

# ANNUAL REPORT

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Government of India

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE**

(Department of Education and Department of Culture)

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**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

## INTRODUCTORY

### Policies and Priorities

The National Policy on Education adopted by the Government of India in 1968 envisaged the development of education in the country in accordance with the guidelines provided therein. A review of the policy in the light of the progress made after 5 years was envisaged and provided for in the policy : soon after taking office in March, 1977, the Government decided to review the implementation of the National Policy. It started with the discussions which the Education Minister initiated with educationists, individual Members of Parliament, members of the public, representatives of teachers' and students' organisations and others to ascertain their response to the various policies and programmes in operation. A meeting was held with the authorities of the Planning Commission to identify the priority areas for action in the field of education for purposes of planning. A conference of Education Ministers of States and Union Territories was held in August, 1977 to seek their advice involvement and support to these efforts. This Conference was a significant event which recommended the policies in certain crucial sectors of education and identified new directions for action. The Conference, after detailed discussions, drew up the recommendations on the basis of a consensus. They relate to :—

- (1) the Realisation of the goal of universal elementary education by the end of Sixth Plan;
- (2) the Adoption of a massive programme of adult education;
- (3) the Implementation of the new pattern of 10+2 education structure all over the country before the end of the Sixth Plan with suitable modifications in content;
- (4) the Inclusion of education in the core sector of the Sixth Plan with priority for elementary and adult education.

These recommendations formed the basis of further action by the Ministry.

## **Elementary Education**

A working group was set up by the Ministry in collaboration with the Planning Commission to prepare a time-bound programme for universal elementary education. The working group has submitted its interim report. It envisages 90% enrolment of the children in the age group 6—14 before the end of the Sixth Plan. It seeks an investment of Rs. 900 crores in the Plan. It has also emphasised increased attention to the problems of the weaker sections such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, landless labourers and girls. It provides for a massive programme of non-formal education to ensure that students who are unable to make use of the facilities of formal education and also who drop out of the formal system are given access to education. The approach behind the proposals is that every child shall continue to learn in the age group 6—14 on a full-time basis, if possible, and on a part-time basis, if necessary. The proposals of the working group spell out the strategy for non-formal education, propose modification of curricula to achieve relevance and identify measures for quality improvement.

Government also set up a committee of educationists under the Chairmanship of Shri Ishwarbhai Patel to consider the question of reducing the academic load on the children at school stage and to modify the curriculum to suit the needs and requirements of our society. The report envisages considerable reduction of the academic load of the children. It also proposes increased attention to new programmes like socially useful productive work, social service, extra-curricular activities. Most of the proposals of Ishwarbhai Patel Committee have been accepted by the State Boards of Education and they are now before the State Education authorities for follow up action.

## **Vocationalisation**

A committee was also set up by Government under the Chairmanship of Dr. Malcom Adiseshiah to review the proposals drawn up by the National Council of Education Research and Training for vocationalisation of higher secondary education and recommend a plan of action for the introduction of vocationalisation at the secondary and higher secondary stages. The report of the group was received recently and it is under consideration.

A working group was also set up in collaboration with the Planning Commission to determine the policies and programmes for vocationalisation in the next Plan. It is hoped that positive programmes for vocationalisation of education with emphasis on the rural sector would be evolved in the next plan in the light of the recommendations of these two groups. However, it is expected that these programmes may have to be still of an experimental nature but on a larger scale in the next plan.

### **Adult Education**

A working group was set up in collaboration with the Planning Commission to draw up policies and programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy in the country in a time-bound programme. The interim report of the group has been received. It envisages a programme reaching 65 million of adults during the next Plan and hopes to reach the target of 100 million before 1983-84.

A National Adult Education Board has been established to ensure national leadership and monitoring of the programme. An outline of the National Adult Education Programme has been prepared in consultation with experts, Members of Parliament and others. The Education Minister has had extensive discussions with the business of the political parties, Members of Parliament, youth leaders, leaders of students' organisations, representatives of trade unions, members of industry and trade and commerce and universities with a view to developing a broad base for the programme and promoting it on a mass scale. The National Adult Education Programme is to be formally launched on October 2, 1978.

### **Educational Technology**

The importance of educational technology as a tool to promote mass efforts in education is recognised and the Ministry has set up a group to submit proposals for the effective use of educational technology to achieve universalisation of elementary education and adult education.

### **Higher Education**

The importance attached to the sector of higher education has been shifted. The approach in this sector is to regulate enrolment while ensuring access for the weaker sections of the population and improving the quality of education and research

at this level. The University Grants Commission has prepared proposals for the involvement of the universities in programmes of adult and elementary education. Other measures enabling greater equalisation of educational opportunities at this level of higher education are also being designed.

### **Technical Education**

A working group set up to consider the policies and programmes for technical education made specific recommendations in this regard. These recommendations have been placed before the All India Council of Technical Education which has endorsed them. The group has recommended improved efficiency and effectiveness of the courses of study and the establishment of a national manpower information system. Research must be industrial and rural development oriented keeping in view national needs.

### **Sports and Physical Education**

In the area of sports and physical education, the main thrust has been to broad base sports and extend it to rural and tribal areas. Rural sports have gained a firm foot-hold and the total annual participation now has reached about 12 lakhs rural youth right from the block to the national level. The National Sports Festival for Women has become a regular feature.

### **Languages and Book Development**

The diverse programmes undertaken in the development of languages maintained their tempo during the period. In the sphere of book promotion, the World Book Fair was organised in Delhi in February, 1978 with impressive foreign and local participation. About 200,000 books were displayed during the Fair. An international seminar on Educational Publishing in the Developing Countries was one of the highlights of the Fair.

The tenth meeting of the Indo-Soviet Textbook Board held in Delhi in January, 1978 recommended various measures towards accelerating the pace of the programme and its effective implementation. A notable event during the year was the substantial reduction in the tax rates on royalty remittances from India with effect from 1st April, 1977. Relief was also provided to artists towards import of artists' material including oil colour, hand-made paper etc.



## UNESCO

The Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow paid an official visit to India in May, 1977. He held discussions among others with scientists, technologists and members of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication on Unesco programmes. His visit is expected to strengthen the association of the country with Unesco and accelerate the programmes of mutual collaboration.

## Archaeology

The implementation of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 was pursued in a vigorous manner. Programmes directed towards creating and sharpening public awareness of the country's cultural inheritance were continued. Fresh explorations, excavations, and programmes of conservation and preservation of ancient monuments marked the activities of the archaeological agencies.

## Culture

The birth centenaries of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, Mohammed Iqbal and Anand Coomaraswamy were the highlights of the period. Cultural Agreements were concluded with Thailand, Sri Lanka and Mongolia. A Cultural Exchange Programme was finalised with Vietnam.

A unique event was the Soviet Festival of Art and Culture held from November 15 to December 2, 1977 to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution thus reciprocating similar celebrations held in Soviet Union in connection with the 30th Anniversary of India's Independence.

## Conclusion

In retrospect, it has been an eventful year marked by intense activity to give a positive, meaningful and egalitarian orientation to the educational efforts of the Government.

## CHAPTER I

### SCHOOL EDUCATION

The main programmes in the field of School Education are

- (i) Universalisation of free compulsory elementary education;
- (ii) Reorganisation of the educational pattern;
- (iii) Vocationalisation of higher secondary education;
- (iv) Reorganisation and expansion of science teaching at the school level;
- (v) Quality improvement programmes in school education;
- (vi) Educational technology project; and
- (vii) Provision of schooling facilities of transferable Central Government employees.

These programmes aim not only at expanding educational facilities at the base but also raising the standard of school education.

The programmes are carried out, among others, through specialised institutions, set up for the purpose. They are :

- (i) The National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi;
- (ii) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi; and
- (iii) The Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi.

#### **Universal, Free and Compulsory Elementary Education**

The Government have decided to achieve the goal of universal elementary education for all children up to 14 years of age according to a time-bound programme. The Conference of State Education Ministers held on August 10-11, 1977 recommended that every effort should be made during the Sixth Plan to realise the goal. To prepare a feasible plan, a Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education has been set up. The Group considered the matter in depth and submitted

its Interim Report. It has estimated that, to achieve the goal, 452 lakhs of additional non-enrolled children in the age-group 6-14 will require to be covered. The target during the next 5 years is to cover an additional 320 lakhs of children and to cover the remaining 132 lakhs in another two years, i.e. by 1984-85.

The Working Group has also suggested that to ensure the achievement of the goal, it will be necessary to provide schools universally after preparing block-level plans within the first three years of the next Plan period, i.e., by 1980-81. The State Governments have been requested to complete the preparation of the block-level plans immediately so that the national plan for universalisation can be prepared, on a realistic basis, during 1978-79.

The progress achieved is substantial as indicated below :—

	(In lakhs)		
	1950-51	1976-77	1978-79 Target
<i>Age group 6—11</i>			
Enrolment : Classes I—V . . . . .	191.55	675.30	771.00
Enrolment as percentage of age-group population . . . . .	42.6	80.9	95.7
<i>Age-group 11—14</i>			
Enrolment : Classes VI—VIII . . . . .	31.20	170.08	211.00
Enrolment as percentage of age-group population . . . . .	12.7	37.0	46.1
<i>Age-group 6—14</i>			
Enrolment : Classes I—VIII . . . . .	222.75	845.38	982.00
Enrolment as percentage of age-group population . . . . .	32.4	68.5	77.7

The Working Group has identified that 8 educationally backward States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have 74 per cent of the total non-enrolled children. The problem in these States is extremely difficult and the success of the entire programme will depend upon what happens or does not happen in these States. Again two-thirds of the non-enrolled children constitute girls. The vast majority of the non-enrolled

children are again from weaker sections of the community like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and landless agricultural labourers. Such children constitute the hard core of the problem and do not attend formal schools or even if they do, drop out soon after joining schools. The Working Group has, therefore, suggested the adoption of large programmes of non-formal part-time education for such children as have dropped out from the formal schools or have not attended any school at all. As concrete evidence of the Centre's concern to bring the 8 backward States to the all-India average and to help augment the non-formal part-time education programmes a plan scheme with a provision of Rs. 4 crores has been formulated for implementation during 1978-79.

Education in classes I—V is already free in Government schools and in schools run by local bodies in all parts of the country. It is also free in classes VI—VIII in all States except for boys in Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

All the States except Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim and Tripura have enacted legislation for compulsory education. As for the Union Territories, such legislation is available in Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh.

#### **School Feeding Programmes (Mid-day-Meals Programme)**

Mid-day meals programmes have been in operation for children in primary schools. Emphasis in this scheme is not on nutrition or meeting the deficiency in food in the case of children from weaker sections of the community; it is rather on attracting children to school and retaining them there. These programmes are being implemented, with food commodities provided by CARE largely in 12 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The present beneficiaries of CARE-assisted programmes are 76 lakh children. Under the Minimum Needs Programme of the Fifth Plan, funds are provided to the States for School Feeding Programmes with locally available food material. The coverage under non-CARE Food Programme is 2.17 lakh children. For CARE food commodities, the State Governments bear the cost of transportation and administration and for non-CARE programme bear the entire cost.

#### **Introduction of 10+2 Education Structure**

The Education Ministers' Conference which was convened in August 1977 recommended that the 10+2 structure of Education

may be implemented all over the country before the end of the Sixth Plan. In principle all States/Union Territories have decided to implement the new structure of education. For reviewing the curriculum of the 10 year School a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ishwarbhai Patel. The Committee submitted its report in November, 1977. Details of its report are given separately.

### **Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education**

Vocationalisation of education at the +2 stage under the reorganised pattern of the school system is an important step for enriching education and making it more meaningful and attuned to the realisation of the national goals. A centrally sponsored scheme for vocationalisation was launched from February, 1977. The Centre's role in the operative scheme is mainly to ensure countrywide acceptance of this new concept and to assist State Governments in establishing the relevance and importance of vocationalisation to our socio-economic needs. Financial assistance has been released by the middle of February, 1978 for the conduct of District Vocational surveys in 50 selected districts of Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. Vocational courses under the scheme have also been introduced in three districts of Karnataka and one of Sikkim.

The Ministry in consultation with the Planning Commission have set up a Working Group on Vocationalisation of Education to prepare the approach paper and determine priorities for the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Report of the Working Group is being finalised.

The Education Minister as President of the National Council of Educational Research and Training has appointed the National Review Committee on Higher Secondary Curriculum with Special Reference to Vocationalisation under the Chairmanship of Dr. Malcom S. Adiseshiah, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University. The Report of the Committee is under examination.

### **Reorganisation of Science Teaching Programme at the School Stage**

A pilot programme for the Reorganisation and Expansion of Science Teaching at the school stage was started during the Fourth Plan (1969-70) and has been continued during the Fifth Plan. The programme has been assisted by UNICEF. It comprises

supply of science kits and training of teachers, in the main. The UNICEF assistance covers, besides the price of the kit, the transport cost up to a specified point in a state, and reimbursement of the cost of training of teachers at three teachers per two primary kits.

The number of schools covered so far with UNICEF assistance including those in 1977 totals 38,572 primary schools, while the number of 'teachers' and 'other personnel' trained up to 1977 under this programme respectively totals 48,197 and 21,431. The pilot phase of the scheme has been satisfactorily completed in almost all the States and the catalytic influence of the Project can be said to have been largely realised which is the desired objective; it is evident in the project's progressive development by various States to universalise the new curricular materials in all the schools from their own resources. 11 States and 5 Union Territories have universalized the programme covering over 88,000 primary schools. The States have been able to supply their own improvised versions of kits to more than 63,000 primary schools and have trained over 2,30,000 teachers.

Laboratory science equipment have been supplied or are in the process of being supplied to 673 teachers training institutions including 94 institutions selected for supply during the current year.

A pilot scheme on Nutrition, Health Education and Environmental Sanitation has been started and five Regional Centres established at Coimbatore, Baroda, Ludhiana, Calcutta and Jabalpur. These Centres are developing curriculum guides, instructional materials and teaching aids on nutrition, health education and environmental studies for the primary stage; these materials are being tried out in selected schools in the region and will be revised and made an integral part of the Science Education Programme.

Due to financial constraints it is not possible to supply kits to all the 5,00,000 primary schools throughout the country. A new strategy is being attempted to develop the concept of using the environment and of improvisation from local resources for the teaching of primary science. A textbook on "Learning Science Through Environment for class III" and a Teacher's Guide on Environmental Studies for classes I and II have been produced. Through a series of workshops, materials for teacher

through the use of local resources and improvisation were organized during the year; a final workshop to develop a handbook for the use of primary teachers was planned.

Training materials for organizing the training of various categories of staff like teachers, method masters, science supervisors, laboratory and workshop staff were also prepared and made available for use in the States.

Besides, the Mobile Science Van programme was continued in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh through which a large number of teachers were covered in the training programmes.

### **Quality Improvement Programme**

The Ministry of Education has also been following two more significant schemes of a pilot nature with UNICEF assistance. They are : Primary Education Curriculum Renewal and Developmental Activities in Community Education and Participation. The objective of the former is to develop innovative curricula and related instructional materials, techniques, etc., which could meet the educational needs of a large number of children who are likely to remain in school for only a few years or who are not reached at all. The curriculum is to be adjusted to the life-style of the child and to the socio-economic opportunities likely to be available. The objective of the latter project is to develop and test new types of educational activities as feasible means of meeting the minimum educational needs of a large group who are currently partially or totally deprived of any form of education.

Fifteen States/Union Territories have been selected for participation in the two experimental projects : Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. To guide the two schemes effectively in the States, a Primary Curriculum Development Cell has been set up in the NCERT.

All the 15 participating States after conducting a survey of the socio-economic conditions have prepared their curriculum plans and syllabi on the basis of the nationally developed Ten Year School Curriculum. The States are now engaged in developing instructional materials with the close involvement of classroom teachers and the orientation of teachers, teacher-educators

and supervising staff. Materials have already been introduced in classes I and II from the current academic session (1977-78).

All the States have made a thorough survey of the socio-economic conditions and the needs of the community. Based on the survey, the programme and activities for various target-groups have been prepared. State-level Coordination Committees have been constituted in most of the States for getting the cooperation of various agencies working for the education and welfare of the community. Instructional materials for the education of drop-outs of 6—14 age-group and for the general education of the adults are being prepared in most of the participating States. Community centres have started functioning in Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Assam, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, while in the remaining states such centres are expected to start functioning shortly.

The NCERT organized three regional meetings of the participating States between April and July, 1977 to provide an opportunity to the participating States to take stock of the work done to discuss programmes, materials and problems of implementation. A national conference of all participating States was held in September, 1977 to review the work done and to develop the plans for the next 2 years.

A Children's Media Laboratory has been established in the Centre for Educational Technology to develop inexpensive effective, non-formal media of education and of entertainment value for children to improve the information skills and attitudes that would enhance their life opportunities. Preparation of material in different media like toys, graphic materials, slides and films and of material for radio broadcast is in progress.

### **Educational Technology Programme**

Faced with the problem of huge expansion and the need for improvement of the quality of education, the Government of India launched an educational technology project in 1972-73. This project broadly envisages the stimulation and promotion of integrated use of mass media and instructional technology at all levels of education. The objective is to bring about qualitative improvement, accelerate the rate of expansion and make instruction more interesting. Implemented with the collaboration of UNDP, the programme involves the setting up and administration of a Centre for the development of educational technology under



the NCERT and educational technology cells in the State Departments of Education and an educational technology unit in the Ministry of Education.

### **Centre for Educational Technology**

The Centre was set up in 1972-73 as a separate institution of the NCERT and the following programmes were undertaken by it during the year.

#### *Extension of the Multi Media Package*

The Centre developed a multi-media package consisting of television programmes, radio programmes, activity guides, enrichment materials and tutorials for the inservice training of primary teachers in science teaching. The package which was used to train 47,000 teachers during SITE has been suitably modified. A series of workshops has been organised at Allahabad, Chandigarh and Pune to orient the teacher-educators of the States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Kerala with the package. Two training programmes each of 15 days duration were also organised in Uttar Pradesh and tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. The final report on the three studies conducted and the evaluation of the multi-media package are being prepared.

#### *Impact of the site on School Children*

Another study to evaluate the impact of SITE on primary school children was carried out in collaboration with Indian Space Research Organisation. The final report on the study has been sent to the Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad.

#### *Data and Software Bank*

The first volume of the directory of the personnel in educational technology in the country has been prepared. Under its Audio Tapes Project the Centre has prepared 35 additional programmes from the archival recordings of the AIR bringing the total to 90. An institutional catalogue showing the availability of CCTV, video-tape recorders, films, slides, film-strips and transparency making equipment has been prepared. More details are being collected to update the catalogue and make it comprehensive.

### *Radio for the Schools*

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

### *Correspondence Cum Contact Programmes*

A four day conference on correspondence cum contract programmes was organised in Mysore to consider matters relating to the improvement of correspondence lessons, writing of self-instructional materials, other media inputs and organisation of contact programmes. A number of workshops cum training programmes were organised at various places for the lesson writers of the correspondence course self-instructional materials. A package of self-instructional material on topics of science of the primary school syllabus has been developed by the Centre. It has been tried out on primary school teachers in Delhi and field-tested on primary student teachers at a Teacher's Training School in Udaipur. The data are being analysed and the materials would be suitably revised in the light of the feed back.

### *Training Programmes*

As a part of the phased programme of creating a pool of training ETV script-writers in the areas of where Doordarshan has started or is proposing to start ETV programmes, two workshops were organised at Calcutta and Madras for the orientation and selection of the promising ETV script-writers. This has been followed up by an intensive training course in ETV scriptwriting at the Centre. A two-week orientation course in evaluation for the staff of the State ET Cells was organised at the Centre. A training course was organised to train script-writers for the primary school broadcasts at the AIR staff Training Centre, Hyderabad by the Centre.

### *Other Activities*

Substantial equipment for Close Circuit Television (CCTV) has been received from UNESCO for TV and audio studies. The Centre participated in Inter-Project Country Study visits and Advanced Level Workshop in Japan sponsored by the UNESCO and the National Institute of Educational Research, Japan. A team of 9 officers drawn from the Centre, Department of Teacher Education, Regional Colleges of Education and State ET Cells

was sent to the University of New England, Australia for training in correspondence education. On behalf of the Council, the Centre sent a team of six educators/communicators to participate in the Educational Technology Seminars as a part of the programme under the INDO-US Sub-Commission for Education and Culture. The seminar was held at South Carolina University in the U.S.A.

### **Educational Technology Cells in the States**

With the setting up of ET Cells in Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, the total number of such cells in the country is now 14. Cells in other States will be set up shortly. These cells are expected to foster and promote the development of the programme at the State Level. The entire expenditure on the setting up and maintenance of the State Cells is being met by the Government of India upto the end of the Fifth Plan or 5 years whichever is earlier.

### **SITE**

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

### **Textbooks Production**

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany gifted three presses for printing school textbooks. These presses were set up at Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh and Mysore. The press at Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar started work in 1972 and 1976 respectively, while the Mysore Press was fully commissioned on 17-10-1977.

### **NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING**

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) undertook, as usual, many research, development and extension/training activities for the qualitative improvement of

school education in the country. The highlights of the programmes and activities for the period April-December, 1977 are given below :—

### **Review Committee on the curriculum for the 10-year school**

Following public criticism of the syllabus and textbooks prepared by the NCERT and of the introduction of work experience, the Union Minister of Education and Social Welfare in his capacity as the President of the NCERT set up in June, 1977, a Review Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Ishwarbhai J. Patel, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University consisting of 30 members representing the Central Board of Secondary Education, State Boards of Secondary Education/State Governments, Teachers' Associations, parent-teacher associations, educationists, practising teachers and members of staff of the NCERT. The Committee finalised its recommendations in November, 1977.

The Review Committee made wide ranging recommendations which are summarized below :

#### **Realism and flexibility**

State Governments, Local Authorities and Education/Examination Boards must have freedom in curriculum and syllabus planning so that the work in schools will subserve local and special needs, such as those of minorities, and scheduled castes and tribes, which have been identified and determined in consultation with the local community and the interests concerned. The Committee recommended flexibility in the structural division into classes as well.

#### **Socially Useful Productive Work and Community Service**

##### *(a) Increased allocation of time*

In order to implement the scheme of Socially Useful Productive Work, the time allocation to it should be as under :—

- (i) In Classes I to IV/V—20%.
- (ii) In Classes V/VI to VII/VIII—six hours a week out of a total of 32 hours.
- (iii) In classes VIII/IX to X—six hours a week out of a total of 32 hours.

*(b) Socially Useful Productive Work : Status of a full-fledged subject.*

Socially Useful Productive Work must be given the status of a full-fledged subject for the award of certificates at the end of Class X. By a system of internal assessment (which may be continuous) and external evaluation the work undertaken in the Socially Useful Productive Work programmes must be given credit and should be counted towards certificates awarded by Education/Examination Boards. The weightage to be given to internal assessment and external evaluation should be determined by each examining body.

**Place of languages in the scheme**

In determining the pattern of languages to be taught the recommendations of the Kothari Commission should be given due consideration and that these recommendations should be used as guidelines in formulating or reformulating any policies on the teaching of languages.

**Syllabus Frames**

The Committee has suggested Syllabus Frames in most subjects in place of detailed syllabuses with the idea that States or other educational agencies may fill in the details. This should be done keeping in view two educational commandments: "Do not teach too many subjects" and "What you teach, teach thoroughly".

**Freedom to develop textbooks**

The Committee has recommended that NCERT should concentrate on the production of instructional material and that State Governments, Education/Examination Boards, Schools and other Educational Agencies should be free to adapt and develop this material to suit their particular needs.

**Multiple entry**

Opportunities through formal and non-formal education arrangements must be made so that drop-outs are enabled to re-enter the stream of education without any difficulty at any stage.

Non-formal educational arrangements should be encouraged so that these drop-outs are not handicapped throughout their lives because of difficulties in improving their academic background.

## **Staffing Pattern**

The Committee has suggested two principles : "Appraise the needs of each area separately" and "Where the teaching conditions are most difficult provide extra teachers and provide also the best available teachers".

## **Experimentation and creative work**

Schools should be encouraged to frame their own curriculum and courses of study and teachers should be encouraged and helped to attend seminars and inservice courses and to visit other schools. The Committee has also recommended sabbaticals for school teachers, where possible.

Physical conditions in which teachers and children work must be improved by providing suitably designed buildings, classroom space teaching aids, science equipment facilities for Socially Useful Productive Work and recreation.

## **Review Committee for the plus 2 Stage of Secondary Education**

To complete the review of the total school stage, another Review Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University to examine various aspects of the plus 2 stage of education in the new pattern of schooling. It also consists of representatives of State Governments, education/examination boards, universities and other organizations dealing with vocational courses. The Committee has the following terms of reference :

- (1) To review the NCERT's document "Higher Secondary Education and its Vocationalization" and to suggest modifications therein, if any.
- (2) To study the syllabi and courses of the CBSE and a few State Boards with special reference to a few selected vocations and to recommend appropriate syllabi.
- (3) To recommend a plan of action for the introduction of vocationalization at the secondary/higher secondary stage.

The Committee has already held a few meetings and has since submitted its report.

## **Development programmes**

In the meantime, the NCERT continued its thrust in the field of educational development in the country. Among many developmental activities, the most important was the development of textbooks for the new pattern of education. 11 titles in Science and Mathematics and 64 titles in Social Sciences and Humanities for classes I—XII were prepared during the period.

### **Finalizing the Framework of Teacher Education Curriculum**

A meeting of the expert Committee of the National Council of Teacher Education was held in April, 1977 at Delhi to finalize the approach paper on teacher education curriculum incorporating the suggestions/recommendations of the National Conference on Teacher Education held in February, 1977 and particularly the topic on "Working with the Community in teacher education". The Expert Committee finalized the approach paper to be finally approved by the General Body of NCTE.

In September, 1977 a National Seminar on "The Concept of Curriculum for Teacher preparation" was jointly organized by All India Nai Talim Samittee and NCTE at Sevagram under the chairmanship of (late) Dr. Sriman Narayan. The seminar was attended by about fifty distinguished educators of the country. Three aspects of teacher education—the concept of curriculum in teacher education, interweaving community education with teacher education and reorientation of teacher education institutions were discussed. Several important recommendations keeping in view the Gandhian Values in education were made. To incorporate these recommendations and views of another committee set up by the NCERT on non-formal education, the Drafting Committee for "Teacher Education Curriculum—A framework" met on 7th November, 1977. The suggestions/recommendations approved by the Drafting Committee have been incorporated in the framework and the final framework was put up to General Body of NCTE in November, 1977.

### **Programmes of Teacher Training**

The NCERT has always recognized the importance of pre-service and in-service training of teachers for the successful implementation of any educational programme. In this connection it organizes pre-service training for teachers at the four Regional Colleges of Education and a variety of in-service programmes through RCEs and Departments of the NIE.

An important means of in-service training of teachers has been the organization of summer science institutes. During the period under review the NCERT organized 108 summer institutes in various school subjects in which 4,538 teachers were oriented. The main focus of these summer institutes was the orientation of practising teachers for class XI under the 10 plus 2 pattern of education. The programme was restricted to schools following the syllabus of Central Board of Secondary Education.

### **Centres of Continuing Education**

The NCERT has, however, been feeling that the traditional methods of in-service training of teachers like summer institutes and workshops are very expensive as most of the expenses are laid out on non-academic items like travel and food and that they do not provide a vast coverage. In order to overcome this, the Council has started correspondence-cum-contact courses for secondary school teachers and primary teacher educators from January, 1977 in the four Regional Colleges of Education. These are designed to strengthen their competence in the various subjects, methodology of teaching and evaluation. These courses are being organized in collaboration with State Governments.

The above programmes will not, however, be able to cater to more than 15,000 teachers per year which is very small in the present circumstances. The Council has, therefore, initiated a scheme of developing some Centres of Continuing Education in each State. So far, the Council has set up 51 Centres in various States.

### **Promotion of Research**

During the period under review the NCERT continued promoting research, both through the activities of the various constituents and by funding research by outside agencies. The Council, through its Educational Research and Innovations Committee, released Rs. 1,37,000 for various research projects by outside agencies, both on-going and new. Eight projects were approved during the period under review.

### **Universalization of Primary Education**

The NCERT has given priority to the universalization of primary education. Centres of non-formal education have been set up in rural areas in Uttar Pradesh (Bhumiadhar and Bariarpur), Gujarat (Chota Nagpur) and Bihar and urban slums in



Delhi. During the period under review, the NCERT prepared instructional materials both for the children and teachers of these Centres. It also gave help to the States where the work on non-formal education is being done and helped them in trying out the ungraded school system. This latter approach is very useful for reducing wastage and stagnation as it allows the child to proceed according to his own pace.

### **National Science Exhibition**

The NCERT organized the seventh National Science Exhibition for children at Teen Murti Bhavan, New Delhi from November 6-15, 1977 in collaboration with Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund. One notable feature of the exhibition was that a good number of exhibits displayed were selected from various State level and regional level science exhibitions held in various States/Union Territories during the previous year. The exhibits portrayed problems of rural technology, man and environment, energy and fuels, nutrition and health, population and food, space science, communication and transport, man and machine etc. In addition to the participation of schools in the country, the following institutes also took part in the exhibition :—

1. BITM, Calcutta.
2. Nehru Museum, Bombay.
3. Central Health Education, Bureau, New Delhi.
4. DAVP (Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity).
5. ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research).
6. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

### **National Integration Project**

In order to promote national integration, five camps for students were organized at different places in the country. In each camp 75 students and 15 teachers from five different States participated. Each camp was of 15 days duration. These camps were visited by members of the staff of the Department and guidance was provided to the organisers of these camps. Talks and cultural activities were arranged. Social service in the rural areas also organized.

Besides student-teacher camps, orientation camps for teachers on national integration and transformation of education were also held under this project. Three teachers' camps were held

at Bhimtal (UP), Trivandrum (Kerala) and Delhi. Two camps were organized exclusively for women teachers at NIE, New Delhi during July, 1977 and N.D.M.C., Navyug School, New Delhi during December, 1977. These camps were attended by Elementary School Teachers from all over India. The teachers were in particular oriented to the techniques of universalization of elementary education and relating education to life needs through the introduction of socially useful productive work.

### **National Talent Search**

On the basis of the recommendations made by a high powered Review Committee, NCERT has enlarged the scope of the National Science Talent Search Scheme. In addition to basic sciences and social sciences, professional courses of medicine and engineering have also been covered under the scheme. During the current year there were two tests, one for students passing class X under '10 plus 2' system and the other for students passing class XI under the old higher secondary pattern. The first one has been named as the National Talent Search Scheme for which 350 scholarships have been awarded. The second one is the old scheme, i.e. National Science Talent Search Scheme for which 100 scholarships have been awarded. Ten special scholarships under Mathematics Olympiad Scheme are also continued.

### **Foreign Collaboration**

The NCERT collaborated with various countries such as the USSR, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Romania by sending its officers for observation-cum-study tours in the field of non-formal education, teacher education, science and mathematics education, instructional aids and studying the educational system in these countries under the bilateral Cultural Exchange programmes. In addition the Council also deputed its officers for attending important international conferences, meetings and training programmes in the field of mathematics, population education, teaching aids, correspondence education, education relating work and learning, teacher effectiveness, educational technology, etc.

### **Administrative changes**

During the period under review, Prof. Shib K. Mitra who was Joint Director, NCERT took over as Director in place of Prof. Rais Ahmed, who had resigned. Prof. A. N. Bose appointed as Dean (Coordination) vice Prof. R. G. Misra on the completion of his tenure.

## CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

### Curriculum Development

#### (a) *Implementation of the Plus Two Stage*

The new 10+2 pattern was implemented in its member schools by the Central Board of Secondary Education from 1st May, 1975 beginning class IX. Accordingly the first public examinations under the new scheme i.e. All India and Delhi Secondary Schools Examinations were held last year in March, 1977. Following this, the second phase of the new scheme i.e. the Plus Two Stage came into operation from 1st May, 1977. In order to implement this, advance preparations were made by the Central Board of Secondary Education by way of formulating syllabi and courses and also preparing/prescribing suitable textbooks.

Comprehensive syllabi and courses were prepared which had two broad streams viz. academic and vocational. The major thrust in the scheme of studies had been towards diversified and vocational education. In the academic stream, the stress has been laid on indepth study of different disciplines and opening out to the students a wider horizon of thinking. By introducing vocational education, the Central Board of Secondary Education has made an effort to link education with productivity. The courses have been designed to impart necessary practical skills and knowledge suited to a vocation, with a view to making the students better employable. There will be two examinations, one each at the end of classes XI and XII. The examination at the end of class XI will be mainly internal in character and accordingly the assessment of the answer scripts will be done by the schools. However, for maintaining a broad uniformity in educational standards, the CBSE will supply question papers to all schools. The Senior School Certificate Examination to be held at the end of class XII will be conducted by the Board covering the courses meant for the class.

The scheme of studies as well as the majority of the syllabuses were framed by the National Council of Educational Research & Training with the help of its panels of experts. The council also undertook to prepare/recommend necessary books in these subjects. In the remaining subjects particularly in regional languages, Commerce, Home Science, Engineering, Drawing etc.; the syllabi and courses were prepared by the Committees of Courses of the Board. The syllabuses were supplied before the schools were opened.

The Plus Two Stage has been made effective in schools affiliated to the Board which include the schools of the Union Territory of Delhi, Kendriya Vidyalayas etc. The agency-wise break up is shown below :—

(i) Govt. & Govt. aided schools of Delhi . . . . .	422
(ii) Kendriya Vidyalayas . . . . .	134
(iii) Sainik and Military Schools . . . . .	22
(iv) Other independent schools & the schools controlled by public undertakings . . . . .	119
(v) Schools of Union Territory and A & N Islands . . . . .	6
(vi) Schools of Goa . . . . .	1
(vii) Schools run by Govt. of Sikkim . . . . .	6

The Board while approving the schools for upgrading, examined their suitability from the standpoint of strength of students, geographical proximity, financial potential, existing resources in both men and material.

Vocational courses have been provided in 24 schools to begin with. The respective organisations controlling the schools have provided adequate funds for these courses besides reaching the community resources.

### (b) *Review of Courses for Secondary Classes*

The syllabi and courses having been tried out for the last two years at the Secondary stage were reviewed once again by the Committees of Courses. On the basis of feed back received from the schools, the syllabi and courses were further pruned in order to reduce the load on students. The deletions so made were notified to all the schools and were published in the Board's Quarterly Journal viz. 'Cenbosec News & Views' for the general information of the schools.

The syllabi and courses at the secondary stage were also reviewed at the national level by a Review Committee appointed by the NCERT. In pursuance of these recommendations the courses were further reduced for the secondary school Examination, 1978. These deletions were also duly notified to the schools.

## Examinations

The examinations conducted by the Board in 1977 and the number of examinees who appeared in them are shown below:

1. All India Secondary School Examination (Class X) under the new pattern . . . . .	19472
2. Delhi Secondary School Examination . . . . .	47012
3. All-India Higher Secondary Examination . . . . .	18423
4. Delhi Higher Secondary (three-year course) Examination (Delhi Scheme) . . . . .	61381
5. Higher Secondary Technical Examination . . . . .	215
6. Higher Secondary (One-year course) Examination . . . . .	3074
7. Matriculation Examination (Chandigarh Scheme) . . . . .	2349
8. Matriculation Examination (Patrachar Scheme) . . . . .	5088
9. Higher Secondary Part-I, Examination (Chandigarh Scheme) (March & September) . . . . .	1332
10. Higher Secondary (Part II Chandigarh Scheme) March & September . . . . .	716
11. Compartmental Examinations and Internal Examinations under various schemes . . . . .	

## Training and Extension

### (a) Summer Institutions

In 1977, the Central Board of Secondary Education in collaboration with the NCERT, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Directorate of Education organised orientation programmes for teachers of the Plus Two Stage. In all 29 Summer Institutes were held in different parts of the country in which about 5,000 teachers were oriented. These institutes were held in the following subjects : 1. Physics, 2. Chemistry, 3. Mathematics, 4. Biology, 5. Economics, 6. English, 7. Geography, 8. History, 9. Home Science, 10. Political Science and 11. Commerce.

### (b) Winter Institutes

The CBSE conducted two Winter Institutes in Physics, Chemistry and Biology in collaboration with the NCERT. This programme was in extension of the Summer Institutes organised last summer under the Orientation Programme for the Plus Two Stage.

## Development Projects

### (a) *Project Technology Workshop*

The Central Board of Secondary Education took up a collaborative programme with the British Council for training in Project Technology. As part of the programme, the Central Board of Secondary Education organised a workshop in Project Technology at Mayo College; Ajmer from June, 27 to July 15, 1977. About thirty teachers from the member schools of the Board, situated in different parts of the country participated in this workshop. The teachers during the course of their training developed several projects based on the syllabus in Science prescribed by the CBSE. The projects were aimed at using technological resources available in conjunction with the scientific principles to apply the knowledge in solving every day problems.

### (b) *CAMET*

The Central Board of Secondary Education conducted two workshops in Mathematics last year i.e. in 1977 in collaboration with the British Council and CAMET Loughborough, U.K. These workshops were held at New Delhi and Bombay. The object of the project was to familiarise the teachers with the modern techniques of handling new mathematical tools of secondary level and to acquaint them with the new methodology of mathematics teaching. Besides Loughborough, U.K. was also exposed to the participants for further improvement and feed back.

### (c) *Advance Training in Sciences*

The Central Board of Secondary Education selected 10 teachers for advance training in the teaching of Sciences at Trent Poly-technic, Nottingham, U.K. under the CAMET—CBSE Project approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. During their stay of three month, they will prepare projects based on the CBSE science syllabus, in order to make science teaching, application oriented.

## Other Activities

### (a) *Annual Sports Meet*

The National Sports Meet was declared open by Shri Prabhudas B. Patwari, Governor of Tamil Nadu. The Third All India Sports Meet of the member schools of the Central Board of Secondary Education was held in Madras from December 21 to

23, 1977. The athletes drawn from all the member schools spread over the country participated in the Meet wherein 7 records in the events of 100 M Hurdles, 200 M Hurdles, 800 M Hurdles, Javelin, Discus, 4x100 M Quartet and 800 M race were broken. Earlier it was proceeded by two Zonal Meets, one of which was held in the South at Madras on December 18 & 19, 1977 and the other held in the North at Pilani on December 15 & 16, 1977. About 1500 athletes participated in the Zonal Meets.

#### (b) *Affiliation of Institutions*

The total number of institutions affiliated to the Board was 1134 as on 31-12-1977.

#### **Scholarships**

The award of the Board's merit scholarships for the different examinations held in March/April 1977 was 48 for different streams/subjects. In addition to the Board's merit scholarships, 126 National Scholarships were also awarded to the candidates passing the Board's various examinations.

#### **Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

The Sangathan continued to make steady progress during the year. A brief account of its activities is given below.

#### *Expansion of Kendriya Vidyalayas*

During the year 20 Kendriya Vidyalayas were opened which brings the total of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country to 242. These include Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya run for the students from the northern border areas and Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kathmandu, meant for the children of the Government of India employees posted in Nepal.

#### *Enrolment*

The student enrolment in Kendriya Vidyalayas rose from 1,69,405 in 1976-77 to 1,82,883 in 1977-78 registering an increase of 7.95%.

#### **Examination Results**

##### *All-India Higher Secondary Examination*

Of the 7,977 candidates who appeared in the All-India Higher Secondary Examination in 1977, 6796 passed. The overall pass

percentage was 85.2. The first and second divisioners totalled to 94 per cent. Nine students were placed in the merit list in the Science Group and six in the Humanities group.

### *All-India Secondary School Examination*

This examination was held for the first time by the Central Board of Secondary Education at the end of class X under the 10+2 scheme. 8,370 students appeared in it. Their overall performance was very impressive. Almost all the students from the Kendriya Vidyalayas qualified for admission to class XI. Nine students secured position in the merit list and nine got highest marks in different subjects.

### *Students' Achievements*

Of 103 Scholarships awarded by the NCERT in 1977 on the basis of the National Science Talent Search Examination, 25 were obtained by the students from Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Of another 350 Scholarships awarded by the NCERT in the same year on the basis of National Search Examination, 41 were earned by the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas.

65 exhibits were displayed by the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the National Science Exhibition held in Teen Murti House in November, 1977.

### *Physical Education*

Physical education and sports occupy a key place in the curriculum of Kendriya Vidyalayas. Provision for these has been made in the school time-table. Apart from that, tournaments in games and sports are held every year at Sub-regional, regional and national levels.

Kendriya Vidyalayas captured two gold and three bronze medals and eighth position in the Athletic Meet conducted by the S.G.F.I. at Trivandrum in December, 1977.

Mountaineering and trekking are new activities of the Kendriya Vidyalayas. One hundred and twenty students participated in the expeditions to Pindari Glacier and Hemkund.

### *Work Experience*

Work experience is an integral part of the curriculum of Kendriya Vidyalayas. Emphasis is laid on the social usefulness and economic viability of the products made by students.



Assembling of electrical appliances, sewing and needle work, manufacture of furniture, and preparation of jam and jelly, etc. are some of the activities covered under this programme. Raw materials locally available are often used to produce quality goods. Profits earned are deposited regularly in the Students' Sanchayika, i.e. Post Office Savings Bank Accounts.

### *Admission Policy*

A major change in the admission policy made effective from May, 1977 was that subject to a candidate's qualifying in the admission test, the criterion of admission should be the number of times the parent was transferred during the preceding seven years. This criterion applies to all the Central Government employees including Defence Personnel.

### *In-Service Education*

A science orientation programme was organised for 40 Principals in October, 1977 at Bangalore. Twenty Summer Institutes in Science and Mathematics and twenty in Humanities and English were conducted in collaboration with the NCERT to orient teachers for teaching at the plus two stage.

In-service education courses were also arranged for 1000 primary teachers.

A one-week in-service education course was organised for the newly recruited Principals in December, 1977.

### *New Regional Offices*

Two regional offices, one at Bhopal and the other at New Delhi were opened on 1-11-1977, raising the total number of the Regional Offices to 9.

