delhi-1
9. Lalit Kala Akademi
Rabindra Bhavan, Feroz Shah Road
New Delhi-1
10. Sahitya Akademi
Rabindra Bhavan, Feroz Shah Road
New Delhi-1
11. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1
12. National Research Development
Corporation of India, Lytton Road
Mandi House, New Delhi-1
13. School of Planning and Architecture
Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-1
14. Indian Institute of Technology
Hauz Khas, New Delhi-16
15. Institute of Russian Studies
I.I.T. Campus, Hauz Khas
New Delhi
16. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library
Tinnur House
New Delhi
17. Bal Bhawan and National Children Museum
Kotla Road, New Delhi
18. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan
(Central Schools Organisation)
'C' Wing, Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi
19. Eastern Regional Institute for
Training of Teachers for Polytechnics
Ministry of Education, Government of India
C/o Jnan Chandra Ghosh Polytechnic
7-Mayurbhanj Road, Calcutta-23
20. Indian Museum
27, Jawaharlal Nehru Road
Calcutta-13
21. Victoria Memorial Hall
Calcutta-16
22. Indian Institute of Management
Emerald Bower, 56-A, Barrackpore
Trunk Road, Calcutta-50
23. Central Institute of English
Hyderabad-7 (Andhra Pradesh)
24. Salar Jung Museum Board
Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)

25. Administrative Staff College of India
Bella Vista,
Hyderabad
26. Southern Regional Institute for
Training of Teachers for Polytechnics
Ministry of Education, Government of India
Adyar, Madras-20
27. Indian Institute of Technology
P.O. I.I.T, Madras-36
28. Western Regional Institute for
Training of Teachers for Polytechnics
Ministry of Education, Government of India
C/o S. V. Polytechnic, Bhopal
29. Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Society
Tirupati
30. Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal
Gandhinagar, Agra
31. School of Buddhist Philosophy
Leh
32. National Institute of Sports
Motibagh Palace, Patiala
33. Lakshmi Bai College of Physical Education
Gwalior
34. Indian Institute of Technology
P.O. I.I.T., Powai,
Bombay-76
35. National Institute of Training in
Industrial Engineering, Powai
Bombay-76
36. Indian Institute of Technology
P.O. Kharagpur (Technology),
Kharagpur (S.E. Railway)
37. Indian Institute of Technology
Kalyanpur Campus, Kanpur
38. Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore-12
39. Birla Institute of Technology and Science
Pilani
40. Indian Institute of Management
Vistrapur,
Ahmedabad-6
41. Indian Institute of Advanced Study
Rashtrapati Niwas,
Simla
42. National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology
C/o Heavy Engineering Corporation limited
P.O. Dgyrwa, Ranchi-4
43. Indian School of Mines
Dhanbad
44. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit
Vidyapeeth, Shakti Nagar
Delhi

ANNEXURE II

UNIVERSITIES INCLUDING INSTITUTIONS DEEMED
TO BE UNIVERSITIES

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Establishment	Type
1.	Agra University, Agra	1927	Affiliating
2.	Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana	1962	Residential and Teaching
3.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	1921	Residential and Teaching
4.	Allahabad University, Allahabad	1887	Residential and Teaching
5.	Andhra University, Waltair	1926	Affiliating and Teaching
6.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.	1964	Residential and Teaching
7.	Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar	1929	Residential and Teaching
8.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	1916	Residential and Teaching
9.	Bangalore University, Bangalore	1964	Federal
10.	Berhampur University, Berhampur	1967	Affiliating
11.	Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur	1960	Affiliating and Teaching
12.	Bihar University, Muzaffarpur	1962	Affiliating and Teaching
13.	Bombay University, Bombay	1857	Federal and Teaching
14.	Burdwan University, Burdwan	1960	Affiliating and Teaching
15.	Calcutta University, Calcutta	1857	Affiliating and Teaching
16.	Delhi University, Delhi	1922	Affiliating and Teaching
17.	Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh	1965	Affiliating and Teaching
18.	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur	1957	Affiliating and Teaching
19.	Gauhati University, Gauhati	1948	Affiliating and Teaching
20.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	1949	Affiliating and Teaching

1	2	3	4
21.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh	1956	Affiliating and Teaching
22.	Indore University, Indore	1964	Affiliating
23.	Jabalpur University, Jabalpur	1957	Affiliating and Teaching
24.	Jadavpur University, Calcutta-32	1955	Residential and Teaching
25.	Jammu and Kashmir University, Srinagar	1948	Affiliating and Teaching
26.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur	1964	Residential and Teaching
27.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	1964	Teaching and Affiliating
28.	Jodhpur University, Jodhpur	1962	Residential and Teaching
29.	Kalyani University, P.O. Kalyani	1960	Residential and Teaching
30.	Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga	1961	Affiliating and Teaching
31.	Kanpur University, Kanpur	1965	Affiliating
32.	Karnataka University, Dharwar	1949	Affiliating and Teaching
33.	Kerala University, Trivandrum	1937	Federal and Teaching
34.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	1956	Residential and Teaching
35.	Lucknow University, Lucknow	1921	Residential and Teaching
36.	Madras University, Madras	1857	Affiliating and Teaching
37.	Madurai University, Madurai	1966	Affiliating and Teaching
38.	Magadh University, Bodhgaya	1962	Affiliating and Teaching
39.	Meerut University, Meerut	1966	Affiliating and Teaching
40.	M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda	1949	Residential and Teaching
41.	Marathwada University, Aurangabad	1958	Affiliating and Teaching
42.	Mysore University, Mysore	1916	Affiliating and Teaching
43.	Nagpur University, Nagpur	1923	Affiliating and Teaching