### *Upgradation of Kendriya Vidyalayas*

133 Kendriya Vidyalayas were upgraded during 1977 to the plus two stage.

### **Central Tibetan Schools Administration**

The Central Tibetan Schools Administration, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry which has set up for running, managing and assisting institutions for the education of children of Tibetan Refugees in India is at present running four residential schools and 16 day schools in various Tibetan settlements.

It is giving financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to seven institutions for the education of Tibetan children.

The total number of students studying in the schools run or aided by the Administration is 9,000 out of whom 1456 are boarders and 7544 are day scholars. The number of boarders also includes 979 India-born Tibetan children admitted as boarders on payment of Rs. 100/- p.m. as Board and lodging charges. In residential schools, apart from board and lodging, daily necessities and medical facilities are also provided to free to orphans who came to India as refugees. Mid-day-meals and free textbooks and stationery are also provided to all students including those studying in day schools.

The Budget Estimates of the Administration for the year 1978-79 amount to Rs. 83.36 lakhs while the Revised Estimates for 1977-78 amount to Rs. 79.65 lakhs.

The Central Tibetan Schools Administration also awards scholarships to Tibetan students for prosecuting higher studies. A sum of Rs. 82,420/- was sanctioned for scholarships to 34 students during 1976-77. Out of 34 students, 14 students of 1974 batch, 5 students of 1975 batch and 15 scholarships for the year 1976 continued to receive such scholarships. In 1977, 14 more students who passed their Higher Secondary Examinations were awarded scholarships.

### **Bal Bhavan Society**

Set up in 1956, the Activities Sections, namely Creative Arts, Performing Arts, Science, Physical Education, Teacher Training, Museum and Library of the Bal Bhavan Society, New Delhi, continued during the year its useful programmes for the children of the Capital. The present membership of Bal Bhavan is 3,089. Among the activities, mention may be made of three major festivals, *Varsha Ritu*, Independence Day and Bal Din, organisation of three exhibitions, workshops for teachers and parents in painting, collage, modelling, photography, with 200 participants and orientation and refresher courses for teachers of Delhi Administration, Jawahar Bal Bhavan personnel from Karnataka and Afgan trainees under Indo-Afgan Cultural Exchange Programme. Bal Bhavan movement has gathered momentum and Bal Bhavan programme is presently under implementation in 70 schools in Delhi.

## **Nehru Bal Pustakalaya**

This scheme seeks to provide supplementary reading material to children with national integration as the main aim. Each title is brought out in all the principal regional languages with uniform format, price etc. It is implemented by the National Book Trust with a grant of Re. 1 per copy brought out by it. Generally, 100,000 copies of each title are published. The Trust brought out 32 original titles and 267 translations by the end of the Fourth Plan. Till the end of 1977-78, 46 original titles and 448 translations were published.

## **National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare**

The Foundation was set up by the Government of India in 1962 with the object of providing financial assistance to teachers and/or their dependents in distress.

The 22nd meeting of the General Committee of National Foundation for Teachers Welfare, comprising *inter-alia* the State/Union Territory Education Minister's, was held on 10-8-1977 under the Chairmanship of the Union Education Minister. A number of welfare proposals such as scholarship scheme for teachers children were approved.

Teachers' Day was observed on September 5, 1977. As in the previous years, voluntary contributions were raised on the occasion throughout the country and functions were also held to honour teachers.

Collections during the previous year totalled over Rs. 50 lakhs. Of this, 80 per cent share were released to States and Union Territories for extending financial assistance to needy teachers and their dependents. During the year under review, the different units of the Foundation extended financial help of over Rs. 20 lakhs to such teachers/dependents.

The Corpus of the Foundation, which is being built up to serve as the reserve fund, now has Rs. 3.77 crores, against the target of Rs. 5 crores. Once the target is reached, it will be possible to subsidise teacher welfare schemes out of the interest occurring on the reserve fund.

## **National Awards to Teachers**

Till 1976, 1687 teachers had received awards of whom 915 were primary school teachers, 683 secondary school teachers,

87 teachers of Sanskrit Pathshalas and 2 teachers of Arabic/Persian Madrasas.

It has been decided that from 1977 onwards each State/Union Territory will be entitled to at least one award. Earlier the smaller States were combined and entitled to two awards and all the U.T.'s (except Delhi) to one award. The total number of awards is now 115 of which 101 awards are for primary and secondary teachers, 9 for teachers from Sanskrit Pathshalas and 5 for Arabic/Persian teachers.

### **Educational Concessions for Children of Officers and Men of the Armed Forces Killed or Disabled**

Following the Indo-Pakistan conflict of December, 1971, the Central Government proposed to the State Governments to give the following educational concessions to the children of defence personnel and para-military forces killed or permanently disabled during the hostilities for their studies up to the first degree level :

- (a) Complete exemption from tuition and other fees levied by educational institutions concerned as well as charges levied for school bus maintained by the school and actual fares for railway pass for students or bus fare certified by head of institutions;
- (b) Grants to meet hostel charges in full for those studying in boarding schools and colleges;
- (c) Full cost of books and stationery; and
- (d) Full cost of uniform where this is compulsory.

Most of the State Governments/Union Territories agreed to the proposal and announced educational concessions more or less on the above lines for such children studying in educational institutions under their control. These concessions are being continued in the Central Government institutions and some private institutions not recognised by any State Government. This facility was extended to children of defence personnel and para-military forces killed or disabled during the 1962 and 1965 wars.

### **Hostel Subsidy to Central Government Employees**

On the recommendations of Third Pay Commission relating to educational facilities and allowances, orders were issued that hostel subsidy would be payable to all permanent and quasi-permanent

Central Government employees and such temporary employees as have put in not less than one years' service, belonging to groups A, B, C and D (without any upper pay-limit), who on account of their transfer are obliged to keep their children in the hostel of a residential school away from the station at which they are posted and/or are residing. The hostel subsidy is admissible at a uniform rate of Rs. 60 per month per child.

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

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

With the introduction of the 10+2 pattern in the country, it was decided to allow entry to Junior Division NCC from class VIII. It has been decided that attendance at any activity connected with NCC should count towards academic attendance upto six per cent of the minimum attendance required under the rules.

## CHAPTER II

### HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Maintenance and determination of standards in higher education has been a special responsibility of the Central Government. While this responsibility for the whole country is discharged mainly through the University Grants Commission, a number of educational and research institutions in the field of higher education have come into being under Central auspices through the years of independence; they are : (i) Central Universities, viz., Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Delhi, Visva-Bharati, North-Eastern Hill University and University of Hyderabad; (ii) National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, New Delhi; (iii) Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla; (iv) Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, New Delhi; (v) Indian Council of Social Sciences Research, New Delhi, and (vi) Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi. Besides the Ministry of Education follows a number of schemes in this field, particularly relating to academic collaboration between India and other countries. A brief account of the activities of these institutions and programmes is given in this chapter.

#### A. UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

The year 1977-78 represented the fourth year of the Fifth Five Year Plan, during which the higher education system witnessed certain stability in enrolments. As a result of the policy of the Commission that only institutions breaking new ground, providing innovative courses or providing good quality education for backward/weaker sections/areas would be cleared as being fit to receive assistance from Central sources in terms of rules prescribed under Section 12A of the UGC Act, unplanned growth of universities and colleges declined. There were 105 universities and 10 institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act during 1976-77; the corresponding numbers in February, 1978 were 105 and 10, respectively. In the case of colleges, restraints have been shown by the State Governments/Universities in giving permission for starting new colleges. The growth rate on an average was 200 colleges per annum during the period 1969-73. As per information available with the Commission, the number of new colleges dropped to about 150 in 1973-74, 80 in 1974-75, 120 in 1975-76 and 61 in 1976-77.

There were 4569 colleges in 1976-77. Regulation of expansion in the number of colleges helped the existing institutions to have larger enrolments which should also be conducive to raising the standards of collegiate education.

As regards enrolment, the growth rate in universities and colleges, excluding PUC/intermediate/pre-professional/pre-medical which was about 14% in 1969-70 over the enrolment during the previous year fell to 5.9% in 1974-75, to 2.5% in 1975-76 and to 0.2% in 1976-77. There were about 24.32 lakhs students in the universities and colleges in 1976-77. The affiliated colleges account for 85.1% of the total enrolment. The percentage of students in affiliated colleges was as high as 89.7% at the under-graduate stage, 53.5% at the post-graduate stage and 11.2% at the research level. Enrolment at the post-graduate level/stage as a proportion of total enrolment at the university and college level increased from 9.6% in 1973-74 to 9.9% in 1974-75, dropped to 9.1% in 1975-76 and further to 9.0% in 1976-77.

While enrolments in general, are being regulated in the interest of maintenance of standards and proper utilisation of the scarce resources, specific measures like the provision of remedial courses and reservation of seats have been adopted to ensure that students belonging to the weaker and under-privileged sections of the society are not denied access to higher education. The Fifth Plan proposals of the universities and colleges take into account the need for special facilities to be provided for backward areas and special efforts to be made towards removal of regional imbalances. The Commission has, for the current plan period, liberalised the minimum eligibility conditions in respect of enrolment and faculty strength as also the pattern of assistance for colleges located in tribal/backward areas. For the construction of academic buildings by colleges located in such areas, the Commission's contribution is 2/3rd of the approval cost—against 50% allowed to other institutions. For student hostels, the Commission's assistance is 75% of the approved cost for colleges in backward areas as against 60% for others. All institutions assisted by the Commission towards the construction of hostels for students are now required to reserve 20% of the seats in such hostels for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Commission continued to provide assistance to the arts, science and commerce colleges within a ceiling of three to ten lakhs for the improvement of undergraduate education. Assist-

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ance to post-graduate colleges for strengthening post-graduate studies is being made at the rate of Rs. 1 to 2 lakhs per department. Proposals have also been invited from teachers training colleges, institutes of home science, school of social work etc., at the cost of Rs. 1.5 lakhs per college as the Commission's share.

The Rupees three to ten lakhs scheme of assistance for general development to be implemented by the colleges includes provision for construction of buildings, purchase of books and equipment, workshops, animal house, faculty improvement, including practical training and experience as also orienting courses towards community needs. Both city colleges and colleges in rural areas are being assisted to restructure their courses, provide remedial courses under this programme so as to make them relevant to the needs of students from rural/backward areas and students belonging to the weaker sections of the society. By 1977-78 proposals of about 800 colleges under the scheme have been accepted. In the general development scheme, arts, science and commerce colleges with an enrolment of 1000 students and above are entitled to a grant of Rupees eight to ten lakhs.

It has further been agreed that one to two colleges in each district be identified to work as quality institutions. The colleges which have a viable enrolment, a satisfactory student-teacher ratio and good facilities will be chosen with the help of universities so that such institutions could be developed to take up quality programmes on the principles of diversification, modernisation, etc. Such 'Lead Colleges' will also help in providing good education to socially under-privileged sections. Additional assistance up to Rupees three to five lakhs may be provided to such colleges in addition to the assistance available to them under Rs. 5 lakh schemes. The Commission has selected 122 colleges under this scheme which will be raised to 200 the following year.

The Commission has started the process of selecting colleges located in backward/rural areas and serving the needs of the weaker sections of the society in the States, in further relaxation of the eligibility conditions. These colleges are being selected in consultation with the State Governments and the universities.

The Commission has appointed a Standing Committee to advise it on the general policy regarding restructuring of courses of the under-graduate stage following the introduction of 12 years of secondary schooling. The Commission has also set up Joint Consultative Committee with the Indian Medical Council, Indian



Council of Agricultural Research, Bar Council and National Council for Educational Research and Training for studying the implications of the new pattern of professional courses.

The Commission has communicated a set of guidelines to universities for restructuring of courses of studies at the first degree level with general principles of relevance and flexibility so that they would be related to local needs and environment. With the help of review committees, subject panels and regional workshops, it has initiated a process that would lead to the updating and modernisation of syllabi and courses and the development of the teaching/learning process related to the individual and social needs of students. About 150 colleges mostly in rural areas have been selected for the purpose.

The Commission has accorded priority to the faculty improvement programmes and faculty awards. The Commission has selected over 900 teacher fellows on an all-India basis. In addition, about 338 departments in the universities, IITs, national laboratories, etc., etc., in various disciplines, have been identified and each department has an allocation up to ten eligible teacher fellows from affiliated colleges at any given time. The Commission has allocated 3800 teacher fellowships under this provision. During the last year 285 seminars, symposia, refresher courses, summer institutes, workshops were organised in universities/colleges.

The Commission has been attaching great importance to research programmes. By 1977-78, over 960 major research schemes and about 3200 minor research schemes have been accepted. 149 colleges have been provided assistance under COSIP and the proposals of 129 colleges have been accepted under the COHSIP. University Leadership Projects have been accepted in 36 science departments and six departments of humanities and social sciences in the universities. The Commission has agreed to provide assistance for the installation of computer at 28 universities.

The Commission has agreed to award 25 scholarships for post-graduate studies and 50 junior research fellowships in approved institutions in specified subjects of relevance to the problems of border hill areas to be offered to the students of border hill areas within the territorial jurisdiction of NEHU, Kashmir University, Garhwal University, Kumaon University and Himachal Pradesh University.

The Commission has requested the universities to observe the guidelines issued by the Government of India for the reservation

of seats for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and they are also requested to give a concession of 5% marks in the minimum percentage of marks required for admission to any course. The Commission has advised the universities to provide for reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for recruitment to the posts of Lecturers in the Universities and colleges and suggested mechanics for such reservations. It was also indicated that teaching posts may not remain vacant for long periods and such reservations may not be operated on a roster system nor should the reserved posts be carried forward from year to year. Ten per cent of the research fellowships have been reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, the Commission has instituted 20 Senior and 50 Junior Research Fellowships to be awarded annually exclusively to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Commission continued to give assistance towards students amenities and student welfare including the provision of hostel accommodation, study centres, non-resident student centres, student aid fund, health centres, and the establishment of book banks. The scheme of book banks was extended to all colleges including professional colleges having enrolment of 100 students and above. Under the scheme of the book banks, multiple copies of the text books are provided in the college libraries and they are made available to deserving students on loan during the period of their study. The universities and colleges were also assisted towards establishing a student aid fund so that the poor and needy students might be helped to pay tuition fees and examination fees and meet other needs related to the study.

The Commission with the help of a Working Group reviewed the implementation of the various programmes of students amenities and student welfare and on the recommendations of the Working Group has agreed liberalise assistance for canteens, establishment of student aid fund, study centres, health centres etc. Assistance will also be provided to the universities and colleges for the improvement of living conditions in hostels i.e. sanitary facilities, proper dining halls, etc. on a 75 : 25 sharing basis. The Commission also agreed to provide assistance to the universities/colleges for gymnasium and improvement of play fields.

There has been a steady progress in the implementation of the Commission's programme of research fellowships in humanities, social science and science and engineering and technology.

Steps have also been taken to establish regional instrumentation centres to help the university to repair and to bring to use the idle equipment to train technicians to maintain the equipment properly.

### **Programmes of Cultural Exchange and International Collaboration**

The University Grants Commission implements such of the items of the Cultural Exchange Programmes as are assigned to it in terms of the agreements signed between the Government of India and foreign countries. These involved exchange of visits by teachers/scholars ranging from 3 to 12 weeks for lecture-cum-study.

During 1976-77, the Commission implemented regular cultural exchange programmes with the Governments of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Poland, GDR, FRG, France, USSR, Iran, Yugoslavia, Arab Republic of Egypt and Mongolia. Besides, the Commission also implemented *ad-hoc* programmes of bilateral academic exchanges with some other countries. During the year 60 foreign scholars were received and 75 Indian scholars were sent abroad under various cultural exchange programmes. These visits have provided a good opportunity to the Indian teachers to study the latest developments in various fields abroad. Comprehensive reports received from Indian and foreign scholars have also helped the Commission to formulate effective collaborative programmes between universities and institutions in India and their counterparts in the foreign countries.

On the basis of experience of the Indian participants and with a view to making the best use of cultural exchanges, the Commission has taken steps to encourage studies and research in depth on a collaborative basis. This has usually taken the form of bilateral academic contacts on a continuing basis and specified departments/universities/institutions after proper identification of areas/disciplines in which cooperation could be profitably permitted to the mutual advantage of both the countries. Such bilateral academic programmes include exchange of teachers/scholars and publication and provision of joint scientific research. The Commission is laying great emphasis on identification of areas/fields in which collaboration could take place between universities in India and universities/institutions in foreign countries as equal partners. As far as possible, the identified areas are being incorporated in the cultural exchange programmes.

In addition to the regular and *ad-hoc* Cultural Exchange Programmes, the Commission is also implementing the following programmes involving international collaboration :

(1) *Indo-British Universities Collaboration Programme* : Under this programme there is provision for the development of academic links between selected universities in India and those in the UK in pursuance of identified research programmes. The areas of collaboration are identified and thereafter joint research programmes are drawn up for participating universities and approved by the implementing agencies—the UGC in India and the British Council in UK. The British Council has agreed to provide for the visit of some Indian scholars to the UK for the collection of source material in connection with their research work. The British Council have also agreed to provide international air fare to 6 leading British academics for visiting India for a period not exceeding 3-4 weeks.

(2) *Indo-US Fellowship Programme* : Under this programme, the University Grants Commission is required to offer up to 10 post-graduate fellowships to American scholars for their research work in India. Similarly, the US Government have agreed to provide 6 Post-doctoral fellowships of the duration of 10 months and 3 visitorships of the duration of 13 weeks each for Indian scholars for their research work in the USA.

(3) Apart from the above, the CSIR have made available 150 man-days to the University Grants Commission for the visit of the teachers from Indian Universities to the USA for a period not exceeding 4 weeks each under the Indo-US Exchange of Scientists programme.

(4) *CSIR-CNRS (France) Exchange Programme* : The CSIR have made available 200 man-days to the University Grants Commission for the visit of Indian teachers to France for their research work under the agreement entered into by the CSIR and CNRS (France).

## B. CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

### **Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh**

During 1977-78, the number of new admissions to the University was 5,000. The total student strength stood at 12,000, including 200 foreign students. Hostel accommodation was provided to 75% of the student population.

New Centres/sections opened during the year were :—

1. Centre of Continuing (Adult) Education
2. Section of Virology in the Department of Microbiology.

The Institute of Ophthalmology of the University is proposed to be converted into one of the six Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology under the National Plan to control blindness. The Department of Linguistics of the University published various books one of which received an award from the Urdu Academy, U.P. The venture of the Faculty of Law regarding preparing students for various competitive examinations showed encouraging results. The Department of Business Administration made arrangements for summer training of MBA students.

Quite a few eminent scholars from India and abroad visited the University to deliver lectures on various subjects.

The Head of the Department of Psychology of the University was selected by the UGC as National Lecturer.

The following conferences were held during the year :—

- (i) VII Conference of the Indian Society of Criminology.
- (ii) All India Mathematical Conference.
- (iii) All India English Teachers' Conference.

The University also hosted the UP Football Championship.

### **Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi**

The academic session commenced on July 9, 1977 according to schedule. This smooth commencement of the session was made possible by effecting drastic and deliberate cut in the time between examinations and declaration of results. The University faced unprecedented rush for admissions to various courses and, to meet the aspirations of the students in this post-emergency year, 2,500 were admitted over and above the quota fixed by the Academic Council. The total new enrolment was 14,822. The strength of the teaching staff was 1,170.

Dr. M. L. Dhar, Vice-Chancellor, resigned on 15-12-1977 on grounds of health and the visitor appointed Dr. B. K. Anand as his successor. Pending Dr. Anand's formal assumption of the charge, Dr. T. R. Anantharaman, Rector, has been performing the duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

During 1977-78, 5,560 degrees were awarded in various disciplines. 96 medals were awarded for attaining high marks in examinations. 231 faculty members attended various conferences in India and abroad.

In the field of sports and extra-curricular activities, the University showed satisfactory progress. It hosted the East-Zone Inter-University Volleyball Tournament in which its team secured the III position. One of its wrestlers got the II position in 82 Kg. wt. class in the East-Zone Inter-University Wrestling Championships held at Kurukshetra. A five-member team was selected by the Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi, for the Summer Coaching Camp in view of their individual good performances.

Schemes regarding welfare of and amenities to students introduced during the year included :

- (i) Coaching of Scheduled Castes/Tribes students in the Institute of Technology.
- (ii) Availability of  $\frac{1}{2}$  litre milk coupons daily to Scheduled Castes/Tribes students residing in private lodges outside the campus.
- (iii) An accelerated programme of text-book bank for the benefit of poor students.
- (iv) Under Harijan and Backward scholarships, 369 students of different facilities were benefitted.
- (v) Under 'Earn While You Learn' Scheme provision was made for 30 students @ Rs. 50/- per month in each Faculty/Department for 10 months.

A sum of Rs. 7,500 was received as donation for various scholarships and medals. A donation of Rs. 13 lakhs for the construction of 'Vanijya Bhavan' was also promised out of which a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has already been received.

### **University of Delhi, Delhi**

1977-78 has been a productive year for this University as there was a gradual resolution of the problems which have been vexing and exercising the attention of the academic community. A number of innovations which were initiated during the last year were continued and strengthened. The M. Phil programme was extended to many more departments and inter-disciplinary areas. Considerable progress was made towards examination reforms and

improvement in the evaluation techniques. The South Delhi Campus was able to acquire a piece of land measuring 26.7 hectares (about 66 acres) at Dhaula Kuan.

The number of students on rolls during the academic year 1977-78 was 1,49,016 : regular students—89,456, external candidates—37,713, those registered with School of Correspondence Courses & Continuing Education—13,076, and those registered with **Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board**—8,771. During the year 2,190 students were pursuing research work. The strength of the teaching staff in the University was 744.

A large number of teachers received awards/fellowships from national and international bodies in recognition of their outstanding contributions in their fields. Prof. R. C. Mehrotra, Vice-Chancellor, has been elected General President of the Indian Science Congress for the year 1979. Prof. U. N. Singh, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, was elected President of the Indian Mathematical Society for 1977-78. Prof. M. S. A. Rao was awarded the National Fellowship by the UGC. A number of teachers participated in various national and international conferences and seminars. A few eminent foreign scholars were invited to deliver lectures.

The following seminars, conferences, workshops etc. were organised during the year :

- (1) 3 Follow-up Workshops by the Department of Nursing.
- (2) International Conference on 'Frontiers of Theoretical Physics'.
- (3) Workshop on a new model of curriculum in Home Science with social relevance and professional depth.
- (4) Seminar on 'Multi-national enterprises in the context of less developed countries'.
- (5) Seminar on 'Library and Information Science in India'.
- (6) Lectures, Seminars, Conferences on various subjects in the Faculty of Arts.

The University Department of Physics also had a collaboration agreement with the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Italy.

The University created a record by winning the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy, for being the best University in sports and games in India, for five consecutive years. It also won the all India Inter-University Championship in swimming (men), North-Zone Inter-University Volleyball Championship (women), Rajasthan Open (junior) Squash Racket Championship, and Central India Squash Racket (open junior) Championship, and was declared runners-up in Basketball (women). One student stood first in 48 kg. wt. in the Inter-University Wrestling Competition at Kurukshetra. The University also organised an Inter-College mass cross country race in which more than 4,000 athletes participated.

A number of schemes to benefit the students, particularly those belonging to the weaker sections of the society, were introduced/implemented. The quota of seats in the hostels for Scheduled Castes/Tribes students was raised to 20%, and some percentage of seats was also set apart for children of war widows. Students who were detained during the emergency under MISA/DIR were granted relaxation of 5% marks for seeking admissions to post-graduate/undergraduate courses, except in the faculties of Medical Sciences and Engineering. Other schemes like improvement in library facilities, additional hostel accommodation, improved canteen facilities to students and construction of a stadium, etc. were also taken in hand.

### **University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad**

During 1977-78, the University had 161 students on its rolls, and 50 teachers against the approved faculty strength of 176. All the M. Phil and Ph.D. students were given fellowships of Rs. 400/- per month.

Classes in Science and Arts have been started in the University's own buildings from the current academic session.

The library registered an increase of 21,000 Volumes in 1977-78, thus raising the total book stock to 33,000. Donations of books worth Rs. 35,000 were also received. The library is providing reprographic services to students and staff.

Hostel accommodation has been provided to 53 students. Adequate transport facilities have also been provided for commuting between 'the Golden Threshold' and the Campus which is at a distance of 15 kilometres.

The University has established a workshop which, while catering to the needs of its Science Schools, is also being used for the



fabrication of steel furniture and various other items for the University thus effecting substantial savings. The construction work on a number of buildings in the campus is going on at a fast pace and many of them are expected to be completed before the next academic session.

### **Jawaharlal Nehru University**

The University continued to make steady progress in academic and research programmes despite certain constraints. The number of students on its rolls, including new admissions, was 2964 and the teaching staff 310. During the year, 1020 students were declared eligible for the award of various degrees. Besides, 456 cadets belonging to the National Defence Academy, Khadakwasla and 88 cadets registered at the Army Cadet College, Dehra Dun also received B.A./B.Sc. degrees of the University. 241 students were awarded Diplomas/Certificates in various languages; 24 doctoral thesis and 38 M. Phil dissertations were under evaluation.

New programmes instituted during the year were :

1. M. Phil programme in Hindi and Urdu
2. Ph. D. in Philosophy

The University became a member of the Inter-University Centre of Post-graduate studies in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia.

Thirty-five research projects were completed during the year while the work of 120 research projects was taken in hand. 38 books and 212 research papers/articles were published by Members of the Faculty in research Journals in India and abroad. 20 members of the Faculty accepted invitations, fellowships and assignments in India and abroad, while over 100 members participated in seminars/conferences. Four foreign scholars were offered visiting assignments. Under the Faculty improvement programme, 40 teacher trainees/fellows were pursuing studies/research.

The University accorded recognition to the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay for undertaking Post-graduate studies and Research leading to the award of doctoral and other post-graduate degrees of the University.

With the addition of 12,816 books and 3,556 back volumes of periodicals, the Central Library of the University has a total collection of 2,45,808 books and periodicals. Plans have been

finalised to create a computerised information network in collaboration with the other Central University Libraries and the Electronics Commission.

A U.N. Document Cell has been established in the Library, which has added about 6,000 clippings and 750 reprints of articles on the activities of UNO, in the Documentation Section of the Library.

About 30 sports and cultural clubs functioning in the University continued their extra-curricular activities during the year under report.

About 60% of the full-time students on rolls were given financial assistance in the form of fellowships/scholarships/free-ships/grants/loans. Besides providing additional accommodation to Faculty members and other officers, 1400 students were accommodated against the hostel facilities available for 1200 students only. Reservation for Faculty positions for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes at the level of Assistant Professors/Associate Fellows were made. The revised pay scales for Librarian, Deputy Librarian, Physical Instructors and other Members of the Library Staff were implemented. Other amenities like cycle allowance to certain categories of employees and increased rate of interest (10%) on the employees' provident fund balances for the year 1976-77 were also allowed. A new 1000 Kw. Sub-station was commissioned for the Academic complex in the Computer Centre Building.

The work on the construction of a building for the School of Social Sciences, a hostel block for 195 students and a Kendriya Vidyalaya has been initiated and these buildings are likely to be ready for occupation by the Academic session 1977-78.

### **North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong**

During the year 1977-78, the thirteen Departments and two centres of the University continued to function effectively. The current Faculty strength in the University is 100. The 28 colleges in Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram, affiliated to the University, had more than 14,000 students on their rolls.

The University organised several workshops and seminars and many of its faculty members attended seminars and workshops organised by other universities, including a few international conferences.

The University conducted the 5th Inter-collegiate Sports meeting during November, 1977. It also participated in the inter-varsity Tournament of Sports.

The University is planning to acquire the Bijni House to house temporarily the Physical Science Complex. A Master Plan for the main campus has been selected on the basis of a national competition.

### **Visva Bharati, Santiniketan**

During the year 1977-78, the student enrolment was 3039 and the number of teaching staff 373.

The University held its Annual Convocation for the years 1974 and 1975 on February 19, 1977. Ten candidates were conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) at the Convocation.

New courses introduced during the year were :

- (1) M.Sc. (Ag.) in Agronomy
- (2) M. Mus.
- (3) M.S.W. (Master of Social Work)
- (4) Certificate in Santhali Language

The University Plans to undertake the following construction programmes :

- (1) Agronomy building
- (2) Institutional Building
- (3) Quarters for essential (non-teaching) staff at a cost of Rs. 10.47 lakhs.
- (4) Staff quarters (teaching and non-teaching)

### **C. INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES**

During 1977-78, grants were paid to the following Institutions deemed to be Universities :—

- (1) Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar
- (2) Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad and
- (3) Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram.

These institutions are paid grant-in-aid to meet the deficit in their maintenance expenditure and to meet the matching share of the development grants approved by the UGC.

### **Zakir Husain College, Delhi**

In 1973, Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial College Trust was set up for the administration and development of the Delhi College, Delhi as a suitable Memorial to the late President Dr. Zakir Husain. A major programme that the Trust will undertake is to shift the college from its present site to a new location where further developments would be possible. Adequate land for the construction of buildings, etc. at a new site has been allotted to the college. The construction programme is expected to be undertaken very shortly.

### **Association of Indian Universities**

The Association of Indian Universities has been receiving grant-in-aid from the Ministry to meet a part of its maintenance expenditure and also for implementing programmes which are of common interest to Universities in the country. The Association during the last 2 to 3 years, has been engaged in a major programme of developing Question Banks for use by the Universities in introducing reforms in examinations. The Association has already brought out Question Banks in most of the subjects offered at under-graduate levels.

### **Loan to Punjab University**

After the re-organisation of Punjab in 1966, the Punjab University, Chandigarh was declared as an inter-State Body corporate under the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966. While the maintenance expenditure of the University is being met by the Successor States, they are not making any contributions towards the development expenditure of the University. It was, therefore decided that the Central Government should sanction loans to the Punjab University from which the University would finance its development programmes by providing the matching share for the development grants sanctioned by the UGC and also for undertaking programmes which do not qualify for assistance from the UGC. These loans are sanctioned on the basis of the requirements worked out on an annual basis. The amount of loan sanctioned in 1977-78 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

## **D. SPECIALISED RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS**

### **Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi**

The Indian Council of Social Science Research which was established during 1969-70 for the primary objective of promot-

ing and co-ordinating social science research in the country, vigorously pursued its objectives during the year under report.

*Research Projects* : During the year under report, 105 research projects were sanctioned.

*Research Fellowships* : During the year under report, 180 fellowships including, national fellowships, senior fellowships, post-doctoral fellowships, fellowships for M. Phil. etc. have been awarded.

*Research Methodology Courses* : During the year under review the ICSSR organised 8 training courses in research methodology.

*Publications* : During the year under report, the ICSSR brought out 6 books, 7 journals and 6 non-priced publications, 9 publications are in the press.

*Data Archives* : One of the important activities had been to acquire and organise data sets generated by the ICSSR funded projects as well as those produced by Government agencies. During the year, 10 data sets were acquired on subjects like "Child Rearing Practices among Different Cultures", "Socio-Psychological Study of Voting Behaviour," "Migration in Delhi", "An Appraisal of Economic Conditions of Tribes in Rayale-seema" etc.

*National Register of Social Scientists* : Out of about 25,000 social scientists who were requested to supply information, about 7,000 individuals have so far responded to the request. The information received is being systematised and the entire work is likely to be completed by 31st March, 1978.

#### *Documentation*

- (a) *Study Grants* : Under the ICSSR Research Grants Scheme 138 Ph.D. students from different universities were given study grants.
- (b) *Mahatma Gandhi Bibliography* : The Hindi Fascicule of the Bibliography was brought out during the year.
- (c) *Inter-Library Resources Centre* : During the year under report, 25 Delhi libraries participated in the programme and 1134 bound volumes of social science periodicals were added to the Centre. During the year about 3000 scholars visited the Centre and about 400 volumes of various journals not available

in the Centre were borrowed from other libraries for the use of scholars.

- (d) *Library* : About 1600 publications on social science research methods, research policy and administration, basic reference books, doctoral theses, and research reports were added to the library. About 1360 titles of social science journals were received in the Library out of which 1063 were in exchange with ICSSR journals and other publications.
- (e) *Acquisition of Doctoral Theses* : More than 300 theses were acquired during the year under report under the programme of acquiring by purchase copies of all Ph.D. theses in social sciences submitted to the Indian Universities.
- (f) *Retrospective Indexing Project* : By the end of March 1978, 53 journals are expected to be indexed.

### **ICSSR Regional Centres**

*ICSSR Regional Centres* : In addition to five Regional Centres established at Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, New Delhi and Shillong, North-West Regional Centre, Chandigarh has been established in the Campus of the Punjab University. The Centre has been given recurring and non-recurring grant-in-aid of Rs. 50,000 each for the current year.

*Seminars/Conferences/Workshops* : Twelve Seminars/Conferences/Workshops were assisted by the ICSSR.

*Publications Grants* : During the year under report, publication grants in respect of 51 cases have been sanctioned.

*Grants to Professional Organisations of Social Scientists* : During the year under review grants have been sanctioned to 44 organisations of social scientists.

*International Collaboration* : Grants-in-aid were given to 28 Indian social scientists visiting foreign countries and 15 foreign social scientists visiting India.

*Research Institutes* : In addition to 14 Research Institute Centres being assisted under the scheme of grant-in-aid, the ICSSR has decided to bring the Council for Social Development, Hyderabad under the scheme. The proposal has been referred to the Ministry for final approval.

## **Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi**

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

During the year 1977-78, for promoting research programmes in history, the Council sanctioned 2 research projects, awarded 8 research fellowships and provided grants in 66 cases for study/travel and contingencies, besides subsidising 10 publications on history. The work on three volumes of source materials was over, while work on other volumes is in progress. Two old and inaccessible books were reprinted and a number of other similar books are being processed for reprinting. Under the Core Book Programme for translation of books in Indian History and Culture, 33 manuscripts in 11 regional languages have been prepared: nine were published. The collection of material for work on the project 'Towards Freedom' is in progress. Three seminars were held—two on socio-economic history and one on 'Ideas in History'. A seven-member delegation sponsored by the Council participated in an International symposium on "Ethnic problems of the early history of the people of Central Asia and India in the 2nd Millennium B.C." at Dushanbe (USSR).

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

The Indian Institute of Advanced Study was established in 1964-65 as an autonomous and residential institution to provide facilities to talented persons to pursue advanced research in the Humanities and Social Sciences as well as in the History and Philosophy of the Natural Sciences and the impact of Science on Society. The Institute seeks to analyse both traditional and dynamic elements of society. Through the promotion of multi- and inter-disciplinary approach, the Institute attempts to relate intellectual endeavours to the full complexity of social values.

The Institute has so far published about 89 books which have made an impact on the world of scholarship. Its efforts have contributed towards the inner growth of individual disciplines covered by the Institution and promoted meaningful interdisciplinary developments having considerable social relevance. The work of its scholars, which has shown significant conceptual advances, has influenced contemporary policy in the public domain. Its faculty has a strength of about 70 scholars.

During 1977-78 the following seminars were held :

1. The concept of man in music.
2. Indus Civilization : Problems and Issues.
3. Determinants of Status in India.

Two schemes "Archaeology of Ramayana Sites" and "Sourcebook of Indian and Asian Civilization" are also being operated.

Some eminent scholars visited the Institute to deliver lectures.

The Government of India have appointed a Committee to review the functioning of the Institute since 1969 and to make recommendations in regard to the future policy and programmes of the Institute. The Committee consists of :

- (i) Prof. A. K. Dasgupta, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
- (ii) Dr. H. D. Sankalia, Deccan College, Pune.
- (iii) Shri T. N. Chaturvedi, Chief Commissioner, Chandigarh.

The Committee's work is in progress and its report is likely to be available in April 1978.

### **National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, New Delhi**

The National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators was set up with a view to improving educational planning and administrative services in the country. The Staff College organises training courses, seminars, etc. of senior educational officers of the Central and State Governments, provides consultancy services, and collaborates with the national and international agencies. The Staff College has also been recognised as an "Associate Institute" of the APEID, The UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia, Bangkok, and the 'National Focal Point' for collaboration with the International Bureau of Education, Geneva.

A review of the activities of the Staff College during 1977-78 and of the proposed programmes for January—March, 1978, is given below :



## NEW PROGRAMMES

### *Orientation Programmes for College Principals (going to USA)*

At the request of the United States Educational Foundation in India, the College organised a three-day orientation programme (April 5—7, 1977) for a select group of six college principals visiting the USA under the University Administrators Project 1977. These Principals came from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu and Delli.

### *Seminars on some aspects of Higher Education*

As a followup of the above orientation programme, a seminar on some aspects of higher education was held during August 4—6, 1977. Directors of Education/Collegiate Education/Public Instruction from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan participated. Besides the Vice-Chancellor of Patna University, a representative of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, and Chief (Education Division) of the Planning Commission also participated. The seminar identified the areas for introducing meaningful changes in higher education relating to admission, college-community services, accreditation, teacher evaluation, faculty improvement, college administration and student services.

### *Training Course in Regional Educational Planning for Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh*

In collaboration with the Directorate of Education of U.P. the College organised a ten-day course, (May 5—14, 1977) in Regional Educational Planning for the Hill Districts of U.P. at Bhimtal (Nainital). The main objectives of the Course in which 25 Senior Officers of the States participated, were to discuss the concept of Regional development and the role of especially non-formal and vocational education.

### *Workshop in Indian History and Culture for Social Studies Supervisors and Curriculum Directors from the United States of America*

At the request of the United States Educational Foundation in India the College organised a four-week workshop (June 21—July 14, 1977) in Indian history and culture for 19 Social Studies Supervisors and Curriculum Directors from the United States of America.

### *Orientation Programmes for Key Personnel of National Service Scheme*

Four Orientation Programmes for Key Personnel of NSS were organised during February 14—17, 1977, April 11—14, 1977, July 25—28, 1977 and August 22—25, 1977. The main focus of the programmes was to provide opportunities to the Key-personnel involved in the implementation of the National Service Scheme to come together, to discuss the concepts, policy and programmes and to consider the organisational and administrative aspects of the NSS.

### *Training Programmes for State Education Planning Officers*

The Staff College in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Education Division of the Planning Commission has decided to organise a series of training programmes for State Education Planning Officers. The main focus of the programme is to improve the technical competence of the Education Planning Officers of States for handling the tasks of formulating the next Five Year Plan for Education.

The First programme in the series was organised from September 12 to 24, 1977 in which Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu participated. It is proposed to organise three more programmes so as to cover all the States and the Union Territories of Delhi, Pondicherry and Goa. Daman and Diu.

## OTHER PROGRAMMES

### *Orientation Programmes in Educational Planning and Administration for District Education and equivalent Officers*

The Staff College organised six of these Programmes for different States during March—December 1977 as follows :

- (i) For Education Officers of Tamil Nadu at New Delhi from May 23—28, 1977 (16 participants).
- (ii) For School Principals and Education Officers of Sikkim at Gangtok from June 2—14, 1977 (26 participants).
- (iii) For a probationer trainee of U.P. Educational Service at New Delhi from August 3—16, 1977.
- (iv) For Class I Officers of M.P. at Bhopal from October, 3—13, 1977 (20 participants).

(v) For School Principals and Education Officers of Andaman & Nicobar Islands from October 26, 1977 (28 participants).

(vi) For Heads of Schools and Education Officers of Arunachal Pradesh, December 13—24, 1977 (29 participants).

The main focus of these programmes was to acquaint the participants with concepts fundamental to educational planning and modernisation of education administration with particular reference to the States concerned.

#### *Orientation Programme for College Principals of Tamil Nadu*

At the request of and in collaboration with the Directorate of Collegiate Education, Government of Tamil Nadu, the Staff College organised an Orientation Programme in Educational Planning and Administration for 26 College Principals of Tamil Nadu from December 26—31, 1977.

#### *Training Programme in Financial Management for Finance Officers*

The Staff College in collaboration with the Faculty of Management Studies, University of Delhi organised the Third Training Programme in Financial Management for 10 Finance Officers of Universities in India from August 29 to September 9, 1977. The first two programmes were conducted in May and July 1976.

### COLLABORATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

#### *Unesco-sponsored Project on "Education for International Understanding, Cooperation and Peace and Education related to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms"*

The Unesco has invited the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, to undertake a national study of the practical possibilities for implementing the recommendation concerning education for international education as endorsed in Resolution 1.41 adopted at its 19th General Conference held at Nairobi in 1976. The Indian National Commission has assigned this study to the Staff College. The project is likely to be completed by the end of this year.

#### *Project for local support for Education*

The National Staff College has been entrusted by the Government of India to prepare for Unesco a case study on local

support for education. This is intended to be covered in two parts. The first would be a broad picture of the forms and practices of local support in the various States of the Union. The second part would consist of an intensive study of the mobilisation of local support in the State of Tamil Nadu, which has been in the forefront in this sphere.

#### *Correspondence Course in Educational Planning and Management*

The Staff College in association with the Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia, has decided to organise a correspondence course in educational planning and management for DEOs and other senior education officers, at the Centre and in the States and Union Territories. The details of the course proposed to be launched in 1978-79 are being worked out.

#### FUTURE PROGRAMME TO BE ORGANISED DURING JANUARY—MARCH, 1978

#### *Study-cum-Observation Programme for Burmese and Afghan Education Officers*

Under a Unesco programme, a team of 8 Burmese and 5 Afghan Education Officers visited India from January 2—14, 1978 on a study-cum-observation tour to study the system of educational planning and administration in this country at various levels i.e. at the National, State, District and Block level.

#### *Seminar for Education in Tribal Areas*

It is proposed to hold a Seminar for Education in the Tribal Areas in conjunction with the Ministry of Home Affairs, in February 1978 at New Delhi. The main objective of this seminar would be to work out a strategy for effective educational programmes for the States having large tribal populations.

#### *Workshop/Training Course on the Management of Educational Resources for the Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Delhi Administration*

It is proposed to organise a workshop/training course at New Delhi on the Management of Educational Resources for the Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Delhi Administration from February, 20 to 25, 1978.

### *Visit of Mr. M. T. Porojosh*

Mr. M. T. Porojosh, President, Department of Education Planning, Ministry of Education, Government of Afghanistan, was on a **Study-cum-Observation** tour sponsored by Unesco from December 5—12, 1977.

### ALL INDIA SURVEY OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

As a part of the Third Educational Survey, it was decided to conduct an All India Survey of Educational Administration in various States or Union Territories which commenced in 1974. The main objective of the Survey is to describe the existing set up and functioning of the Governmental Machinery for Educational Administration at all levels—National, State, District and covers in its scope all stages of education (both formal and non-formal), education from pre-primary to post-graduate and research. Up to the end of December 1977 reports on Andhra Pradesh, Andaman, and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, Government of India, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh have been published. The reports on the remaining States are at different stages of processing.

#### *Administration*

The third meeting of the Council of the Staff College was held on 10th August 1977 under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Education. The Council conveyed its approval to the draft Annual Reports and noted the Audited Statements for the year 1970-71 to 1975-76. The Council further took up the future programmes and decided to appoint a Committee to consider the amendments to the Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Staff College.

As approved by the Council, a meeting was held on 14-11-'77 under the Chairmanship of Shri Haribhau Joshi, Education Minister, Government of Madhya Pradesh to consider the question of amending the Articles of Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Staff College.

A special Meeting of the Finance Committee was held on 11th May, 1977 under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. V. Mathur, Director, National Staff College. Among others, the Committee gave its formal approval to the budgetary allocations for the year 1977-78.

## *Funds and Finance*

The total budget provision for the Staff College during 1977-78 is Rs. 15.00 lakhs (Plan) and Rs. 2.91 lakhs (Non-Plan) in the revised estimates.

## *Library*

The Staff College maintains a well equipped library in educational planning, administration and related areas. The library has about 17000 books, documents and other publications. It also subscribes to nearly 150 periodicals in educational planning, administration, management, development, and other allied fields. During the period under review about 2000 titles were added to the library.

## *Publications*

During the period of the review the following publications have been brought out :—

1. "Some Randon Thoughts on Unesco's Contribution to Educational Planning and Administration" a special lecture delivered by Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, on the occasion of Unesco's Thirtieth Anniversary Celebration.
2. A full report containing the summary of the proceedings and the working papers presented at the All India Conference of District Education Officers organised by the Staff College from March 6-8, 1976.
3. "Education for Rural Development", a report on the Seminar and Conference on Education for Rural Development organised by the Staff College on December 15--23, 1976.
- 4-7. Annual Reports of the Staff College for the periods 1970-71, to 1974-75 and 1975-76 and their Hindi versions.
- 8-16. Reports of the Survey of Educational Administration in
  - (i) Lakshadweep
  - (ii) Government of India
  - (iii) Haryana

(iv) Madhya Pradesh

(v) Orissa

(vi) Tripura

(vii) Uttar Pradesh

(viii) Karnataka

In addition a separate report (mimeographed) is brought out on each of the Programmes/Courses organised by the Staff College.

## E. BILATERAL/FOREIGN COLLABORATION PROGRAMMES

### **Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, New Delhi**

Nineteen fellows/language trainees came to India during 1977-78 to conduct research in humanities or to study Indian languages under the Fellowship Programme of the Institute.

Under the Summer Programme of the Institute for 1977, a group of 21 Canadian University students and high School teachers with a Canadian Director came to India during July-August 1977 for six weeks. Organised trips to villages, factories, schools, museums, and demonstration lectures on dance and music were part of the academic programme, arranged by the Indian Co-Director.

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

Forty-one Russian teachers were assigned to various Indian universities/institutions during 1977-78 for teaching the Russian language and literature.

### **United States Educational Foundation in India**

Twenty-five American scholars/students came to India during 1977-78 for teaching assignments and post-doctoral and doctoral research under the Foundation's auspices. A number of Indian scholars proceeded to the USA during 1977-78 for teaching and research work in universities and colleges in the USA.

### **Short-term Group Educational Programmes of US Universities/Colleges**

Under this programme, a number of groups of academics including professors, teachers, educational administrators from the

USA came to India to acquaint themselves with the latest developments in the field of education and understand in depth the life and culture of India, the ultimate object being to dovetail the knowledge obtained on the Indian system of education, life and culture in the courses of study on India being taught in the US schools and colleges. These group programmes are organised in close collaboration and supervision of Indian universities/institutions of higher learning. During 1977-78, ten groups consisting of 20—30 members each, came to India for periods ranging 2-3 months.

### **Seminars**

The Foundation organised two Seminars on "American Literature in the Twenties" and "Women and Development" in Madras and Ahmedabad respectively during this year. Delegates from the neighbouring countries of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal participated in these Seminars.

### **Berkeley Professional Studies Programmes in India**

Under this programme, the University of California at Berkeley deputed its students for study/internship in professional fields in Indian institutions. During 1977-78, 17 students from Berkeley came for study/internship in the fields of medicine, law, engineering, textile, architecture, agriculture, forestry and business management.

### **Indo-US Fellowship Programme 1977-78**

This programme was instituted following the constitution of the Indo-US Joint Sub-Commission on Education. Under the programme, 10 US academics were awarded fellowships by the Government of India for research in India. Similarly, 10 fellowships were awarded to Indian academics by the Government of the USA for research in the USA. One post-doctoral fellowship was converted into 3 visitorships of 13 weeks each. The programme is operated by the University Grants Commission.

### **American Institute of Indian Studies**

The American Institute of Indian Studies was established in India in 1962 to encourage research in India in humanities and Social Sciences by doctoral and pre-doctoral scholars in American Universities.

The Institute awarded Fellowships (Faculty/Junior/Ad-hoc/short-term) to 87 scholars during the academic year 1977-78, for



doing research on various Indian topics. Projects of seven scholars of its member Institutes were approved for research work in India.

### **American Studies Research Centre, Hyderabad**

The American Studies Research Centre, Hyderabad is designed to make available its facilities to scholars and students of American studies. The Centre has been permitted to allow scholars from neighbouring Asian countries also to avail themselves of these facilities at the Centre provided the US-held rupee funds in India are not utilised for the purposes.

### **Foreign Scholars Visiting India for doing research**

Foreign Scholars from the following countries came to India during the year 1977-78 for doing Doctoral and Post-doctoral research work on their own or on grants from their Universities etc. : (1) Australia (2) Bangladesh (3) Britain (4) Canada (5) Denmark (6) France (7) GDR (8) Netherlands (9) Nepal (10) Sweden and (11) USA.

## **F. OTHER ACTIVITIES**

### **Revision of scales of pay of University and College Teachers**

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

The Central Government had also offered to the State Governments financial assistance to the extent of 80% of the additional expenditure involved in giving effect to the revised scales. The State Governments were also informed that Central assistance for this purpose would be available even if they decided, after taking local conditions into consideration, to introduce revised scales of pay lower than those recommended by the Central Government from January 1, 1973 or a later date. The Central assistance will be available to them from 1-1-1973 to 31-3-1979.

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have already issued orders revising the scales of pay of university and college teachers in the respective States.

The Government of Assam has agreed to implement the revised scales from 1-1-1973. The Government of Karnataka and Rajasthan have sanctioned the revised scales to University teachers only. The Governments of Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh, who had made certain proposals were requested to re-consider the matter. The proposals made by the Government of Kerala did not conform to the Central pattern and were, therefore, not found acceptable.

### **Special Cell for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes**

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, contained in its 42nd Report, a Special Cell was set up in January 1977, in the University Division of the Department of Education to assist the Liaison Officer in ensuring proper implementation of Government orders on reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by the University Grants Commission/Universities in the matter of appointments and admissions.

During 1977-78, the Cell attended to a large number of representations received from individuals and others regarding discrimination against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the matters of admission and recruitment in the Universities as also the UGC.

With a view to implementing the various orders issued in this behalf, the Cell devised, in consultation with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, two proformas for collection of information by the UGC relating to reservations etc. so that the causes and factors coming in the way of making adequate provisions for reservations/relaxations for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in Universities etc. could be investigated and immediate effective remedial action taken.

### **Rural Higher Education**

Central grant totalling Rs. 1.63 lakhs was released to the two Rural Institutes for meeting the Central share of expenditure during the year ending December 1977.

380 students from Rural Institutes took their examination in various courses under the aegis of the National Council for Rural Higher Education held in April 1977. Of these 301 students were declared successful.

## CHAPTER III

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

As in the previous years of the Fifth Five Year Plan the following major programmes on the development and improvement of the technical education in the country have been followed during the year 1977-78 :

- (1) Development of Postgraduate Studies and Research;
- (2) Establishment of Linkage between technical institutions and industry;
- (3) Linkage of the technical education with manpower requirements;
- (4) The programme of Apprenticeship Training to train the graduates and diploma holders in the engineering and technology for gainful employment;
- (5) Consolidation of existing engineering colleges and polytechnics;
- (6) Faculty Development through training programmes;
- (7) Curriculum Development;
- (8) Diversification of courses; and
- (9) The development of management education.

All these programmes continued to be carried out during the year 1977-78 through the engineering education complex permeating the entire country and consisting of five Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, three All India Institutes of Management, University Departments of Engineering and Technology, specialised Institutes of Mining, Planning and Architecture, National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, Fifteen Regional Engineering Colleges, Four Regional Technical Teachers Training Institutes and other Engineering Institutes/Colleges and Polytechnics including Women's Polytechnics.

Against the admissions of 23,450 in the Engineering Colleges and 46,500 in the Polytechnics during 1976-77, the admissions

in the year 1977-78 were 23,200 and 46,650 respectively. The out-turn of graduates and diploma holders from the institutions increased and the same was 16,650 in Engineering Colleges and 26,750 Polytechnics as against 15,500 and 23,500 respectively during 1976-77. The Girls Polytechnics, however, witnessed an increase in the admissions. The admissions during the year 1977-78 have been 3,590 as against 3,470 during 1976-77. Likewise, the out-turn was 1,990 as against 1,650 during 1976-77. The outlays and the anticipated expenditure on development programmes of technical education during the year 1977-78 is of the order of Rs. 1712.50 lakhs and Rs. 1703.75 lakhs respectively as against the actual expenditure of Rs. 1232.75 lakhs during 1976-77. An outlay of Rs. 2986.25 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Commission for Technical Education for the year 1978-79 including technical education programmes in the Universities.

Efforts were continued to provide a new orientation to technical education facilities at all levels with an eye on the requirements of technical personnel, in terms of quality and training for industries. The programmes at postgraduate and research level continued to be improved in consultation with the industry for producing highly specialised technical personnel for research, development and design. Consolidation and development of existing facilities and reorganisation of degree and diploma courses with a view to improving the quality and standard of technical education to meet with the demands of industry and diversification of courses continued to be the keynote of the activities during 1977-78. A number of programmes were undertaken to improve the quality of teaching by providing facilities for obtaining higher qualifications for teachers in engineering and technological institutions. A Working Group has been set up for Technical Education under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Education) to review the present status of technical education at all levels and suggest reorientation and improvements to the existing programmes in the context of Nation's needs during the coming decade.

### QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

The programme of Quality Improvement was initiated in 1970-71 with a view to improving the quality and standard of Technical Education system in India. The following programmes are being conducted including Faculty Development, Curriculum

Development, Preparation of Instructional Material, Text Books and Laboratory Development :

1. 2 Year M. Tech. Programme
2. 3 Year Doctoral Programme
3. Short courses at QIP Centres
4. Short-Term training in Industry
5. Summer Institute Programme through ISTE
6. Curriculum Development.

The programme is implemented/carried out by the Technical Education Bureau at 5 IITs, University of Roorkee, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and some other Colleges and Polytechnics, Technical Teachers Training Institutes etc. The Directors of Technical Education in the States and the Indian Society for Technical Education and Ministry's Regional Officers are also involved in implementation of these programmes.

In 1977-78, the target was to train 80 fresh teachers for M. Tech. and 120 for Ph.D. in addition to those continuing from previous years. Under the Summer School programme 1200—1400 teachers were proposed to be trained. Final figures are awaited. Similarly under Curriculum Development Programme 14 Groups were to be organised. Short-term courses were to be organised within the prescribed financial limit.

### **Direct Central Financial Assistance to Engineering Institutions**

An amount of Rs. 3.00 crores has been provided by the Planning Commission in the Central Sector for extending Central Assistance direct to some selected first degree engineering institutions and polytechnics for quality Improvement Programme during the years 1976—78. In 1976-77 some 13 engineering degree institutions were selected for direct Central Assistance to the extent of Rs. 104 lakhs for development and consolidation of their Laboratories, Library and other improvements for teaching purposes. Similarly, 14 polytechnics were selected for setting up Audio-Visual Centres, Production-cum-training Centres and Simulation Centres for improvement of training to the students at a cost of Rs. 45.30 lakhs.

For similar direct Central Assistance during 1977-78 an amount of Rs. 150 lakhs was provided. 16 Engineering degree

Institutions have been selected for direct Central Assistance to the extent of Rs. 68.735 lakhs for consolidation, improvement and development of teaching facilities. Similarly, 33 Polytechnics have also been selected for financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 75.10 lakhs.

**Expenditure during 1977-78**

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Quality Improvement Programme . . . . .	70.00 (anticipated)
Direct Central Assistance to Engineering and Technical Institutions . . . . .	149.00 (anticipated)
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>219.00</b>

**PROGRAMME OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING**

To train the graduates and diploma holders in engineering and technology for gainful employment, it was necessary to get the cooperation of Industry and also a large number of training places in Industrial Establishments. For this purpose the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 which was meant for Apprenticeship training for Craftsmen and tradesmen, was amended in 1973 to provide also for the training of degree and diploma holders in engineering and technology. This amendment gave statutory backing to the training of engineering graduates and diploma holders. The amended act, however, came into force in July, 1975. Its object is to provide practical training facilities to fresh graduate engineers and diploma holders in order to condition them for gainful employment in the Industry. The prescribed period of apprenticeship training is one year.

The training programme in each region is looked after by the Directors, Board of Apprenticeship Training located at Kanpur, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The Boards are autonomous organisations and are fully financed by the Central Government. The cost of stipend is shared equally by the training establishments and the Central Government. The minimum stipend per month provided under the Act is (i) Graduate apprentices Rs. 280/-. (ii) Technician apprentices Rs. 180/-. (iii)

Sandwich course students from degree institutions Rs. 180/-,  
 (iv) Sandwich course students from diploma Institutions Rs. 150/-.

The Apprenticeship Rules framed under the Act also provide for the reservation of training places for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Apprentices.

As on 1st December, 1977, 15405 trainees were in position. Of them, 6,745 were graduates and 8,660 were diploma holders.

Post-graduate courses and Research Work : For the development of post-graduate education and research in engineering the facilities provided to State Governments and Non-Government Engineering Colleges as reported during 1976-77 were continued during 1977-78.

### **Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore**

The Five Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore are autonomous statutory bodies of all-India character accorded with powers to frame their own academic policy, conduct their own examinations and award their own degrees. During the year under report these Institutes continued to make significant contributions in promoting technological education and research. Apart from the training of scientists, engineers and technologists, these institutions are engaged in research and development activities in areas which are of crucial importance to industrial and economic development. Industrial training, industry-oriented research programmes, consultancy service, and training placement coordination are some of the factors that give these institutes their distinctive character. The main aim of these institutes is to produce technologists, and scientists comparable to very best in the world with the watchword, "Pursuit of excellence". The Institutes of Technology offer a five-year undergraduate programme leading to bachelor degree in technology in aeronautical, agricultural, civil, chemical, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, mining, naval architecture, textile technology, etc. In science discipline they conduct integrated master's degree courses of five years' duration in physics, chemistry and mathematics. The post-graduate study offers two years course leading to M. Tech. degree in specialised areas in all these disciplines and one year diploma course in selected areas. They also

offer Ph.D. in all the branches of engineering, sciences, humanities and social sciences.

At the instance of the Department of Science and Technology, a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Y. Nayudamma to identify the areas of excellence in each IIT which could be developed for advanced research in the context of the National Science & Technology Plan. As recommended by the Committee, the Council of IITs approved the setting up of the following centres :

IIT, Kharagpur	Cryogenic Engineering
IIT, Bombay	Resources Engineering
IIT, Madras	Ocean Engineering
IIT, Kanpur	Material Science
IIT, Delhi	Energy Studies.

The Centres started working during the year 1976-77. The student population in the IITs during 1977-78 was :

IIT at	Under-graduate	Post-graduate	Research	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kharagpur . . .	1708	534	220	2462
Bombay . . .	1297	333	229	1859
Madras . . .	1173	526	184	1883
Kanpur . . .	1102	250	180	1532
Delhi . . .	1104	379	285	1768
<b>TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>6384</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>1098</b>	<b>9504</b>

A brief account of the important developments in the Institutes during the year is indicated below :

*IIT, Bombay* : The following new Post-graduate courses were started :

- (1) Systems and Control Engineering.
- (2) Environmental Sciences and Engineering.
- (3) Foundry Technology.
- (4) Mathematics  
(Specialisation in Computer Sciences).

53-short-term courses were also taken up. 349 Consultancy jobs were handled earning Rs. 14.12 lakhs.



*IIT, Kanpur* : IIT, Kanpur is continuing the various courses started during earlier years. The Material Sciences Centre was started in right earnest during this year.

*IIT, Madras* : Following courses were started during 1977-78 :

1. 5-year B. Tech. course in Naval Architecture.
2. 2-Year M. Tech. course in Industrial Tribology.
3. 2-Year M. Tech. course in Television Engineering.
4. 1-Year Post-graduate diploma course in Television engineering and
5. Post-graduate Diploma in Production Engineering—(Part-time).

*IIT, Kharagpur* : The Institute introduced several new post-graduate and research programmes e.g. (dairy and food engineering, ship-building and construction, coal process engineering and computer engineering) (1) Mining and Mech. Engg. (2) Maintenance Engg. in Management. 4 New courses are also proposed for 1978-79. 21 Summer/Winter short-term courses were conducted during this year.

*IIT, Delhi* : The following new inter-disciplinary centres of research were established :

1. Applied research in electronics
2. Industrial tribology, Machine Dynamics and Maintenance Engineering Centres.

In addition, the industrial consultancy and liaison centre took up 114 consultancy jobs during this year. 30 Summer/Winter schools or short-term courses were organised by different departments for the benefit of engineers, teachers and researchers of other universities and organisations. 48 sophisticated equipments were designed/developed during this year.

*Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore* : With the accumulated experience of 65 years, the Institute has developed capabilities for three-level functioning: as a centre for learning the research in branches of science and technology which are increasingly interpenetrative and inter-disciplinary ensuring growth of scientific manpower at high levels; as a centre for the applications of science and technology to problems of the country; and

as a centre for intellectual renewal and rejuvenation for those who are already active in research, industry and education. Besides offering bachelor of engineering degree in eight branches including aeronautical engineering, chemical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, metallurgy, and automation, the Institute offers M. Tech. degree in physical engineering, industrial management, molecular biophysics, and digital communication and data processing. It also offers Ph.D. degree in all these branches and in science subjects. A new diploma course in the Centre for electronics and design technology was started during the year. The Institute admits students for the following courses :

Research

M.E./M. Tech.

B.E.

Diploma

Their total strength is around 950.

## REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGES

The fourteen regional engineering colleges set up in various States are making satisfactory progress with regard to consolidation and development. The fifteenth college at Silchar (Assam) has admitted students in November, 1977. While all offer first degree courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, some offer architecture, metallurgy, electronics and chemical engineering. Ten of these colleges have since introduced post-graduate courses. Of these, nine are conducting industry-oriented post-graduates courses in specialised fields like design and production of high pressure boilers and accessories, heavy machines for steel plants, transportation engineering, industrial and marine structure, electronic instrumentation, integrated power systems, etc.

An Advisory Committee for the Regional Engineering Colleges as recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education was set up to advise the Education Minister on all policy matters and for laying down guidelines for these colleges. The first meeting of the Advisory Committee was held on 26th July, 1977 at New Delhi. The Advisory Committee has appointed three Working Groups to (i) evolve a common admission policy for all the Regional Engineering Colleges, (ii) evolve uniform

service rules and service benefits for the employees of these colleges, and (iii) prepare a scheme for involvement of these colleges in rural development and community services.

### **National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay**

Set up in 1963 with the assistance of UNDP to provide comprehensive facilities in Industrial Engineering and allied fields. The Institute conducts a number of short-term courses for industrial executives and a two-year post-graduate diploma course in Industrial Engineering besides consultancy work. The short-term courses include executive development programmes and unit-based programmes etc. in various Industrial Engineering and Management Techniques. The training programmes of NITIE emphasise upon learning with a purpose and professional approach and are accompanied by an abiding course for men.

The Executive Development Programme courses conducted during the year totalled 52 benefiting 951 participants. 24 unit-based programmes and 20 more EDP are also to be conducted before the end of the current academic year. The Institute admitted 34 students into a 2-year residential post-graduate programme in Industrial Engineering.

### **National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi**

The Institute was set up in 1966 with the assistance of UNDP/UNESCO to provide facilities for (i) Forge Education and Research in the form of full-time courses, vacation courses and the like; (ii) the training of senior executive personnel for Foundry Institutes; (iii) the training of suitable qualified personnel for industry in the latest production techniques and methods Design and Development; (iv) conducting Applied Research in the field of Foundry and Forge Technology.

During the year the institute conducted 9 refresher courses benefiting 157 participants from industry. 10 students were admitted to the postgraduate programme and 43 students to the Advance Diploma Courses. The Institute proposed to conduct two more refresher courses by the end of the current year.

### **School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi**

The School is a premier Institute established in 1959 with the object of providing facilities for training and research in rural, urban, regional planning and landscape architecture as

also in other allied subjects. It conducts a 5-year degree course in Architecture, 7½-year part-time diploma course in Architecture (equivalent to degree) and 2-year full-time Post-graduate diploma course in Urban Design, Landscape Architecture, Pre-Landscape Architecture and Town and Country Planning.

During the year the School admitted 34 students for the undergraduate courses in Architecture and 53 students in various Post-graduate diploma courses. The activities of the School are currently being reviewed by a Review Committee appointed by the Government. The future development plans will be formulated on the basis of the report of the Review Committee, which is expected at an early date.

### **Technical Teachers' Training Institutes**

The Institutes at Madras, Calcutta, Bhopal and Chandigarh were set up in 1966-67 to (i) provide professional training for teaching engineering and technology subjects; (ii) provide for instruction and research in branches of Engineering and Technology and for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such branches; (iii) arrange for practical training in industry on a cooperative education plan. These Institutes run a 12-month course for degree holders and 18-month course for diploma holders besides organising short-term in-service training courses and curriculum programmes under Quality Improvement Programme.

During the year 129 teachers were admitted into various regular courses. The Institutes also produced suitable material for curriculum development in various fields besides conducting short-term courses, work-shops etc.

The Review Committee appointed by the Ministry has reported that the Institutes have done commendable work in the field of Technician Teacher Education in the country. The Committee has also made certain recommendations about future development of these institutes and these would be taken into consideration while preparing future developmental plans of these institutions.

### **Indian Institutes of Management**

The 3 Institutes at Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Bangalore set up respectively in 1961, 1962 and 1972 continued to provide

facilities for training in management and improving management practices. Main developments in respect of the Institutes are given in the following paragraphs :

#### *Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta*

The Institute continued to run its post-graduate programme to which 123 students were admitted. In the fellowship programme at doctoral level, the institute admitted 9 students during the current year.

#### *Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad*

In its 2-years programme 166 students were admitted, in the fellowship programme 10 students were admitted during the current year. The Institute conducted fourth remedial programme from June 6 to 25, 1977 for 43 students (including 12 SC/ST students) admitted to the 1977—79 session. This programme is meant for students who are identified at the admission stage as weak in Mathematics and/or English.

#### *Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore*

The Institute continued its progress in its various programmes. 91 students were admitted to the Post-graduate programme and 15 to the Fellowship programme including 9 repeaters.

### **Grants to Non-Government Scientific and Technical Institutions for Development and Improvement**

Under this scheme, grants-in-aid are sanctioned to non-Government engineering and technical institutions for their establishment and development of first degree/diploma level education and for various other schemes of technical education such as technical institutions for girls, junior technical schools, etc. Over 100 institutions have been established/developed since the commencement of the scheme during the first plan period in accordance with the pattern of Central assistance laid down for the purpose. Grants paid to the institutions since the inception of the scheme total over Rs. 10 crores.

### **Loans for Construction of Students' Hostels in Technical Institutions**

For provision of hostel facilities for students in technical institutions loans are sanctioned both for Government and non-Government technical institutions to the extent of the cost on

50% of the student population. Loans amounting to Rs. 19.38 crores have so far been sanctioned under the scheme. The non-Government institutions represented that the income from hostel fees was too inadequate to repay the loan instalments and the loanees had no other resources to pay off the loan instalments. To ease the difficulties experienced by them, it was decided in 1973 that 50% of the loans already given should be written off and the balance 50% recovered in the remaining number of instalments.

Till 1976-77, 62,825 hostel seats had been provided through these loans. The provision of Rs. 31.00 lakhs during 1977-78 includes Rs. 10.00 lakhs as loans for Government institutions and Rs. 5.00 lakhs as loan and Rs. 16.00 lakhs as grant for non-Government institutions.

### **The National Council for Science Education**

The National Council for Science Education was set up in 1966 by the Government of India as an Advisory Council and also to function as a National Forum as a Joint venture of University Grants Commission, National Council of Educational Research and Training and the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (now Indian Society for Technical Education), with an aim to promote the programmes intended for the development and improvement of Science Education in the country. A sum of Rs. 6.45 lakhs is likely to be incurred by the NSCE during the year 1977-78.

### **Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok**

The Institute was set up as an independent institution in 1967 for development of Engineering and Technical Education in Asian and South-East Asian countries. The Institute is governed by an International Board of Trustees. On a proposal from the Institute for India's association it has been decided to extend assistance from India in the form of supply of Indian equipment and the deputation of Indian experts. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for 1977-78 has been made.

### **Board of Assessment for Educational Qualifications**

The Board is headed by the Chairman, UPSC and consists of representatives of the UGC, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, ICAR, AICTE, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare and

also the Chairman, UGC. It examines the standards of educational qualifications and advises the Government of India in the matters of recognition, to be accorded to all educational qualifications except in the field of medicine for the purposes of recruitment to the posts and services under the Central Government. The Board also examines the proposals for mutual recognition of degrees/diplomas between the Government of India and the foreign country concerned arising out of the Cultural Exchange Programmes between the two countries and advises the Government of India in the matter. A high powered delegation from Romania was on a visit to India from 29th November, 1977 to 13th December, 1977 to study the system of education in India for the mutual recognition of degrees/diplomas accorded by the universities and institutions in the two countries. During their stay they visited Universities/Institutions.

### **All India Council for Technical Education**

The Council has endorsed the specific recommendations made by the working group set up to consider the policies and programmes for technical education. The recommendations include, among other things, improved efficiency and effectiveness of the course of study, establishment of a national manpower information system etc.

## CHAPTER IV

### SCHOLARSHIPS

By way of equalising educational opportunities and providing facilities for higher and specialised education and training to Indian nationals in this country and abroad a number of scholarships programmes are handled by the Ministry of Education, including those offered by other countries. The Ministry also handles quite a few programmes offering scholarships to nationals of other countries on a bilateral basis or otherwise. The programmes can be grouped in three broad categories, namely :

- (a) Scholarships for Indian Students for Study in India.
- (b) Scholarships for Indian Students for Study Abroad.
- (c) Scholarships for Foreign Students for Study in India.

A brief account of these programmes is given below.

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

##### National Scholarships Scheme

This scheme was started in 1961 and has been continuing from year to year since then with the objective that no brilliant student should be prevented on ground of poverty from pursuing an academic career. The rates of scholarships under this scheme vary from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 125/- p.m. depending upon the stage of education and course of study followed by the scholar. The Sixth Finance Commission in its recommendations took into account the financial requirements of the States for scholarships under educational Scheme (including this scheme) and provided requisite funds to them at the same level as reached at the end of 1973-74 as part of the committed expenditure of the State Governments. In 1977-78, 19,000 fresh scholarships were awarded under this Scheme.

##### National Loan Scholarships Scheme

Started in 1963-64 with the object of providing financial assistance to needy and deserving students to complete their education, the Scheme continued to make steady progress. In 1977-78, 20,000 fresh scholarships were awarded on an all-India basis.



**Under the Rules of the Scheme scholars who join the teaching profession or as combatants in the armed forces after completion of their studies are not required to repay the loan while they continue in these professions. In their case the loan is reduced by one tenth of the original loan for every year of service put in as a teacher or as combatant until the entire loan is written off. This Rule also applies to scholars who die or become incapacitated between or after completion of their studies. On the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission the recovery of loan given to scholars upto 31-3-1974 is being shared equally between the Central and the State Governments.**

### **National Scholarships for the Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers**

This Scheme was started in 1961 as a token of the recognition of the services rendered by the School Teachers to enable their meritorious children to pursue higher education. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission the State Governments were provided with funds for its implementation at the level reached at the end of 1973-74. In the first two years following 1973-74 only 500 scholarships (the level reached in 1973-74) were awarded by the State Governments from the funds made available to them. In 1977-78, 250 fresh scholarships were awarded over and above the 500 fresh scholarships awarded from the resources made available to the State Governments in pursuance of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission.

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

Started in 1971-72 the scheme aims to achieve greater equalisation of educational opportunities and provide a fillip to the development of rural talent. The Scheme has continued to make satisfactory progress from year to year. As in the Schemes indicated earlier the Sixth Finance Commission took this Scheme also into account while working out the financial requirements of the States for Scholarships and provided them with funds for implementing it at the same level as reached at the end of 1973-74 as part of the committed expenditure of the State Governments. Under it about 10,000 fresh scholarships (@ 2 scholarships per Community Development Block) were awarded each year upto 1976-77. In 1977-78 15,000 fresh scholarships (@ 3 per Community Development Block) were awarded under this Scheme.

## **Scheme for Scholarships for Students from non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi**

The main object of the Scheme is to encourage the study of Hindi in non-Hindi Speaking States and to make available to the Governments of these States suitable personnel to man teaching and other posts where knowledge of Hindi is essential. Under this, scholarships are awarded to students from non-Hindi Speaking States for pursuing Post-Matric studies provided Hindi is studied as one of the subjects in that course. Started in 1955-56 the coverage of the Scheme continued to increase from year to year. During 1977-78, 2450 fresh Scholarships were awarded under this Scheme.

## **Government of India Scheme of Scholarships in Approved Residential Secondary Schools**

The scheme is intended to provide financial assistance to talented children whose parental income is less than Rs. 500 per month and therefore are unable to avail themselves of the opportunities of studying in good public/residential schools. 500 scholarships are awarded under the scheme every year to children of 11-12 age group on the basis of their performance in two examinations, a preliminary examination conducted by the State or Union Territory Governments and an All-India final examination conducted by the Ministry of Education. During 1977-78, 449 students have been selected for award of scholarships out of which 69 scholars belong to Scheduled castes/Scheduled tribes. During the current year, approximately 2050 scholars would be studying in 69 residential/public schools approved for the purpose of the scheme.

Selected scholars are entitled to full school fees (including board and lodging expenses) and other compulsory charges, besides uniform/clothing, pocket and conveyance allowances.

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

### **National Scholarships for Study Abroad**

The Scheme is intended to provide financial assistance to such students of merit as do not have the means to go abroad for further studies. 50 scholarships are earmarked every year under the scheme, which are normally available for postgraduate studies leading to Ph.D. degree and post-doctoral research/specialised

training. A few scholarships are however reserved for under-graduate courses in subjects for which a degree course is not available in India.

Only those candidates whose parental income from all sources is less than Rs. 1000 per month are eligible for these scholarships. 50 students were selected for award of scholarships during 1977-78. At present about 175 scholars under the scheme are studying abroad. Each scholar is entitled to a maintenance allowance at \$ 4,000 per annum in the USA and Canada and US \$ 3,000 per annum in the UK and other countries. Besides, the Government of India also defray tuition fees, other compulsory charges and cost of books and equipment.

### Partial Financial Assistance Scheme

The Scheme provides for the grant of loan to needy scholars towards international passage costs to such academically distinguished scholars as have obtained admission in foreign universities, institutions, etc. for study in subject-fields which are of national importance to India or for which adequate facilities do not exist in India. Emergency loans to bonafide Indian students are also given sparingly by our Missions in the USA, UK and West Germany. During 1977-78, such loans were granted to 4 students.

### Scholarships under Commonwealth Scholarship/Fellowship Plan

- (a) Australia, 1977 . . . 5 candidates were nominated for studies in Australia.
- (b) Canada, 1977 . . . 24 have been accepted by Canada.
- (c) New Zealand, 1978 . . . One candidate has been accepted by New Zealand.
- (d) Sri Lanka, 1978 . . . 4 candidates have been nominated.
- (e) United Kingdom . . . Under the 1977 Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme, 45 have been accepted. Under the 1977-78 Commonwealth Education Fellowship Scheme, 20 scholars were selected under the Long-term awards. Of the 28 nominated under the short-term awards, 23 have been accepted so far by UK .

### Scholarships/Fellowships offered by Foreign Governments/Organisations/Institutions

- (a) Austria, 1977-78 . . . 3 candidates were awarded scholarships.
- (b) Belgium, 1977-78 . . . Of the 5 nominated, Belgian Government has approved 1 candidate so far.
- (c) Bulgaria, 1977-78 . . . Bulgaria has approved 3 of 6 nominations

- (d) Czechoslovakia, 1977-78 . 9 nominations have been sent to Czechoslovakia.
- (e) Denmark, 1977-78 . Of the 13 nominations sent 8 were accepted.
- (f) Federal Republic of Germany, 1977-78 . 10 scholars were selected under the 1977 scheme. For 1978, 12 candidates have been nominated.
- (g) France, 1977-78 . 23 candidates were accepted by France.
- (h) GDR, 1977-78 . 3 candidates were selected for Physical Education Training and they left for GDR. 4 candidates have been awarded scholarships so far, for post-graduate studies.
- (i) Greece, 1977-78 . 5 scholars were selected.
- (j) Hungary, 1977-78 . 6 candidates were selected and they have been approved by Hungary.
- (k) Italy, 1977-78 . 3 candidates have been sent to Italy under the ISVE Scholarships, for Economics.
- (l) Japan, 1977-78 . 7 candidates were selected, they had been approved by the Japanese Government.
- (m) Netherlands, 1977-78 . 14 candidates have been awarded fellowships for International Courses, Besides, under the Reciprocal Fellowships Scheme, one candidate has been selected.
- (n) Norway, 1977-78 . Of the 18 nominations sent, 11 candidates were awarded Fellowships by Norway.
- (o) Poland, 1977-78 . 11 scholars have been recommended to Poland.
- (p) Sweden, 1977-78 . 3 scholars were selected and sent to Sweden for attending the International Seminar in Physics in the University of Uppsala, Sweden.
- (q) Turkey, 1977-78 . 2 candidates have been nominated.
- (r) United Kingdom . 1 scholar was sent to the UK under the Agatha Harrison Memorial Fellowship Scheme, 1977-78 .  
7 scholars left for the UK under the British Council Scholarships Scheme, 1977-78  
2 Engineers left for the UK under the Confederation of British Industry Scholarships Scheme, 1977-78.

(s) United States of America 3 scholars left for USA.  
1977-78

(t) USSR, 1977-78 . . . Under the Scheme for Post-graduate studies/research/higher specialisation, 68 scholarships were offered by the Soviet Government. Out of this, 10 scholarships were allocated for the Children of Indian residents in USSR. Out of 51 candidates recommended against the remaining 58, 29 candidates have been approved so far by the USSR. 11 scholarships were awarded under the People's Friendship University, Moscow, Scholarships Scheme.

(u) Yugoslavia, 1977-78 . . . 5 were nominated.

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

### General Cultural Scholarships Scheme

Under the scheme, 180 scholarships are awarded every year to nationals of Africa, Asia and other foreign countries. The scheme is designed to promote friendly relations between India and other countries and to provide for the nationals of selected countries all such facilities for higher education as are available in India. During 1977-78, 180 scholars were selected out of whom 155 scholars joined educational institutions in India. Scholarships were awarded in the fields of agriculture, engineering and technology, medicine pharmacy, arts and humanities. At present 728 scholars from various countries are studying in India under the scheme.

### Scheme of Scholarships and Fellowships for Nationals of Bangladesh

Under the scheme of assistance to Bangladesh in operation since 1972-73, the Government of India provide facilities to Bangladesh nationals for study in certain specialised subjects in India. Against the offer of 100 scholarships for 1977-78, 18 scholars have so far joined educational institutions in India. Presently there are 140 scholars from Bangladesh studying in various educational institutions in India in the fields of medicine, engineering technology, agriculture, fisheries and fine arts.

### Special English Course for Foreign Students

The Ministry of Education organises a special English course annually for such foreign students as are not sufficiently proficient

in English. The last such course was conducted at the Regional Institute of English, Chandigarh from March to June, 1977 and 29 scholars selected under the General Cultural Scholarships Scheme, 1977-78 took advantage of this course besides a large number of foreign self-supporting students who also attended this course.

### **Construction of International Students House, Calcutta**

The estimated cost of Rs. 18.00 lakhs for constructing the proposed International Students House, Calcutta is to be shared equally between the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal. The State Government of West Bengal has already released a sum of Rs. 9,23,000 towards the cost of land and construction of building against a sum of Rs. 4.0 lakhs released by the Ministry for the purchase of the land. The Ministry proposes to release another sum of Rs. 5.0 lakhs during the current financial year to help towards early commencement of the construction work on the project.

### **Scholarships for Foreign Students for Study/Training in India**

- (a) *T.C.S. Colombo Plan, 1977-78* : 83 scholars came to India and joined their studies.
- (b) *SCAAP (Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan)* : 6 scholars came to India under this scheme.
- (c) *Commonwealth Scholarship/Fellowship Plan 1977-78* : 28 scholars came to India and commenced their studies.
- (d) *Commonwealth Education Cooperation Plan—Training of Craft Instructors 1977-78* : 5 scholars came to India for Craft training under this scheme.
- (e) *Reciprocal Scholarship Scheme* : 5 scholars came to India and joined their studies.
- (f) *Indo-Afghan Cultural Exchange Programme, 1977-78* : 11 scholars came to India.
- (g) *Indo-ARE Cultural Exchange Programme 1977-78* : 5 scholars came.
- (h) *Indo-Belgian Cultural Exchange Programme 1977-78* : 2 scholars came to India.

- (i) *Indo-FRG Cultural Exchange Programme, 1977-78* : 10 scholars came to India and joined their studies.
- (j) *Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme, 1977-78* : 6 scholars came to India under this scheme.
- (k) *Indo-Iraqi Cultural Exchange Programme, 1977-78* : 9 scholars came to India and joined their studies.
- (l) *Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme, 1977-78* : 17 scholars came to India.
- (m) *Indo-Yugoslav Cultural Exchange Programme, 1977-78* : 3 scholars came to India and joined their studies.

## CHAPTER V

### BOOK PROMOTION AND COPYRIGHT

Books continue to play a dominant role in the development and dissemination of knowledge notwithstanding the growth of mass media of several kinds following the technological revolution. Realising that the supply of text books, reference books and other reading material in adequate number and at moderate prices is essential for the development of educational programmes, this Ministry has taken several measures for the production and promotion of books. Some of the more important programmes undertaken in this regard are briefly described below.

#### National Book Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 with the objectives of producing good reading material at moderate prices and fostering book-mindedness among the people.

The Trust brings out in Indian languages as well as in English, books which are intended for the general reading public, especially those who do not have the advantage of higher education. The Trust publishes such books as may not be attractive to commercial publishers, in well conceived series, viz., 'India—the Land and People', 'National Biography', 'Popular Science', 'Outstanding Books of the World', 'World of Today', 'Folklore of India' and 'Young India Library', besides bringing out a number of books of general nature outside such series. During 1977-78, upto the end of November, 1977 the Trust brought out 122 titles in its various series bringing the total number of publications so far brought out to 962.

In pursuance of the objective of fostering book-mindedness, the Trust organises national book fairs, regional book exhibitions etc. and also arranges seminars, symposia, workshops and training courses on various problems connected with the writing, translation, and distribution of books. During 1977-78, the Trust organised a series of regional book exhibitions in Jammu & Kashmir. Synchronising with the regional book exhibitions, the Trust also organised a Seminar on "Urdu Publishing in the Coming Decade", at Srinagar, from 18-20 June, 1977. The Trust also organised a three-day seminar on "Tamil publishing in the Next



**Decade". So far, the Trust has organised 8 national book fairs, more than 80 book exhibitions and several seminars, workshops etc.**

In addition to the above, the Trust continued to implement other important schemes, such as the Aadan-Pradan, the Scheme for Subsidised Publication of University Level Books in English by Indian authors, organising World Book Fair, etc.

### **Aadan-Pradan**

Under this Scheme, the Trust brings out translations of representative books in one language, into a number of other Indian languages, to enable the readers of one linguistic region to understand and appreciate the way of life and creative works of other regions and thus promote inter-regional understanding. During 1977-78, upto the end of November, 1977 the Trust brought out 47 translations. Since the inception of the scheme in 1969, so far, about 369 titles have been brought out.

### **Scheme of Subsidised Publication of University Level Books in English by Indian Authors**

In order to provide suitable university level books in English at low prices and make them economically competitive with foreign subsidised books, and with a view to encouraging Indian authorship a scheme for subsidised publication of university level books in English is being operated since 1970. During 1977-78, upto the end of November 1977, the publication of 30 books was subsidised bringing the total number of books subsidised under the scheme to 207.

### **World Book Fair**

The Trust has already organised, in cooperation with the Indian book industry, two world book fairs, in 1972 and 1976, both at New Delhi. The third World Book Fair was held by the Trust at New Delhi from 11th to 20th February, 1978. The foreign countries who participated in the Fair were: the USSR, the USA, the UK, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Holland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Switzerland, Kenya, Zambia, Ghana, Iraq, Egypt, Kuwait, Bangladesh, Singapore, Japan, Pakistan, Indonesia, Yugoslavia and New Zealand. About 60 publishing organisations from 35 foreign countries as well as about 400 Indian publishers participated in the

Fair. About 2,00,000 books were displayed. One of the Highlights of the Fair was an International Seminar on 'Educational Publishing in the Developing Countries' organised by the Trust from 12-15 February 1978. A number of publishing experts from India and abroad participated in the seminar. Various other organisations like the Federation of Indian Publishers, the Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Association in India, the Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Prakashak Sangh, and the Indian Librarians Associations organised various programmes of seminars, symposia and workshops in the field of writing, publishing and library services in India. With financial assistance from the Government of India, the Authors Guild of India held their fourth National Convention of Authors. The India International Centre also organised a workshop for Asian writers in February, 1978 with suitable financial assistance from the Government of India.