1	2	3	4
44.	North Bengal University, Raja Ram-mohanpur (Darjeeling)	1962	Affiliating and Teaching
45.	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar	1962	Residential and Teaching
46.	Osmania University, Hyderabad	1918	Affiliating and Teaching
47.	Panjab University, Chandigarh	1947	Affiliating and Teaching
48.	Punjabi University, Patiala	1962	Teaching and Unitary
49.	Patna University, Patna	1917	Residential and Teaching
50.	Poona University, Poona	1949	Affiliating and Teaching
51.	Rabindra Bharati, Calcutta	1962	Affiliating and Teaching
52.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur	1947	Affiliating and Teaching
53.	Ranchi University, Ranchi	1960	Affiliating and Teaching
54.	Ravi Shanker University, Raipur	1964	Affiliating and Teaching
55.	Roorkee University, Roorkee	1949	Residential and Teaching
56.	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur	1967	Affiliating and Teaching
57.	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Anand	1955	Affiliating and Teaching
58.	Saugar University, Sagar	1946	Affiliating and Teaching
59.	Saurashtra University, Rajkot	1965	Affiliating and Teaching
60.	Shivaji University, Kolhapur-4	1962	Affiliating and Teaching
61.	S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay	1951	Affiliating and Teaching
62.	Shri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	1954	Affiliating and Teaching
63.	South Gujarat University, Surat	1965	Affiliating
64.	Udaipur University, Udaipur	1962	Affiliating and Teaching
65.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Malleswaram, Bangalore	1964	Residential and Teaching

1	2	3	4
66.	U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, Distt. Nanital	1960	Residential and Teaching
67.	Utkal University, Vari Vihar, Bhubaneswar	1943	Affiliating and Teaching
68.	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi	1958	Affiliating and Teaching
69.	Vikram University, Ujjain	1957	Affiliating and Teaching
70.	Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan	1951	Residential and Teaching

INSTITUTES DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

1. Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani
2. Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
3. Gurukul Kangri Vishvavidyalaya, Hardwar
4. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Hillside Road, New Delhi
5. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
6. Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi
7. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
8. Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi
9. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay
10. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad

ANNEXURE III

PUBLICATIONS BROUGHT OUT BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND ITS AGENCIES

A. *Publications Unit*

1. Annual Report 1966-67 (English Version)
2. Annual Report 1966-67 (Hindi Version)
3. Report on Educational Development in India—1966-67—Ministry of Education
4. Report of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education (English Version)
5. Report of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education (Hindi Version)
6. Report of the Secretary General of Indian National Commission for Unesco for 1965-67
7. Report of the Indian Delegation to the Fourteenth General Conference of Unesco
8. The School Lunch Programme—Organisation and Outcomes
9. The Indian Gazetteers
10. Training for Skill
11. Silhouettes in Indian Education
12. Teaching Adults to Read and Write
13. The Study of English in India
14. Proceedings of the Sixteenth Meeting of the All India Council for Technical Education
15. Arjuna Award Winners—1966
16. Citations—National Awards for Teachers 1967-68
17. All India Educational Survey Report (Reprint edition)
18. Reconstruction of Secondary Education (Revised edition)
19. Report of the Evaluation Team on Labour and Social Service Camps
20. Proceedings of the Eighth Education Ministers Conference
21. The Education Quarterly—January, April and July 1967
22. Cultural Forum—Nos. 31, 32, 33 and 34
23. Sanskriti Nos. 30 and 31

B. *Statistical Unit*

1. Education in India—Vol. I—1961-62
2. Education in Universities in India 1961-62 and 1962-63
3. Directory of Institutions of Higher Education—1965
4. Education in India—A Graphic Presentation
5. System of School Classes

6. Provisional Statistics of Education in States--1964-65
7. Provisional Statistics of Education in Universities in India 1964-65
8. Selected Provisional Statistics 1966-67
9. Scales of Pay of School Teachers in States in India as on 1-1-1966 and 1-1-1967

C. National Council of Educational Research and Training

1. Kavya Sankalan for Secondary Schools
2. Gadya Sankalan for Secondary Schools
3. Biology—A Textbook for Secondary Schools (Section-I Hindi)
4. Biology—A Textbook for Secondary Schools (Section-II Hindi)
5. Hindi Primer for Class I with Student's Workbook and Teachers' Manual
6. Hindi Reader for Class I with Student's Workbook and Teachers' Manual
7. ANCIENT INDIA—A Textbook of History for Middle Schools
8. Elements of Electrical Engineering for Secondary and Technical Schools
9. Engineering Drawing for Secondary and Technical Schools
10. Practical Geography—Textbook for Secondary Schools
11. Economic Geography—A Textbook for Secondary Schools
12. Hindi Reader for Class II—Aao Ham Parhen with Students' Workbook and Teachers' Manual
13. Hindi Textbook for Class VI—Rashtra Bharati
14. Kavya ke Ang and Ekanki Sankalan—Supplementary Books for Secondary Schools
15. Social Studies—Teachers' Manual for Classes I & II (Hindi)
16. Social Studies—Textbooks for Classes III, IV and V (Hindi)
17. Geometry (Hindi Class VI)
18. Geometry (Curriculum Guide in English) Class VI
19. Biology (Hindi Class VI)
20. Biology (Teachers Guide in English) Class VI
21. Physics (Hindi Class VI)
22. Physics (English Class VI)
23. Physics (Curriculum Guide in English) Class VI
24. Arithmetic Algebra (Part I) (English) Class VI
25. Arithmetic Algebra (Hindi) Class VI
26. Arithmetic Algebra (Teachers Guide in English) Class VI
27. Arithmetic Algebra (Curriculum Guide in English) Class VI (Part I)
28. General Science for Class III
29. Geometry (English) Class BI (Part I)
30. Biology (Curriculum Guide in English) Class VI (Part I)
31. General Science for Class IV