### **Publication of Low-Priced University Level Books of Foreign Origin**

With the objective of making available to our university students, low priced editions of standard university text books and reference material of foreign origin, three programmes are being operated in collaboration with the Governments of UK (English Language Book Society Series, since 1960), USA (Joint Indo-American Standard Works Programme, since 1961), and the USSR (Joint Indo-Soviet Text book Programme since 1965). The books brought out under all the three programmes are approved by the Government of India in consultation with expert agencies such as the UGC, the ICAR, the DGHS, etc. Titles are normally evaluated from the point of view of their suitability and usefulness to the students. As a general rule if equally good books by Indian authors are available, the foreign titles are not recommended for publication under these programmes. Efforts are also made to secure that only the latest editions of the approved titles are republished under these programmes.

While under the UK and the USSR Programmes, the selected books are published in the respective countries and imported into and marketed in India through the normal trade channels, under the Indo-American Programme, the selected books are published in India in low priced editions by Indian Publishers with a suitable subsidy from the USIS out of PL 480 Rupee Funds and marketed through the normal trade channels. The prices of the books reprinted under these programmes are 1/3rd to 1/5th of the original standard editions.

So far about 650 British, 1460 American and 300 Soviet books have been brought out in low priced editions under these programmes.

As part of the Indo-Soviet textbooks programme scholarships are being awarded annually to about 5 Indian scholars in different disciplines, to enable them to receive training in the USSR in translation techniques. So far 25 Indian scholars have received the training. With the help of two of these scholars, two Soviet technical books have been got translated into English. The Soviet authorities have agreed to suitably edit and publish these translation in the USSR under the Indo-Soviet Programme. They are expected to be published by end of 1978 or beginning of 1979.

The Indo-Soviet Textbook Board, which was set up in 1965 with the Union Education Secretary as Chairman and five members each from the Soviet and Indian sides, to lay down the broad policy for the implementation of Indo-Soviet Programme and to monitor its progress, held its tenth meeting at New Delhi, in January 1978. The Board decided that pending adoption of measures for teaching Russian language to students and scholars in large numbers, to enable them to have direct access to the vast knowledge in the USSR, the present programme of translation of Soviet titles into English may be continued. The Board also considered various measures necessary for the speedy and effective implementation of the Indo-Soviet Programme, and made several recommendations.

- (1) The Indian side will identify select courses in priority fields of academic instruction and send the syllabi in respect of these courses to the Soviet side, to enable them to identify suitable Soviet titles in respect of such syllabi and supply copies of the titles.
- (2) In addition to identifying suitable Soviet titles from the Soviet plans of publications which are made available by the Soviet side, from time to time, the Indian side may obtain, from the Indian scholars studying/studied in the USSR, information about Soviet books based on their knowledge and closer association with the Soviet background, so that suitable books could be identified in the Indian context.
- (3) The Soviet side may also make available to the Indian side copies of all their textbooks and reference books

in the selected fields referred to at (1) above, which will be set up as a reference library to enable the Indian side to select, from time to time, books suitable for publication under the Programme. The Soviet side may also consider sending to this library copies of all their technical journals and periodicals in respect of areas and subject fields identified by Indian side.

- (4) A minimum number of 25 books will be brought out under the programme before the Board meets next.
- (5) Facilities for learning Russian language in India may be augmented, particularly at the post-graduate and post-doctoral levels to enable more and more Indian scholars to have a working knowledge of Russian language as adopted for specific subjects of learning such as medicine, engineering, etc. This would enable Indian scholars to study Soviet books in original instead of translations. The Soviet side will give all assistance by making available the methodology, teaching materials and training aids.
- (6) In order to monitor the progress of the Indo-Soviet programme more effectively, two standing bodies, one in Moscow and the other in Delhi, will be set up.

### **Procurement of Translation Rights**

As part of their programmes to produce University level books in Indian languages, the State Governments have been bringing out translations into Indian languages of suitable foreign books. To facilitate the work of obtaining translation rights from foreign copyright owners in regard to books selected by the State Governments and to provide co-ordination, the Copyright licences are negotiated centrally on behalf of the State Governments. During 1977-78, 34 contracts for translation rights were executed, bringing the total to 1429 contracts with the American, British and other foreign publishers.

### **National Book Development Board**

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

with some added functions in 1970. The three-year term of the Board having expired in February, 1974, it is proposed to reconstitute the Board further for a third term. On the Board will be represented various Ministries concerned, government publishing agencies, publishers, booksellers, authors, scientists and other various interests of the book industry.

During its tenure of six years, the Board identified vital areas in the field of book promotion and made a number of far-reaching recommendations for the promotion of Indian book industry and trade. Some of the achievements for the promotion include (a) tax relief to book publishers, (b) organisation of training courses and seminars for the book industry personnel, (c) postal concessions for book parcels and expansion of the export of Indian books.

A substantial reduction has been made in the tax rates on royalty remittances from India with effect from 1st April, 1977. In the past copyright royalties remitted abroad were taxed @ 70% if the agreements between the foreign copyright owner and the Indian publishers were not approved by the Government of India. This formality of agreements being approved by the Government has been waived in respect of books on educational, scientific and technical subjects covered by List I in Appendix 21 of the Import Trade Control Policy for 1977-78. The effect of this amendment would be that royalties payable in respect of any book in any of these subjects, will be taxed at the concessional rate of 40% irrespective of the fact whether the agreement is approved by the Government of India or not. This would result in an easier flow to India of reprint or translation rights of standard foreign books.

## **Import and Export of Books**

### *Import Policy*

**Import Policy for Books**—The import policy for books, journals, magazines, children's literature and other educational material is laid down by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in consultation with this Ministry.

**Import Policy for Books, journals, news-magazines, etc.,** has been substantially liberalised in the current year. As a result, any individual, dealer, institution and others can import educational scientific and technical books; educational scientific and technical journals; news-magazines and news-papers devoted to

**Science and Technology without an import licence and without any monetary or quantitative restrictions.**

The established importers are allowed quota licence for import of books, non-technical journals and children's books up to 100% of their basic quota. Within their basic quota they can import fiction up to 10%, non-technical journals upto 40% and children's literature up to 50%, if they so choose.

Newcomers to the import trade of books who had been in the internal trade of books for a minimum period of one full year and had an annual interqal purchase/sale turn over of Rs. 50,000 are also allowed import licences for import of books up to 40% of their purchase/sale turn over of Rs. 4 lakhs whichever is more depending upto the number of years they had been in the internal trade of books.

The State Trading Corporation which had, for the first time, taken up the import of scientific and technical journals in 1973-74 is continuing to assist the universities and other institutions of higher learning and arranging imports of such journals for their use. The STC has gradually extended their services to cover a larger number of such institutions.

To ensure that imported material does not impede the development of indigenous books, the import of books of which latest Indian reprints are available, is not permitted. The importers are also exhorted to import latest editions of foreign books so as to prevent the import of out-dated books.

Teaching aids including micro-films, filmstrips and microfiches are also allowed import against quota licence for books.

Relief has also been provided to artists for import of artists' material including oil colour, hand-made paper, etc. by raising the previous limit of Rs. 150/- to Rs. 600/- for import of such artists' material without a licence at a time.

### **Book Export Promotional Activities**

India as one of the leading publishing countries in the world, has a growing potential for exporting books not only to established markets like the UK and the USA but to new markets in South-East, West Asia and Africa.

During 1977-78 India participated in the Festival of Books and Book Fair held in Singapore from August 26 to September 4, 1977, International Book Fair held in Moscow from September 6—14, 1977, International Book Fair, Frankfurt from October 12—17, 1977, International Book Fair, Belgrade from October 24—31, 1977, International Children's Book Exhibition, Ankara from November 7—13, 1977, Cairo Book Fair from 26th January to 6th February, 1978. Books were sent for display in the International Fair for Children's drawings in Baghdad in April, 1977, Indian Trade Exhibition in Kuala Lumpur from April 10—20, 1977, International Book Fair, Amman in April, 1977, Indian Trade Fair, Tanzania from August 1—9, 1977, Indian Fete held in Geneva from September 23—25, 1977, National Book Exhibition held in Accra from November 6—12, 1977. Special Exhibitions of Indian books were organised with the assistance of Indian Missions abroad in Bucharest (from August 5—20, 1977), Kuala Lumpur (from September 19—23, 1977) and Hong Kong (from October 3—16, 1977).

With a view to promoting the export of books and publications, the Ministry continued to obtain market survey reports through Indian Missions abroad which were circulated among the various publishers and booksellers through their federations. With a view to apprising foreign importers about the latest books published in India, the National Book Trust were assisted to bring out annotated subject catalogues and the Federation of Publishers and Book-sellers Association were assisted for bringing out a Journal "Recent Indian Books".

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

The Centre was set up in 1972 as a nucleus for an information centre for the publishing industry and for documentation and statistical analysis of import documents. The Centre maintains a textbook reference library for the use of authors, publishers etc. to enable them to survey the availability of books in different fields and plan fresh publications. The library has a large collection of about 37,700 volumes of books by Indian authors published since 1965, in English and in regional languages in different disciplines as well as books published under the three programmes in collaboration with the Governments of the UK, the USA and the USSR. Some of the other activities of the Centre during the year are as under :

The Centre organises periodically, exhibitions at university centres, to bring to the notice of the students and teachers, the  
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availability of university level books published in the country. During the year under review the Centre organised 4 such exhibitions at the Universities of Marathwada, Kurukshetra, Sagar and Allahabad.

The Centre arranges evaluation by subject experts, of selected books in different disciplines to assess their suitability for use in various universities etc., so that they could be increasingly used instead of foreign or imported books. During the year about 230 books in English, Hindi, Marathi and Assamese languages were evaluated. The particulars of the titles that were found standard have been circulated to the universities etc.

To formulate a meaningful policy for the import of books into the country, the NERC is currently busy scrutinizing the import documents of about 35 established importers in India who hold licences of the value of Rs. 10.00 lakhs or more for import of books. The first survey report brought out in June 1977 in respect of 8 leading importers, mainly consisted of such titles of which 200 copies and above were imported into the country during the year 1975-76. So far the Centre has completed analysing invoices/indents received from 11 leading importers and is preparing master index cards for computerisation.

The Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Associations in India compiled a National Catalogue of University Level Books covering the period 1965—70, with financial assistance from the Ministry of Education. On its establishment in 1972 the Centre was entrusted with the responsibility to keep this Catalogue up-to-date by bringing out quarterly supplements. So far, the Centre has brought out 29 supplements to the National Catalogue and is engaged in bringing out a cumulative volume of all the supplements.

The Centre undertakes on or in anticipation of demand compilation of bibliographies on topics of interest to authors and publishers of university level books. The bibliographies have been planned to be brought out in fascicules at regular intervals and cumulated and printed bi-ennially. In 1977-78, the Centre has compiled 4th and 5th fascicules of the bibliography.

The NERC has been appointed as an agency at National level to operate the International Standard Book Numbering System in India. The Centre is despatching introductory letter, alongwith a questionnaire to all the Indian publishers to collect relevant data for operating this system.



## Copyright

The Copyright Board, reconstituted with effect from 24th September, 1976, in pursuance of Section 11 of the Copyright Act, 1957 (14 of 1957) with Justice Hardayal Hardy, retired Chief Justice, Delhi High Court, as its Chairman, held seven meetings during the year 1977, heard 62 cases and decided 39 cases.

During the year 1977, 2982 works were registered in the Copyright Office for Copyright out of which 2473 were artistic and 509 literary works. In addition, changes in the Register of Copyrights were registered for 43 cases.

India participated in the meetings of the (a) WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation related to Copyright and Neighbouring Rights (1st Session), (b) Administrative bodies of WIPO, (c) Intergovernmental Copyright Committee established under the Universal Copyright Convention, (d) Executive Committee of Berne Union and (e) Intergovernment Committee of the International (Rome) Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations. India was elected as Chairman of the WIPO Co-ordination Committee.

## Miscellaneous

### *Tax relief to Authors*

The Government of India has decided to provide further relief to authors in order to encourage creative talent. With effect from the financial year 1977-78, in case of income from royalties or writings to Indian authors up to Rs. 25,000/- per year, claims of expenses to the extent of 25% of such amount or Rs. 5,000 - whichever is less, will be allowed without the production of any documentary evidence and will not, therefore, be subject to taxation. This also applies to cases where the total taxable income is more than Rs. 25,000/- but the expenses claimed on writing do not exceed Rs. 5,000 - provided the income from writing alone is not more than Rs. 25,000/-. The relaxation does not however, apply to authors or writers who write stories, screen plays and dialogues for films.

## CHAPTER VI

### YOUTH SERVICES

Youth programmes can be divided into two categories —

- (i) Programmes for student youth
- (ii) Programmes for non-student youth.

#### **A. Student Youth Programmes**

##### *National Service Scheme*

The National Service Scheme aims at helping the students for two years of their first degree college studies in utilising their leisure time in various programmes of social service and national development which not only help the community but also provide opportunity to the undergraduate to understand and appreciate the conditions and problems of the community, and inculcate in him a sense of social consciousness and dignity of labour.

The response to NSS has been generally good. The scheme is being implemented in universities and colleges of all the States and Union Territories except Dadra and Nagar Haveli, where there are no colleges. The NSS strength has increased gradually from 40,000 in 1969-70 to over 2.78 lakhs during 1976-77. The target is to cover 3.10 lakhs students during 1977-78 and 4.00 lakh students by the end of 1978-79.

##### *Special Camping Programme*

As part of the constructive involvement, largely of student youth, during their vacation periods, special camping programmes have been organised under the National Service Scheme in the course of which some aspects of rural need are being covered. In the earlier years, such programmes have been organised under the themes 'Youth Against Famine', 'Youth Against Dirt and Disease' and 'Youth for Afforestation and Tree Plantation' etc. Emphasis in NSS from the year 1976-77 is on programmes of rural reconstruction and activities aimed at improvement of conditions of life of economically and socially weaker sections of community. The theme for Special Camping Programme from 1976-77 has been 'Youth for Rural Reconstruction'. Some of the

broad areas and activities which form part of the programme of rural reconstruction under NSS are promotion of Adult Education/Non-Formal Education Programmes, land Reforms, Planning better environment in the villages, afforestation and tree plantation and family and child care programmes etc. While activities specified above will be undertaken by the NSS students depending on the local needs and priorities the main emphasis under the programmes will be on the promotion of adult education/non-formal education programmes.

During the year 1977-78 the working of the scheme was galvanised so as to have a perceptible impact on the process of development. The National Service Scheme has been introduced at the +2 stage of education in the State of Karnataka and West Bengal. The matter is being pursued with the State Governments of U.P. and Kerala. Based on the experience of NSS at +2 stage in these states, the scheme will be extended to other states gradually. Another important guideline evolved recently is to equip the teacher incharge of NSS in colleges for more effective involvement of students in various programmes under NSS. Besides the Orientation course for fresh Programme Officers, refresher courses for NSS teachers who were already trained have been started. A model syllabus has been prepared for all the training institutions and made available to them. Efforts are being made to identify training institutions in states where they do not exist at present. With a view to provide an opportunity to the key persons responsible for implementation of National Service Scheme at different levels to come together and exchange ideas and experiences on NSS and to discuss the various issues connected with the implementation of the scheme, four orientation courses for about 150 key persons were organised during 1977-78 by the National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators in collaboration with the Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi.

The NSS students also did commendable work in the emergency relief work. NSS students were actively involved in flood relief work in the States of Bihar, U.P., Orissa, Punjab, Maharashtra etc. Again the NSS students were also involved in the emergency relief work in the cyclone affected areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu.

#### *National Service Volunteer Scheme*

The National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS) launched with effect from 1977-78 aims at providing opportunities to students who have completed their first degree, to involve themselves

on a voluntary basis in nation building activities for a specific period on a wholtime basis. NSVS would provide youth, during the interregnum between their graduating or otherwise concluding their studies and their entering the world of work, avenues for doing creative and constructive work, suiting their educational background and aptitude. To begin with, the NS Volunteers would be engaged in promotion of programmes of adult education, through Nehru Yuvak Kendras and Voluntary agencies for a minimum period of one year. Later, when the scheme is expanded, it is envisaged that NS Volunteers would be engaged in specific programmes of National importance of various deploying agencies to which these volunteers are seconded. The volunteers would be suitably trained before they start work in the field. Each volunteer will be paid a stipend of Rs. 175/- per month plus expenditure involved on travel and contingencies.

A workshop on 'Training of Volunteers under NSVS' was organised from 14th to 16th November 1977. Representatives of seven institutions identified for training of NS Volunteers participated in the workshop and finalised the training programme. Orientation training is being imparted to approximately 150 volunteers.

### *Planning Forums*

Initiated by the Planning Commission in 1955 and transferred to the Ministry of Education in 1968, the scheme of Planning Forums aims at developing consciousness regarding planned development of the country among the educated youth and through them among the general public.

The scheme was revised in 1976-77 so as to make the Planning Forums more effective. In the revised scheme the financial provisions have been liberalised. The scheme now provides for financial assistance to selected universities and educational institutions for holding seminars and Regional Conferences on various aspects relating to economic development. Ten Universities/Institutions were sanctioned grants totalling Rs. 1,27,500/- for holding such seminars/conferences during 1977-78.

During 1977-78 some of the State Governments/Union Territories initiated action to reactivate such of the Planning Forums

as had become defunct for want of funds and to set up new Planning Forums in Universities/Colleges where such forums do not exist.

### *National Integration Samitis*

The object of the scheme is to familiarise the students and teachers with the diverse perspectives of our composite culture and civilisation and to undertake activities which would eradicate communalism in all its forms and to take such other steps as would directly promote the cause of National Integration. About 130 samitis are at present functioning in universities and affiliated colleges. Some of these samitis have functioned with considerable success and have taken up meaningful programmes.

The working of the scheme was reviewed by a working group set up by the Ministry of Education. The group which submitted its report in July 1976 made some useful recommendations which have been examined in the Ministry. On the recommendation of the Review Committee the financial provision has been increased. It has been decided that a composite enlarged scheme should be prepared for promotion of national integration.

### **B. Non-Student Youth Programmes**

#### *Nehru Yuvak Kendras*

To provide the necessary focus for youth activities, recreation and education of non-student youth, the scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendras was launched on November 14, 1972. The scheme has continued to make progress during the year under report. Of the 235 Kendras sanctioned in various States and Union Territories, about 160 are at present functioning. The number of additional Kendras sanctioned in 1977-78 is 20.

The main activities of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been (i) Non-formal education; (ii) vocational training and employment service; (iii) social and community service; (iv) sports and physical culture; and (v) recreation and rejuvenation of the folk media. On an average a provision of Rs. 20,000/- is utilised annually by a Kendra in organising these core programmes. In view of the policy statement on adult education increased emphasis is being laid on adult education. During the current year an additional amount of Rs. 10,000/- each has been sanctioned to all the Kendras mainly for involvement of youth in the massive

programme of adult education. Each Kendra is also being sanctioned two National Service Volunteers to be utilised for adult education programmes. Each volunteer will be expected to organise 25—35 youth unions for augmenting adult education programmes.

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

Three refresher courses each of one week duration were organised during September to November, 1977 for these Youth Coordinators of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras who had already undergone training in 4-week training-*cum*-orientation courses last year. A one month orientation-*cum*-training course was organised for the newly appointed youth coordinators and those who could not undergo training last year, in January, 1978 at the Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram (Tamil Nadu). The feedback has indicated that the training programmes and the refresher courses are of a great advantage and have generated a sense of new enthusiasm among the youth coordinators for undertaking new and higher responsibilities.

#### *Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations*

The scheme is intended to foster and promote greater involvement of voluntary organisations in youth work and also to enable youth to work on whole-time basis in rural reconstruction

activities. Voluntary organisations whose members are youth workers and are living and working in rural areas are eligible for assistance on a long-term basis. This assistance is extended to cover reasonable honorarium to youth workers and project expenditure. Voluntary organisations whose members are not youth workers but are working for the youth are eligible for assistance on a short-term basis for projects like research, surveys, youth camps, training of personnel for youth work, establishment and promotion of youth clubs and youth activity conducive to promotion of national development. So far the projects of 11 youth organisations have been approved and grants amounting to Rs. 2,12,632/- are released.

### *Training of Youth Leaders*

The objective of this scheme is to organise training programmes for youth in order to develop awareness amongst them about the existing social realities, their predicament, and to create in them a capability to bring about the needed social changes. It is also intended that the youth should learn to play an effective role in the developmental processes of the country. During the training process, it is intended that certain potential youth leaders may be identified in various walks of life who will be able to organise youth for various development programmes in the rural areas. This scheme is mainly meant for non-student youth, although student youth may be associated in this programme. Priority is given to youth belonging to socially and culturally deprived sections of the society. The training programme is of a residential nature and the duration of the programme is normally between 7 to 30 days. A number of institutions in the country are imparting training to youth under this scheme. The youth in many cases are being selected by the Coordinators of Nehru Yuvak Kendras. Financial assistance under this scheme is extended to cover board and lodging expenses organisational expenses and travelling expenses. During the current year it is expected that 5000 youth have been trained under this scheme.

### *Assistance for Promotion of Adventure Programmes*

The objectives of the scheme are—to encourage the spirit of adventure and risk taking; to develop an understanding of the environment and love for nature; to provide support of educational institutions and Government and non-government institutions engaged in the organisation of adventure programmes and to provide assistance for establishment of training facilities. Finan-

cial assistance is given for setting up infrastructure facilities as well as for individual programmes which may range from mountaineering, trekking, hiking, canoeing, cycling, swimming, row boating, skiing, ice-skating etc. A uniform quantum of assistance for lodging, boarding and contingencies which includes medical aid, minor repairs etc. is given @ Rs. 20 per head per day for undertaking adventure activities.

Financial assistance continued to be extended to Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi, and the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling. 33 Universities/Colleges have been given assistance for mountaineering. Groups and individuals have also been assisted for various adventure activities.

### *Scouting and Guiding*

It is an international movement designed to help develop the character of boys and girls and make them good citizens by giving them the requisite training. Scouting and guiding is being encouraged by the Government through financial assistance to the Bharat Scouts and Guides and All India Boys Scouts Association for activities like National Integration Camps, Youth Leadership Training Programmes, Jambories and Samagams etc. An amount of approximately 4.00 lakhs was sanctioned during the year to these organisations.

### *Work Centres*

The basic objective of the scheme of work centres is to organise programmes having educational and training components through which the youth could acquire training skills with a view to providing them self-employment, full-time employment, subsidiary occupation or improvement of their functional capabilities. Under the scheme the State Government/Union Territory Administration can be given financial assistance on 50 : 50 basis subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh per project. A Voluntary Organisation taking up this activity can, however, be extended financial assistance upto 75% of the total estimated project cost and in specially deserving cases upto 90%. It has been decided to discontinue this scheme from next year.

### *Commonwealth Youth Programme*

India is participating in the Commonwealth Youth Programme. As a part of the programme one of the three Youth Development Centres has been set up in Chandigarh.



## CHAPTER VII

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

#### Sports Policy and Programmes

The existing policies and programmes in which the thrust has been on broad-basing sports, particularly in rural and tribal areas, continued during 1977-78. The other salient features of the agreed sports policy and programme are making sports, games and physical education compulsory at the school level, providing physical facilities like play-fields, stadia, etc., where such facilities do not exist, establishing Rural Sports Centres, preserving open spaces particularly in Urban Areas (if necessary by introducing suitable legislative measures) giving incentives to promising sportsmen and women, giving preference to such games and sports as are popular in a particular area and are inexpensive, and increasing the number and value of scholarships under the Sports Talent Search Scholarship Scheme, etc.

During the year implementation of guidelines issued by the Government to national sports associations/federations with a view to improving their functioning was pursued. These guidelines included regulation on the election of office-bearers of the Federations so as to ensure that the same office-bearers do not continue ordinarily for more than 4 years and in no case beyond 8 years, maintenance and regular submission to the Government of their audited accounts, appointment of qualified national coaches, holding annual competitions for junior and sub-junior age-groups at inter-block, inter-district and inter-state level and, above all, preparing and submitting to Government short-term and perspective plans, with clearly defined targets, for the promotion of sports and games under their respective jurisdiction. Government has suggested to all national sports Associations/Federations to amend their constitution accordingly.

#### All India Council of Sports

The All India Council of Sports, which is a body set up the Ministry to advise it on matters relating to promotion of sports and games, was reconstituted for a period of three years with effect from 15.12.1976. The first meeting of the Council took place on 2nd March, 1977 and its Executive Committee

held four meetings including one emergent meeting in connection with hockey affairs. Some suggestions for reconstitution of the Council, making it more functional or investing it with functions of coordination, are under consideration.

### **Society for National Institute of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES)**

The Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) was set up by the Government of India in 1965, as an autonomous body, to carry on the management and administration of the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, namely the Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education (Gwalior) and the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (Patiala), and to take steps for raising the standard of games and sports in the country by improving facilities and standards of training and coaching. The Society has also been entrusted with the advisory functions at National level in matters relating to promotion to Physical Education and Yoga. The Society was last reconstituted in 1976 for a period of three years. During the year 1977-78 Shri Sikandar Bakht, Union Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation took over as the Chairman of the Society. During the year the Society held four meetings.

## **A. PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY**

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

The primary function of the College is to produce high calibre leadership in the field of physical education. For the academic session 1977-78, with the admission of 146 students (including 32 Women) to its three-year Bachelor's Degree Course and 27 (including 2 women) to its two-years Master's Degree Course in Physical Education, the total student strength of the College in its regular and residential courses was 476 (including 96 women). Besides this, the College admitted 45 students to the first year of its three year Master's Degree (Summer Course) in Physical Education for the inservice personnel. The College continued to attract students from all parts of the country including a few from abroad.

The College continued to provide refresher/reorientation training facilities for inservice personnel in physical education and sports. It also continued to implement, on an agency basis, the

Central Schemes of National Physical Efficiency Drive and the National Prize Competition for Published Literature on Physical Education and Sports on behalf of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

### **National Physical Efficiency Drive**

The Scheme which was introduced by the Central Government in 1959 to popularise among the people particularly youth, the concept of physical fitness and also to arouse their enthusiasm for higher standards of physical efficiency and achievement, continued to be implemented in collaboration with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and certain selected Central agencies.

The 1976-77 National Physical Efficiency Drive had an all time record participation of over 22 lakhs. The 1977-78 Drive was launched in the country from October, 1977 to January, 1978.

The XVII All India Competition for the National Awards in Physical Efficiency was held at Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu) from the 24th to 26th February, 1978 with 122 Competitors, including 51 women, from 13 States and Union Territories participating therein 20 competitors, including 10 women, won the National Awards in Physical Efficiency.

On the basis of the data collected by it from the States, the Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (Gwalior) has evolved revised national norms of Physical Efficiency for the Scheme.

### **Promotion of Yoga**

The Kaivalyadham Shreeman Madhav Yoga Mandir Samiti, Lonavla (Poona) and the Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram (New Delhi and Katra Vaishnav Devi) continued to get financial assistance for their maintenance and developmental expenditure, as per the approved pattern of the scheme, for their teacher-training and research programmes.

### **National Prize Competition for the Published Literature in Physical Education and Sports**

The Seventh National Prize Competition for the Published Literature on Physical Education and Sports (1976-77) was organised through the Lakshmibai National College of Physical

Education. Five books were selected for a National Prize of Rs. 1,000 - each.

In order to encourage and attract entries of better quality for the Competition, value of the 'National Award' has been raised effective from 1977-78. The Competition now offers three categories of the National Awards as under :

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

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

The Eighth National Prize Competition for 1977-78 was organised according to the revised rules and five books have been selected for the 'National Awards' as under :

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

## B. SPORTS AND GAMES

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

The primary object of the Institute is to produce sports coaches of high calibre in various sports disciplines and to provide training facilities to the national teams for international competitions. The Institute offers the following training courses :

- (i) 10-month Regular Diploma Course.
- (ii) 6-month Condensed Diploma Course.
- (iii) 6-Week Certificate in Sports Course.
- (iv) Refresher Course for Inservice Coaches.

For the academic session 1977-78, 407 trainees (including 40 women) have been admitted by the Institute of Patiala and its South Centre at Bangalore in 16 sports disciplines. The intake capacity of the Institute, inclusive of its South Centre, is 420. Kabaddi and Kho-Kho have been included as new disciplines at the Institute's South Centre from 1977-78. Since its inception in 1961, the Institute has produced 3,568 qualified

Coaches in various sports disciplines. Out of these 79 Coaches belonged to foreign countries. Besides its regular coaching programme during the year, the Institute Organised Certificate in Sports Course for teachers and other numbering over 700 persons.

The Swimming Pool Gymnasium Complex of the Institute, has been completed in October, 1977 at a cost of about Rs. 50 lakhs.

The 112-bed Dhyan Chand International Hostel of the Institute was completed during the year at a cost of about Rs. 16 lakhs.

Under the National Coaching Scheme the Institute has a cadre of 400 coaches, which include several ex-international and National Champions. Fifty additional posts have been sanctioned for 1977-78 raising the Cadre strength to 450.

The Institute organised 42 coaching camps in the various sports disciplines during 1977-78. This apart, it has been organising Solidarity Courses under the joint auspices of International Olympic Committee, Indian Olympic Association and the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports. Four such courses have so far been conducted in Boxing, Wrestling, Volleyball and Football.

The Institute hosted during October, 1977, the VII International Track and Field Coaches Congress—Renowned track and field men from various parts of the world, including Mr. Otto Szymiczek, President, International Track and Field Coaches Association, attended the Congress.

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

During the year Institute's Coaches were deputed on foreign assignments to Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Mauritius and Nepal under the Bilateral Cultural Exchange Programmes. The

Institute also received a Judo Coach from Japan under the Indo-Japanese Cultural Exchange Programme and a Football Coach from U.K. through the British Council.

Lord Killanin, President, International Olympic Committee, visited the Institute on the 29th November, 1977 and complimented the Institute for organising IOC Solidarity Courses and International Conferences.

### **Grants to State Sports Councils for Promotion of Sports and Physical Education**

Grants amounting to about Rs. 25 lakhs were released to the State Sports Councils in States and Union Territories during 1977-78. These grants were given for following purposes :

- (i) 7 Annual Coaching Camps at State level;
- (ii) Establishment of 864 Rural Sports Centres;
- (iii) Purchase of Sports equipment of non-expendible nature worth Rs. 1,02,375/-.
- (iv) Development of 17 Playfields.
- (v) (a) Construction of 27 Stadia/Sports Complex.  
(b) Construction of 3 Swimming Pools.
- (vi) Improvement of Sports and Physical Education facilities in 11 Physical Education training Institutions.

### **Grants to National Sports Federations**

During 1977-78 grants totalling about Rs. 22 lakhs were sanctioned to the national sports federations for the following purposes :

- (i) Holding of 37 Annual Championships.
- (ii) Participation in 21 International Sports events.
- (iii) Visits of 29 foreign sports teams to India.
- (iv) Payment of Salaries of Paid Assistant Secretaries to 10 National Sports Federations/Associations.
- (v) Holding of 42 coaching camps.

### **Rural Sports**

#### *All India Rural Sports Tournaments*

The country-wide programme of Rural Sports Competitions was launched by the Government of India in 1970-71 with the

twin objects of bringing a major segment of rural youth into the mainstream of the country's sports activities and also to spot and nurture sports talent therefrom. The programme has gradually gained momentum and more and more rural youth, both boys and girls, have been brought within its fold. The programme now involves a total annual participation of about 12 lakh rural youth right from the block upto the national level. The programme has also helped in broadbasing sports and games activities in the rural and tribal areas and the rural youth are joining the competitions through participation in State and national level championships. Significantly, the tribal boys from Khunti (Bihar) re-established their supremacy in the Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament by clinching the title in November, 1977. Out of the 16 players selected for the Indian Hockey team for the World Cup, 1978 four players were drawn from the tribal areas.

The Eighth National Rural Sports Tournaments for 1977-78 were held as under :

Sports Events	Venue	Month
(1)	(2)	(3)
Athletics, Hockey and Basketball	New Delhi	October, 1977
Football, Volleyball and Gymnastics	Nadia West Bengal	January, 1978

Sports events in Kabaddi, Kho-Kho (Wrestling and Archery, originally fixed at Vijayawada during November, 1977 had to be dropped due to the devastation caused by the cyclone in Andhra Pradesh.

### **Women's Sports Festival**

#### *Third National Sports Festival for Women (1977)*

The National Sports Festival for Women, originally started in 1975 as a part of the celebrations connected with the International Women's year, has now become a major annual feature of the country's sports calendar. The Festival is organised by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (Patiala) on behalf of the Government of India. The Third National Sports Festival for Women, which was organised at Bangalore from the 22nd to 26th November, 1977 in collaboration with the

Karnataka State Sports Council, involved over 1500 participants including officials. Women competitors from twenty-six States and Union Territories participated in the Festival in Athletics, Basketball, Badminton, Gymnastics, Hockey, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Lawn-Tennis, Volleyball and Swimming.

The march-past trophy was won by Nagaland; Arunachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh secured the second and third place respectively. Maharashtra won the Athletic Championships and Hockey title; Karnataka won Badminton and Lawn Tennis titles; Punjab clinched the Basketball and Gymnastics Championship; West Bengal won first place in Volleyball and Kabaddi, Madhya Pradesh won Kho-Kho Championship; Andhra Pradesh won the Table Tennis final and Kerala won the Swimming Championship.

### **Sports Talent Search Scholarships**

During the year, the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, on behalf of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, awarded 400 national-level scholarships and 800 State-level scholarships to school students proficient in sports to help them in their studies, develop their talent in sports and enable them to have nutritious diet. In addition, 145 national level and 290 state-level scholarships awarded in the previous year have also been renewed.

With effect from the beginning of the academic year 1977-78, the value of the Scholarships has been raised from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 900/- per annum each for national level and from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 600/- per annum each for the state-level scholarships.

### **National Sports Organisation**

The scheme aims at improving the sports standards in universities and colleges and helping talented sportsmen/women to achieve excellence. Implemented through the University Grants Commission and the Association of Indian Universities, the scheme provides for financial assistance for (a) provision of physical facilities for sports, (b) holding of coaching camps at regional and national levels for bright sportsmen in universities and (c) award of scholarships to outstanding sportsmen and women in colleges and universities. Under the development of physical facilities programme of this scheme upto the end of 1976-77. 21 Universities and 48 colleges had been sanctioned grants by the U.G.C. totalling Rs. 67.87 lakhs. During the same period



43 Universities and 300 colleges were sanctioned financial assistance for development of playfields to the extent of Rs. 25.84 lakhs.

During the first 3 years of the 5th Plan Period 300 fresh scholarships to the talented sportsmen and women were awarded and 191 were renewed by the Association of Indian Universities at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 3.40 lakhs. During the same period a sum of Rs. 6.25 lakhs was spent by the Association of Indian Universities on holding 20 coaching-cum-competition programmes involving 734 participants and 12 Combined University teams Camps involving 183 participants. During 1977-78, a grant of Rs. 3.81 lakhs has been given to the Association of Indian Universities and of Rs. 10 lakhs to the University Grants Commission.

### **India's participation in International Sports Events**

#### *Exchange of Sports teams between India and Foreign Countries during 1977-78*

(a) The Indian teams that participated in sports events abroad included the following :

- (i) Cricket team visited Australia during October, 1977 to February, 1978 and played a number of matches including 5 test matches.
- (ii) Football team participated in the tournament at Kabul in connection with the Afghan Republic Day Celebrations in July, 1977.
- (iii) Football team visited Bangkok to participate in the 10th Kings Cup Football tournament in October-November, 1977;
- (iv) Football team visited Bangladesh to Participate in the Aga Khan Gold Cup Tournament during December, 1977—January, 1978;
- (v) Football team participated in the 7th President Cup Football Tournament held at Seoul (South Korea) in September, 1977.
- (vi) The Indian Airlines Hockey team visited the U.S.A. and Argentina in October, 1977 to play in John F. Kennedy Memorial Hockey Championship in October, 1977 in New York and friendly matches at Buenos Aires (Argentina).

- (vii) National Hockey team visited Pakistan in February, 1978 to play two test matches at Karachi and Lahore against Pakistan National Hockey team as a part of training programme for World Cup Hockey Tournament to be held at Buenos Aires (Argentina) in March-April, 1978.
- (viii) S/Shri M. Ferreira and S. Alem of India participated in the World Billiards Championship 1977, held at Melbourne in November, 1977. Mr. Ferreira won the World Championship;
- (ix) An Indian Chess team participated in the 2nd Asian Chess Championship held in Newzealand in November, 1977.
- (x) The Gymnastics Federation of India sent a three member team to the USSR in March-April, 1977.
- (xi) Shri Shiv Nath went to Japan to participate in 12th Fukoka International Open Marathon Championship (Athletics) held on 4.12.1977 at Fukoka City;
- (xii) An Indian Badminton team participated in the first World Badminton Championship held at Malmo (Sweden) in May, 1977;
- (xiii) An Indian Boxing team participated in the 8th Asian Boxing Championship held at Jakarta in October, 1977;
- (xiv) An Indian Table Tennis team participated in the 8th All Nigeria Open Table Tennis Championship held in Lagos in July, 1977;
- (xv) An Indian Table Tennis Team participated in the 2nd Pahlvi Cup International Table Tennis Championship held at Tehran in November, 1977;
- (xvi) An Indian Youth Basketball team participated in 9th ABC Youth Championship held at Kuala Lumpur in November-December, 1977;
- (xvii) An Indian team participated in the 13 nation Far East Bridge Championship held at Manila in November, 1977 and won the International Bridge title;

- (xviii) Indian Golf Teams (Men) visited Sri Lanka, Singapore, Kenya for playing friendly matches there.
  - (xix) Indian Golf Teams (Ladies) visited Kenya, Sri Lanka to play friendly matches there;
  - (xx) Five Indian athletics were included in the 46 member Asian team for the 1st World Athletic Meet held at Dusseldorf (FRG) in September, 1977.
- (b) The foreign teams that participated in sports events held in India included the following :
- (i) English School Boys Cricket Association team played in Moin-Ud-Doula Gold Cup Tournament at Hyderabad in December, 1977;
  - (ii) New York Cosmos Football team visited India and played a match against Mohan Bagan at Calcutta in September, 1977;
  - (iii) Tranggam State XI, Malaysia and Spartak USSR teams visited India in September-October, 1977 to participate in DCM Tournaments held at New Delhi.
  - (iv) British and Spanish Hockey teams visited India to participate in Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament held at New Delhi in November, 1977;
  - (v) Afghan and German Boys teams visited India in November, 1977 and participated in the Junior Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament held at New Delhi;
  - (vi) The Dutch Hockey team (Men) visited India during December, 1977 at the invitation of Indian Hockey Federation to play friendly matches at Bombay, Nagpur, Delhi, Jullundur, Gwalior, Madras and Bangalore;
  - (vii) The Pakistan National Hockey Team visited India during February, 1978, to play two test matches at Bombay and Bangalore against the Indian National team;
  - (viii) The 8th Asian School International Football Championship was organised by the Schod Games Federation of India at Agra during December, 1977 in

which school teams from a number of foreign countries participated;

- (ix) A Soviet Gymnastics team visited India from 30.9.77 to 15.10.1977 and gave its performances at Patiala, Chandigarh, New Delhi, Calcutta and Agartala;
- (x) The fifth Grand Prix Tennis Championship was held at Bombay in November-December, 1977 in which 32 foreign participants took part;
- (xi) Davis Cup 1978 East Zone Matches were held at Coimbatore in December, 1977, and New Delhi in January, 1978;
- (xii) Badminton Association of India held International tournaments at Bombay, Amritsar, Lucknow and Calcutta in October, November, 1977 in which teams from Japan, Thailand and China participated;
- (xiii) England Women's National Basketball team visited Delhi in August, 1977 for playing a friendly match;
- (xiv) A Malaysian Table Tennis team visited India in January, 1978 to play friendly matches at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and some towns of U.P.;
- (xv) An American Polo team visited India in January, 1978 to play friendly matches at Calcutta;
- (xvi) A Canadian Polo team visited India in February, 1978 on the invitation of Rajasthan Polo team to play matches at Jaipur (Rajasthan).
- (xvii) Teams from Hong Kong, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malaysia, Burma and Indonesia visited India to participate in Yachting Regatta organised by Yachting Association of India, at Goa in December, 1977.
- (xviii) Golf Teams from Pakistan, Kenya and Sri Lanka, visited India to play friendly matches.

### **Seminar on Sports Organisation and Administration for Asian Countries**

On the invitation of the Government of Federal Republic of Germany a two-member delegation consisting of Shri A. S. Talwar, Deputy Secretary (Physical Education and Sports) in the

Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, and Dr. M. Robson, Principal, Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior, attended the Seminar on Sports Organisation and Administration for Asian Countries held at Frankfurt from September 4 to 30, 1977.

### **Interim Inter-Government Committee on Physical Education and Sports**

As a follow up of the First International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sports in the Education of the Youth, the UNESCO set up a 30-Member Interim Intergovernmental Committee on Physical Education and Sports with India as one of its Vice Chairman. The First meeting of the Committee was held at Paris from July 4 to July, 13, 1977 and India was represented by Shri S. N. Pandita, Joint Secretary (Physical Education and Sports) in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. India again figured among the eight countries elected to form a sub-group of the Committee for preparing a draft International Charter on Physical Education and Sports for the Committee.

## CHAPTER VIII

### LANGUAGES

The work on the promotion and development of Hindi and other Indian Languages and Sanskrit as well as English and other foreign languages, was continued during 1977-78, on the lines followed in the previous year. The activities and programmes undertaken in the field of languages can be broadly grouped as :

- (i) Spread and development of Hindi;
- (ii) Promotion of Indian Languages;
- (iii) Promotion of English and other foreign languages; and
- (iv) Promotion of Sanskrit and other classical languages such as Arabic and Persian.

Apart from the schemes directly executed by the Ministry, the following offices/organisations set up by the Ministry pursued the implementation of the programmes in the field of languages:—

- (i) Central Hindi Directorate
- (ii) Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology.
- (iii) Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra
- (iv) Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore
- (v) Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad
- (vi) Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi
- (vii) Bureau for Promotion of Urdu.

#### A. SPREAD AND DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

The Ministry continued to provide facilities for the teaching of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States by : (i) providing financial assistance to the non-Hindi speaking States for appointing Hindi teachers in their schools; (ii) providing assistance for the

training of their Hindi teachers; (iii) awarding scholarships to students belonging to non-Hindi speaking States for the study of Hindi beyond the stage of matriculation; (iv) assisting voluntary Hindi organisations financially to enable them to hold Hindi teaching classes and maintain libraries and reading rooms; (iv) continuing and expanding the programme of Hindi correspondence courses conducted by the Central Hindi Directorate; (vi) providing books in Hindi to various organisations; and (vii) organising research on the methodology of teaching Hindi to different mother-tongue groups and allied matters through the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra.

### **Appointment of Hindi Teachers in the Non-Hindi speaking States**

During the year grants were given to non-Hindi speaking States/Union Territories towards the expenditure on 2200 teachers appointed during 1974-75, 1300 teachers appointed during 1975-76 and 1350 teachers appointed during 1976-77 and 1500 teachers appointed during 1977-78. The scheme will continue in 1978-79 and it is proposed to sanction 1500 fresh Hindi Teachers during 1978-79.

### **Establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges/Wings in the non-Hindi speaking States**

This scheme is being continued from the Fourth Five Year Plan with some modifications. 6 Hindi Teachers Training Colleges/Wings/Centres have been opened under this scheme during Fifth Five Year Plan. The total number of such colleges/wings/centres now functioning is 19.

### **Prizes to Hindi Writers of non-Hindi speaking areas**

To encourage writers of non-Hindi speaking areas whose mother tongue is not Hindi, 5 prizes each carrying a cash prize of Rs. 1500/- were announced during the year.

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

2,450 scholarships were awarded during the year for the study of Hindi at the Post-Matric stage for students belonging to the non-Hindi States. It is proposed to increase the number of scholarships to 2,500 per year shortly.

### **Financial Assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations**

During the year 1977-78, about 120 voluntary Hindi organisations are expected to receive financial assistance to the extent

of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the spread and development of Hindi. These organisations have been running free Hindi classes, Hindi type-writing classes and holding conferences and seminars apart from bringing out publications and running Hindi libraries.

### **Hindi medium Sections in the non-Hindi speaking States**

Designed to help start Hindi medium sections in existing colleges in non-Hindi speaking States by providing grants to meet deficits, the scheme was launched and announced to the different non-Hindi speaking State Governments.

### **Development of Hindi Library of Nagari Pracharni Sabha, Varanasi**

A grant of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed to be released to the Nagari Pracharni Sabha, Varanasi during 1977-78 for construction of an annexe to the existing building of the Library of the Sabha.

### **Encouragement and guidance to non-Hindi Speaking students and Writers of Hindi**

Five workshops have been planned to encourage Hindi Writers of non-Hindi speaking areas engaged in creative writing through intensive orientation and by acquainting them with the latest trends in literature. This programme is being implemented by the CHD, a subordinate office of this Ministry and affords opportunities to non-Hindi speaking Hindi writers to come into contact with their counterparts in other parts of the country.

With a view to fostering the values of national integration, as usual, it is proposed to organise 5 lecture tours of Hindi Scholars from Hindi speaking States to non-Hindi speaking States and *vice-versa*. All these 5 lecture tours will be arranged from non-Hindi speaking States to Hindi-speaking States and the same number from Hindi-speaking States to non-Hindi speaking States.

Not only the Hindi scholars but even those students of Hindi who are prosecuting their studies in Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking areas are also provided opportunities to visit Hindi speaking areas to improve conversation in Hindi as well as acquiring the proper accent and pronunciation of Hindi words.



Travel grants @ Rs. 300/- are given to students of non-Hindi speaking States for visiting Hindi-speaking States. The students are taken in two groups. The first group has already completed its study tour from 26th October, 1977 to 6th November, 1977. This group consisted of 39 boys and girls.

### **Publication of Popular Books in Hindi**

This scheme was started in the year 1961 and 290 titles of popular interest have so far been brought out under this scheme. The scheme aims at dissemination of scientific knowledge and assistance and fostering values of national integration, secularism and humanism. This scheme is implemented in collaboration with the private publishers. Under this scheme, normally 3000 copies of the title are published of which 1000 copies are purchased by the Central Hindi Directorate at a discount of 25%.

### **Hindi through Correspondence Courses**

The Central Hindi Directorate started in 1968, a scheme for the teaching of Hindi to non-Hindi speaking people and foreigners. This scheme is intended to take Hindi to the door steps of those non-Hindi speaking people and foreigners who for want of either of time or for other facilities cannot utilise the facilities available for the learning of Hindi either in the regular schools or the Hindi teaching classes started by the Ministry of Home Affairs (under Hindi teaching scheme). This teaching of Hindi was originally started through the medium of English and from the year 1976 is available through the medium of Tamil Correspondence. Courses through the medium of Malayalam will be started from 1978-79.

Under this scheme the following courses are being conducted :—

- (a) *General Courses.*—These courses are the Hindi Praveśh (a two-year elementary course) and Hindi Parichya (a two-year advance course). The former course is equivalent to the Hindi course prescribed, for the primary schools in the non-Hindi speaking States and the latter is equivalent to the Hindi standard prescribed for the High Schools. For these courses, emphasis is laid not on the teaching of Hindi literature but on the teaching of Hindi language.

There are 8775 students on roll at the moment in both these courses.

(b) *Teaching of Hindi through the medium of Regional languages*

As already stated above, Central Hindi Directorate started the teaching of Hindi through correspondence through the medium of Tamil with effect from 1st July, 1976. The number of students on roll at present in this section of the correspondence courses is 5784 in the first year and 1423 in the second year.

Besides the above general courses the CHD is also conducting special courses for the benefits of those Central Government employees who cannot avail themselves due to one reason or the other the facilities available under the Hindi teaching scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs. These courses are the Pravesh, Praveen and the Pragya. All the three courses are of one year duration each and the session starts for each of the course on the 1st of January of a Calendar year. The following categories of employees are eligible for enrolment to these courses :—

1. Officers of Group 'A' and 'B' (Central Government).
2. Operational staff of the Central Government.
3. Employees who are not covered under the Hindi teaching scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
4. Principals and Teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas.
5. Employees of the semi-Government Departments and public bodies.

There are 3918 students on roll under these courses at present.

### **Personal Contact Programmes**

As a part of the correspondence course the Directorate undertakes programme in different parts of the country to help the Hindi learners to improve their spoken Hindi and accent and pronunciation. This year these programmes have been organised at Madurai, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Durgapur and Tiruchirapalli.

## **UNESCO Doot**

The UNESCO Doot which is the Hindi version of UNESCO Courier, is now being published by the Central Hindi Directorate. The Directorate brought out 22 volumes of this publication in Hindi, during the period January 1976 to December 1977. A Conference of the Editors of various languages in which the Unesco Courier is published was held in Paris from 26th September to 30th September, 1977 and was attended by the Chairman, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology and Central Hindi Directorate.

## **Varshiki**

The 1975 Edition of Hindi Varshiki which is a Year Book being brought out by the Central Hindi Directorate to project the progress in various aspects of literature of different Indian Languages has been prepared in 4 volumes which are under print. The volume relating to Assamese, Oriya and Bangla has already been published and is available from the Central Hindi Directorate. The scheme for the publication of Hindi Varshiki 1976 has also been finalised and material for the 4 volumes is being compiled.

## **Book Exhibition**

The exhibitions of Hindi Books are held with a view to apprising people of the all-round development of Hindi and for the popularisation of the scientific and technical literature. These exhibitions are arranged on the occasions of Conferences/Seminars, national or international book fairs etc. The Directorate organised 13 Book Exhibitions from January 1, 1977 to 8th December, 1977.

## **Evolution of Scientific and Technical Terminology**

*Terminology* : The Bureau of Fundamental Sciences of the CHD is engaged in the completion of a manuscript running into 2500 pages of Hindi-English scientific terminology. This work is expected to be completed during 1977-78.

## **Definitional Dictionaries**

The Directorate has since published definitional dictionaries of Geography and Botany.

## **Digests/Monographs**

The digests of Botany and Anthropology have so far been published.

## **Propagation of Hindi Abroad**

The Scheme to promote Hindi abroad mainly in Caribbean countries, countries of South-East and West Asia and in the advanced countries like the UK, the USA, the USSR, France, West Germany and Japan was formulated and approved in the Fourth Plan. The Scheme continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan and also proposed to be continued during the new medium-term Plan.

Under the Scheme for Propagation of Hindi Abroad, scholarships are awarded to foreign nationals to study Hindi at the New Delhi branch of the Central Institute of Hindi. During the year scholarships were granted to 16 foreign scholars from Fiji, Republic of Korea, the UK, the USA, France and West Germany. The Ministry continues to maintain three Hindi lecturers working in the Caribbean countries i.e. Trinidad, Surinam and Guyana and two part-time Hindi teachers in Sri Lanka.

To provide reading material to those who have already learnt Hindi, Hindi books are supplied to the Indian Missions abroad for setting up Hindi libraries. A Hindi library is functioning in Kathmandu under a full-time librarian working under the control of the Indian Embassy in Nepal. The proposal for appointment of a librarian in a few other Indian Missions is under consideration. On the request received from Indian High Commissioner in Mauritius for the supply of additional Hindi books, a sum of Rs. 75,000/- has been sanctioned to the Central Hindi Directorate for this purpose.

Apart from books, Hindi typewriters and other equipment are also supplied under the Scheme, for promotion of Hindi abroad. A working group of two experts from the GDR visited India during the year 1977 for a period of three months in connection with the compilation of Hindi-German and German-Hindi dictionaries under the Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme. A project for the preparation of Hindi-Czech and Czech-Hindi dictionaries in cooperation with Czechoslovak Government was finalised under the Indo-Czech Cultural Exchange Programme.

In order to give a more effective orientation to the scheme of Propagation of Hindi Abroad, keeping in view the resources

at our disposal and the needs of the various countries, it is proposed to launch a vigorous programme for the popularisation and teaching of Hindi in foreign countries. To achieve this it is proposed to organise Workshops in India and abroad in which writers of Hindi from various countries, especially these countries having sizable population of Indian origin, could be invited. It is also proposed to send eminent creative writers/teachers and thinkers to foreign countries for teaching Hindi or delivering a set of lectures in Hindi. It is also proposed to increase the provision of gifting of Hindi books to the libraries in the foreign countries.

### **Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal (Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra, Delhi, Hyderabad and Shillong)**

The Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, an autonomous organisation, established by the Ministry of Education in 1961, runs the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan in order to fulfil the directive contained in Article 351 of the Constitution. The Sansthan has since grown into a Centre of Teaching and Training of Hindi as second/foreign language and as an advanced centre for Language teaching methods, applied linguistic and basic research. The main campus of the Sansthan is at Agra and branch campuses are functioning at Delhi, Hyderabad and Shillong.

During the period under report, the Sansthan continued to devote its attention mainly to train large number of Hindi teachers of north-eastern states, namely, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh where the paucity of Hindi teachers is felt so far. Sansthan has also been preparing Hindi textbooks and other teaching materials for these states. The Sansthan continued this year too, to distribute free gift of interesting Hindi books of educative value with attractive pictures amongst the students of the aforesaid states.

Apart from this the Sansthan has also made preliminary preparations to start a B.Ed. level correspondence course in Hindi teaching for untrained in-service Hindi teachers of Non-Hindi speaking states. This course is likely to be started from March, 1978. A brief account of the main activities undertaken by the Sansthan during the year is given below :

**I. Teaching and Training Programme :** During the report period (up to 31st December, 1977), 585 persons—Indian and foreigners-joined different courses of the Institute run at its four centres.

II. *Research and Teaching Material Production* : In the year under review field-research on Banking Hindi was completed and a full course of Banking Hindi for the bank manager/officers was proposed. The material published in the form of an integrated book, is being experimented on the trainees. Similar research work on various aspects of Hindi is continuing.

III. *Production of Textbooks etc.* : One of the major functions of the Sansthan is to produce textbooks for the students of non-Hindi speaking regions, particularly those of Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. In the year under review, various types of pronunciation lessons, grammar deskbooks, script-books composition-books and types were brought out. The Sansthan has started to work on a scheme of producing 20 Monographs on various topics of Applied Linguistics, which will be useful for trainees and as well as for teacher-educators of Hindi training colleges.

IV. *Publication* : During the year under report 10 books were either published or sent to press for printing. During the year the 27th volume of research journal 'Gaveshna' and the 24-25th Volume of 'Sansthan Bulletin' were brought out.

V. *Other Activities* : The Sansthan organised four Seminars and Workshops and also organised 3 extension lectures and an All India Hindi Essay Competition on "Relevance of Surdas in Modern Context".

During the year the Sansthan organised two All India Hindi Elocution Competitions for trainees of Hindi Teacher's Training Colleges situated in non-Hindi speaking States.

Along with the above activities, the Sansthan continued to extend its expert assistance to Hindi teaching and training institutions and education departments of the States. Research scholars of different universities also continued to take advantage of the library and language laboratory of the Sansthan.

## B. PROMOTION OF MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

### **Production of University Level Books in Hindi and Regional Languages—The Main Scheme**

By the end of March, 1977 grants totalling Rs. 862.32 lakhs had been released to the 15 participating states. During 1977-78 grants amounting to Rs. 125 lakhs were proposed to be released. According to reports received from the State Governments, 4553 books have been produced under this scheme in Hindi,

Urdu and regional languages. Of these, 885 are translations and 3672 original writings. About 3000 books are under preparation. The total net sale proceeds of books produced under the scheme have crossed the figure of Rs. 400 lakhs.

### **Production of books in Urdu**

Taraqqi Urdu Board which was set up in 1969 to advise the Government on the production of academic literature in Urdu, was reconstituted on 2 December, 1977. The Bureau for Promotion of Urdu which functions as the office of the Board, was declared a subordinate office with effect from 5 November 1977. About 550 titles were taken up for translation/original writing. Out of these, 117 books have been published. These comprise reference books, college-level text-books, school level textbooks, supplementary readers and children's literature in Urdu. Several manuscripts are in press and in various stages of editing.

As calligraphy is an integral part of Urdu Book Production, three calligraphy centres have been set up at Delhi, Bombay and Hyderabad for the training of calligraphists while assistance is provided to the extent of 50% of expenditure to the Academy of Arts and Languages, Srinagar and the Bihar Urdu Academy for their calligraphy centres.

### **Production of Books in Sindhi**

This scheme was taken up in the latter part of 1975 under the guidance of an Advisory Committee of Sindhi Scholars. The implementation of the scheme has been entrusted to the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology. Under this scheme, two reference works, namely, a Sindhi-English Dictionary and Sindhi Grammar have been printed. A number of books in various disciplines for higher secondary students are under preparation. A scheme of award of 5 prizes to Sindhi writers has been announced for the next year.

### **Production of Core Books**

Under the programme, production of core books in history was entrusted to the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, and for the production of core books in medicine a separate cell was set up at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi under the guidance of the National Book Trust, New Delhi. In medicine, two books were published, one book was assigned to a publisher, 8 books were under preparation with

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authors/editors and 5 titles were under consideration. For production of core books in History the Indian Council of Historical Research had 557 manuscripts in hand in various Indian languages.

### **Award of Fellowships for Writing of Original Standard Works**

Under this scheme, teachers, researchers and scholars working in universities, colleges and non-university institutions/organisations are eligible for assistance from the University Grants Commission for the preparation of University level books in English and regional languages. Out of 407 projects approved for preparation of books in various fields of sciences and humanities 98 projects were completed, 59 projects were cancelled and remaining projects were in different stages of progress.

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

The objective of the scheme is to promote Indian Authorship in university level books by conferring recognition at the national level on Indian Authors producing outstanding works in Indian Languages. For the first batch of 75 awards, 930 entries were received by the University Grants Commission. Each award is of the value of Rs. 10,000/-.

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

Under this programme being implemented through the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, 29 books in medicine, 26 in engineering and 57 books in agriculture have been published, 26 books are under publication, 43 books are ready for the Press. Another batch of 646 books are under processing. Besides these books, a number of journals/digests have also been brought out.

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

The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, was set up in 1969 with the objective of promoting the study of modern Indian languages and through such activities creating an emotional empathy between the people of the different regions of the country. The programmes of the Institute are geared to encourage the study of Indian languages by those who do not have that language as their mother tongue. This is to facilitate the implementation of the three-language formula. The main activities of



the Institute are centered around language teaching, linguistic research, preparation of teaching materials, studying of tribal languages and dialects, socio-linguistic research and studies on folklore.

*Language Teaching* : During the year 304 teachers from 15 States and 1 Union Territory underwent training in 13 languages at the Regional Language Centres at Mysore, Poona, Bhubaneswar, Patiala and Solan. The courses, which are of one year's duration each, are designed to enable the teachers to gain competence for teaching a particular language as a second language in their schools. Another important programme is the organisation of national integration camps for students which enable the students learning a particular language to live in the atmosphere of that linguistic area. The students participating in the national integration camps come from all parts of the country. In May, 1977 a national integration camp was held for trainees in Bengali.

*Teaching Materials* : The Materials Production Unit of the Institute continued to prepare instructional materials in the area of language teaching. Basic courses in Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu were prepared. A programme instructional material for the teaching of Tamil script was also prepared. State level Readers III for teaching Kannada and Tamil as second languages were also prepared. Further CSO II level instructional materials for the teaching of Punjabi, Oriya, Bengali and Assamese were also completed and phonetic Readers in Punjabi, Bengali and Assamese were prepared. Four radio courses for the teaching of Hindi to people speaking Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu were prepared. Two bridge courses, one in Tamil and the other in Hindi, were published and administered during the year.

*Training Courses* : A training programme was conducted for primary school teachers of Madhya Pradesh in Marathi, Sindhi, Urdu and Oriya. Intensive need-based courses were conducted for the Officers of the State Bank of India in Assamese, Oriya, Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada. Eight courses in Administrative Kannada for the Officers of the Secretariat of the Government of Karnataka were conducted during the year. A correspondence-cum-broadcast course for the Vth standard teachers of Malayalam and another course for the VIth standard teachers of Malayalam were conducted in collaboration with the State Institute of Education and All India Radio. Further, two workshops-cum-

training programmes for the Education Officers of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were conducted. Three rapid reading courses were offered for Senior Officers of the Lok Sabha, Senior Executives of the State Bank of India and the Commissioners of the Government of Karnataka.

*Tribal Languages* : The tribal language section of the Institute as well as the folklore section continued to carry on important work involving more than 35 languages in the eastern, western, northern, and southern regions of the country. The major emphasis in this area involves the preparation of readers, primers, grammars, phonetic readers, bilingual dictionaries, etc. in tribal and border languages. During the year, the linguistic work on 15 tribal and border languages was completed and work on 20 more languages was in progress. Two more languages were also taken up during the year. Bilingual Primers level I were prepared in two languages. Instructional materials for non-native adults were prepared in one language. Folklore materials on two tribal languages were transcribed and translated. Three short courses on folklore were offered during the year in collaboration with Indian Universities.

*Summer Schools, Workshops, Conferences* : A four-week summer school in linguistics was organised in May-June in collaboration with the Guru Nanak Dev University. Another summer school in applied linguistics was organised in collaboration with Madurai University. The Indian Folklore Conference was sponsored by the Institute in collaboration with the Academy of Folklore, Calcutta in June, 1977. A two-week workshop for teacher educators and secondary school teachers was held in Trivandrum to develop radio-cum-correspondence lessons in Malayalam for VIth standard. A workshop of Principals and Lecturers of the Regional Language Centres was held at the Western Regional Language Centre, Poona from 17th to 24th October, 1977 where an Outline scheme was drawn for the extension of consultancy service to the ex-trainees trained in the Regional Centres.

The Institute, through its socio-linguistic unit, data processing and documentation unit, reading unit, cartography unit as well as through its language laboratory departments continued to carry on important programmes of study and research in the respective spheres. The final draft of the socio-linguistic survey of Himachal Pradesh was completed. A classificatory bibliography of Ph.D. dissertation on Indian languages submitted in the Indian

universities and abroad was completed. A set of 15 language maps prepared for the linguistic atlas of India was released for publication by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Six T.V. programmes were produced in the studio of the Institute. Two short educational films were produced by the film unit of the language laboratory. Microfilming of 100 theses was completed. During the year, 10 books on language matters were published and about 4,000 books were added to the library of the Institute. One hundred Book corners were also established in 100 schools to supplement the second language teaching programme in the schools.

### C. PROMOTION OF ENGLISH AND OTHER FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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

An autonomous Body set up by this Ministry and fully financed through the University Grants Commission, this Institute is 'deemed to be a university' under the UGC Act. It has a regional Centre at Shillong to look after the needs of the North-eastern region. Another Centre for the Northern region has been sanctioned and would be established soon. The department of Arabic is also likely to be set up soon. During the year the Institute went ahead with its teacher training programmes in English, French, German and Russian, research on the methodology of teaching, production of teaching materials and extension services. The training programme has been diversified to meet the needs of key personnel in definite areas of English and foreign languages teaching in the country. Areas of meaningful research have been identified and efforts are being made to publish the findings. The scope of extension services has been broadened to give effective assistance both at the college and secondary levels for the improvement of standards of English teaching. The M.A. (Correspondence-cum-contact course) in French and German was introduced during the year. About 700 teachers are on the rolls for the courses for various diplomas and degrees in English, French, German and Russian. Nine M. Litt. dissertations have been completed in different subjects regarding Lexicography, English learning/teaching in different groups, translation evaluation etc.

Radio lessons in English were produced for various classes at school level. Seven textbooks for various classes at school level were also completed during the year.

Ten summer Institutes in English were held during the year in collaboration with the UGC and the British Council. Workshops and seminars for the producers of Radio programmes, on syllabus and examinations in English for universities in M.P., Gujarat and Rajasthan and for the English language Teaching Institutes were held. Extension programmes for the improvement of English teaching and/or proficiency in English were held for various universities, schools and colleges and diagnostic tests were administered for probationers and students at various institutions. Short need based courses were also conducted to meet the demands of various organisations. These courses were in such areas as courses in Phonetics & Spoken English; Orientation course for Post-graduate teachers of English, Capsule course in Report-writing etc.

#### D. PROMOTION OF SANSKRIT

##### **Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan**

Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan is an autonomous body fully financed by the Government of India. One of the main objectives of the Sansthan is to coordinate, standardise and improve Sanskrit education and research in the country. More than 1000 students were admitted into the Vidyapeethas, controlled by the Sansthan for various courses. 25 new publications from the Sansthan as well as from the Vidyapeethas were expected to be published during the year. 900 scholarships were awarded to the students of the Vidyapeethas under the Sansthan. Free hostel facilities were provided to more than 360 students. Teacher training facilities were provided to about 200 students. Over 2000 students are expected to appear in the various examinations of the Sansthan.

##### **Scholarships**

Research scholarships to 100 students of Sanskrit Pathshalas were awarded during the year, besides 50 scholarships to Shastri and Acharya students and more than 540 scholarships for Post-Matric studies in Sanskrit.

##### **Financial Assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations**

Grants amounting to about Rs. 25 lakhs were likely to be released to about 600 voluntary Sanskrit Organisations and 17 Gurukulas by the end of the year.

## **Publication of Dictionary based on Historical Principles**

The project is under-implementation in the Deccan College, Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona. Work on the preparation of the Critical Sanskrit Dictionary on historical principles made further progress and the College brought out the second fascicule of 300 pages and completed the first volume.

## **Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas**

For effective and standardised development of Sanskrit education, the scheme of Adarash Sanskrit Pathshalas envisages the setting up of a Model Sanskrit Institution by according recognition to those voluntary Sanskrit Institution who are conducting recognised courses of traditional Sanskrit education. Grants to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs to 5-6 institutions were to be given in 1977-78 to the eligible institutions.

## **Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Promotion of Sanskrit**

An amount of about Rs. 19.00 lakhs was paid as financial assistance to the different State Governments and Union-Territory Governments for propagation and development of Sanskrit under the following five Centrally sponsored Schemes—

- (i) Financial Assistance to eminent Sanskrit pandits who are in indigent circumstances;
- (ii) Award of Scholarships to the students of High/Higher Secondary Schools studying Sanskrit;
- (iii) Providing facilities for teaching of Sanskrit in Secondary Schools;
- (iv) Modernisation of Sanskrit pathshalas, and
- (v) Grants to the State Governments for promotion of Sanskrit.

## **Production of Sanskrit Literature**

Under this programme, assistance is provided for the publication of original Sanskrit works, translations etc. of important Sanskrit texts, preparation and publication of rare Sanskrit manuscripts; reprinting of out-of-print Sanskrit works, preparation and publication of catalogues of Sanskrit and Prakrit manuscripts. Financial assistance totalling about Rs. 6.00 lakhs was

paid under these schemes during the year. This also includes expenditure on purchase of copies of books relating to Sanskrit language and literature. Under this programme, the Ministry also financed the following five projects :—

- (i) Preparation and Publication of critical edition of Srimadbhagavat Puran by S. B. J. B. Institute of Learning and Research, Ahmedabad.
- (ii) Preparation and Publication of critical editions of Mahapuranas by the All India Kashiraj Trust, Varanasi.
- (iii) Dharma Kosha by Dharma Kosha Mandal, Prajna Pathashalas Mandal, Wai (Satara).
- (iv) International project of preparation of critical Pali Dictionary at Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta
- (v) Preparation and publication of editions of Taituriya samhita, Shrauta Kosha and Avestan by Vedic Samshodhan Mandal, Poona.

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

Sixteenth All India Elocution Contest for the students of Sanskrit Pathashalas was held at Jamnagar in the month of December, 1977. Students from different states and Union-Territories participated in the contest. From this year, two more subjects of Dharmashastra and Jyotish were introduced for the contest. The Vedic Convention was also held simultaneously at Jamnagar and about 40 Vedic Scholars participated and they recited different Shakhas of four Vedic Samhitas.

From this year, a new scheme of "Preservation of the tradition of Vedic Recitation" has been introduced and under this four Vedic Scholars have been selected who will train two students each under them in the art of recitation of Vedic Samhita. Every Vedic Scholar gets Rs. 500.00 p.m. and a student Rs. 100.00 p.m.

### **Sanskrit Day**

To popularise Sanskrit among general public, the Shravani Purnima was being celebrated as Sanskrit Day, every year, since 1969 by this Ministry. Instructions are given to all the State Governments, Union-Territories, Universities and important

Sanskrit Organisations to celebrate the Day in a befitting manner. Encouraging response is received in this respect from all over the country. This year the Day was celebrated on 28th August, 1977 in National Museum Auditorium, New Delhi.

### **Promotion of Classical Languages other than Sanskrit**

Grants to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs to about 80 institutions were to be given in 1977-78 to the eligible voluntary institutions working in the field of classical languages i.e. Arabic and Persian.

## CHAPTER IX

### INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

India has been a member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation since its inception in 1946. Article VII of the Constitution of UNESCO requires that "each Member State shall make arrangements as suit its particular conditions for purposes of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of the organization preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the Government and such bodies" and further provides that "National Commissions or National Cooperating bodies, where they exist, shall act in an advisory capacity to their Governments in matters relating to the Organisation and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it". Accordingly, an interim Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO was set up in 1949, and a permanent Commission was established in 1951. Since then the working of the Commission has been reviewed from time to time. It has been reconstituted in February, 1978.

The functions of the Commission are : to promote understanding of the objects and purposes of Unesco among the people of the Republic of India : to serve as a liaison agency between the Government of India and the institutions concerned with the working for the advancement of education, science and culture ; and to advise the Government of India on matters relating to Unesco. During the year under review the Commission actively cooperated with Unesco in its efforts to promote international understanding and world peace through education, science, culture and communication.

#### UNESCO Clubs

As a part of its efforts to disseminate and promote information among people about the United Nations and its specialised agencies, the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco has been promoting Unesco Club Movement in the country. Apart from disseminating information about the aims and policies of the United Nations, Unesco and other specialised



Agencies of the World Organizations, it is one of the functions of these clubs to develop activities in the field of education, science and culture and to promote international understanding, co-operation in World peace, e.g. observance of UN Day, Human Rights Day, Unesco Week etc. organization or participation in exhibitions of Unesco Publications, symposia, seminars, lecture programmes, UN/UNESCO Workshops etc. There are 131 Unesco clubs functioning throughout the country. A majority of these clubs are located in University and public libraries.

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

### **UNESCO Coupons**

The Commission continued to operate the Unesco International Coupons Scheme designed to assist Institutions and individuals working in the fields of Education, science, culture and communication on payment in Indian rupees. Coupons worth Rupees sixteen lakhs approximately were sold during 1977-78.

### **UNESCO Courier**

The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco continued to get the Hindi and Tamil editions of 'The Unesco Courier' published through the Central Hindi Directorate and the Southern Languages Book Trust, Madras, respectively.

### **Newsletter**

The Commission brings out a quarterly "Newsletter" to publicise information about the activities of the Commission and Unesco in India.

### **Visit of Director General, UNESCO to India**

In response to an invitation from the Government of India, Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of Unesco accompanied by Mrs. M'Bow paid an official visit to India from the 14th to 22nd May 1977. During his visit he called on the President and the Prime Minister and held discussions with the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, the Minister for Information and Broadcasting and the Minister of Steel and Mines. He also had discussions with scientists and technologists

besides addressing a meeting of intellectuals and members of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication.

### **Visit of Education Minister to GDR, Poland and USSR**

In response to invitations from the Governments of the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Education Minister paid goodwill visits to these countries during the period from 9th to 16th September, 1977. While in the German Democratic Republic, Education Minister held discussions with H.E. Mrs. M. Honecker, Minister for National Education, Mr. Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, Minister of Culture, Mr. Kurt Loeffler, Secretary of State in the Ministry of culture and Mr. Manfred Ewald, President of National Olympic Committee. During the meetings, the Education Minister of India and the Minister from the German Democratic Republic reiterated the friendship between the two countries and undertook to promote closer relations between the two countries through cultural exchanges.

While in Poland, he held discussions with the Prime Minister H.E. Mr. Tejchma, Deputy Prime Minister and others. During the discussions, the desire of the two countries to achieve new understanding through cultural exchange programme was reiterated. The Deputy Foreign Minister of Poland mentioned that Poland strived for detente in the international sphere. Education Minister of India mentioned that India had traditionally followed a policy of non-alignment. In the USSR, the Education Minister inaugurated the Indo-Soviet Cultural Festival at the Bolshoi Theatre. He held discussions with H.E. the Prime Minister of USSR, H.E. Mr. P. Demichev, Minister for Higher and Secondary Specialised Education. During these discussions the Education Minister stressed the friendship between India and USSR and referred to the assurance by India's Prime Minister that friendship between India and USSR would continue as before and changes, if any, would be only to further strengthen these cordial relations. It was agreed that the cultural relations between the two countries would be further strengthened through implementation of cultural exchange programme.

### **International Conference on Education**

The International Conference on Education was held at Geneva from 30th August to 8th September, 1977. Education Minister who led the Indian delegation was unanimously elected to preside over the Conference.

## **Executive Board of UNESCO**

India continued to be a member of the Executive Board of Unesco and the Indian member Dr. Gopal participated in the 102nd and 103rd session held at Paris in April-May and September-October, 1977.

## **Contribution to UNESCO**

India's contribution to Unesco for the biennium 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 1,36,18,000 representing 0.65% of Unesco's Budget for 1977-78. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 78 lakhs have already been paid and the balance will be paid before the close of the financial year.

## **Deputation/Delegation Abroad**

As in previous years, delegations were sent for participation in the various international Conferences.

## CHAPTER X

### ADULT EDUCATION

Adult Education has been accorded high priority in educational planning during the current year. The Government policy in this regard was announced by the Education Minister in the Parliament on April 5, 1977. It was declared by him that highest priority in educational planning would be given to universalisation of elementary education and adult education. Both these areas are of vital importance for eradication of illiteracy in the country. With a view to giving concrete shape to the Education Minister's statement, wide ranging consultations were started by the Ministry which included discussions with educationists, adult education field workers and representatives of the various bodies who are already involved or have potential to be involved in adult education. As a result of these discussions, a draft Policy Statement on Adult Education was prepared in June, 1977 which was widely circulated for comments and was also discussed in the Conference of State Education Ministers and State Education Secretaries. These conferences broadly endorsed the draft Policy Statement.

#### **The National Adult Education Programme**

With a view to operationalise the Policy Statement, an Outline of the National Adult Education Programme has been prepared. Both, the Policy Statement and the Outline have been finalised after they were discussed in the National Board of Adult Education, the Parliamentary Consultative Committee for the Ministry and in the Conference of the leaders of various political parties in the Parliament. These documents have now been published by the Ministry.

The National Adult Education Programme is to be formally launched from October 2, 1978. However, a substantial stepping up of the coverage under the existing adult education programmes has been planned for the year 1978-79 and necessary provision for this purpose has been made in the annual plans of State Governments. Extensive preparations in the form of project formulation, training of personnel, preparation of materials etc. have already started for launching the programme from the proposed date.

The National Adult Education Programme, while it emphasises acquisition of literacy skills, also recognises that learning, working and living are inseparable and each acquires a meaning only when correlated with the others. Accordingly, while literacy must be considered as an inseparable tool for the illiterate persons, the activities to be undertaken under National Adult Education Programme are not to be confined to it but should be related to the needs of learners for their self-reliant development. The National Adult Education Programme therefore, is viewed in a spirit of flexibility, diversity and the decentralisation. Obviously, implementation of such a programme cannot be done only through Governmental agencies. The NAEP, therefore, envisages participation of various agencies—governmental, voluntary, private and public sector industries, institutions of formal education etc. The voluntary agencies are expected to play a very special role and steps to secure their full cooperation have been initiated. The administrative structures at the National, State and field levels are also being adequately strengthened to enable them to discharge the new responsibilities.

### **National Board of Adult Education**

With a view to advising the Government in regard to formulation of the policies and programmes of adult education for their coordination and implementation, a National Board of Adult Education has been set up. This Board will also review and evaluate from time to time the progress of the implementation of the adult education programmes. The Chairman of the Board is the Union Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture and its members include Union Ministers of Information and Broadcasting, Agriculture and Irrigation, Labour and Parliamentary Affairs and Health and Family Welfare. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission is also its member. The other members of the Board are two Members of Lok Sabha, one Member of Rajya Sabha, five Ministers of Education from States, one Chief Commissioner of a Union Territory, five ex-officio Heads of organisations having a bearing on adult education programmes and nine distinguished educationists. The Joint Secretary, incharge of adult education in the Ministry, is its Member-Secretary. The Board held its first meeting on 2nd November, 1977 which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, and discussed the draft Policy Statement on Adult Education and the Outline of the National Adult Education Programme. Both these documents were modified in accordance with the suggestions made by the Board before they were presented for discus-

sion before the Parliamentary Consultative Committee for Education. The Board also resolved to constitute a number of sub-committees for advising it in different areas of adult education and recommended for setting up of similar Boards at the State levels.

### **Working Group on Adult Education**

Keeping in view the priority attached to the adult education and to translate the policy formulated in this regard into a real action programme during the Sixth Plan period, the Government set up a Working Group on Adult Education under the chairmanship of the Education Secretary to suggest concrete schemes for implementation during the Sixth Plan. In order to study the various aspects of the problem and to make recommendations the Working Group set up sub-groups on—

Planning and administrative structures for adult education;

Special problems of adult education for the tribal people;

Identification and training of full-time non-formal education workers in rural areas;

Reorientation of Youth programmes to dovetail them with adult education.

These sub-groups have already submitted their reports and the Working Group has also submitted its interim report which has been taken into consideration in preparing the annual plan for 1978-79. Based on the final report of the Working Group plan proposals for the Sixth Plan will be prepared.

### **Directorate of Adult Education**

The Directorate of Adult Education was established in 1971 as a subordinate office of the Ministry by taking out the Department of Adult Education from NCERT, with the major objective of providing technical support to the programmes of adult education. Since then the Directorate has grown considerably in size and coverage. Its roles and responsibilities will be further expanded with the launching of the National Adult Education Programme for which it will have to be appropriately streng-

thened. The salient activities of the Directorate during the current year were the following :—

1. Two international seminars were organised on developing new approaches and preparing relevant materials for training adult education functionaries at different levels. In these seminars experts from UNESCO, British Council and a few other international agencies also participated. The objectives of the seminars were decided keeping in view the new roles and responsibilities which will fall on the adult education field workers in the implementation of the NAEP. The models and materials developed in these seminars will be very useful in training adult education field workers at different levels.

2. With a view to training the officers of the State Governments and Senior Executives of the voluntary organisations in problems like project formulation, training of personnel, preparation materials etc. two seminars, one national and another regional were organised at Lucknow and Mysore respectively. The methodology adopted in these seminars was of participatory nature wherein the participants actually involved in the process of planning and implementation of adult education programmes at the field level.

3. Curricular guidelines have been prepared keeping in view the educational contents envisaged in the National Adult Education Programme. In these guidelines the levels of literacy, numeracy etc. to be achieved under the programme have been suggested and an omnibus curriculum has been illustrated which would be helpful in constituting or adapting curricula relevant to different learner groups.

4. A curriculum has also been prepared for functional literacy of adult women linked to Integrated Child Development Scheme of the Department of Social Welfare.

5. Advisory panels have been set up to advise the Directorate in the areas of training, curriculum preparation, research and innovation and evaluation.

6. A project to compile information in respect of adult education programmes of different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India was taken up by the Directorate last year. Based on this project a compendium has been prepared which gives basic information about the activities of other Government Department/Ministries in the field of adult education.

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

8. The documentation service was strengthened by publishing more bibliographies, abstracts etc. This service has been extended to cover about 400 information cells within the country and about 100 centres outside the country.

9. Continued to function as an associated centre for Unesco's Asian Programme for Educational Innovation and Development.

### **State Resource Centres**

With a view to providing academic support to the National Adult Education Programme in the field at the State levels, State Resource Centres are being set up under the auspices of voluntary organisations, universities or other appropriate bodies who have the capacity and expertise to run them. The main functions of these SRCs would be to help the State Governments and other organisations in the initial surveys to formulate the projects, training of personnel, preparation of teaching/learning materials and conducting evaluative studies. So far, State Resource Centres have been set up in U.P., Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal.

### **Plan Schemes**

The following plan schemes continued during the year :

#### *Nonformal Education for Youth in 15—25 age-group*

The scheme of Nonformal Education for Youth in 15—25 age-group was launched in the year 1975-76 with the major objective of providing nonformal education facilities to adult illiterates in the age-group 15—25. The educational content of the programme is to be related to the needs, environment and interests of the persons for whom it is intended and basic literacy and numeracy are to be its essential components. The scheme, which is being implemented by the State Governments, is financed by the Centre as well as State Governments on matching basis. It has so far been extended to 60 districts from the funds provided by the Government of India and in an equal number of districts by the States. According to the present pattern 100 centres are sanctioned for each district and each centre is ex-



pected to have an enrolment of 30 learners. The annual cost of the project in a district, according to the present patterns, is Rs. 1 lakh.

### *Farmers Functional Literacy Project*

With a view to linking literacy functionally with major developmental activities and the specific needs of the learner groups, the Farmers Functional Literacy Project was started in 1967-68, as an inter-Ministerial project of farmers training and functional literacy with a component of farm broadcasting aimed at popularisation of high yielding variety crops. The programme has so far been extended to cover 144 districts. The coverage includes, besides the high yielding crop cultivation areas, the districts covered under the Integrated Tribal Development Project, Draught Prone Areas Programme and Small Farmers Development Agency Programme. According to the prescribed pattern 60 centres are sanctioned for each district and each centre is expected to have an enrolment of about 30 persons. In 1977-78 the project operated through approximately 8640 centres for a period of 10 months duration and covered about 2.5 lakh persons. The scheme is fully financed by the Government of India.

The Project has been in operation for a period of about 10 years and before it is expanded further in its scope and coverage, it was considered necessary to have its comprehensive evaluation. A Committee was accordingly set up under the chairmanship of Shri J. C. Mathur last year. The main functions of this Committee were to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the programme and to suggest directions for its future expansion. The Committee has already submitted its interim report and its final report is expected to be submitted shortly. It has been decided to expand this scheme as the principal programme of adult education under the National Adult Education Programme. In the next year it is proposed to expand this scheme three times with an intensive coverage in the same districts in which it is already in operation. Accordingly, the scheme has been revised and the financial pattern has been modified to achieve better results.

### *Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education*

In the implementation of the National Adult Education Programme voluntary agencies have to play a very special role. In

order to enlist their greater support and to encourage more voluntary agencies to participate in the adult education programmes, Government have revised the rules of the existing scheme for assistance to voluntary agencies and made them more liberal. In the revised scheme the procedures resulting in avoidable delays have been deleted and the scheme has been streamlined to facilitate release of financial assistance as quickly as possible. The financial provisions under the scheme have also been substantially stepped up. In the financial year under review, the expenditure of this scheme has substantially increased in comparison to the preceding years. In sanctioning the projects to voluntary agencies priority will be given to projects related to deprived sections of the society such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, rural women etc. The revised scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies also has provision for providing assistance for activities like post-literacy programmes, resource development, innovation and experimentation, research and evaluation, seminars, conferences, publications etc. Under the new pattern assistance would be given upto 75% of the administrative cost and 100% of the field and programme cost for running adult education centres.