D) *Sahitya Akademi*

ASSAMESE

1. *Sanchayana* (Anthology of Assamese poetry). Compiled and edited by Dr. Maheswar Neog. (Third impression)
2. *Genji Konvarar Sadhu* Translation of Murasaki Shikibu's Japanese novel, *Genji Monogatari*, by Atulchandra Hazarika
3. *Binodini* (Novel : Chokher Bali) by Tagore. Translated by Mahendra Bora.
4. *Antigone* (Greek play) by Sophocles. Translated by Prafulladatta Goswami.
5. *Sanchayan* (Anthology of Assamese Poetry). Edited by Maheswar Neog. (Fourth impression)
6. *All Men are Brothers* (Selections from Gandhiji). Translated by Omeo Kumar Das

BENGALI

1. Manush Amar Bhai (Select writings of Gandhi : *All Men Are Brothers*). Translated by Priyaranjan Sen
2. *Bangiya Sabda Kosh* (Bengali-Bengali Dictionary). Vol. I & II by Haricharan Bandhopadhyaya
3. *Atmakatha* (Autobiography) by Rajendra Prasad. Translated from Hindi by Priyaranjan Sen
4. *Nari* (Hindi novel) by Siyaramsharan Gupta. Translated by Sudhanta Raichaudhury
5. *Othello* (Play) by Shakespeare. Translated by Sunil Kumar Chatterjee

ENGLISH

1. *History of Malayalam Literature* by P. K. Parameswaran Nair. Translated from Malayalam by E. M. J. Vennyoor
2. *Lakshminath Bezbarua* (Monograph on the Assamese Poet in the series of 'Makers of Indian Literature' by Hem Barua
3. *Chaturanga* Translation of Rabindranath Tagore's Bengali novel of the same name by Ashok Mitra (Second impression)
4. *Ilange Adigal* (author of the famous Tamil Epic, *Cilappadikaram*) by Dr. M. Varadarajan
5. *Folk Tales of Bihar* by P. C. Raichaudhury
6. *Puppet's Tale* (Novel : *Putul Nacher Iti Katha*) by Manik Bandhyopadhyaya. Translated by S. K. Ghosh.
7. *Prem Chand* by P. C. Gupta
8. *Kabir* by Prabhakar Machwe
9. *Iswarchandra Vidyasagar* by Hiranmoya Banerjee
10. *Rajatarangini* by Kalhana. Translated by R. S. Pandit (2nd edition)
11. *Binodini* (Novel : Chokher Bali) by Tagore. Translated by Krishna Kripalani. (2nd edition).
12. *Contemporary Indian Short Stories*, Series II. Edited by Bhabani Bhattacharya
13. *History of Telugu Literature* by G. V. Sitapati

GUJARATI

1. *Confuciusnan Bodhyachana* (Analects of Confucius). Translated by Mohanlal Dave
2. *Hamlet* (Play) by Shakespeare. Translated by Mansukhlal Jhaveri

HINDI

1. *Manomati* Translation by Lokenath Bharati of the Assamese novel by Rajanikant Bardoloi
2. *Keshavsut* (Monograph on the pioneer Marathi poet in the series 'Makers of Indian Literature') by Prabhakar Machwe. (Second edition)
3. *Rabindranath ke Natak*, Volume II (Select plays of Tagore : *Raja, Dakghar, Muktdhara* and *Raktakarabi*). Translated by S. H. Vatsyayan, P. C. Ojha 'Mukta', B. B. Agarwal and Hazari Prasad Dwivedi. (Fourth edition)
4. *Samasamayik Hindi Sahitya* (A survey of contemporary Hindi Literature since independence). Edited by Dr. H. R. Bachchan, Dr. Nagendra and B. B. Agarwal, with a special introduction by Dr. Nagendra
5. *Parthiv Ka Sapna* Translation of Kalki's Tamil novel *Parthipan Kanavu* by R. Vezzhinathan (Second impression)
6. *Moliere Ke Do Natak*. Translation of Moliere's plays *Tartuffe* and *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* by B. M. Bajpai (Second impression)
7. *Muqaddam-e-Sher-o-Shairi* (A treatise on poetry by Hali). Translated from Urdu by Hans Raj 'Rahbar', Suresh Chandra Gupta and K. B. Zaman, with a special introduction by Dr. Nagendra
8. *Aj Ka Bharatiya Sahitya* (A survey of Indian literatures) Translation of Contemporary Indian Literature by Prabhakar Machwe and S. H. Vatsyayan, with a Foreword by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (Third edition)
9. *Yugoslav Short Stories* (Anthology of Yugoslav Short Stories). Translated by Prabhakar Machwe (Second impression)
10. *Ravindranath-ki-Kavitayen* (101 poems of Tagore). Translated by Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar', Hans Kumar Tiwari and Bhawani Prasad Misra with an Introduction by Humayun Kabir
11. *Chuni hui Sindhi Kahaniyan* (An Anthology of Sindhi Short Stories). Compiled and edited by Govind Malhi and Kala Rijhsinghani. Translated by M. ti Lal Jiwani
12. *Bharatiya Kavita 1956-57* (an Anthology of Indian Poetry translated in Devanagari with translation in Hindi, Foreword by Jawaharlal Nehru)
13. *Ankh-ki-Kirkiri* (Novel : Chokher Bali) by Tagore. Translated by Hans Kumar Tiwari. (Second edition)
14. *Yogayog* (novel : Jogajog) by Tagore. Translated by Ilachandra Joshi. (Second edition)
15. *Jhonpriwale aur Anya Kahaniyan* (selection of Romanian Short Stories) by Mihael Sadoveanu. Translated by Nirmal Verma. (Second edition)

16. *Gora* (novel) by Tagore. Translated by S. H. Vatsyayan (Second impression)
17. *Malayalam Sahitya ka Itihas* (History of Malayalam Literature) by P. K. Parameswaran Nair. Translated by C. R. Nanappa
18. *Punjabi Kavitavali* (Anthology of Punjabi Poetry). Edited by Amrita Pritam. Translated by Harivansh
19. *Vivekananda* (The Life of Swami Vivekananda as told by Romain Rolland). Translated by S. H. Vatsyayan and Raghuvir Sahai