### **Urban Adult Education Programme**

Urban workers constituted an important segment of the population and their education is an important component of the overall effort in adult education. The programmes of urban adult education are linked with their economic activities on the one hand and their social and cultural responsibilities on the other. So far, there have been two types of programmes in operation i.e. Polyvalent Adult Education Programme offered through the Shramik Vidyapeeths at Bombay, Delhi and Ahmedabad aims at providing basic knowledge and skills related directly to their jobs and the Workers' Social Education Programme offered through the Workers' Social Education Institutes at Indore and Nagpur emphasises on arousing a sense of social and civic responsibility and stimulating a desire of knowledge among the working class. Both the above schemes have been in operation for quite some time and it was felt that since they are serving to the same clientele and have common objectives they should be thoroughly studied and if possible a common programme for urban workers education should be adopted. With this objective a Committee was set up last year to study these programmes and to recommend to Government about their future course. The Committee submitted its report in March, 1977 which was

examined by an Empowered Committee constituted of the representatives from Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour and the Planning Commission. In accordance with the suggestions made by the Empowered Committee, it has been decided to integrate the two schemes into a common scheme on adult education for urban workers which will be implemented through a chain of Shramik Vidyapeeths to be set up all over the country.

### **Production of Literature for neo-literates**

The objective of this Scheme is to promote preparation of suitable literature for neo-literate adults. This is done through organisation of annual prize competitions of manuscripts for neo-literates and by giving grant-in-aid to States for production of suitable literature in regional languages. So far 19 prize competitions have been organised and 20th competition has been announced during the current year. In these competitions 40 prizes are awarded to outstanding manuscripts written on various topics related to adult education for neo-literates in different Indian languages. The author of each awarded manuscript gets a cash prize of Rs. 1000 and Government purchases 1500 copies of the awarded manuscripts when published, for distribution to various adult education centres. Since inception of the scheme, 633 manuscripts have been awarded so far.

### **Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation**

This is a new scheme which has been approved for implementation only in the current year. The objective of this scheme is to bring universities closer to the community through their involvement in the programmes of adult education. The main activities envisaged under the scheme are of field operational nature and establishment of resource bases including building of professional cadres for adult education. The scheme also envisages establishment of centres/units for research/evaluative studies concerning adult/nonformal education.

### **Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation**

The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, which was established in 1972 as an autonomous body to strengthen the library movement in the rural areas, further expanded its activities and is expected to cover 7000 libraries by the end of the current year against a target of covering 5000 libraries in the 5th Plan. In order to evaluate the work of the Foundation and suggest

guidelines for its further expansion, a Committee was set up which is expected to submit its report shortly. Prof. Bhabatosh Datta has taken over as the new Chairman of the Foundation with effect from 1st September 1977. Government of India gave a grant of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Foundation during the current year.

### **Cooperation with UNESCO**

Cooperation with Unesco in the field of adult education further expanded in the wake of the Government of India's decision to give high priority to adult education. Exhibiting their interest in the National Adult Education Programmes, Unesco has offered for greater cooperation under the UNDP country programme. A project of assistance in this regard has been drawn up and preliminary discussions on it have also taken place with Unesco authorities.

### **Exchange of experiences with other countries**

The experiences and insight gained by other countries in the field of adult education must be shared by mutual exchange and continuing communication. Such exchanges continued during the current year and a 4-Member delegation, under the leadership of Secretary, Education, Tamil Nadu, was sent to Hungary for studying the adult education programmes in that country. The duration of the visit was two weeks. Exchange programmes have also been concluded under the bilateral cultural agreements with the three other countries. The Directorate of Adult Education has also entered into direct communication with many countries in the field of adult education and has extended its documentation service to cover about 100 centres in other countries. This type of exchange enables the Directorate to get information/material about the adult education activities in other countries and also helps them to disseminate the information concerning our country.

## CHAPTER XI

### EDUCATION IN UNION TERRITORIES

Education in the Union Territories constitutes a special responsibility of the Central Government. The Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have their own legislatures and exercise powers specified in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. Delhi has a Metropolitan Council and an Executive Council which functions according to the provisions of Delhi Administration Act, 1966. The other Territories, namely, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshdweep have no legislatures. An account of the Educational facilities and activities during the year in respect of each of the Union Territories is given in this chapter.

#### A. ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

##### **Educational facilities**

There are 222 educational institutions in the territory comprising one Government Degree College, one Teachers Training Institute, 9 Higher Secondary Schools, 9 High Schools, 35 Senior Basic schools, 153 Junior Basic Schools and 14 pre-primary Schools. The total number of teachers is 1637. School education in these Islands is tuition free upto Higher Secondary stage. Free travel concessions are given to students in middle and higher secondary stages who reside at a distance of more than four kilometres. Books are supplied free to those school students the income of whose parents is less than Rs. 4000 per annum. Free uniforms are provided to students whose parents' income is less than Rs. 2500/- per annum. All Scheduled Tribe students are provided free stationery. Stipends are given to hostellers @ Rs. 50/- p.m. in addition to a sum of Rs. 20/- to each tribal boarder. Mid-day meals are supplied upto class VIII at 20 paise per head per working day. Post-Higher Secondary Scholarships for higher education on mainland are given for those subjects for which facilities are not available in the Government College. The teachers in the Government Degree College, Port Blair have been given the UGC scales of pay from 1st January 1973. Arrangements for reservations of seats in various institutions are also made by the Administration. New pattern of education has been introduced in the Islands.

## Girls education

Girls education is quite popular in these Islands. The boy-girl ratio is almost equal at all stages. There are more than 601 women teachers and more than 13498 girls students.

## Teachers' Training

There is one Teachers' Training Institute at Port Blair which provides two years instruction at the under-graduate level to train primary school teachers.

## Co-curricular activities

Schemes of Scouts & Guides and NCC/NSS were further extended. Qualified physical education teachers man all schools.

## Student amenities

Book-banks functioned in the schools. Essential commodities were made available on wholesale prices to hostellers through Fair Price Shops and Consumers' Co-operative Stores. Exercise Books were distributed to students.

## Non-formal education

Facilities for Non-Formal Education exist in more than 20 centres. Facilities for vocational guidance and career counselling were also made available to youth.

## B. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

### School Education

There has been a further expansion of education at all levels in the Territory. The total population of students during the current year is 55291. The number of various educational institutions is as follows :

Schools	No. of Schools
Pre-primary	21
Primary	768
Middle	97
Secondary	22
Higher Secondary	7

Besides, the Administration has given grants-in-aid to 3 institutions run by the Ramakrishna Mission at Along, Deomali & Khonsa. There are institutions for imparting necessary training in NCC and Rural sports, vocational Programmes, Mid-day meals, Physical education, Scouts and Guides and Science Education programmes.

### Higher Education

Apart from JN College, Pasighat which imparts College education upto 1st Degree standard, students were sent to institutions of Higher learning in other states.

### Teacher Training

The Teacher Training Institute at Changlang imparts training for Primary/Middle School teachers. The training for teachers in courses like B.Ed., B.T., short-term English courses and Science courses was arranged at various centres in the country outside the Territory.

### Student amenities

Text-books, stationery items, clothings, guide books, reference books, work books were supplied to the students of primary, middle and higher secondary schools.

### Female Education

The programme of Female education also received due attention. Residential meritorious and keen girls were deputed for higher Education to Vanasthali Vidyapeeth of Rajasthan.

## C. CHANDIGARH

### School Education

The enrolment of Government schools at various stages of Education during 1977-78 was as under :—

Stage	1977-78
(1)	(2)
Primary	20531
Middle	9578
Secondary	4133

There are in all 83 Educational Institutions in the UT as per details given below :

Institutions	Govt.	Aided	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Schools . . . . .	68	5	73
Special Institute . . . . .	1	—	1
Colleges . . . . .	4	5	9

The teacher-pupil ratio in Schools of UT is 1 : 35. The UT has achieved non-graded system in Educational field upto 5th class during 1977-78.

The UT Administration proposes to achieve 100% universalization of Education in the age group 6—11 years by 1980.

The Administration has adopted the new system of Education initially upto 10+ stage and deferred implementing +2 stage to the neighbouring states of Haryana & Punjab implement it. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned for work experience at secondary stage during 1977-78.

Attendance Scholarships and free stationery and books have been provided to the children of weaker sections of Society.

Mid-day meals were also provided to School children, during the year. Adequate facilities for College Education, sports and youth welfare activities were also made available.

Adequate funds were provided to run book banks in all colleges and Secondary Schools. Stores on co-operative basis functioned in colleges to enable students to get stationery and other things at cheap rates.

#### D. DELHI

There has been a further expansion of School Education in Delhi to cater to the needs of increasing population. During 1977-78, 16 Higher Secondary Schools and 6 middle schools were opened. The percentage of enrolment has considerably risen at all stages of School Education. The number of institutions in the UT are as under :—

Primary Schools . . . . .	1623
Middle Schools . . . . .	369
Secondary Schools . . . . .	198
Senior Secondary Schools . . . . .	418



Facilities for education through correspondence course for persons who cannot attend regular schools were also made available to 3400 students. Besides 12 evening schools were set up during the year which had 6000 students on their rolls.

Administration ran 15 colleges during the year.

Free transport facilities were also provided to 2700 girl students in rural areas to enable them to travel to the nearest schools.

4 Middle/Higher Secondary Schools were opened during the year to provide facility of teaching through Urdu medium. Besides, this facility was extended in 8 more schools. A Bengali medium school was also started during the year.

418 schools were upgraded to provide class XII under the new pattern of Education. 17 of them had vocational courses.

With a view to bringing qualitative improvement in teaching of Science and Non-science subjects seminars/workshops of teachers were organised, to orient them in new contents of courses and methodology in teaching under new pattern of education.

A Text-book Bureau functioned satisfactorily in the field of publication and distribution of text-books upto middle classes. preparation of list of approved books of libraries and for distribution of papers to private publishers for publication of text books and exercise books at concessional rate.

Incentives in the form of scholarships and annual grants were also given to school players to encourage better performances in National & International sports.

Free supply of books, scholarships worth Rs. 32 lakh and Rs. 6 lakh for purchase of uniforms were provided to students belonging to poor, backward and weaker sections of Society.

## E. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

### School Education

There are 4 pre-primary Schools, 157 primary schools and 4 high schools and 1 higher secondary school providing education

in Art, Science and Commerce disciplines. The number of students in these institutions during 1977-78 was as follows :

Schools	No. of students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pre-primary . . . . .	79	78	157
Primary . . . . .	6622	3428	10050
High . . . . .	511	301	817
Higher Secondary . . . . .	32	15	47

The teacher-pupil ratio is 1 teacher for 30 students.

Education in all the schools upto Higher Secondary is free. Free-midday meals are supplied to pupils in all Government primary schools including pre-primary schools. The facility of free supply of textbooks notes, slates etc. to the pupils of primary and secondary schools was extended to the SC/ST and economically backward class students in Government schools. Free clothes and medical treatment is given to pupils of Government schools. Hostels are available to SC/ST students. There are 9 Social Welfare hostels (7 for boys and 2 for girls) including 1 ashram type school run by the Administration where inmates are provided with free boarding and lodging. There are 2 public libraries. The facilities for technical and vocational subjects in element of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering/workshop technology, typewriting, tailoring and drawing have been provided in all the secondary schools.

A Higher secondary school at Silvassa prepares teachers for new syllabus and trains them in subjects taught in Higher Secondary Schools. For higher studies the Administration awards Post matric scholarship to the SC/ST students as well as to the lower income group students. National loan scholarship scheme has also been started.

The Industrial Training Institute at Silvassa offers training in wiremen, welders, electricians and fitter courses.

## **Physical Education and Similar Programmes**

Physical education is provided in all primary and secondary schools. A multipurpose stadium has been provided by the Administration during 1977-78, to organize Sports meets.

## **Adult Literacy Programme**

The Administration has decided to start 4 centres of non-formal education for the persons of age group of 15—25 years.

## **F. LAKSHADWEEP**

### **School Education**

The number of educational institutions in Lakshadweep is 42, comprising one Junior College, one higher secondary School, 7 high schools, 6 senior basic schools, 18 junior basic schools and 9 Nursery schools, with more than 11540 students on rolls.

### **Special facilities for education of girls**

Three Senior Basic Schools and one Junior Basic school are functioning exclusively for girls. A separate girls' section for high school classes is functioning in the High Schools at Kalpeni. Two girls hostels are run by the Administration at Kavaratti for College and Higher Secondary school students. Free board and lodging are provided in these hostels.

### **Facilities for science teaching**

General science starts as a compulsory subject in all schools with a special emphasis in teaching Chemistry, Physics and Biology. The science teachers in primary and secondary schools were given in service courses during the year.

### **Vocational Education**

Typewriting is taught in High Schools. Fisheries technology is taught in High Schools, besides facilities for teaching papier maché craft and clay modelling were available in four High Schools.

### **Scholarship and grants**

The scheme for granting scholarships to students in High/Higher Secondary and College classes was continued. Education is free at all stages in the Territory. Seats are reserved for students desiring to take up higher studies in both academic and

technical courses in institutions on the mainland. The students studying in island other than their native one are provided with free boarding and lodging facilities in Government hostels. In the case of students studying in institutions on the mainland, all expenses towards tuition fee and board and lodging expenses are met by the Administration. Scholarships are given to students in case hostel facilities are not available.

### **Facilities for Teachers' Training**

Candidates are sent for teachers' training in institutions on the mainland.

### **Sports & NCC**

Senior division and Junior division NCC Units are functioning in the Junior Colleges and five High Schools respectively in the Territory. Facilities for sports in all schools were provided. Inter-island Sports and Games Tournaments were organised. Inter-Junior Basic Schools Sports and Art Festivals were also organised.

### **Social Education programmes**

Social education centres and reading rooms-cum-library are functioning in all the Islands of the Territory. Besides, there is a central library at Kavaratti. Adult Literacy programme, women welfare activities and other programmes connected with health and hygiene among women and children were also organised. Mahilla-Samajams also functions in all the Islands.

### **Students amenities**

Text-books, writing material, mid-day meals were supplied to schools children.

## **G. MIZORAM**

### **School Education**

The Directorate of Education provided educational facilities in such a way that school-going children could go to school within a walking distance of 1-2 kilometres. There were 442 lower primary schools which catered to needs of these children. There was substantial increase in enrolment at this stage of education.

Education at middle stage is provided in more than 224 Government and Government aided private middle schools. Besides, 10 Government High Schools the Administration gave grants-in-aid to 98 non-Government High Schools under private management.

### **College Education**

There are five colleges in Mizoram. The non-Government colleges were given substantial recurring and non-recurring grants to enable them to function effectively. All the colleges are affiliated to the North-Eastern Hill University.

### **Adult Education**

The Administration gave financial assistance to voluntary organisations running more than 85 literacy centres during the year.

### **Teachers' Training**

A Mizoram Institute of Education with an annual intake of 50 Graduate teachers from various high schools has been running successfully. Training for science teachers was also provided. Two elementary school teachers training centres at Aizawl and Lunglei with a total annual intake of 240 teachers from Primary and Middle schools also functioned effectively. A new scheme for training untrained school teachers has also been approved to equip the schools with trained teachers.

### **Propagation of Hindi**

There is a Hindi Teacher Training Institute at Aizawl. It produced a good number of Hindi teachers for Middle and High Schools.

### **Science Education**

The UNICEF-assisted Pilot Project provided the much needed enrichment of the school curriculum in Science as also expert guidance from the Science Promotion Wing of the Directorate of Education.

### **Scholarships**

Two scholarships are awarded to cadets belonging to the Territory admitted to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra

Dun for a period of six years or till the completion of their course, whichever is earlier. Provision for award of lump-sum grants to students of Mizoram for text-books, stationery and other incidental expenditure has also been made in the relevant Rules. Rules for Mizoram Merit Scholarships for Post-Matric Education have also been approved to be effective from the academic year 1978-79. The scholarship will be given for Post-Matric education within India only and will be tenable for pursuing recognised courses, in recognised institutions only. The scholarship will cover maintenance charges, fee, enrolment, registration, tuition, games, library magazines, medical examination and other fees compulsorily payable by the scholar to the institutions and/or university. The number of Scholarships to be awarded under the scheme is 65 and will cover courses in arts, commerce, science, technical and professional courses at pre-university, degree and post-graduate levels.

### **Physical education and allied programmes**

Activities relating to Scouts & Guides, Youth Welfare and Physical Education were substantially geared up. Football and Hockey teams from High Schools and colleges participated in various tournaments and competitions outside the Territory. A Mizoram State Sports Council also functioned smoothly under the Chairmanship of Education Minister.

### **Technical Training**

The Industrial Training Institute at Aizawl provides facilities for learning trades like welding, fitting, wiremanship mechanics, electricians etc.

### **Student amenities**

Book banks functioned in almost all the Primary, Middle and High School and Colleges.

## **H. PONDICHERY**

### **School Education**

The facilities for education at all levels were further expanded during the year. 1 pre-primary school was opened. The enrolment figures at the pre-primary and middle stages improved considerably. To achieve 100% enrolment, some incentive schemes viz. mid-day meals for poor children of classes upto V standard,

free supply of stationery articles etc. were continued. As regards secondary education 6 additional classes and one next higher standard were opened. Science clubs functioned in 32 schools during the year.

### **College & Professional Education**

The educational facilities in existing colleges and Polytechnics were expanded by providing staff, laboratory materials & library books. There were 3763 students on the rolls of colleges.

To improve the professional competence of teachers refresher/re-orientation courses were conducted. Besides 200 Graduate teachers in English & Social Sciences were deputed under the correspondence-cum-contact course organised by Regional College of Education, Mysore.

The UGC scales of pay have been sanctioned during 1977-78 for the teachers working in colleges.

### **Scholarships**

175 scholarships were provided to students in secondary schools under Merit-cum-means scholarships scheme. 250 Merit prizes of Rs. 10/- each were also awarded. The scheme of student aid is also implemented in colleges.

### **New Pattern of education**

A committee was constituted to decide the policy on the introduction of 10+2+3 pattern of education in Pondicherry and Karaikal of the UT. The new system will be implemented in 9 high schools and 2 women's colleges.

Public libraries were strengthened by adding new books. Four new branches were opened in rural areas.

### **Student amenities**

Book banks were opened in all Government middle schools, middle sections of high schools, colleges and polytechnics. Student cooperative stores were opened in 6 colleges and students hostels were covered under this scheme. Exercise books were easily available to students through consumer cooperative stores at controlled rates.

## I. GOA, DAMAN & DIU

During the year the enrolment in primary, middle, Higher Secondary & College stages of education was as follows :—

Stage	Enrolment
Primary	1,43,046
Middle	50,126
Higher Secondary (including Secondary)	24,126

To achieve the universalization of education at elementary stage, facilities for free education in all government institutions, like mid-day meals/school feeding programmes to children in the age group 6—11 years, book grants, supply of school uniforms to needy and deserving students upto middle stage were also given during the year under report. The percentage of trained primary school teachers was 73.2. 16 institutions switched over to new pattern of education covering 4707 students.

### College Education

There are 21 Arts, Science & Commerce colleges in the territory, in addition to one Post-graduate centre. The enrolment in these colleges was 5715. Professional colleges provided facilities for professional education in Medicines, Pharmāceuticals, law, Engineering, Polytechnic, Fine arts and Teachers' Training in the UT.

Book banks functioned for the benefit of students.

Essential commodities at concessional rates were supplied to student hostels. Stationery and exercise books were also provided at controlled prices to students.

Two programmes viz. Farmers' functional literacy project and non-formal education for the age group of 15—25 years were implemented.



## CHAPTER XII

### ACTIVITIES IN COMMON AND CLEARING HOUSE FUNCTIONS

In this chapter, is included an account of various activities undertaken by the Ministry, not covered by the earlier ones. These activities include policy formulation, development planning, budgeting, encouragement to the progressive use of Hindi, reservation of posts in the services for scheduled castes/tribes and other backward classes, and student welfare measures. Some of them pertain to the Departments of Education and Culture in common.

Also included in this chapter is an account of the clearing house functions followed during the year. One of the important functions of the Union Ministry of Education is to act as a clearing house of information on all matters relating to educational development. The Ministry, accordingly, collects, compiles and publishes educational statistics, bring out journals and other published material on education and culture, in Hindi and English. A Students' Information Service in the Ministry attends to enquiries about facilities for higher education in this country and abroad.

#### A. ACTIVITIES IN COMMON

##### **Conference of Education Ministers of States and Union Territories**

A conference of Education Ministers of all States and Union Territories was held at New Delhi on August 10 and 11, 1977. This was preceded by a conference of State Education Secretaries on August 9, 1977. The highlight of the Education Ministers' conference was the address by the Prime Minister on August 11, 1977 in which he stressed the importance of education in the making of man and future citizens and called for fundamental changes in attitudes towards and content of education. Earlier, the Union Education Minister in his welcome address pointed out that education has an important role to play in national development and it must be given its due priority and place in the national plans. He also indicated that the National Policy on Education drawn up in 1968 does not adequately reflect the problems and aspira-

tions of the people and therefore required to be reviewed. In this connection he referred to the two problems that loom large in educational development, viz. universalisation of elementary education and eradication of illiteracy. He also felt that the curriculum and syllabus for the 10-year stage needed to be modified to make it more meaningful. After detailed discussion of the various agenda items the conference drew up five recommendations on the basis of a consensus. They relate to the (i) realisation of the goal of universal elementary education by the end of the Sixth Plan (ii) a massive programme of adult education (iii) implementation of the new pattern of 10+2 educational structure all over the country before the end of the Sixth Plan with suitable modifications in content (iv) the inclusion of Education in the core sector of the Sixth Plan with priority for specific areas and (v) review of the National Policy on Education.

### **Budget Estimates : Department of Education**

The total budget provision for 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the Department of Education in the Demands for Grants concerning the Department are as under :

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	Budget 1977-78	Revised 1977-78	Budget 1978-79
<i>Demand No. 28</i> ( <i>Renumbered 25</i> ) Department of Education— Secretariat of the Department, including the Pay and Accounts Offices, hospitality and entertainment and discretionary grant of the Education Minister	1,57,59	1,57,84	1,75,87
<i>Demand No. 29</i> ( <i>Renumbered 26</i> ) Education— Provision for general education, other revenue expenditure of the Department, including provisions for grants in aid to States/Union Territories on Central and Centrally sponsored Plan Schemes and also provision for loans for construction of hostels, etc. and other educational loans for Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1,87,79,11	1,84,70,05	2,23,36,51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,89,36,70</b>	<b>1,86,27,89</b>	<b>2,25,12,38</b>

## Budget Estimates : Department of Culture

The budget provisions for 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the Department of Culture are as under :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Budget 1977-78	Revised 1977-78	Budget 1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Department of Culture . . . . .	8,95,98	8,04,99	10,95,21
<i>Demand No. 102</i> <i>(Renumbered 97)</i>			
Archaeology . . . . .	6,79,99	6,17,12	7,19,95
<i>Demand No. 103</i> <i>(Renumbered 98)</i>			
TOTAL . . . . .	15,75,97	14,22,11	18,15,16

## Audit Observations and Inspection Reports

In accordance with the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee in its 215th Report on the Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations of the PAC contained in their 169th Report (5th Lok Sabha) the Ministry continued its concerted efforts to clear the outstanding audit observations and inspection paras. It also issued instructions to all subordinate formations in the matter of speedy clearance of outstanding audit observations and inspection paras and asked for quarterly progress reports indicating their disposal. As against 6344 audit observations made upto March, 1976 but outstanding on 31st August, 1976 and 3801 inspection paras which were included in the Comptroller and Auditor General's Report for the year 1975-76, the Ministry cleared 2584 audit observations and 2482 inspection paras till 31st March, 1976. Efforts are being continued to clear the remaining outstanding observations and paras.

The Information regarding Outstanding Audit Observations and Inspection Reports Paras upto the period ending 31st

March, 1976 is given below. The position and the break up is as under :

Departments	Total according to C & AG's Report	Outstanding as per AG's Report	Cleared
1	2	3	4
<i>Education</i>			
Audit Observations .. ..	2813	1691	1122
Inspection Paras .. ..	2796	777	2019
<i>Culture</i>			
Audit Observations .. ..	3030	2002	1028
Inspection Paras .. ..	444	327	117
<i>Social Welfare</i>			
Audit Observations .. ..	501	67	434
Inspection Paras .. ..	561	215	346
Total—Audit Observations ..	6344	3760	2584
Total—Inspection Paras ..	3801	1319	2482

### **Departmentalisation of Accounts : Departments of Education and Culture**

Scheme for departmentalisation of accounts was introduced in the Departments of Education and Culture with effect from 1st October, 1976. There are five Pay & Accounts Offices to handle receipts & payments and accounting work relating to the Departments of Education & Culture and their subordinate formations.

The new organisation is handling the work of payments and accounting expeditiously; periodic flow of accounting data to departments is timely. Appropriation Accounts and material for Finance Accounts for 1976-77 were sent in time; issues against provisions were controlled properly and there was no excess over grants during 1976-77.

Work of Pension and G.P. Fund final payment is being handled by it expeditiously.

Work of G.P.F. and loan accounts is receiving utmost attention. Annual G.P.F. accounts slips issued for the period from 1st October 1976 to 31st March 1977 did not contain a single missing credit.

In short, the new organisation is serving the two departments well.

### **Observance of orders regarding reservation in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

A special Cell functions in the Ministry to ensure that reservation orders relating to the appointment of members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Departments of Education and Culture are strictly observed. During the year under report rosters pertaining to Librarians, Library Attendants and Compilers were inspected by this Cell to verify whether these are in accordance with the reservation orders and vacancies were properly filled up. Inspection Reports thereon have also been sent to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to the procedure adopted in the Ministry, proposals for de-reservation of posts require the specific approval of the Education Minister.

### **Progressive use of Hindi**

The Ministry regularly circulates to its officers and the various sections within its control, in addition to its attached and subordinate offices, the administrative instructions issued by the Government regarding the full implementation of the official language policy and the statutory requirements relating to it. The Ministry keeps a regular watch on the progress of all the programmes in this regard.

### **Quarterly Progress Reports**

Progress in 1977-78 was watched and reviewed, inter-alia, through quarterly progress reports obtained from the various Divisions and the attached and subordinate offices under the control of this Ministry. These reports were scrutinised, consolidated, and sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

### **Correspondence in Hindi**

Under the administrative instructions, letters received in Hindi from individuals as well as from State Governments have been replied to in Hindi.

### **Noting and Drafting in Hindi**

According to the bilingual policy, every Central Government employee is free to use Hindi or English for his official work.

However, all the officers and staff in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices are requested from time to time to encourage their Hindi knowing staff to increase the use of Hindi for their notes and simple drafts. About 79 per cent of the staff of the Department has working knowledge of Hindi and Hindi is being partially used in noting and drafting in 39 sections.

### **Provision of Additional Hindi Typewriters**

At present 53 Hindi typewriters are available in the Ministry.

### **Translation of Statutory Manuals, forms and other Procedural Literature**

So far, 187 forms and manuals of this Ministry have been translated into Hindi.

### **Translation of Acts and Statutes**

The work relating to translation of Acts and Statutes has been completed.

### **Maintenance of separate Registers for letters received in Hindi**

All sections in the Ministry maintain separate diary registers for letters received in Hindi and specific entries are made about the replies sent in Hindi. Where replies are not sent in Hindi or are not considered necessary, suitable explanation is given by the Section concerned.

### **Official Language Implementation Committees**

Official Language Implementation Committees have been set up in the Ministry and in six of its subordinate offices. These committees hold quarterly meetings and review the progress of use of Hindi for official purposes at these meetings. The minutes of the meetings are sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Languages for information. It has not been considered necessary to set up such committees in other subordinate offices, whose total staff strength is very small.

### **Issue of Bilingual Circulars in Hindi**

Special care is taken to see that letters received from Hindi-speaking States are invariably replied to in Hindi. Circulars meant for general information are issued bilingually.

## **Training of Employees in Hindi**

On a review made recently about the officers and members of the staff who either had Hindi as a subject in their higher secondary examination or had passed Pragma examination conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, it was found that approximately 79% officers and staff belong to these two categories and have a working knowledge of Hindi. Besides, 33 persons were deputed for the various Hindi Teaching Classes. Special care is taken to see that the persons so nominated attend the classes regularly. Special attention is also being paid for the training of employees in Hindi Typewriting and Hindi Stenography.

## **Workshops**

Regular workshops are being conducted to impart training to Hindi-knowing employees of this Department in noting and drafting in Hindi. One workshop has been organised so far during the year 1977-78.

## **Setting up of Hindi Advisory Committee**

A Hindi Salahkar Samiti has been set up for the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Department of Culture under the Chairmanship of Union Education Minister, to advise the Ministry on matters relating to the Progressive use of Hindi for official purposes. The Committee held its last meeting on 10th December, 1976 and received a report on the action already taken by the Ministry for the Progressive use of Hindi and for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963, as amended by the Official Language (Amendment) Act, 1967. The Samiti is under reconstitution as its terms have since been expired.

## **Visit of the Sub-Committee of the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language**

The sub-committee of the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language visited this Department on 6.2.1978 to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union and to submit a report to the President making recommendations thereon. The Department arranged meeting on 6.2.1978 with the members of the Committee in which the Education Minister, Secretary and other senior officers participated.

## **Supply of white Printing Paper at concessional rate for production of textbooks, exercise books and for examination**

The scheme for the allocation of white printing paper at the concessional rate of Rs. 2750/- per tonne which was initiated in 1974 was continued during the year under report. 1.20 lakh tonnes of this paper has been earmarked for the educational sector. Keeping in view the requirements given by the States and Union Territories, and the actual availability of paper from the Paper Mills, Ministry of Education makes quarterly allocations of paper for the production of text-books reference and recommended books at all levels, for manufacture of exercise books and for examinations. The actual distribution of paper among consumers in the States is made by the State Level Committee for Paper Distribution, generally headed by the State Education Secretary. Some difficulties were experienced in the last quarter and the previous one in regard to supply of paper to States and action has been taken in collaboration with the Department of Industrial Development to remove these difficulties.

During the first three quarters of the year 1977-78, 1,04,809 tonnes of paper has been allocated to the States and Union Territories for the specified educational purposes. To ensure proper use of concessional paper and to avoid its possible misuse, the States and Union Territories have been requested to allot paper only to those manufacturers who possess the required machinery/equipment for conversion into exercise books and are registered with the State Industries Department as small scale industry. For text-books standard sizes of paper have been suggested for adoption by the States and Union Territories.

As a result of regular supply of concessional paper to the States and Union Territories the prices of textbooks have either been reduced or stabilised at the 1973-level.

Exercise books continue to be manufactured on concessional paper in accordance with the standardised page and price pattern evolved in 1976. Reports received from the States and Union Territories have revealed that exercise books are freely available to students at the rates fixed in 1976; the lowest price being 20 paise for a 48 page cover exercise books and the upper price being Rs. 1.30 for a 240 page exercise book. These prices are less by 4.7% than those that prevailed in July 1975. Availability of concessional paper has not only ensured easy availability of textbooks and exercise books but the benefit of conces-



sional price of paper has been passed on to the student community in the form of reduction in prices both of textbooks and exercise books.

### **Import of Paper from Norway**

Under the bilateral agreement entered into between Government of India and the Government of Kingdom of Norway in 1974, Norway has agreed to supply to India text paper and cover paper as a commodity assistance. For the calendar year 1977 paper worth 5 million Norwegian Kroners has been supplied in November, 1977. This paper has been given to the NCERT for the production of school level text books, which are priced on a no profit no loss basis.

During the calendar year 1978 paper worth 5 million Norwegian Kroners is expected to be made available from Norway.

### **Establishment of Book Banks**

#### *Schools*

The programme for the establishment of book banks in schools came into operation in 1975. Prior to this there was no regular scheme in this regard though a few States appeared to have their own scheme of establishment of book banks on a modest scale.

Ministry of Education issued instructions to the States and Union Territories suggesting implementation of this scheme. It was stated therein that instead of supplying a limited number of books free to some children, book banks should be established to start with in all primary and middle schools and such book banks should provide textbooks on loan basis to all children of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other deprived sections studying in classes I—VIII. It was emphasised that book banks should have at least as many sets of textbooks of each class as there are SC & ST children in that class (roughly 15% on an average). Subsequently, this programme was extended to include higher secondary level students also.

Under the programme the book banks lend one set of textbooks to each eligible student for the whole year and it is returned to the bank at the end of the year. The books remain the property of the bank. According to reports received from the

States and Union Territories, 1,74,639 book banks have been established in schools so far.

### *Colleges*

University Grants Commission is assisting colleges for setting up book banks with the specific purpose of making available to poor and needy students books on loan during the period of their studies. The scheme provides for at least 40% of grants to be made available for purchase of multiple copies of textbooks. According to the original scheme of the UGC assistance was made available to colleges having a minimum enrolment of 250 students excluding PUC/Intermediate/pre-degree classes and depending upon the enrolment 75% of assistance in the range of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 30,000 was made available to each college.

Subsequently, in July 1975, the UGC decided to relax the minimum condition of enrolment of atleast 100 students in degree classes and such colleges are assisted the the Commission for setting up book banks. This has enabled colleges situated in backward areas and in places away from cities and towns to set up book banks with multiple copies of textbooks to meet the needs of poor and needy students. 75% of assistance in the range of Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 30,000 is now being made available to each college. According to reports received so far, 2623 book banks have been opened in colleges.

### *Statistics*

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Sixth All India Conference on Educational Statistics, revised simplified forms were introduced w.e.f. 1976-77 for the collection of educational statistics from States. This step has been taken in order to reduce the existing time-lag which was mainly owing to the delay in the collection of data from the field, by the existing machinery.

An in-service training course for the officers-in-charge of the Statistical Units of the various States was conducted in collaboration with the National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators for familiarising them with the concepts and terminology used in the new forms.

Regional in-service training courses were organised in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Mizoram on request from these State Governments. Also,

officers from Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Andaman & Nicobar Islands were provided training in the Ministry with regard to the filling up of new forms. It is proposed to conduct a central in-service training course for the benefit of the Statistical Assistants employed in various States with a view to apprise them with the terminology and concepts used in the forms and the methodology of collection, scrutiny and compilation of the data received from the field.

A crash programme was prepared to clear the arrears of educational statistics upto 1975-76 during the year. In this connection officers and staff of the Division visited various States for an on-the-spot collection and reconciliation of Statistical data pertaining to the arrear years.

The following publications were brought out during the year under report :

- (i) Progress of Education of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes—1970-71, No. 1 of 77.
- (ii) State Educational Directorate & Inspectorates in India—1972-73, No. 2 of 77.
- (iii) Boards of Secondary Education in India, Results of High School & Higher Secondary Examinations—1971-1974. No. 3 of 1977.
- (iv) Indian Students Going Abroad & Foreign Students in India—1965-66. No. 4 of 1977.
- (v) Selected Educational Statistics—1976-77. No. 5 of 1977.
- (vi) Progress of Education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—1971-72. No. 6 of 1977.
- (vii) Education in India—1970-71.

### *Planning & Monitoring*

Preparation of the Central Annual Plan of Education for the year 1978-79 was undertaken. A Central Plan of Rs. 115.00 crores for 1978-79 was agreed to by the Planning Commission. Working Group meetings to discuss State Annual Plans were held under the chairmanship of Education Secretary in the

Ministry. The reports of the Working Group have been presented to the Planning Commission.

Physical and financial targets in respect of State Plan programmes were collected and progress in various sectors analysed.

An intensive study of facilities in elementary schools has been undertaken in selected blocks of one district in each of the 7 States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, UP, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka & Orissa in preparation for the next medium term plan. This programme has been taken up in collaboration with NCERT and the Planning Commission. Under this programme, an orientation course was held from 7th to 9th September, 1977, at New Delhi for State and District level officers. The training programmes for the field level officers at Block level were organised by the State Governments in which the central representatives participated. The numeration, compilation and consolidation of survey data is being carried out by the State Governments.

Tribal sub-plans prepared by States for the educational development of Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of various States continued to receive close attention. In this connection, necessary guidelines were issued to the State Governments. Integrated tribal development projects received from the States were evaluated and comments given to the Ministry of Home Affairs for presentation in the Sub-Committee of the Central Coordination Committee. The officers of this Ministry in collaboration with Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs visited the States of Rajasthan, Kerala, Maharashtra and Orissa to review the progress of preparation and implementation of educational programmes for the tribal areas of these States. Reports in this regard were prepared and provided to the State Governments for their guidance and implementation.

### **Publications**

The Publication Unit brought out, during the period from March, 1977 to February, 1978, 41 titles in English including 1 bilingual (English and Hindi) and two quarterly journals, viz. The Education Quarterly and Indian Education Abstracts. The Education Quarterly entered into its 29th year and the

Indian Education Abstracts into its 22nd year of publication. Notable among the titles brought out are :

1. National Service Volunteer Scheme
2. Education Developments in India 1971-77
3. Education in India 1974-76
4. Report of the Review Committee of the University Grants Commission
5. Our Cultural Fabric—Indian Poetesses, Past and Present (Part II) Festivals of India
6. A Study in Educational Television—SITE Udayabhanu
7. Work Experience in Schools
8. Report of the Review Committee on the Curriculum for 10-year School
9. Report of the Working Group on Organisation of Vocational Education
10. National Adult Education Programme—An Outline
11. Interim Report of the Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education.

The Unit, on behalf of the Ministry, participated in the Festival of Indian Art and Culture in the USSR and the Festival of Soviet Art and Culture in India during the Soviet and Indian Festivals. The Unit also brought out a Daily News Bulletin during the Soviet Festival on behalf of the Department of Culture.

The Unit, on behalf of the Ministry, participated in the World Book Fair III by putting up a stall displaying and selling publications. It also took part in the All India Tourist Trade Fair held at Madras by the Tamilnadu Tourist Development Corporation during December 1977—February, 1978.

The Hindi Publication Unit brought out during the same period 19 titles including 2 quarterly Journals "Shiksha Vivechan" and "Sanskriti".

## **Students Information Service**

The Students Information Service Unit collects, compiles and disseminates information on higher education in India and abroad for the benefit of the students community and attends to their enquiries on various subject-fields.

During the year under report, it attended to approximately 7000 enquiries relating to facilities for higher education in India and abroad. Nearly 3500 persons visited the Reference Library attached to this Unit to consult the calendars, handbooks, prospectuses and other informative bulletins on various courses offered by Indian/foreign Universities/Institutions. 2500 additions were made to the Reference Library of the Unit by way of latest calendars, prospectuses and other relevant literature acquired from several Universities/Institutions.

About 50 compilations on different topics/subjects on higher education were brought out and revised during the year under report. The publication 'General Information for Indian Students Going Abroad' has been revised and will be brought out soon.

**DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE**

## CHAPTER I

### CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The main institutions and programmes in this field followed by the Department of Culture are:

- (1) Sahitya Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi and other institutions engaged in literacy and cultural activities;
- (2) Propagation of culture including financial assistance for performing arts and cultural organisations;
- (3) Centenary celebrations;
- (4) Gazetteer work; and
- (5) Cultural agreements, cultural exchange programmes, in-coming and out-going cultural delegations.

#### A. THE AKADEMIS AND OTHER CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS

##### **Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi**

The following programmes were organised towards the fulfilment of the Akademi's aims and objectives :

- (1) A two day Seminar on "Evaluation of Contemporary literature and a Search for Common Indo-Western Critical Principles" on 26th and 27th April, 1977, at Bangalore.
- (2) A national Seminar on "Modern Indian Fiction and New Morality" on 27th and 28th August, 1977 at New Delhi, in **cooperation with the Ministry** of Education, Social Welfare and Culture.
- (3) A National Seminar on "Contemporary Indian Poetry : A Search for Spiritual Values" on 10th and 11th September, 1977, at Trivandrum, to coincide with the centenary celebrations organised by the Mahakavi Ullur Centenary Celebrations Committee.
- (4) A two-day Regional Seminar on 22nd and 23rd October, 1977, at Baroda to mark the Bi-Centenary of the birth of the eminent Gujarati Poet Dayaram.



(5) A Regional Seminar on the problems of Translation on 30th December, 1977 at Jorhat.

Dr. R. S. Kelkar, Secretary, Sahitya Akademi attended the 51st Annual Conference of the Union Academique Internationale at Athens from 10th to 18th June, 1977, where on his initiative, the General Assembly of the UAI approved the project *Inventaire raisonne des Etudes du Ramayana* with an estimated expenditure of eighty thousand dollars spread over ten years.

The Akademi brought out 54 publications in various languages recognised by it.

The Akademi announced its Annual Awards in 19 languages this year. The winners of the awards are :

- |               |  |                                 |
|---------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Assamese   | Bakul Banar Kavita<br>(Poetry)                         | by Anand Chandra Barua          |
| 2. Bengali    | Babarer Prarthana<br>(Poetry)                          | by Shankha Ghosh                |
| 3. Dogri      | Main Mele Ra Janun<br>(Poetry)                         | by Kehari Singh<br>'Madhukar'   |
| 4. English    | Azadi (novel)  | by Chaman Nahai                 |
| 5. Gujarati   | Uparvas Kathatrayi<br>(novel)                          | by Raghuvir Chaudhari           |
| 6. Hindi      | Chuka Bhi Hun Nahin<br>Main (Poetry)                   | by Shamsheer Bahadur<br>Singh   |
| 7. Kannada    | Tereda Bagilu<br>(Poetry)                              | by K. S. Narasimha-<br>swamy    |
| 8. Konkani    | Himalayant<br>(travelogue)                             | by Ravindra Kelkar              |
| 9. Maithali   | Avahatta : Udbhava O<br>Vikas (Literary<br>Criticism)  | by (Late) Rajeshwar Jha         |
| 10. Malayalam | Agnisakshi (Novel)                                     | by Lalithambika Anther<br>janam |
| 11. Manipuri  | Aseibagi Nitaod<br>(Poetry)                            | by A. Minaketan Singh           |
| 12. Marathi   | Dashapadi (Poetry)                                     | by A. R. Deshpande<br>'Anil'    |
| 13. Nepali    | Nepali Upanyas Ka<br>Adharharu<br>(Literary Criticism) | by Indra Bahadur Rai            |
| 14. Oriya     | Kumbhara Chaka<br>(autobiography)                      | by Kali Chran Pattanaik         |
| 15. Punjabi   | Kach De Vastar<br>(Poetry)                             | by Sohan Singh Misha            |

16. <i>Rajasthan</i>	Bol Bharmali (Poetry)	by Satya Prakash Joshi
17. <i>Sanskrit</i>	Buddhavi Jayakasyam (Poetry)	by Shanti Bhiksha Shastri
18. <i>Tamil</i>	Kurubi Punal (Novel)	by Indira Parthasarathi
19. <i>Telugu</i>	Kundurti Kritulu (Poetry)	by Kundurti Anjaneyulu

## **Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi**

Among the important exhibitions organised by the Akademi during the year, mention may be made of the following :

- (1) An exhibition of Serigraphs by Vasardy and his friends between 1st to 7th March, 1977 and another exhibition of graphics between 28th March to 4th April, 1977, jointly with the Japanese Embassy.
- (2) An exhibition of Indian graphics was sent to Algeria, Tunis, Madrid, Lisbon and Cairo on the request of the Ministry of External Affairs.
- (3) A collection of murals and copies of frescoes was inaugurated at Moscow under the Cultural Exchange Programme with that country.
- (4) The Fourth Triennale India was inaugurated on 9th February, 1978 by the President of India—Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy at the Lalit Kala Galleries. The Fourth Triennale is the biggest so far and displayed the works of artists drawn from 40 countries with over 1200 exhibits. The International Jury comprising Richard Hunt (USA) Yoshiki Inu (Japan) Philip Rawson (Britain) Satish Gujral and Krishna Reddy (India) awarded the six gold medals each carrying a cash award of Rs. 20,000/-. The awardees are Rolf Lehmann (Switzerland), Mersad Berber (Yugoslavia), Hede Buhl (Federal Republic of Germany), Hong-Seo Kim (Korea), S. Nandagopal (India) and Kosho Ito (Japan). The jury has also honourably mentioned the contributions of Louise Le Brocquy (Ireland), P. S. Chandra Shekar (India), Asszonyi Tana's (Hungary) and Le Tut Lvi (Vietnam). The Triennale was on view till March 23, 1978.

- (5) A national Kala Mela from 9th February, 1978 for three weeks.

The Akademi organised a special seminar on 19th and 20th December, 1977 in connection with the Coomarswamy Centenary year.

The Akademi brought out the following publications during the period under report :—

- (1) 7000 reprints of the multicolour reproduction of the Kishingarh Radha.
- (2) 5000 portfolios of the paintings in Deogarh.
- (3) Reproduction of Kalighat Painting on the theme of 'Bhisti'.

### **Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi**

Significant activities of the Akademi during the period under report are as follows :

The Akademi as usual gave recognition to eminent artists by giving awards and fellowships during the year, 1977-78. The artists selected for these awards and fellowships are :

#### **Awards**

##### **Music**

Girja Devi	Hindustani Vocal
Asad Ali	Hindustani Instrumental (Been)
Sripada Pinakapani	Karnatak Vocal
S. Balachandar	Karnatak Instrumental (Veena)
Lakshman Prasad Chaube	Haveli Sangeet

##### **Dance**

Nayana Jhaveri	Manipuri
Debaprasad Das	Orissi (Guru)
Yamini Krishnaamurti	Bharat Natyami
C. Sankaran Nair	Krishnattam

##### **Theatre**

Lakshmi Narain Lal	Play-writing (Hindi)
Rajinder Nath	Direction
Dipanwita Roy	Acting (Bengali)
V. Ramanurtiy	Stage Lighting
<b>B. Veerabhadra Nayak</b>	Yakshagana.

#### **Fellowship**

<b>Hirjibhai</b>	Doctor
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During the period under report, two documentary films one on Folk and Tribal Dance of India and the other on Shadow Theatre (Chhaya Natak) have been produced. Another film of which shooting has been completed and which is at present on the editing table is Lai Haraoba : Ritual Dance of Manipur.

Three issues of Akademi's quarterly journal Sangeet Natak Nos. 41, 42 and 43 were brought out. The fourth issue will be released before the end of the year. Dr. Kapila Vatsayayan's book, second edition of Classical Indian Dance in the Literature and the Arts is in the final stages of printing.

182 discs have been added to the Disc Library. The Book Library also added 398 new volumes to its acquisitions.

The scope of the Plan scheme relating to Documentation, Research and Archives was extended to bring under its fold the dissemination of cultural knowledge amongst the general public by producing audio-visual materials like discs, slides-kits, photographic albums, monographs etc. The Documentation Unit of the Akademi covered the following forms of folk and traditional performing arts which were documented in the shape of 16 mm movie films, recording on audio-tapes and still photographs : Music and Dance of Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Ankid-Nat (Folk theatre) of Assam, Toorup Bhagawam (folk theatre) of Andhra Pradesh, Kakkirissi Natakam (folk theatre) of Kerala rare form of shadow and marionette theatre originating in Gujarat and Maharashtra and Terukoothu (folk theatre) of Tamil Nadu.

Besides documenting the above forms, the unit remained engaged in preparing two short films, namely 'Shadow Theatre and Folk and Tribal Dance of India and 'Lai Haraoba'.

The major objective of the Plan Scheme for Research Unit in the Science of Music is to conduct studies in the areas of musical scales and psychological responses to ragas. Further research is being continued on tonal characteristics of musical instruments such as the flute, sarangi, nagaswaram, mridangam and tabla. Research is also to continue in the physics, physiology and psychology of music.

The Fellowship sanctioned for Koodiyattam of Kerala in November, 1976 has been extended for a period of one year.

Under the Plan scheme for Promotion and Preservation of Rare Forms of Traditional Performing Arts, assistance was pro-

vided to the following forms : Dhrupad Music, Koodiyattam of Kerala, Chhau Dance of Seraikella, Bhagavata Mela of Tamil Nadu, Chandiani of Madhya Pradesh, Patua of West Bengal and Pavakoothu of Kerala.

Two new ballets were produced during the period by the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal.

### **National School of Drama**

The objectives of the School are to maintain and develop studies and training in the fields of acting, direction and production of drama, conducting and promoting research and survey in classical, technical and modern drama, fostering culture and academic contacts within India as well as with other countries through exchange of personal and research material.

The School and its Repertory Company was engaged in a large number of productions. During the period under report the School and the Repertory Company gave 22 performances of their various productions. 13 performances were given by the School in which only students of the School were participating. Some of the important productions of the School and the Repertory Company were 'Journey from the Mountain Beyond (Antim Yatra)', 'Jaag Utha Hai Raigadh', 'Begam Ka Takia', 'Andha Yug', 'Khamosh Adalat Jari Hai', 'Skand Gupta', 'The Proposal', 'Jashne Sal Girab' and the Party.

The school also invited a number of eminent persons for delivering lectures and for giving demonstrations for the benefit of its students.

### **School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh**

The School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh, an autonomous organisation fully financed by the Government of India, was established in 1959 with the objective of containing the flow of Lamas to Lhasa for training in Tibetan Buddhism. Its objectives include imparting education in modern and classical Tibetan courses on the monastic pattern and preparing the local youth for adjusting themselves with the modern trends. The School is managed by a board of management comprising scholars of Buddhist Philosophy and Tibetan languages, a representative of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, a representative each of the Lakash Gompa Association, Ladakh Buddhist Association as members with a senior officer of the Department of Culture as chairman.

## **Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi**

The Institute was established in November, 1967, by the Government of India for protecting the cultural life and the linguistic traditions of the Tibetan refugees. The institute receives an annual grant of Rs. 6.5 lakh for its over-all activities. It prepares its students for the following courses related to Tibetan Buddhism:

- (i) Purva Madhyama
- (ii) Uttar Madhyama
- (iii) Shastri
- (iv) Acharya
- (v) Vishishtacharya
- (vi) Vidyavaridhi

At present there are about 250 students on the rolls of the Institute and 20 teachers including the Principal. The Institute has been registered as a society and is affiliated to the Sampuranand Sanskrit University, Varanasi.

## **Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok**

The Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok is engaged in research and development of Tibetology, i.e. Chhos. The Institute runs mainly on grants from the Government of Sikkim and the Government of India. Both contribute Rs. 1 lakh each annually for its maintenance. Besides the maintenance grant, the Department of Culture gave a grant of Rs. 1 lakh during 1976-77 for publication of the Tibetan manuscript, "Rinchen Terzod".

## **Daira-tul-Marrif-il Osmania, Hyderabad**

The Daira-tul-Marrif-il Osmania, Hyderabad, is an institution engaged in the publication of manuscripts in Arabic and Persian. The Department of Culture has been giving the institution a grant of Rs. 1,57,500/-.

## **Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute**

This institute is financed by the Department of Culture for research in history, philosophy, culture, languages and other allied areas of study. It receives an annual grant of Rs. 18,000.

## B. PROPAGATION OF CULTURE

### **Institutions and Organisations Engaged in Literary and Cultural Activities**

The Department of Culture has been assisting some important institutions like the Institute of Traditional Culture, Madras, Asiatic Society, Calcutta, Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, Numismatic Society of India, Varanasi, PEN All-India Centre, Bombay, Islamic Culture Board, Hyderabad, and Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Trust, Amritsar. The working of the institutions like Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta, Asiatic Society, Calcutta, and Indian Academy of Philosophy, Calcutta was reviewed by the visiting committees and they are being financed according to the reports of the visiting committees.

### **Financial Assistance to Professional Dance-Drama and Theatre Ensembles**

The objective of the scheme is to provide help to performing troupes in the country which have been working in the field through purely voluntary efforts over the last 10 to 15 years. 16 dance-drama and theatre groups were in receipt of grants under the scheme during the year.

### **Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations**

Under this scheme, a number of cultural organisations primarily working in the cultural fields of dance, drama, music, fine arts, indology literature, (other than religious institutions), public libraries, museums, municipalities, school and universities were selected for grants for construction purposes and purchase of equipment during the year.

### **Schemes of Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes**

The Department of Culture revived this scheme and had it included in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Its implementation started from 1975-76. Its object is to enable people from different parts of India to know more about the culture of different regions and thereby promote emotional and cultural integration of the country. Under it, selected troupes of performing artists visit States other than their own. During the period under report more than 10 troupes visited other States/Union Territories for performing their programmes.

## **Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Promotion of Indian Languages**

During the year 1977-78, 28 organisations/individuals were given financial assistance totalling Rs. 3,25,952/- under the scheme. 1400 copies of the books in different languages were purchased for free supply to University libraries/other important libraries in the country. Financial assistance was also granted for running Urdu Typewriting/Shorthand courses and for teaching Kannada and Malayalam in Lucknow. Assistance has also been extended for holding Seminars on the works of renowned authors in the country as a part of their birth centenary celebrations. Besides, there is a provision of Rs. 88,000/- on account of recurring grant-in-aid to Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu Hind, New Delhi for its general maintenance, its libraries and for developing Urdu language and culture.

### **Financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents**

The scheme provides financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts etc. who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents. Under the scheme a grant of upto Rs. 200/- per month is given to persons who are above 58 years and whose monthly income is below Rs. 400/- per month. Under the scheme 1/3rd expenditure is shared by State Governments. In case of Union Territories and in exceptional cases the entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India. At present 444 persons are receiving monthly allowance under the scheme.

The Department of Culture has various schemes to provide assistance to artists from building talent at the School level to provision of old age pensions when the artists are no longer able to earn their own living. These schemes, which virtually cover the life span, are :

#### *Cultural Talent Search Scholarships Scheme*

This is a plan scheme under which facilities are provided to outstanding young children of the age-group of 10-14 years, studying in recognised schools, to develop their talents in various cultural fields, namely, traditional forms of Indian dances, music, and theatre as well as painting and sculpture. Up to hundred scholarships are awarded every year out of which 25 are reserved for children belonging to 'Gharanas' and 'Sampradayas'. The



scholarships are granted on, an year to year basis till the completion of secondary stage of education by the awardess or upto the age of 18 years, whichever is earlier. The value of a scholarship is Rs. 600 per annum but where the child is required to shift to a new station for purpose of specialised training in the approved fields, the value is increased to Rs. 1,200 per annum. In both these cases, the actual fee paid for the specialised training is reimbursed to scholarship-holder. 114 scholarships were awarded during the year, and 24 more were under consideration. The scheme for the award of scholarships for 1978 has been announced and State Governments have been asked to recommend candidates.

#### *Scholarship for Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields*

Under the scheme, 50 scholarships are awarded every year to young artists of outstanding promise in the age-group of 18-28 years for advanced training within India in the fields of Hindustani music, Karnatak music, Western classical music, classical forms of Indian dances, traditional theatre, drama, painting and sculpture. The value of a scholarship is Rs. 300 p.m. and the duration is for two years. In exceptional cases the scholarship is extended by another year. 50 scholarships were awarded under this scheme during 1977. Applications received in response to advertisement for award of 50 scholarships for 1978 are being scrutinised.

#### *Fellowships to Outstanding Artists in the Fields of the Performing, the Literary and the Plastic Arts*

The scheme provides basic financial support for either very advanced training or individual creative effort for outstanding men in the fields of the Literary, the plastic and the performing arts in the age group roughly 25—60 years. Under the scheme, 16 fellowship of Rs. 500/- p.m. each are awarded each year tenable for two years.

#### *Propagation of Culture among College and School Students*

The objective of the scheme is to expose the students in our schools and colleges, the teachers and the teacher educators to the rich and diverse cultural heritage of our country so that they may grasp the inherent unity underlying the diversity of our cultural forms. The scheme has three parts *viz.*, (i) organising of refresher courses for teachers drawn from secondary schools and colleges in different parts of the country; (ii) production of

educational kits; and (iii) acquainting the student community with artistic heritage of India as an integral part of Indian culture.

During the period under report, 7 orientation courses were organised for the teachers and teacher-educators at Patiala, Chandigarh, Udaipur, Goa, Indore, Coimbatore and Madras. About 300 teachers attended these courses. About 200 kits are proposed to be produced during the period.

### C. CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

During the period under report, the following important programmes were undertaken in connection with the celebration of the birth centenaries of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, Iqbal, Anand, K. Coomaraswamy, and 500th Anniversary of the birth of Poet Surdas.

#### **National Seminar on Sarat Chandra Chatterjee**

As a part of the birth centenary celebrations of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, the Great Novelist, a national Seminar on Sarat Chandra was organised by the Sahitya Akademi at Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi, on the 27th and 28th August, 1977. On this occasion, the National Library, Calcutta also organised an exhibition of Sarat Chandra's works in original and translations at the Lalit Kala Akademi Gallery.

#### **International Seminar on Iqbal**

As a part of the birth centenary celebrations of Mohd. Iqbal, the great poet and philosopher, an International Seminar was organised at Vigyan Bhavan from 30th October, 1977 to 2nd November, 1977. The Seminar was preceded by an Indo-Pak Mushaira on 29th October, 1977. The Mushaira which was participated in by eminent poets from Pakistan and India was inaugurated by Shri M. M. Beg, Chief Justice of India. The International Seminar was inaugurated by Shri Umashankar Joshi, eminent poet and scholar from Gujarat, on 30th October, 1977 when an Album on Iqbal was released by Shri L. K. Advani, Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

The Seminar was organised by the All India Iqbal Centenary Celebrations Committee, which had been set up as a Registered Society on non-official initiative under the Chairmanship of Shri I. K. Gujaral, Ambassador of India in Moscow, with assistance from the Government of India in the Department of Culture.

Besides scholars from various parts of India, it was attended by about 20 scholars from foreign countries like Czechoslovakia, Egypt, FRG, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, USSR and UK.

On the occasion of the Iqbal Seminar a Photo Exhibition on Iqbal's life was also organised at Vigyan Bhavan by DAVP, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, also an exhibition of paintings by Ameena Devi from 30th October to 2nd November, 1977.

### **Seminar on Coomaraswamy**

As a part of the Birth centenary celebrations of Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, a Seminar on Coomaraswamy was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on 29th and 30th December, 1977. The Seminar was organised by the Lalit Kala Akademi with financial assistance from the Department of Culture. In addition to Indian participants, scholars from Sri Lanka and Thailand also participated in the Seminar.

### **500th Anniversary of Poet Surdas**

The 500th Anniversary of the birth of Mahakavi Surdas falls in May, 1978 and it has been decided to celebrate the occasion in a befitting manner.

A Sur Panchshati Co-ordination Committee has been set up in the Department of Culture under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. C. Chunder, Union Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, to finalise and co-ordinate programmes for the celebrations. Mrs. Renuka Devi Barkataki, Minister of State for Education, Social Welfare and Culture is the Working Chairman. Other members included in the Committee are S/Shri Nawab Singh Chauhan and Dharam Vir Vashist, Members of Parliament, Dr. Nagendra, Professor of Hindi, University of Delhi, and concerned senior officials of the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture.

The Co-ordination Committee has so far held two meetings and has recommended various programmes befitting the occasion.

## **D. GAZETTEERS**

### **District Gazetteers**

Under the scheme for the Revision of District Gazetteers the drafts of 270 district gazetteers have been completed so far of which 260 have been approved for publication.

## **Gazetteer of India**

Out of the proposed four volumes of the Gazetteer of India. Volume-I—Country and People, Volume-II—History and Culture and Volume-III—Economic Structure and Activities have been published. Volume-IV Administration and Public Welfare, the last volume in the series, is under print. It is expected to be published very shortly. As all the copies of Volume I were sold out, its reprint was brought out. Some of the chapters of this volume such as People, Languages and Physiography which have a wider public appeal, were also brought out separately in the form of booklets.

## **Revision of State Gazetteers**

It was decided to publish one State Gazetteer for each State. The State Gazetteers are intended to replace the Provincial Gazetteers brought out during the British period.

## **Supplements to District Gazetteers**

The Supplements to District Gazetteers will update some of the material particularly economic data in the District Gazetteers which have become outdated. The Supplements will be brought out in respect of those District Gazetteers which were published 10 years back. The drafts of three supplements have been completed and approved for publication so far.

## **Who's Who of Indian Martyrs**

The project of Who's who of Indian Martyrs was completed and all its three volumes were published.

## **E. CULTURAL AGREEMENTS AND EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES AND BILATERAL CULTURAL ACTIVITIES**

### **Cultural Agreements**

A Cultural Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Thailand was signed on the 29th April, 1977 in New Delhi. The Agreement was signed by Shri K. N. Channa, the then Secretary, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare on behalf of the Government of India and by H.E. Dr. Suchati Chuthasmit, Ambassador Extra-ordinary and Plenipotentiary of Thailand on behalf of the Government of Thailand.

An Agreement on Cultural Co-operation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Sri Lanka was signed on the 29th November, 1977 in New

Delhi. The Agreement was signed by Dr. P. C. Chunder, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture on behalf of the Government of India and by H.E. Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle, Minister for Cultural Affairs on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka.

These Cultural Agreements envisage strengthening of relations with the concerned countries in the fields of Art and Culture, Education including academic activity in the fields of science and technology, sports, mass-media of information, public health, etc. The Cultural Agreements pave the way for regular Cultural Exchange Programmes between India and the concerned countries comprising exchanges of visits of professors, writers, artists, grant of scholarships for higher studies, exchange of books, publications, art exhibitions, etc.

### **Cultural Exchange Programmes**

The following Cultural Exchange Programmes were finalized during the year :—

- (1) The Indo-Yugoslav Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 was signed on the 22nd January, 1977 in New Delhi.
- (2) The Indo-FRG Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1978 and 1979 was signed on the 26th May, 1977 at Bonn.
- (3) The Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1978 and 1979 was signed on the 24th June, 1977 at Paris.

### **Grants-in-aid to Foreign Friendship Cultural Societies Working Abroad**

Under the scheme for grant-in-aid to foreign cultural societies, grants-in-aid are sanctioned to Indo-Foreign Friendship/Cultural Societies actively functioning in the foreign countries with the object of fostering closer friendship and cultural contacts between India and the concerned foreign country. The maximum amount of grant sanctioned to any such society does not ordinarily exceed Rs. 7,500/-. During 1977-78, this Department sanctioned grants to 76 societies amounting to Rs. 2,47,000/- approximately. This grant is paid through our Missions abroad.

### **Presentation of Books to Foreign Countries**

Under the scheme for Presentation of Books abroad, this Department sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2.00 lakhs to the Indian

Council for Cultural Relations which administers this scheme on behalf of the Department of Culture. The purpose of the scheme is to disseminate knowledge of Indian art, culture, literature, civilization, philosophy to libraries, learned bodies and in suitable cases to individual scholars abroad of selected books on these subjects by Indian authors. The selection, purchase and distribution of books is done on the recommendations of the Book Selection Committee set-up by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. The Book Selection Committee comprise :—

- (i) Secretary, Indian Council for Cultural Relations.
- (ii) A representative of the Department of Culture.
- (iii) A representative of the External Affairs Ministry (XP Division).
- (iv) The University of Delhi.
- (v) Sahitya Akademi.

While selecting books and their allocation to the Societies etc. the Book Selection Committee considers the proposals received from the Indian Missions abroad. As far as possible efforts are made to present books under this Scheme to Societies etc. in a maximum number of countries, priority being accorded to proposals from countries where due to historical and geographical factors facts about Indian art, culture, history and civilization are comparatively unknown or known in a distorted image. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations sent books to universities and institutions in Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Burma, Brazil, Bhutan, Chile, FDR, Guinea, Ghana, Guyana, Hongkong, Iraq, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Qatar, Rumania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Sweden, Tanzania, Trinidad, Tunisia, USA, USSR, UAE, Venezuela, Yemen and Zambia during 1977-78.

### **Essay Competition**

Under the scheme of Essay Competition, this Department gives an annual grant not exceeding Rs. 50,000/- to Indian Council for Cultural Relations for holding essay competitions. During 1977-78, certain items of handicrafts, books and Lalit Kala Publications were despatched to Peru, Zambia, Chile, Bhutan, Madagascar, Somalia, Italy, ARE, Japan, Sudan, Tunisia and Syria to be given away as prizes to the winners of Essay Competitions organised in these countries through the respective Indian Missions.

**Ratification by India of the Unesco Convention (i) Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and (ii) Recommendation Concerning the Protection at National Level of the Cultural and Natural Heritage**

The General Conference of Unesco, at its Seventeenth Session held in Paris in 1972, considered the question of protection of the cultural heritage and the natural heritage which were threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay but also by the changing social and economic conditions. The General Conference accordingly adopted the following international instruments :—

- (i) *Convention* concerning the protection at national level of the cultural and natural heritage.
- (ii) *Recommendation* concerning the protection of world cultural and natural heritage.

The provisions of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the recommendations concerning thereto are almost identical in character except that the former are mandatory in nature; whereas the latter give to the Member States the option to implement them to the extent considered feasible by each State, depending upon its national laws and conditions.

The Convention envisages that States would take effective and active measures for the protection, conservation and preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage, on their territory and recognise that such heritage constitutes a World Heritage for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to cooperate. The States would, through education and information programmes, encourage appreciation of Cultural and Natural Heritage.

The Convention also contemplates the creation of a World Heritage Fund. The Fund shall constitute a Trust Fund, in conformity with the provisions of financial regulations of UNESCO. This will consist of contributions made by the States parties to the Convention, contribution by UNESCO and other organisations, public or private bodies and individuals etc. Countries which undertake to make compulsory contributions will make payments which will be determined by the General Assembly of States

Parties to the Convention. Keeping in view India's contribution to the regular budget of Unesco, the Contribution of India towards this Fund will be about \$ 1600 for two years beginning from 1977-78.

The Cultural Heritage broadly includes monuments, groups of buildings, sites; while Natural Heritage has been defined under three broad heads, namely natural features; geological and physio-graphical formations and natural sites.

The Government of India have ratified the Convention and the Instrument of Ratification has been deposited with the Director General of Unesco.

### **Cultural Delegations (Incoming)**

In order to promote mutual understanding and good-will and to foster closer relations with various countries, Cultural delegations and art exhibitions are invited to visit India every year under our Cultural Exchange Programmes and the Cultural Activities Programmes.

The Cultural Delegations invited to visit India from foreign countries consist of performing delegations, non-performing delegations (like educationists, officials, musicians, writers, painters, scholars, indologists, etc.) and art exhibitions comprising paintings, theatre art, photographs, graphic arts, posters etc.

Until December 31, 1977, 17 cultural delegations, visited India.

9 performing groups ensembles, two from GDR, five from USSR and one each from Sweden and Hungary visited India and gave performances during the period.

Four non-performing delegations from USSR also visited the country during the period.

Four art exhibitions (three from USSR and one from Czechoslovakia) were also held during the period.

In addition, the Deputy Prime Minister from Czechoslovakia, the Minister of Education from Maldives and the Rector of the College of Fine Arts, Dresden (GDR) also visited India during this period. Besides Sri Lanka Minister for Cultural Affairs accompanied by Secretary, Minister for Cultural Affairs also visited India from November 25 to December 1, 1977 to sign an



agreement on Cultural cooperation between the Government of Republic of India and the Government of Republic of Sri Lanka.

During the period from January 1, 1978 to March 31, 1978, the Ministers for Culture from Tunisia, GDR and USSR are expected to visit India. In addition 8 cultural delegations (5 performing and two art exhibitions) are likely to visit India under the Cultural Exchange Programmes.

Of the various Cultural programmes during the period the most significant was the Soviet Festival of Art and Culture (November 15 to December 3, 1977) which was organised in India to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution to reciprocate similar celebrations held in the Soviet Union (September 15 to October 5, 1977) to celebrate the 30th Anniversary of India's Independence.

The Soviet Festival in India comprised following programmes :—

1. 70-Member Folk Dance Ensemble.
2. 50-Member Bolshoi Troupe.
3. 20-Member Uzbek Puppet Theatre.
4. 3-Member Soloists Group.
5. Exhibitions of (a) paintings and (b) Photographs accompanied by 6 artists/guides.
6. Film Festival and a 4-member delegation of film artists.
7. 4-Member Poets Delegation.
8. 5/8-Member Officials Delegation.

The various performing troupes from USSR gave performances in major cities of India.

It was decided by the Government of India in January, 1975 that the Department of Culture would look after the visits of VIPs, like Ministers of Education and Culture, performing troupes and art exhibitions from abroad and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations will look after the individual/non-performing delega-

tions from abroad in the fields of art, culture and literature. During the period from 1-4-1977 to 31-12-1977 country-wise delegations handled by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations are given below :—

Name of the Country	No. of delegations
USSR .. .. .	2
Poland .. .. .	2
Iraq .. .. .	1
Bulgaria .. .. .	1
GDR .. .. .	1
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	3
Belgium .. .. .	1

The budget provision during 1977-78 was Rs. 25.66 lakhs (Rs. 9.16 lakhs under Non-Plan and Rs. 16.50 lakhs under Plan). The proposed budget provision for the year 1978-79 is Rs. 52.41 lakhs (Rs. 9.16 lakhs under Non-Plan and Rs. 43.25 lakhs under Plan).

### **Cultural Delegations (Outgoing)**

Under the various Cultural Exchange/Activities Programmes, the Government of India, Department of Culture, sent the following Cultural Delegations/Exhibitions to various countries :

*7th Festival of Indian Arts, London* was organised by the Sanskritik, Centre of Indian Arts Ltd., London. A 16 Member dance and music ensemble comprising Km. Uma Sharma (Kathak Dancer) Km. Kavita Shridharani (Bharatanatyam dancer) Smt. Sanjukta Panigrahi (Odissi Dancer), Smt. Naina Devi (Principal Vocalist), Shri Jagannath Pachherwal (Shehnai Player) and Shri Ballu Khan (Tabla Player) participated during June-July, 1977 in this Festival. They visited Paris enroute to London for giving performances there.

Two groups namely of Km. Uma Sharma and Smt. Sanjukta Panigrahi participated in the 9th Festival of Popular Arts in Carthage from 10th July to 17th July, 1977 and in the Hammamet Festival from 18th to 20th July, 1977 in Tunisia.

*Festival of Indian Art and Culture in the USSR*

A Festival of Indian Art and Culture was organised in the Soviet Union by the Government of USSR to commemorate the 30th anniversary of India's independence in USSR under item 42(a) of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme for 1976-78 from September 15 to October 5, 1977. The following were the ten components of the Festival :—

- (i) *Inaugural Function* of the Festival of Indian Art and Culture on 15th September, 1977. The Festival was inaugurated by Dr. P. C. Chunder, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture on the 15th September, 1977 at Bolshoi Theatre, Moscow.
- (ii) *4-Member Official Delegation* (headed by the Union Minister of Education (12-9-77 to 16-9-77)). The other members of the delegation were Shri S. K. Sehgal, Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Shri Lalu Prasad, Member of Parliament and Shri Veda Prakasha, Joint Educational Adviser, Department of Culture. The Union Education Minister arrived in Moscow from Warsaw on 13-9-1977.
- (iii) *45-Member Shriram Bharatiya Kala Kendra troupe* to perform 'Ramlila' and 'Surdas' (5th September to 28th September). The troupe gave performances at Moscow, Eravan, Sochi, Leningrad, Riga, and Kiev.
- (iv) *3-groups of soloists viz.* Mrs. Sonal Mansingh (Odissi) Alarmel Valli (Bharat Natyam) and Shri Hari Prasad Chaurasia (Flutist) from September 12 to October 5, Miss Uma Sharma (Kathak) who formed a part of Shriram Bharatiya Kala Kendra troupe joined the Soloists group from September 21, 1977 onwards. The Soloists gave performances at Moscow, Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, Acadam City, Frunze, Tashkent, Samarkand, Dushambe, Ashkabad and Baku.
- (v) *A delegation of 3 writers viz.* Shri Shamsheer Bahadur Singh (Hindi) (September 12 to 26, 1977), Shri S. K. Mitra (Bengali) (September 14 to 29, 1977), Shri P. V. Akilandam, (Akilon) Tamil (19-9-77 to 3-10-77).

- (vi) *Photographic Exhibition* A month of Indo-Soviet Friendship opened on 8-8-77 at Moscow in the House of Friendship with an Exhibition of 200 photographs providing a view of India's development over the past three decades.
- (vii) *Festival of Indian Films* Together with a delegation of Film artists viz. Pran (Actor) and P. Mallika Arjun Rao (Producer). Shri A. V. Narayanan, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (September 18 to October 5, 1977) accompanied the delegation as leader. 8 Indian films and 7 documentaries were screened at Moscow Almata, Uffa and Eravan.
- (viii) *An exhibition of 50 Miniature paintings* accompanied by Shri O. P. Sharma of the National Museum. The Exhibition was shown at the Museum of Oriental Arts, Moscow from 13-9-77 to 30-9-77, and Leningrad from 4-10-77 to 14-10-77. The Museum of Oriental Arts also displayed a few miniatures from its own collections.
- (ix) *An Exhibition of Indian Handicrafts* with 7 Master Craftsmen. The Exhibition was shown at Moscow from September 22, 1977 to October 9, 1977. It was accompanied by Mrs. S. Prakash, Deputy Director and Shri K. G. Bhatnagar, Assistant Development Officer, All India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi. On an average 3000 visitors came to the Exhibition daily.
- (x) *A team of 4 Chefs* led by Shri S. K. Pahwa, Manager, Food and Beverages Department, Ashoka Hotel, to demonstrate and popularise the Indian Food in Moscow (September 15 to September 30, 1977). An Indian apartment in the Central Restaurant, Gorkhy Street, Moscow was inaugurated by Dr. P. C. Chunder, on 15-9-77 when he gave a lunch in honour of Soviet dignitaries. The Restaurant functioned for 15 days upto September 30th, 1977 and Indian culinary arts were popularised.

The Festival created a very favourable impression in the Soviet heart. It was a landmark in the history of Indo-Soviet Relations.

A 21-member troupe of Indian Dance and Music Ensemble from October 5 to October 19, 1977 visited Poland under item 18 of the current Indo-Polish Cultural Exchange Programme. The group consisted of the following soloists :—

1. Mrs. Sonal Mansingh (Odissi) with 5 accompanists.
2. Km. Uma Sharma (Kathak) with 4 accompanists.
3. Km. Alarmel Valli (Bharatnatyam) with 5 accompanists.
4. Shri Hari Prasad Chaurasia (Flutist) with 3 accompanists.

The Troupe gave its first performance at Zydowski Theatre in Warsaw on October 6, 1977. The Function was inaugurated by Dr. Jozef Tejchma, Vice-Premier and Minister of Culture and Arts. Shri P. Ramachandran, Union Minister of Energy who was there in Warsaw for the 5th Joint Session of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission also attended the function. The Troupe gave seven more performance in Biasko, Bialo, Katowice, Wroclaw, Lubin, Czestochowa, Busko, Zdroj and Opole.

Smt. Komala Varandan, President, Karnataka Sangeet Natak Akademi, Karnataka, Bangalore and Smt. Kiran Sehgal visited France for participation in the Festival of Avignon from 10th to 24th July 1977.

Km. Mallika Sarabhai participated in the International Dance Festival, Paris (with four accompanists). She has got the best Dancer Award from the Festival authorities. She also visited Holland, U.K., F.R.G., G.D.R., Belgium and Italy during October-December, 1977.

### **Other Visits Abroad**

Shri Veda Prakasha, Joint Educational Adviser, Department of Culture and Shri K. S. Kothari, Assistant Secretary Sangeet Natak Akademi visited the USSR during the month of June, 1977 to finalise the details of the Festival of Indian Art held in the USSR during September-October, 1977.

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations has continued to send delegations abroad on behalf of the Department of Culture.

## Exhibitions

An Exhibition of copies of Murals and Frescoes was sent to Australia for display during May, 1977.

Indian contemporary paintings were sent for display in an exhibition of international contemporary pictorial art in Copenhagen during October-November, 1977.

## Travel Subsidy

The following scholars and artists of prominence in various fields of culture have been sanctioned 50% cost of international fare (economy class) under this scheme.

Shri Iqbal Mohd. Khan of Bharatiya Natya Sangh, Bombay for participation in the World Congress at Stockholm from May 31—5 June, 1977.

Prof. A. Lobo an eminent musicologist for participation in the XII Congress at California during August, 1977.

Dr. Amita Ray, Head of the Archaeology Department, Calcutta University for participation, in the Oriental Congress at Erlangen (near Nuremberg), West Germany during October 3-8, 1977.

Dr. P. L. Gupta, Retired Curator, Patna Museum, for receiving the Medal awarded by the Royal Numismatic Society, London on 18-10-1977.

Dr. G. Mukerjee, Head of the Russian Department, University of Delhi, Delhi for attending the meeting of the Executive Council of the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature from 24th to 27th November, 1977 and International Symposium at Baku (USSR) from 28th November to 4th December, 1977.

## Source Book of Indian And Asian Civilisation

The Source Book of Ancient Indian and Asian Civilisation is being prepared by the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, and the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi. The following publications have been brought out so far :—

1. *Indian Civilisation* : The first phase-problems of a Source book.
2. *Understanding Indian Civilisation* : A framework of Enquiry.

3. *Brahmanical Ritual Traditions :*
4. *Planning Conference Report on Dissent and Protest Movements in Indian Civilisation*
5. *Dissent, Protest and Reform Movements in Indian Civilization*
6. *Criteria of Social Evaluation in India—Planning Conference Report.*

The Indian Council for Historical Research, New Delhi, is preparing a Source Book on Indian Culture covering the Ancient Medieval and Modern Portions of Indian History in three volumes. Press copy of Volume I has been prepared and Volume II and III proposed to be completed soon.

## CHAPTER II

### ARCHAEOLOGY

The Archaeological Survey of India, an attached office, continued during the year its activities in various fields like excavations, explorations, preservation of monuments, maintenance of gardens, publications, enforcing the Antiquities and Art Treasurers Act, 1972 and measures aimed at creating awareness about India's cultural heritage.

#### A. EXPLORATIONS

A large number of sites were explored and discovered in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and Uttar Pradesh covering various cultural periods extending from the Early Stone Age to the Medieval times.

Tools of Early, Middle and Late Stone Ages have been collected at Badoh Pathari, District Vidisha and Mendaki, District Raisen, M.P.

During exploration of the Ghagnare, Kalladoh, a nullah in lower middle Narmada in Sehore District, MP, a number of Early and Late Stone Age sites were brought to light and it was observed that most of the Stone Age sites were situated in between 304 m. to 334 m. contours which appears to be the horizon of the pre-historic man. Early Stone Age tools, represented by Middle to Upper Achulian complex, predominantly consisting of hand-axes, cleavers, cores, etc., were located at Sulghati near Budhni at Gandania, Deo colony, Degaon, Hathidoh Khandabar on Kaladoh, Satdhara, Andikachhar, Talaria, Gerughat, Patni on Bhogner and Guari on the Narmada. Late Stone Age tools were also found at Unchakhera, Taria, Patni, Ratana- pur, Yarnagar, Gauri and several other places in Budhni Tehsil.

During the course of exploration at about 6 km. south west of Kamalpura village, District Bellary, Karnataka, Early Stone Age tools were found from the deposits of an ancient nullah.

Microliths, consisting of scrapers, blades, points and fluted cores on chalcedony, were found from the area in the neighbourhood of Benisagar, District Singhbhum, Bihar.



Of the significant finds during the period under review mention may be made of the discovery of a microlithic site close to the Mauryan group of caves in the Barabar Hill, District Gaya, Bihar.

Under the scheme of village-to-village exploration of antiquarian remains in the submersible area under Mylavaram project, District Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh, Eighty-two sites, ranging from Early Stone Age to late medieval times were discovered, among which were rock-shelters bearing prehistoric paintings made in red ochre. These rock-shelters located near Dapalle village facing river Pennar are worth mentioning.

Exploration in District Gurudaspur, Punjab brought to light several sites yielding only grey ware associated with Painted Grey Ware and late Harappan red ware. Painted Grey Ware as such was not available. The sites include Kanwa, Dodwan, Haripur, Lohagarh, Hardeo Rawal Khurd, Gurudas Nangal Da Theh. In District Amritsar, while the northern part was found to be devoid of the Painted Grey Ware, at Gharinda, west of Amritsar towards the border, at a distance of 6 km. before Attari, Painted Grey Ware, Grey ware and a few late Harappan sherds were found. In District Ferozpur, Painted Grey Ware, Grey Ware and late Harappan were found at Sosan. In District Jullundur, Painted Grey Ware, Grey Ware and late Harappan Ware were found at Aparā, Haripur, Chini Kanjri Ka Theh. In the north-western side of the same District, Grey ware and black-slipped ware were available at Malsian, Karalan and Kartarpur. In the eastern part of the District, Nagar and Katpalon yielded the evidence of Painted Grey Ware, Grey Ware and late Harappan ware. Similarly, at Dadheri, District Ludhiana, and a few sites like Pipli and Garhi Radam in District Kurukshetra yielded Painted Grey Ware, Grey Ware and Late Harappan ware.

A cluster of megaliths has been discovered about 123 km from Hyderabad on Hyderabad-Nagar-junasagar Road near Peddavura village on the road side.

Rock-shelters have been located at Mahadeva-Pani and Chudelan-ki Dant in village Gopisar, District Raisen, and west of Udaigiri Caves, District Vidisha, M.P.

A group of about a dozen rock-shelters at Rasulpur and Chudialli village near Fatehpur Sikri, U.P., was discovered. Some of these rock-shelters are painted.

Two rock-shelters with paintings, possibly belonging to chaeolithic period, were discovered in Hampi, District Bellary, Karnataka.

The discovery of the Northern Black Polished Ware, a characteristic pottery of the pre-Christian times, from the area around the Shahi Fort, Jaunpur, UP, has pushed back the history of the place to about the fifth century B.C.

A Buddhist site containing the vestiges of *stupas* and other monastic establishments has been discovered on a hill top (Vijayakiladri) at Sitanagaram near Vijayawada, District Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.

A stone slab bearing a five-lined inscription in the Gupta characters (fourth-fifth century A.D.) was discovered at Besnagar, District Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh.

Remains of brick temple of Gupta period have been found at Idar, District Shivpuri, M.P.

An early Chalukyan temple similar to that of Alampur group of temples has been brought to light at Panyam, District Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.

During the course of exploration, an ancient site, locally known as Harishandraz, near the village Takiya Bala, Tehsil Tral, District Anantnag, Jammu & Kashmir, was discovered. A Brahmi inscription, in characters of *circa* 4th century A.D., engraved on a huge block of rock lying on the right bank of the stream called Chandrahara has been discovered not far from the site.

Near the ancient *stupa* at Ushkura, District Baramulla, Jammu & Kashmir, tiles bearing vegetal motifs and numerals in Kharoshthi identical to those found at Harwan, District Srinagar, Kashmir, were located.

A beautiful stucco figure has been found on the right bank of the river Tungabhadra at Hampi.

Exploration work undertaken in Akhnour and surrounding area along the bank of the river Chenab in District Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir, has brought to light two mounds with rich cultural deposits of early historical period at Bakore and Sainth.

Two sculptures belonging to the 10-11th century A.D. were found at Nimsal road, District Vidisha, M.P. Two sculptures of

Late Gupta period were also discovered on the rock known as Sita-Talai at Raisen, M.P. A pillar capital, depicting a standing Vishnu, assignable to the 11th-12th century is an important find from Raisen, M.P.

Twenty-seven sculptures were discovered very near the Museum at Halebid, District Hasan, Karnataka. Out of these nineteen are of superb workmanship. These are of colossal size and are datable to the Hoysala period (*circa* 12-14th century A.D.).

## B. EXCAVATIONS

During the year under review fourteen problem-oriented excavations were conducted in different regions of India. These cover various periods of history extending from Proto-historic Age to Medieval Periods.

### Manda

The ancient site at Manda, Akhnoor, lies on the right bank of river Chenab in the foot-hills of Pir Panjab range. The excavation at this site has revealed, in a deposit of 9.20 m., a three-fold sequence of cultures with a sub-period in the earliest period : *Sub Period IA* is marked by the arrival of the Harappans. Besides the Harappan pottery sherds of pre-Harappan fabric were also available. The Harappan pottery consists of red ware and includes jars, dishes, dish-on-stand, beakers and goblets. No perforated jar is available in the present excavations. The antiquities ascribable to this period consist of a copper pin of West Asian affinity, bone arrow heads, terracotta cakes, pot-sherds with Harappan graffiti, chert blades and an unfinished seal.

*Sub-Period IB* : In this sub-period two distinct ceramic traditions (*i.e.* Harappan red ware and grey ware) associated with painted Grey Ware are available. In the Harappan red ware, beakers and goblets are absent. It is interesting to note that the grey ware is represented by bowls and dishes. An overall estimation of the ceramic industries suggests that the grey ware is 7 to 19%. Thus here also, there is an inter-locking of these two cultures.

*Period II* is represented by the pottery of early historical period which can be compared with contemporary types available from other excavations in northern India.