KANNADA

1. *Noorondu Kavana* (101 poems) by Tagore. Translated by D. R. Bendre and Narayana Sangam
2. *Faust* Pt. I (Play : *Faust*) by Goethe. Translated by P. T. Narasimhachar
3. *Sri Basavannavara Vachana Sangraha* (select Vachanas of Sri Basavanna). Compiled by S. S. Malwad (Second edition)
4. *Contemporary Indian Literature* Translated by P. T. Narasimhachar
5. *Narayan Rao* (Telugu novel) by Adivi Bapiraju. Translated by K. S. Janakiramiah
6. *Kabir Vachanavali* (poems of Kabir). Translated by D. R. Bendre
7. *Encharitram* (autobiography) by U. V. Swaminath Iyer. Translated by L. Gundappa
8. *History of Kannada Literature* by R. S. Mugali (2nd edition)
9. *Nari* (Hindi novel) by Siyaramsharan Gupta. Translated by Panchakshari Hiremath

MARATHI

1. *Adhunik Bharatiya Sahitya* (A translation from English of Contemporary Indian Literature)

MALAYALAM

1. *Thiranjeduthe Cherukathakal*. An Anthology of Short Stories, edited by S. Guptan Nair
2. *Aru Ekkar Nilam*. Translation by Ravivarma of Fakir Mohan Senapati's Oriya Novel *Chhama Atha Guntha*
3. *Sarthavaha* by Dr. Motichand. Translated by K. N. Ezuthachan

ORIYA

1. *Chokher Bali* (novel) by Tagore. Translated by C. R. Das
2. *Atmakatha* (autobiography) by Rajendra Prasad. Translated by Sachchidananda Kanungo

PUNJABI

1. *Mitti da Putla*. Translation of Kalinidi Charan Panigrahi's Oriya novel, *Matir Manish* by Mohan Singh
2. *Ghaas Diyan Pattiyan*. Punjabi translation by Gurbaksh of 'Leaves of Grass' (poems) by Walt Whitman
3. *Kabir Vachanavali* (Hindi poems) by Kabir. Translated by Santokh Singh 'Dhir'.

TAMIL

1. *Mannum Mantharum* : Translation of the Kannada novel *Marah Mannige* by K. Sivarama Karanth. Translator : T. B. Siddhalingaiah
2. *Gujarati Chirukathaikal*. Translation by Harihara Sharma of Gujarati Tunkivarta, an Anthology of Gujarati short Stories, edited by Mansukhlal Jhaveri
3. *Telugu Chirukathaikal* (an Anthology of Telugu Short Stories). Translated by K. N. Chintamani
4. *History of Malavalam Literature* by P. V. Paramesvaran Nair, Translated by R. Gopinath
5. *Hindi Short Stories*. Edited by Jainendra Kumar. Translated by Saraswati Ramnath

TELUGU

1. *Kabir Vachanavali*. Translation from Hindi of the poems of Kabir by Puttaparthi Narayanacharyulu
2. *Confucius Subhashitamulu*. Translation of the Chinese Classics *Analects of Confucius* by K. Venkata Rao
3. *Bala Sahityam* (selection of Tagore's writings for children) Compiled and edited by Lila Majumdar and Kshitis Roy. Translated by Vedula Satyanarayana Sastri
4. *Jeevana Leela* (Gujarati Essays) by Kakasaheb Kalelkar. Translated by Puranam Subrahmanya Sarma
5. *21 Short Stories by Tagore*. Translated by M. Suri
6. *Tagore's Plays*, Vol. I & II. Translated by Dr. Gopala Reddy and Abburi Ramkrishna Rao

URDU

1. *Ghubar-i-Khatir* : Critical edition of the work by the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, published as a part of his Collected works. Edited and annotated by Malik Ram
2. *Riyasat* (Greek Classics : *Republic*) by Plato. Translated by Dr. Zakir Husain
3. *Tarjuman-ul-Quran*, Vol. III. Urdu translation of Holy Quran with commentry and annotations by the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

DEVANAGARI

1. *Nibandhamala*, Vol. I (essays) by Tagore. Transliterated into Devanagari by Indranath Chaudhuri

PALI

1. *Pali Sangraha* (Anthology of Pali Poetry). Edited by P. V. Bapat
- E. *Sangeet Natak Akademi*
1. 'Bela Vadan Shiksha' by Shri Tulsī Ram Devangar
 2. "Psychoacouties of Music and Speech" by Dr. B. C. Deva
 3. 'Banguja Lok Sangeet Ratnakar' by Dr. Astutosh Bhattacharya

ANNEXURE IV

LIST OF KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS

(Central Schools)

Andhra Pradesh

1. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Mohammadi Lines,
GOLCONDA,
Hyderabad-8
2. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
PICKET,
Secunderabad-3
3. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
K.T. Road,
P. O. **TIRUPATI,**
Distt. Chittoor
4. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
P. O. **TRIMULGHERRY,**
Secunderabad-15
5. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
VISHAKAPATNAM-7
11. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School),
Rajendra Memorial Building,
GAYA
12. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
JAWAHAR NAGAR,
P.O. Sutihara,
Dist. Muzaffarpur
13. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Anisabad,
PATNA-2
14. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
P.O. Hinoo,
RANCHI

Gujarat

Assam

6. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
GAUHATI-1,
7. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Choladhara Road,
P.O. **JORHAT,**
Distt. Sibsagar
8. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
SHILLONG-3
16. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Saroj Bungalow,
BARODA-1
17. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Air Force Station,
JAMNAGAR-3
18. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
A. S. Chowdhury High School
Building,
Kasturba Road,
RAJKOT
19. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Dehnavi Road,
Mohamed Manzil
Majoora Gate, Nampura,
SURAT-1
20. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Sardar Patel University,
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR,

Bihar

9. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Bokaro Steel City,
BOKARO
10. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
DINAPORE CANTT.

Haryana

21. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
AMBALA CANTT.
22. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Air Force Station,
16, Majumdar Lines,
AMBALA CANTT.
23. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
N. H. IV,
FARIDABAD
24. Principal
Kandriya Vidyalaya,
Jhajjar.

Jammu and Kashmir

25. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
JAMMU (Gandhinagar).
26. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Batwara,
SRINAGAR
27. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
UDHAMPUR

Kerala

28. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Naval Base,
COCHIN-4
29. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
ERNAKULAM-5
30. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Panchama School Road,
Calicut-1,
KOZHIKODE
31. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School), Pottan,
TRIVANDRUM-4

Madhya Pradesh

32. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o Air Force Centre,
Amla Depot,
AMLA

33. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Vidya Vihar,
Professor's Colony,
Civil Lines,
BHOPAL-2
34. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Shakti Nagar,
GWALIOR-2
35. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Race Course Road,
INDORE-3
36. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Vidyanagar, G.C. F. Estate,
JABALPUR
37. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
PACHMARHI
38. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Opp. Parade Hanuman Mandir,
SAUGOR CANTT.

Madras

39. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
near PSGR Krishnammal's
College & High School,
Peelamedu,
COIMBATORE-4
40. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o The Punjab Association,
24, Royapettah High Road,
MADRAS-14.
41. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Heavy Vehicles Factory,
P. O. AVADI Camp,
MADRAS-56.
42. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Air Force Station,
P. O. AVADI I.A.F.,
MADRAS-55.
43. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
P. O. Indian Institute of Tech-
nology, MADRAS-56.

44. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
TAMBARAM IAF,
MADRAS-46.
45. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
MADURAI-9
46. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Tennur,
TIRUCHIRAPALLI-1

Maharashtra

47. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Nagarwalla Road Camp,
AHMEDNAGAR
48. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Ordinance Estate,
P. O. AMBARNATH,
Dt. Thana,
49. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Holiday Camp,
Colaba (A)
BOMBAY-5 (BR).
50. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Holiday Camp,
Colaba (B),
BOMBAY-5 (BR)
51. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Powai (Indian Institute of Tech-
nology),
BOMBAY-76.
52. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Station Headquarters,
DEHU SIDING
53. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
DEVLALI
54. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
High-Land Drive Road,
Seminary Hill,
NAGPUR-1
55. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Artillery Centre,
NASIK ROAD CAMP,
56. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
KHADAKVASLA N. C.,
POONA-4
57. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o Bombay Engineer
Group & Centre,
KIRKEE EAST,
Poona-3
58. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Air Force Station,
LOHAGAON,
POONA-6
59. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o I. N. S. 'Shivaji',
LONAVLA (Naval),
POONA
60. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
No. 3, Tarapore Road,
POONA-1
61. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Pulgaon Camp,
PULGAON,

Mysore

62. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
A. S. C. Centre (South),
P. O. Agram,
BANGALORE-7
63. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
M. E. G. & Centre,
Post Bag 389,
BANGALORE-1
64. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
P. O. Box No. 1507,
HEBBAL.,
Bangalore-6
65. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
JALAHALLI,
Hospital Town West,
BANGALORE-15

66. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
MALLESWARAM,
BANGALORE-3
67. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o Kannada Primary Boys
School No. 16, Vidyanagar,
HUBLI-21
68. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o Mangalore Harbour
Project,
Panambur,
MANGALORE
- Orissa**
69. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
BERHAMPUR-3,
Distt. Ganjam
70. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
New Capital, Unit No. 1,
BHUBANEWAR
71. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
P. O. PURI,
Dt. Puri
72. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
SAMBALPUR
- Punjab**
73. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Air Force Station,
ADAMPUR (Jullundur)
74. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
FEROZEPUR CANTT.
75. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
HALWARA AERODROME,
Dt. Ludhiana
76. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
JULLUNDUR CANTT.
77. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o Air Force Station,
PATHANKOT
- Rajasthan**
78. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
ALWAR
79. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
BIKANER
80. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Adarsh Nagar,
JAIPUR-4
81. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o Air Force Flying College,
JODHPUR
82. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Gumanpara,
KOTA-1
83. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
E-Class,
Pratapnagar,
UDAIPUR
- Uttar Pradesh**
84. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o Air Force Station,
AGRA-8
85. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Grand Parade Road,
AGRA-1
86. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
BABINA CANTT.
87. Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Girls),
(Central School)
C/o A. S. C. School,
BAREILLY CANTT.
88. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o The Jat Regimental Centre,
BAREILLY CANTT.
89. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
P. O. Forest Research Institute,
DEHRA DUN

90. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Survey of India Colony,
Hathibarkala,
DEHRA DUN
91. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Rajput Regimental Centre,
FATEHGARH
92. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Kanpur Road,
JHANSI CANTT.
93. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o Air Force Station,
Chakeri,
KANPUR
94. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Indian Institute of Technology,
P. O. I. I. T.,
KANPUR
95. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o The Garhwal Rifles,
LANSDOWNE
96. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
A. M. C. Centre,
LUCKNOW-2
97. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o Air Force Station,
Manauri,
ALLAHABAD
98. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Seth B. N. Poddar Estate, 108,
MATHURA CANTT.,
99. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o Dogra Regimental Centre
MEERUT CANTT.
100. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o Punjab Regimental Centre,
MEERUT CANTT.
101. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o Sikh Regimental Centre,
MEERUT CANTT.
102. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o Kumaon Regimental Centre
RANIKHET,
Dt. Almora
103. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o Bengal Engineer Group &
Centre,
ROORKEE CANTT.
104. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Banaras Hindu University
Campus,
VARANASI-5
- West Bengal**
105. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
BARRACKPORE,
P. O. Bengal Enamel, Palta,
24-Parganas
106. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Fort William,
CALCUTTA-21
107. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
C/o The Station Commander,
No. 5 Wing, Air Force,
KALAIKUNDA
108. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
P. O. Indian Institution of Tech-
nology,
KHARAGPUR
109. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
P. O. PANAGAR,
Distt. Burdwan
- A. and N. Islands**
110. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
PORT BLAIR,
(A & N Islands).
- Chandigarh**
111. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Sector 28/C, Zone No. 2,
CHANDIGARH.

Delhi

112. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Kandhar Lines,
DELHI CANTT.-10.
113. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Ramakrishnapuram,
NEW DELHI-22.
114. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Sanskrit Vidyapith,
Nanda Lodge,
23/3-B, Shaktinagar,
DELHI-7.

Himachal Pradesh

115. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
Jakoo Hill, Near Ashoka Hotel
SIMLA-1,

Manipur

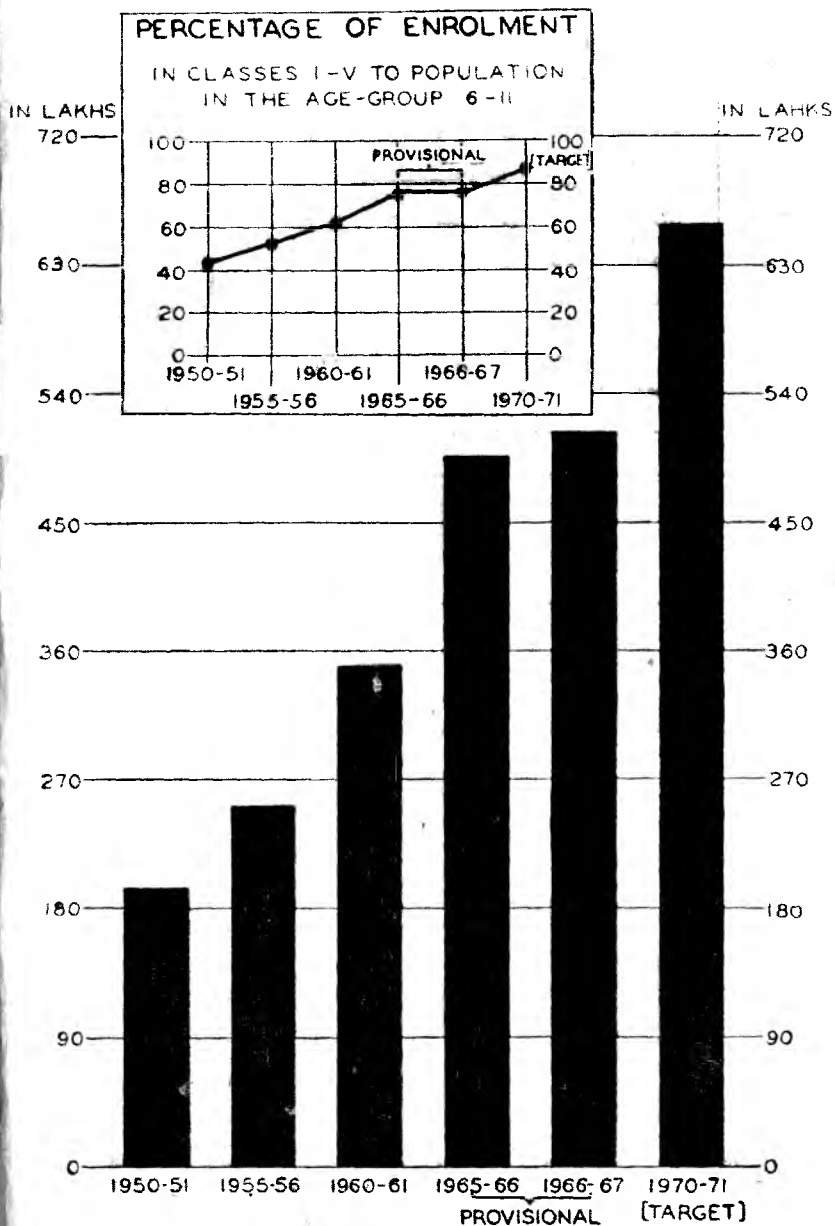
116. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School),
Johnstone School Building,
IMPHAL

Tripura

117. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
(Central School)
AGARTALA,

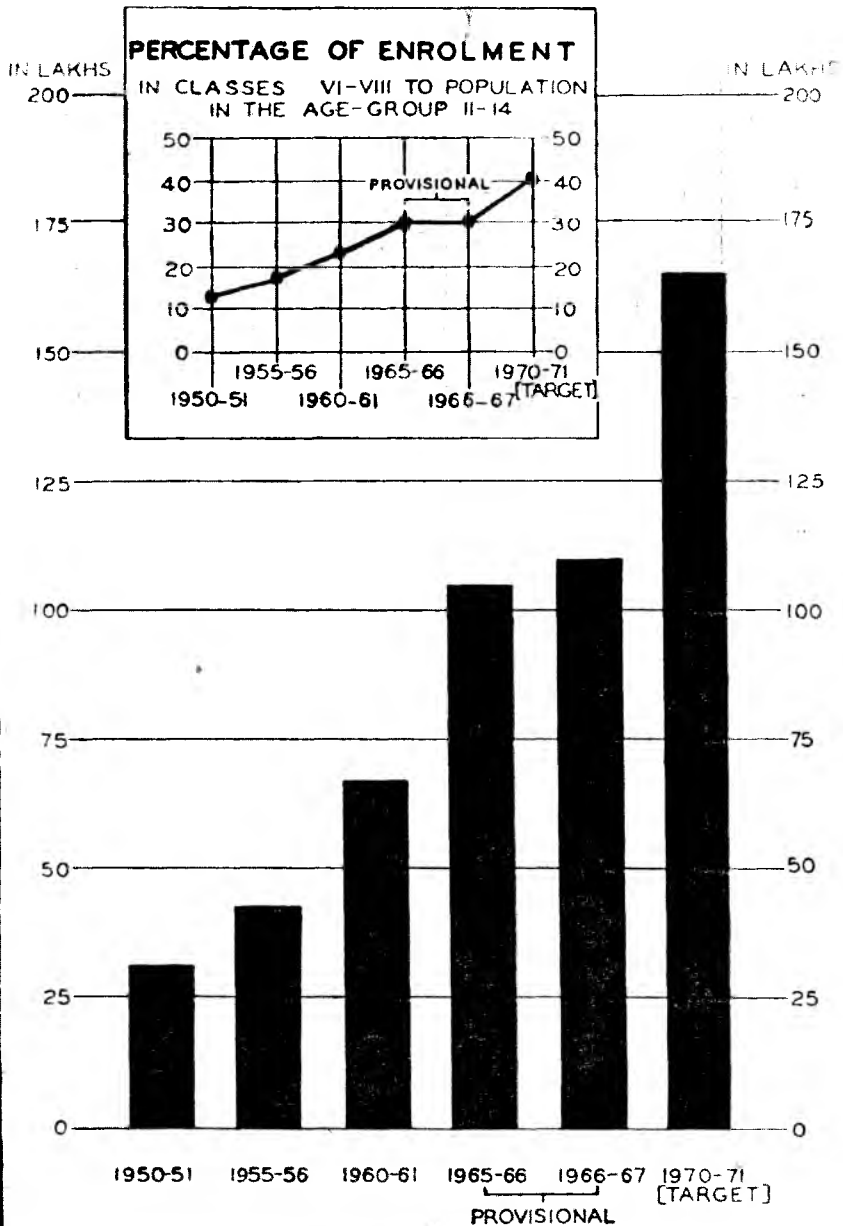
PROGRESS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

ENROLMENT IN CLASSES I-V

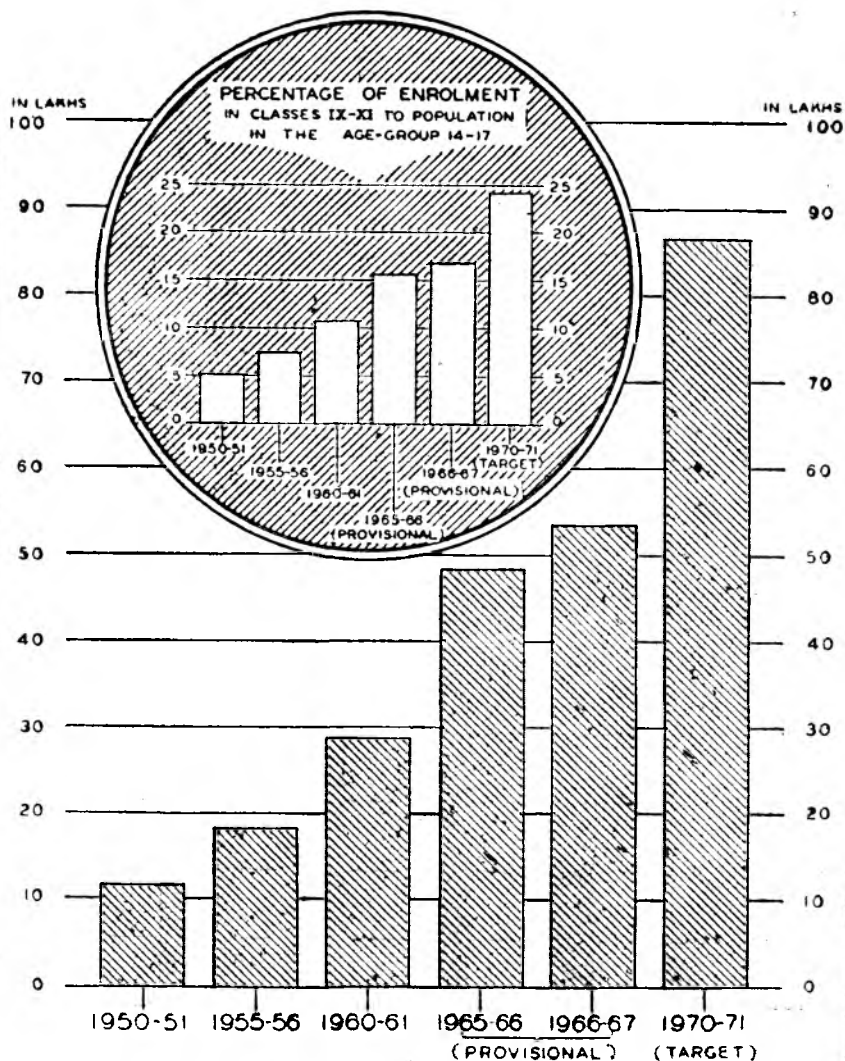


PROGRESS OF MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION

ENROLMENT IN CLASSES VI-VIII

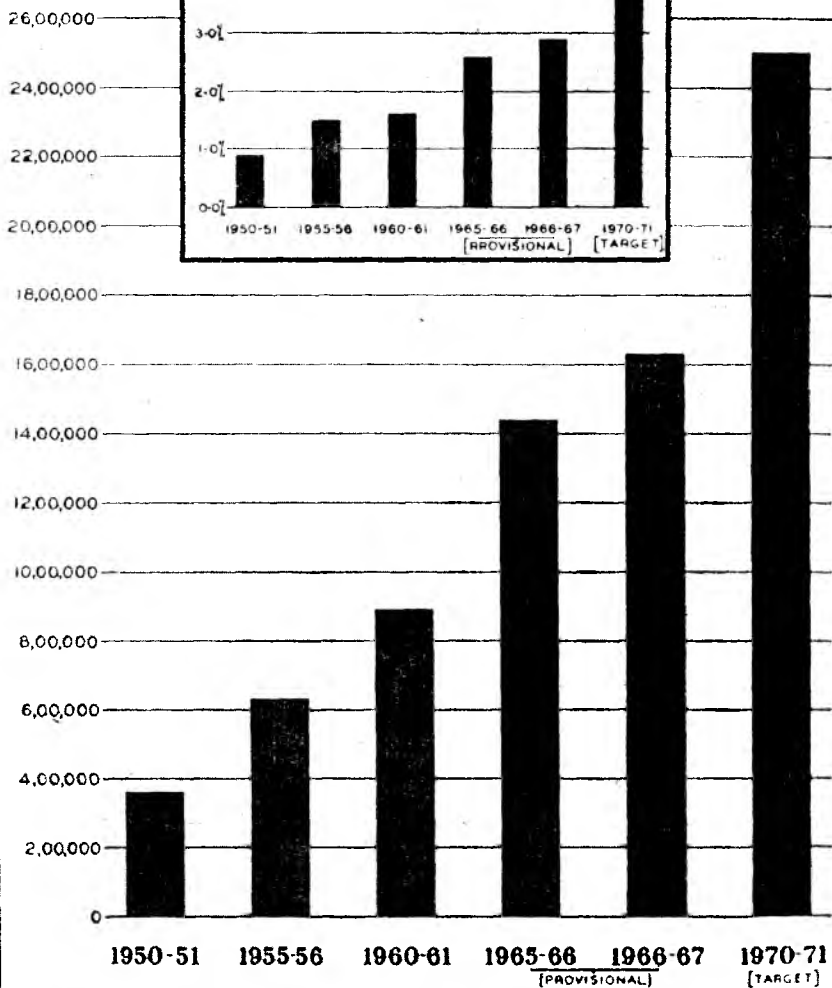
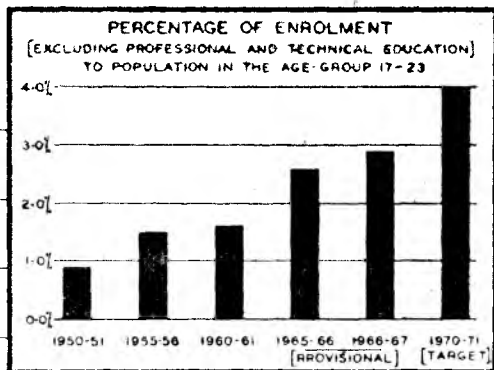


PROGRESS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION ENROLMENT IN CLASSES IX-XI

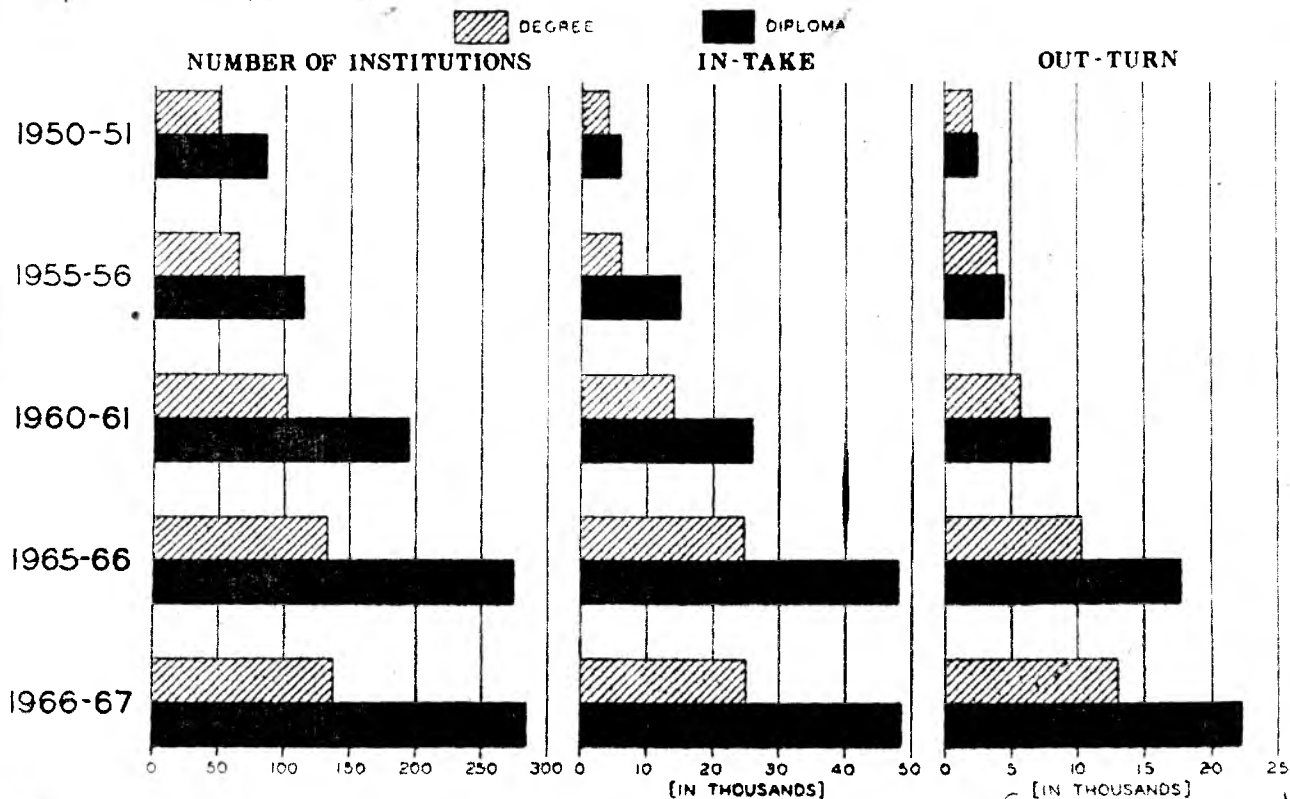


PROGRESS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

ENROLMENT
[EXCLUDING PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION]



PROGRESS OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION





'PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES

(RUPEES IN CRORES)