*Period III* : Closely following Period II, Period III is represented by Kushan pottery and antiquities. Partially exposed house-walls, made in rubble-diapar masonry, flanking both sides of a 3 m wide street, are impressive structural finds of this period.

### **Katpalon**

Excavations at Katpalon, 7 km east of Phillor, District Jullundur, brought to light a sequence of three cultures in a cultural deposit of 5 m. In Period I, Painted Grey ware has been found inter-locked with the late Harappan culture. An oval structure in a dilapidated condition has been found, associated with this period. Other finds include copper antimony rods and terracotta beads and wheels. This period, after a break, was followed by Kushan occupation Period III which showed a disturbed strata.

### **Nagar**

At Nagar about 9 km north-east of Phillor, District Jullundur, Punjab, in a 5 m. cultural deposit, a three-fold sequence of culture was identified.

Period I is represented by Painted Grey Ware culture which has a sprinkling of late Harappan sturdy red ware indicating again an interlocking of two cultures. Copper objects, bone styli and terracotta ear-ornaments and animal figures have been found, besides beads and bangles. Two oval structures of burnt earth, probably of religious nature, belong to this period. The people were living in semicircular huts.

Period II is represented by typical Kushan pottery, terracotta figurines and coins. A significant discovery from the deposit is a terracotta seal with the legend *Shri Maha Senapati Ramaguptasva* in the Brahmi characters of second-third century A.D.

In period III, there was a prosperous habitation at Nagar, representing early medieval times.

### **Daimabad**

Excavation at Daimabad, District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, confirmed the sequence of five cultural phases, each one distinguished from the other by a distinct painted pottery of its own. Besides, the discovery of a Harappan script on a potsherd and an

extended burial in the habitation area have added new dimensions to the evidence.

### **T. Kalupatti**

The excavation at T. Kalupatti, District Madurai, Tamil Nadu, revealed that the site was mainly occupied by the megalithic people. However, the occurrence of a few chert blades, perforated potsherds, burnished grey ware and a few sherds of black painted red ware in the course of excavation is noteworthy. These finds can, perhaps, be taken to indicate the survival of the chalcolithic elements before the site came under occupation of the megalithic people. The presence of some copper coins in the upper levels provides evidence of occupation of the site during historical period.

### **Ayodhya**

Jointly with the Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla, the Survey excavated at Ayodhya, District Faizabad, U.P. The southern part of the site yielded a cultural sequence beginning from about the third quarter of the 1st millennium B.C. and continuing, except for a major break after the Early historic age for some centuries, up to the late medieval times. Amongst the terracotta figurines discovered from an early level of Period I, mention may be made of a grey terracotta figurine of a Jain mendicant, probably a *tirthankara* or *kevalin* which is perhaps one of the earliest such examples discovered in India so far.

### **Besnagar**

In continuation of the last years' work excavations were taken up at Besnagar, District Vidisha, MP, with a view to (a) exposing a little more of the fortification wall, (b) determining its width and the dimensions of the moat and (c) fully uncovering the temple site. The excavations revealed that the fortification was made of dry random rubble in a criss-cross pattern, and was assignable to the second century B.C. It was found to be resting on a regular habitation of Period III B (*circa* 500—200 B.C.) yielding punch-marked coins, N.B.P. Ware, iron objects, etc. The width of the fortification wall was found to be 15 m. and extant height about 1 m. There appears to be an earthen rampart with another moat of Period III B. The occupation at the site started around fifth century B.C. Notable feature of the stone fortification was a ramp, consisting of rammed brick jelly running over the structures of Period III B and touching the

eastern edge of the wall. A brick wall of seven courses exposed to a length of about 3 m. belonging to Period IV A (first century to third century A.D.) was found to be plastered with lime. The inner edge of the moat was strengthened by stone masonry, southern part of which was dressed, while the northern remained undressed.

A temple complex, assignable to Period IV A (first century to third century AD) consisting of an apsidal shrine, only one arm of which was exposed, having a four pillared *mandapa* in front enclosed by a rubble wall was brought to light. Its floor consisted of lateritic clay mixed with potsherds and plastered with lime. Notable finds from this site included miniature Ganesa, a head of Buddha and a terracotta figure of Kaumari.

### Ganwaria/Piprahwa

Further excavations were undertaken at Ganwaria, adjacent to Piprahwa, District Basti, UP, with following objectives in view: (a) to ascertain the extension and plan of mud houses, (b) to connect larger and smaller complexes, and (c) to confirm the existence of house complexes below the shrines of Period III.

While digging in the area towards the western side of the larger structural complex, it was observed that the earliest occupation of the site was subjected to regular inundation. Mud walls of houses were traced. A mud wall, circular in plan, was also exposed. Earliest occupation having mud houses was confined to the western side of the mound.

Excavations revealed several alterations in the planning of the structural complexes in successive phases. In the smaller structural complex, a beautiful wall was brought to light. Below shrines no. 2 and 3, residential structures were found.

Important finds include a terracotta sealing wherein Siva has been depicted flanked by a *trisula* and a battle-axe with legend *Kafuput Vimasa*, in Brahmi characters of second-third century AD, two hoards of coins, bone points and terracotta figurines.

A small excavation, on the northern side of the *stupa* at Piprahwa, revealed three phases; the *pradakshinapatha* of the earliest phase, 90 cms. below that of the second one, was found to have a brick edged outline with brick-bat pavement.

## Mathura

Interesting archaeological remains, dating between third century B.C. and sixth-seventh century AD have been found at Mathura, UP. The excavations were undertaken at three localities : Kankali Tila, Katra Keshavdev and Govindnagar. The last-named locality was taken up following an accidental discovery of scores of sculptures during the levelling work undertaken by a local Housing Society.

At Kankali Tila, some new structural features of the tank complex of the Saka-Kushan Period, exposed in the previous seasons, came to light. In the northern extension of the Katra Keshavdev mound, within the inner mud fortification, were exposed remains of mud platforms of Kushan and Gupta period, besides some ovens and a heap of roof-tiles.

Most interesting finds, however, were noted at Govindnagar where mud platforms, pits containing ash and pot-sherds, associated with the Northern Black Polished Ware, floors of earth, brick-jelly, some plastered with lime-coat and ring-wells dating between the second and first century B.C. or somewhat later, were found. Amongst the notable finds from this locality mention may be made of : a Buddha sculpture with flames rising from shoulders; forepart of an elephant in red sandstone with a Kushan Brahmi inscription recording a foreign name; front part of a lion figure; door-jamb depicting scenes from the life of the Buddha with a Yaksha and Yakshi at the bottom; a male head with moustaches and Buddhist *ushnisha*; *salabhanjika* reliefs; a Bodhisattva-like figure in the Kushan style; a Buddha head; a Buddha torso; a headless four-armed image of Vishnu and several fragments of ornate *prabha-mandals*, including one with flames in the Gupta art tradition. With the exception of the flaming Buddha all these sculptures were found in unstratified deposits. From the standpoint of art history, however, all of them are important.

## Panguraria

Clearance of debris at Panguraria, district Sehore, revealed almost an intact *stupa* at this site. The stick of the *chhatra* of the *stupa* bears an inscription datable to early second century BC.

## Antichak

Excavations were undertaken at Antichak, District Bhagalpur, Bihar, to expose the remaining structures of the square

*Mahavihara.* Besides the cells of the monastic establishment, in the eastern side, three more underground cells were discovered. Indications of bed platforms on the outer basement wall have been noticed in many cells. Important finds include terracotta plaques, moulds, sealings, stone images of Avalokitesvara, Buddha, Lokeshvara, Kamadeva, Sivalings, Ganesh on a door lintel, a *torana* presenting figure of Buddha and a bronze image of Manjusri.

## **Hampi**

With a view to ascertaining the existence of palace building to the south of the King's Audience Hall and to tracing out different structural phases excavations were continued at Hampi.

Excavations to the south of King's Audience Hall brought to light extension of the palace building in the form of masonry plinths, the only remains that are existing of the once magnificent palace complex, vividly described by the contemporary foreign visitors. Two structural phases were noticed in the excavation of this area along with underground water-channels cut in stone used for interior water facility.

Another important discovery was a small broken slab with an inscription in old Kannada characters assignable to 13th century AD.

## **Siri Fort**

The excavation at Siri Fort, Delhi, revealed a semicircular bastion with a radius of 18 m. The plan of the fortification is oval, having bastions at the regular intervals. The wall was built of rubble stone laid in lime mortar. The foundation trench was dug up to 2.5 m. and it was found that the foundation wall was built of rubble stone set in mud mortar. The occupational level against the fort wall was available to the thickness of about 1 m. which was covered by debris of later period and may be dated with the robbing of the wall by Shershah Suri.

## **Fatehpur Sikri**

As a result of excavation, conducted at Fatehpur Sikri, District Agra, UP, a hammam complex has been exposed. It is situated in the area between the Badshahi gate and Hakim's house. To the west of the hammam complex, another structure-complex consisting of rooms and varandah has also been unearthed.



## C. CONSERVATION

Apart from the general upkeep, the Survey took up various special conservation works for the preservation and maintenance of monuments. A few important monuments are mentioned below :

Fortification walls of Tughluq fort, Purana Qila, Lalkot and at Humayun Tomb, Khane-Khan's Tomb, Arab ki Sarai, Qutab Minar and Jama Masjid in *Delhi*; Taj Mahal and Jami Masjid Asafud Daula in *Uttar Pradesh*; Vikramshila monasteries and Nalanda monastery in *Bihar*; Pattar Masjid, Pari Mahal and Tabo monastery in *Jammu & Kashmir*; Sheik Chillies Tomb, Nakodar Tomb and Bhatinda fort in *Punjab*; Arthuna Temple and monuments at Chittorgarh fort in *Rajasthan* Dwarkadhish Temple, Balakhan Ghazi Masjid and Sidi Sayyad Masjid in *Gujarat*; Lord Jagannath temple, Sun temple, Bhairav temple, Brahmeswara temple and Malleswara temple in *Orissa*; Dakhil Darwaja, Gumpti Gate Rameswara Temple Hazardwari Palace, Imambara, Shamlal temple and Adina Masjid in *West Bengal*; Kharanghar Palace and Sibdol monuments in *Assam*; Bhojpur Shiva temple, Khajuraho temples and monuments at Mandu in *Madhya Pradesh*; Churches and Augada fort at Goa, Raigad fort, Ajanta Caves, Ellora Caves, Hemadpatti temple and Bibika maqbara in *Maharashtra*; Charminar, Golkanda fort, Siddheswra temple and Chandragiri Mahals in *Andhra Pradesh*; Swayambhunatha temple in *Pondicherry*; Mukundeswara temple, Venkataramana temple and Brihadeswara temple in *Tamilnadu*; Mattan cherry palace, Rama Temple and Shiva Temple in *Kerala*; Hampi ruins, Tippu Sultan's Palace, Chikkagudi, Chennakesava temple and Daria Doulat Bagh in *Karnataka*.

### Preservation Works Outside India

The work of preserving the biggest rock cut Buddha image 55 m high, along with its paintings at Bamiyan (Afghanistan) commenced in the year 1974, has been completed and the monument was handed over to Government of Afghanistan. The preservation works cover drainage arrangements at the hill surface, strengthening and supporting of the loose and over-hanging portions of image through rock bolting, filleting, grouting of cracks, cleaning and chemical treatment of paintings, strengthening stucco work etc.

Besides upkeep and maintenance of the existing lawns and gardens, new horticulture operations have been initiated in

Chittorgarh complex, Hampi Complex and monuments at Champanir complex.

Chemical preservation works were continued to the monuments at Ajanta, Brihadeswara temple Tanjavur, Rani Sipi mosque at Ahmedabad and Arab ki Sarai in Delhi.

#### D. PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES AND ART TREASURES

Considerable progress has been achieved in the phased programme for the implementation of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, specially in respect of registration of antiquities and introducing the system of issuing licence to the persons who intend to carry on business of selling or offering to sell antiquities. As more and more people have been coming forward to register their antiquities even after the expiry of the deadline, the Government decided to allow the Registering Officers, posted in different parts of India, to accept, until further orders, the applications for registration of antiquities belonging to the notified categories *viz.*, (i) sculptures in stone, terracotta, metal, ivory, and bone; (ii) paintings (including miniatures and *tankas*) in all media, that is to say, paper, wood, cloth, skin, silk and the like; and (iii) manuscripts, where such manuscripts contain paintings, illustrations or illuminations. About two lakhs applications for registration of above three categories of antiquities have been received and the registration certificates for half the number have been issued. Quite a good number of persons in important cities have been issued licences for carrying on the business of selling or offering to sell antiquities.

In pursuance of the Antiquities and Art Treasures (Amendment) Act, 1976 about twenty-five museums, mostly under the control of Universities and other educational institutions have been granted exemption from registration of antiquities. A notification in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, enlisting such institutions was issued on 1 April, 1977. However, these institutions are expected to complete the documentation, including photo-documentation, within a specified period. For the purpose of giving exemption, many such museums were inspected by the Officers of the Archaeological Survey of India. The University authorities have also been urged to prepare full inventory of the cultural property in the possession as one of the measures arising out of the ratification of the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

Steps are being taken to extend the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 to the State of Sikkim. The setting up of a new registration unit in Mizoram has also been taken up.

Some of the States have initiated measures to register antiquities lying in temples in collaboration with the Departments responsible for managing the affairs of temples in respective States.

As a facility to exporters and tourists, the Experts Advisory Committees for the Export of Non-antiquities functioning at Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, Cochin, Madras, New Delhi, Srinagar and Varanasi have been issuing regularly the non-antiquities certificates. These Committees also assist and advise the Customs and Police Departments in disposing of cases of thefts or illicit exports. The Director General examined a large number of such cases of illicit export of antiquities detected by the Customs. A Special Experts Advisory Committee for the export of obsolete arms has also been set up in New Delhi; this Committee meets once in a month for the issue of Certificates. Another Committee has also been set up for deciding cases arising out of the declaration of the works of art of Rabindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, Nandalal Bose and Amrita Sher-Gill as art-treasures for the purposes of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. The Archaeological Survey of India has now taken a decision to set up an Experts Advisory Committee for the issue of non-antiquities certificates also at Jaipur.

Following the decision of the Government of India that all confiscated antiquities, when ripe for disposal, may be handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India for their eventual distribution to different museums and institutions, the Customs authorities at Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi have so far handed over to the Survey more than 1000 antiquities and art objects. Of these, those handed over by the Customs at Bombay and New Delhi have already been distributed to different museums and institutions like the National Museum, New Delhi, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, Baroda Museum of Art & Picture Gallery, Vadodara, Crafts Museum, New Delhi, and the Nehru Science Centre, Bombay, and so on.

The Archaeological Survey of India in collaboration with the Indian Museum, Calcutta and the Calcutta Customs organized an exhibition of confiscated antiquities, the first of its kind in India, in the Indian Museum, Calcutta during the first week of December, 1977. The exhibition was inaugurated by Dr. P. C.

Chunder, the Union Minister of Education, Social Welfare & Culture.

The Archaeological Survey of India organized in 1977 the Second Orientation Course for the Registering Officers, Customs and Police Officials at four different centres—Calcutta, Hyderabad, New Delhi and Vadodara.

Of the objects which were recently repatriated to India mention may be made of the sculptured pillars of second century BC from Amin, Haryana, which were smuggled out of India some time back. It may be recalled that an agreement was reached between the Government of India and the Norton Simon Foundation, California, USA regarding the repatriation of the Chola bronze figure of Nataraja from Sivapuram, Tamil Nadu. Earlier the stucco-head of Buddha, stolen from Nalanda, was also brought back from England. It may also be mentioned here that a representative of the Archaeological Survey of India and the Central Bureau of Investigation attended the first International Symposium on Thefts of Works of Art and Cultural Property, organized by the International Criminal Police Organization—Interpol held at the Organization Headquarters in Paris from 14th to 16th June, 1977.

### E. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUMS

The Fort Museum, Madras, was started in 1948 as a museum devoted to the period of the East India Company's rule over South India. In pursuance of the directives of the Estimate Committee of the Parliament, a new gallery, highlighting the activities of the French in India, was added some time back. This year another new gallery exhibiting objects pertaining to the another contemporary power, the Odeyars of Mysore, was set-up.

The work regarding the setting up of the two new museums—one at the Taj at Agra and the other near the excavated Harappan settlement at Lothal, Gujarat—is nearing completion.

About two hundred sculptures of the Hoyasala period were acquired for the Archaeological Museum, Halebid, Karnataka. A dozen portrait-paintings showing the Maharajas of Cochin were also purchased and these will be eventually exhibited when the Mattencheri Palace is converted into a period-museum.

## CHAPTER III

### ANTHROPOLOGY

The Anthropological Survey of India continued during the year their various research and publications programmes. An account of these activities is given below :—

#### **Physical Anthropology Wing**

The fifth and final round of field investigation on the All India Bio-anthropological Survey has been completed. In all, samples were drawn from 330 locations from all over India covering 33,600 households in total. Eighteen papers covering different aspects of population, ethnicity, physique and morbidity based on 96 locations are in the process of finalisation for the first volume of the series to be published.

A volume containing the basic data collected in the course of All-India Anthropometric Survey (south zone) and two volumes on the analysed material and tables have been finalised for publication. The transcription of the data of the All-India Anthropometric Survey of other zones and the calculation of statistical constants from the Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, and Punjab states have been completed.

The first field work in search of fossil hominids in the Siwalik Hills has been carried out in collaboration with the Punjab University, Chandigarh. The report on the ancient human remains excavated from Burzahom (Kashmir) has been submitted for publication, the report on human skeletal remains from Rupar (Panjab) has been completed. Data on odontometric measurements of 2689 teeth of modern crania from Eastern India and on dental morphology of the Negritos of Andamans have been processed. An inventory of ancient human skeletal remains from Mohenjodaro and Rupar has been nearly completed.

Seminar on Human variation in India : A week long seminar on "Human Variation in India" was held from the 27th June to 2nd July, 1977, with physical anthropologists of the Survey and several scholars from various universities and institutions. Regional and subregional overviews of the available information

about variation in human biological characters and theoretical probes into the nature and trends of variation in relation to age, effects of inbreeding and the impact of socio-economic changes on human physique and physiology were discussed. The seminar proceedings are being edited for publication bring together data from all over the country for conceptualisation and formulation of research projects on human variation.

Data on the genetical demography of the Telugu speaking fishermen of the Orissa coast, Jaintias of Meghalaya, Darve Gonds of Chandrapur, Muslims of Diamond Harbour area (West Bengal), Car Nicobarese of Nicobar islands and three tribes of Rajasthan have been collected and analysed. Field work on the project : (i) Genetic implications of marriage patterns and fertility among Chenchus, (ii) Demogenetic study of the Sikh Sonar families of Shillong, and (iii) Demographic study of a genetic isolate in Andhra Pradesh is being carried out. Papers on genetical demography of the Malias of Orissa, Kunbis of Nagpur, Muslim women of East Nimar (Madhya Pradesh), fertility and natural selection among the Maheshwari of Poona and Effects of ABO blood group incompatible mating based on a sample of Muslim population of West Bengal are completed. Reports on the genetical demography of haemophilin and diabetes mellitus and reports on the effect of location on post-partum amenorrhoeas and demography of the Kayasthas in Metropolitan Calcutta have been drafted. Demographic and physical effects of inbreeding have also been studied especially on Telugu populations.

Dermatoglyphic research has been conducted on the populations of West Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar islands and reports on Dermatoglyphic studies in Mysore Castes with special reference to mental disorders and familial deafness have been continued.

Four papers have been prepared on the food habits, nutrition and nutritional anthropometry of Indian tribes. A paper entitled Alcoholic beverages in tribal India and their role in the nutrition of people have been drafted. Reports entitled Nutritional implication of some cultural practices in the Indian context and Nutritional background and growth of infants in two islands of Lakshadweep have been completed.

The data on blood groups, viz., MNS and Rh systems, collected from central and western Himalayas, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Goa are being analysed. A study on

age-sex variation in antigenic strength, and bio-content in relation to blood types have also been conducted and results presented in ISHG Congress in Madras. Data on other genetic traits, namely, P.T.C. and colour blindness and also data on middle phalangeal hair, hand clasping, arm folding, etc. have been collected from Jammu and Kashmir, some parts of central India and Dehra Dun city. Haemoglobin variants were studied among the Rajput and Bhoksa tribes with the help of paper electrophoresis. Sex chromatin has been tested in suspected cases of sex chromosomal anomalies and their unaffected relatives.

Field investigation relating to study of growth and nutrition of school-going children was carried out in Dehra Dun city and on different other population of India. The first draft of a chapter on Stature in India has been made. Morpho-genetical variation was studied among the Parsis and Jains of Maharashtra. Report on blood group distribution in tribal population of Chhatisgarh. Red-green colour vision deficiency in certain caste groups of Murshidabad, Child birth and its complications are completed. Progress has been made on report on menarcheal age, digital formulae, occipital hair whorl, ABH secretion, bilateral asymmetry in skinfold thickness, etc., compilation, processing and analytical review of the data for the proposed volumes Genetic markers in Indian population and Tribal compendium.

### **Cultural Anthropology Wing**

The Cultural Anthropology Wing of the Anthropological Survey of India during the year 1977-78 completed the fieldwork on two major All-India Projects viz., Tribal Customary Law and Culture Traits and Culture Areas Survey, organised a seminar on Tribal Economy, and was engaged in editing a volume on Tribal Movements, besides being involved in other research projects.

Reports on Tribal Customary Laws and Culture Traits and Culture Areas Survey are being prepared. The object of organising the seminar on Tribal Economy was to understand the economic problems of Indian tribes. Besides research personnel of the Survey, the seminar was also attended by a large number of scholars from different parts of India. Editing of the papers submitted during the seminar is under progress. The volume on Tribal Movements mentioned above is also the outcome of an All-India seminar organised by the Survey before. Another

major work attended to was the Area Study of Manipur and Surguja area in Madhya Pradesh.

Shorter projects which have been completed during the year are :

- (i) Role and status of the Hindu and Muslim women in the slum area of **Calcutta**.
- (ii) The Onge of Little Andaman.
- (iii) Lahoul of Himachal Pradesh.
- (iv) Economic development of the Riang of Tripura (at the request of Government of Tripura—being a project in applied anthropology).
- (v) Socio-economic changes among the scavengers of Mysore.
- (vi) Islamisation of the Tribes of Central India.

### **Research Projects Under Progress**

These include studies on some tribes and castes of the Himalayan Division of Uttar Pradesh, Karghil of Ladakh, Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Goa, Daman and Diu. Studies on the regional variability of the Muslim society and culture in India, caste and class structure in West Bengal, social organisation of a factory and middle class women in the urban area of Calcutta, and bonded labourer of Uttar Pradesh are also continuing.

Anthropological Survey of India is also preparing reports on the history and growth of the Survey and a tribal compendium for presentation at the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences to be held in India.

### **Psychology Section**

Completed projects are (i) culture contact and personality structure of the Buil and Gadiba tribes, (ii) personality structure of the Harijans and tribes of Chotanagpur. Work under progress includes :

- (i) Socialization and Personality structure of the Juang of Orissa.
- (ii) Child rearing practices in a slum of Calcutta.



- (iii) Ethno-psychological aspects of the Mizo students of Shillong.
- (iv) The Psychology section is also engaged in an all-India project on psychological aspects of the people of India. This work is related to the all-India Culture Traits and Culture Areas survey.

### **Linguistics Section**

Completed projects are :

- (i) Ethno-linguistic problem of Darjeeling Himalayas.
- (ii) Study of inter-tribal communication between two districts of Orissa.
- (iii) Folktales of Bison-horn Maria,
- (iv) Folk-cult of 'Panchananda'
- (v) Socio-linguistic Survey of Tripura.

Reports under preparation include :

- (i) Linguistic subgrouping of the north and north-eastern India hill districts.
- (ii) Language of the Jarawa of the Andamanas
- (iii) Sacred complex in West Bengal.
- (iv) Linguistic aspects of the 'Culture Traits and Culture Areas Survey'.
- (v) Hindi translation of Folktales of Maria Gond and 'Peasant Life of India'.

### **Human Ecology Section**

A long-term project on shifting cultivation in India is under progress. Fieldwork in some areas has already been completed. A project on 'Development of Transport System in Mysore' is continuing.

### **Museum**

Museum section was engaged in collection, classification, preservation, arrangement and documentation of museum specimens of different regional museums. Work for formal opening of the museum at Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh) is under progress. Besides these activities technical guidance was also given to other institutions.

## **Library**

The library (including the regional libraries) has added 1,468 books and 1,691 issues of journals during the period under review.

## **Publication**

During the period under review, 4 memoirs, 5 occasional publications, 2 issues of bulletin and 3 reports were published. Preparation has been made for publishing of several other volumes of research reports.

## **Collaborative Research Programme**

Under this programme collaborative research was undertaken with Gauhati University, Delhi University, Punjab University and Bombay University.

## **National Museum of Man**

This will be an institution where man and his activities from the earliest pre-historic times to the present day shall be dealt with taking into account the biological and cultural development of Man, considering Man in the total perspective of mankind. The focus of the National Museum of Man will, therefore, be on the following topics :

- (i) Man's bio-cultural adaptation and conquest of nature;
- (ii) The evolution of the Indian man in bio-cultural aspects;
- (iii) Development of Indian society in its unity and diversity.

## CHAPTER IV

### ARCHIVES

The National Archives of India, besides continuing its normal programmes of activities during the year, made further strides in promoting archival development both at regional and international levels. An account of these activities is given in this chapter.

#### **Accessions**

During the period April-November, 1977, the Department acquired 26 bundles from the Department of Science and Technology and 67 authenticated Bills passed by the various State Legislatures and assented to by the President of India. The Department also received by way of gift a document entitled 'Music before Mosque' from Shri Hare Krishna Pattanayak of District Midnapore and a microfilm roll bearing transcription of taped interview with Shri B. P. Koirala from Shri Bhola Chatterjee. In addition, microfilm copies of records acquired from abroad comprise : one roll of Linlithgow Papers from India Office Library and Records, one roll relating to the correspondence exchanged between the Governor of New South Wales and Colonial Secretary on the one hand and Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning and Lord Elgin on the other hand from National Library, Canberra, and 29 rolls of records of India Interest from National Archives, Washington.

#### **Record Management**

Under its Record Management programme, the Department appraised 69211 files, 2424 registers and 10,822 loose letters belonging to Ministries of (i) Finance (ii) Works Housing also Department of Science and Technology and Archaeological Survey of India; and also Central and other agencies. Out of these 33,471 files, 458 registers and 5,533 loose letters were recommended for permanent retention.

#### **Towards Freedom Project**

The Unit examined the collections of M. R. Jaykar (1937—42) and Dr. Rajendra Prasad (1938—40) and records of Viceroy's Executive Council (1939—45) President's Secretariat

(1937—47). The Unit also examined records of the following agencies : Home (Political, 1943—45), Political (Secret 1943-44), External Affairs Department (1941) and Department/Ministry of Labour (1937—47). Further in the same connection, the microfilm rolls of the private papers of Linlithgow Haig (1937-38) and Erskine (1938), and Crown Representative Records were also examined. About 9309 pages of the selected material were typed out during April—November, 1977.

### **Preparation of Reference Media**

Good progress was maintained under the programme of preparation of summary inventory of records belonging to Foreign (Secret) Department (1799 to 1817) and during the period the work on records for the year 1803 was completed and that on records for the year 1804 was taken up. Also subject lists of 11212 files of the different branches of Public Works Department and 11,164 items of the collections of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, D. K. Malaviya, Mahendra Pratap, P.S.S. Ayer, B. D. Chaturvedi, Dufferin and from the material earlier collected by the History of Freedom Movement Unit were prepared.

### **Research and Reference Service**

About 540 Indian and Foreign Scholars were provided with facilities for research among the records during April—November 1977. Approximately 140 more research scholars are expected to visit the Research Room in the current year.

### **Repair and Reprography**

During the period under review 88,186 sheets and 26 maps were repaired while 624 volumes and 509 books were bound in the Department. About 3,56,256 exposures of microfilm, 3580 metres of positive printing, 1275 copies of enlargements and 4893 zerox copies were prepared.

### **Training in Archives Keeping**

Under the One Year Diploma course, 18 trainees (1976-77) completed their course and 19 candidates for the year 1977-78 course were selected. Under the short-term courses in Record Management and Repair of Records 17 and 24 candidates respectively, coming from various Government Departments/agencies availed themselves of the facilities.

## **Publication**

Volume XVI of the Fort William—India House correspondence and Volumes, XXIV Nos. 1-2 (January—December 1875) and Vol. XXV No. 1 (January—June 1876) of the Indian Archives were published. Besides Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations. Vol. VII was brought out in cyclostyle.

## **National Register of Private Records**

Vol. VIII containing information received during 1966-67 from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, U.P. and National Archives of India was brought out in cyclostyle form. Compilation of Vol. IX of the National Register is presently in progress.

## **Indian Historical Records Commission**

The proceedings of the 43rd and 44th sessions of IHRC held at Lucknow (January 1975) and Bikaner (February 1976) respectively were printed off. The proceedings of the 45th session held at Mysore in February 1977 have since been compiled and sent to the press for printing.

## **Library**

About 7737 journals and periodicals were received.

## **Exhibition**

National Archives of India organised an exhibition (30th May—1st June 1977) of Persian documents and manuscripts covering the period 1287—1885.

## **Other Activities**

Dr. N. H. Kulkarnee, Assistant Director of Archives was deputed by the Government of India to attend the meeting of the Committee on Archival Development of International Council on Archives (October 3-4, 1977) and XVII International Round Table on Archives (October 5—8, 1977) at Cagliari, Italy. At the meeting Dr. Kulkarnee was able to project the role of developing countries particularly India in the Development of Archives.

## CHAPTER V

### MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES AND THEIR CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Government of India set up and have been administering a chain of museums and libraries, each with the distinguishing features. They have also been extending substantial financial assistance to a few others, considered to be of great importance. Besides, they have been following a few schemes relating to their conservation and development. An account of the activities in this field during the year is given in this chapter.

#### A. MUSEUMS

With the objective of preserving the national cultural heritage, a National Museum is administered and several central museums have continued to receive Government support. These are :

- (a) National Museum, New Delhi.
- (b) Central Museums
  - (i) National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.
  - (ii) Indian Museum, Calcutta.
  - (iii) Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad.
- (c) Period Museums and Library
  - (i) Victoria Memorial Hall.
  - (ii) Nehru Memorial Museum & Library.
  - (iii) Gandhi Darshan
  - (iv) Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial Museum.
  - (v) Indian War Museum.

In addition, the Department has provided financial support to private/university museums.

#### **National Museum, New Delhi**

The National Museum, one of the premier museums in the country, continued to develop in all directions, such as acquisition, exhibition, conservation and cultural activities.

## *Acquisition*

Art objects worth Rs. 3.61 lakhs were purchased by the Museum and a large number of objects were received as gifts from various sources. Significant among the gifts are 2 more Sunga Pillars from Amin seized by the C.B.I., a more gold coin of Vindhya Sakti from Shri S. M. Sukla, a more Head of Shiva image of Kushana period from Mrs. Krishna Ribound, 5 sculptures from Mrs. Pupul Jayakar, 4 sculptures from Shri Kejriwal, an image of Kartikeya from Dr. Rai Govind Chandra, 2 remarkable stone sculptures from Shri M. N. Deshpande.

## *Exhibition*

The following exhibitions were organised in the Museum :—

- (a) Recent finds of the Indus Valley Civilization in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India.
- (b) Excavated antiquities from Sonkh in collaboration with the Max Mueller Bhawan.
- (c) Reproductions of Masterpieces of Art from the Museums in the German Democratic Republic.
- (d) Pre-Historic Art, Handicrafts and Modern Paintings from Mexico.

In addition it organised a photographic exhibition of the World of Lord Buddha and Buddhism in Japan.

Among the new exhibitions in view are the following :

- (i) Musical instruments from the personal collection of Smt. Sharan Rani Backliwal which have been offered as a gift to the Museum.
- (ii) Woodworks in the collection of National Museum.
- (iii) Newly acquired objects.

An exhibition of Indian Miniature Paintings was sent to the U.S.S.R. on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

A seminar on 'Pre-Kushan art in Mathura' was organised in collaboration with the Max Mueller Bhawan.

## *Educational Programme*

A series of extension lectures was instituted with the inaugural lecture by Professor Nihar Ranjan Ray on "What is Classical in Indian Art".

Under the Plan Scheme, 'propagation of culture among students in schools and colleges' kits were prepared jointly by the National Museum and the University of Delhi and were distributed among teachers who attended refresher courses organised at different places on the appreciation of fine arts.

A regular programme of gallery talks of Sectional/Departmental Heads/experts was also launched. Besides, guided tours, special illustrated lectures, film shows etc. were held in the Museum and many schools and colleges.

The mobile exhibition van mounted with the exhibition "Architects of India's Glory" was circulated to a large number of schools and colleges in Delhi, and also to Allahabad on the eve of the Kumbh Mela.

The modelling section of the Museum continued to prepare replicas of master-pieces of art for sale to visitors as well as to the educational and cultural institutions. A Modeller was sent to Mexico to learn reproduction in fibre glass.

## *Conservation*

The conservation laboratory of the Museum continued to advise and assist museums in India in conservation and preservation of art objects. The laboratory is also assisting the National Museum of Afghanistan in preservation of their art objects and setting up of a conservation laboratory in Kabul. A 3-month course on conservation of cultural property is being organised from mid-February to April.

## *Publication*

The following publications were brought out during the year :—

- (i) A catalogue of special exhibition in honour of A. K. Coomaraswamy.
- (ii) Monochrome Picture Post Cards.



### *Other activities*

Collections of the Museum Library and of slides were augmented during the year.

The Musical Instruments Gallery was formally opened by the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture.

The 9th short term in-Service Training Course in Museology is being conducted, in which trainees from different parts of India are participating.

A survey of visitor's reactions to the Museum collections, display and service was carried out for study.

### **Central Museums**

#### **National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi**

The National Gallery of Modern Art continued its endeavour to enrich its collections by acquiring outstanding pieces of art from eminent artists and other sources. During the period under report, 187 works of art were added to its collections of which 84 were purchased on payment of a price and 98 were received as gifts. This included a collection of 8 Graphics by well-known Italian artists which was received through the Chairman of the Italian Senate, H.E. Professor Amintore Fanfani.

Under the educational programmes, 5608 students of 84 schools and colleges all over India were provided guided tours of the Gallery. Art appreciation programmes were conducted for the benefit of trainee-teachers of schools/institutions. A new programme 'Youngsters Sunday Meet Programme' has been started in which students from various schools meet in the Gallery on the last Sunday of each month and discuss various issues concerning art education.

An exhibition "Selected Landscapes by J.M.V. Turner and John Constable" mounted on the mobile exhibition Bus of the Gallery was sent to 42 schools and 8 offices and was seen by a large number of students and staff members of various organisations.

An exhibition of French paintings was organised in the National Gallery of Modern Art under the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme.

The following important publications were brought out during the year :—

1. Two colour reproductions of Amrita Shergil's paintings.
2. Folder on the National Gallery of Modern Art in English.
3. Catalogue of Modern French Paintings' exhibition.
4. A folder on Picasso's exhibition.

### **Indian Museum, Calcutta**

The Indian Museum, Calcutta comprises three sections *viz.* Art, Archaeology and Anthropology under a Board of Trustees. During the year, three new galleries *viz.* (i) Chinese-Japanese, (ii) Burmese, (iii) Nepalese and Tibetan Art, were taken up under the developmental scheme of the Plan and are almost ready and will be thrown open to the public soon. The work of re-arrangement and improved display is in progress.

The following publications are expected to be brought out :—

- (i) "Second Supplementary Catalogue to Vol. I for Coins of Ancient India".
- (ii) A monograph of Bharhut railings, Part-I.
- (iii) Publication : During the period two catalogues on Tibetan Tanakas and Bidri objects have been prepared.

503 silver Indian coins of British period were received from the Calcutta Mint as gift, one Persian Mss. *viz.* Khiradnama Sikandari by Jami was received from Devabrata Ghosal of Simla St., Calcutta, as gift.

Under the programme of Reorganisation of Galleries, the making of show-cases for terracotta gallery has ben completed. The work of display arrangement is in progress.

### *Education Services Including Mobile Exhibition*

#### (a) Lectures

Lectures round the galleries are conducted by the Guide Lecturers thrice daily. Organised parties of students and dignatories

are given special guidance. Classes of students of Calcutta University, Presidency College were held regularly on Fridays. Popular Lectures on the subjects covered by this Museum have been arranged.

(b) *Mobile Exhibitions*

The Mobile Exhibition Bus called Museo Bus had undertaken extensive tour throughout the state. About 23 schools, colleges and other institutions were covered. Total number of visitors were more than 3 lacs. Besides the exhibition, educational films were shown to the visitors.

(c) *Temporary Exhibitions*

(i) In collaboration with Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Indian Museum organised :

an exhibition of African Arts and Crafts from August 18-25, 1976.

An exhibition of art by the artists of the Indian Museum, containing contemporary sculptures, paintings, photographs and posters was organised for the first time.

The 'Exhibit of the Month'—a rotating exhibition of collections from the six sections of the Indian Museum was successfully continued.

### **Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad**

The programmes of the Salarjung Museum, are intended to acquire, document, preserve, exhibit and interpret the objects of ancient and medieval art and culture. Keeping in mind the above aims and objectives, the following works were undertaken from April, 1977 to November 1977.

*Preparation of Records*

More than a hundred Master Ledgers were completed giving detailed account on each and every exhibit in the museum. The written records are supplemented by the photographs pasted in the above registers.

Separate registers for each gallery giving detailed description of each and every object in the galleries have been prepared during the period in question.

### *Improvement of galleries*

A new gallery of 'Modern Indian Painting' with florescent lighting arrangement was designed and opened to the public.

Big four column show-cases were prepared to keep the illustrated manuscripts along with the paintings in the Miniature Painting gallery for the view of the public.

Overcrowding of exhibits in the Chinese, Japanese, European bronze galleries as well as the children section was reduced in order to present a better display.

### *Improvement of Museum surroundings*

- (a) The Museum entrance was beautified by adding new fixtures and providing better seating arrangements;
- (b) A new departmental sales counter was opened at the entrance for the sale of museum publications and replicas.

### *Conservation of Art objects*

During the period under review 8263 art objects were chemically treated in the conservative laboratory.

### *Temporary Exhibitions*

During the period under review, four temporary exhibitions, viz. (i) 'Astronomy, Astrology and Mathematics'; (ii) 'Oriental Metal Ware'; (iii) 'Shadow Puppets'; (iv) 'Flora and Fauna' in Art' were arranged in the museum for the general public.

### *Educational activities*

- (1) A seminar on 'Modern Art is more National than International' was arranged in the museum on 19-10-77 which was presided over by Dr. N. Ramesan, IAS, Commissioner of Enquiries and Director of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Andhra Pradesh and eminent artists like Prof. K. G. Subramanyam, Shri K. K. Hebbar, Shri Jagdish Mittal etc. participated:
- (2) On 12-9-1977 Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Bombay gave a talk on 'Art—Nonsense or creative expression?' in the museum premises which was largely attended by local elite.

A temporary exhibition on 'Oriental Metal-wares' was arranged in the museum which was inaugurated by H.E. Smt. Sharda Mukherjee, Governor of Andhra Pradesh and Chairman, Salarjung Museum Board on 24-9-1977 and the same was kept open for public for about fifteen days. About 135 specimens from China, Japan, Tibet, Nepal, Burma, India, Persia, Syria and Turkey were displayed in this exhibition.

- (3) Under the 'Museum Lecture Service', three lectures on Indian Art and Culture were delivered to the students of local High Schools and about 300 students benefited by this.
- (4) Under the 'Museum School Service' about 200 students from local primary and high schools were invited to visit the museum, and were taken around the galleries after introductory talk.
- (5) The 'Children's Week' was celebrated from 14-11-77 to 20-11-77. About 13,300 children visited the museum during this week, free of admission fee. On this occasion, cultural and academic competitions in Essay Debate (in four languages) and drawing were held. The other activities such as school Service Gallery talks, film shows etc. are continued to be undertaken.

#### *Future Plans :*

1. Preparation of card-index and photographic card-index of all museum objects;
2. Reorganisation of the remaining galleries of the museum on modern scientific lines;
3. Construction of the second phase of the museum building;
4. To bring out various publications such as Research journal, monograph of the Deccani paintings, hand-books on museum collection, Guide book, editing of Urdu and other catalogues etc.
5. To acquire art objects in order to fill up the gaps in the existing collections;

6. To have a mobile van for sending reproductions & replicas to the nearby places.

### **Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta**

Pursuant to the programme of re-orientation of the Memorial as a Period Museum of Indian History (1700—1900) relevant art-objects have been acquired, the most outstanding among these being 12 oil paintings of the Nawabs of Bengal from Murshid Quli Khan onwards. Two of the existing galleries viz. Documents Gallery and the Arms & Armours Gallery have been provided with illumination.

A number of popular lectures mostly on museum objects, illustrative of the main currents of the 18-19th century of Indian history and art and Special Exhibitions have been the high lights of the Memorial's educational programme. The themes, chosen for Special Exhibition, viz. Selected Manuscripts in the collection of the Memorial, Forts & Fortifications in engravings, Glimpses of Maratha history and Transport in India, proved to be highly attractive to students, in particular. Publications which are yet another regular item in the Memorial's programme include, among others, illustrated folder giving essential items of information on the working and the contents of the Memorial. A folio in polychrome of a Daniell aquatint on Calcutta in 1798, a set of coloured picture post cards in the series—Houses of Worship and a portfolio entitled the Nawabs of Bengal with text and profuse illustrations.

Projects for research include collaboration with the University of Calcutta on the unpublished Hyde papers (1775-98) now in the archives of the Memorial.

The programme of the Memorial's activities was drawn up and implemented with a view to stimulating interest, about its contents in the minds of the visiting public, in general, and the student community in particular.

### **Nehru Memorial Museum and Library**

The Museum continued to consolidate its earlier programmes and also expanded its other activities. The Museum was set up by Government in 1964 as a major repository of contemporary history.

The library enriched its research resources further. The number of books added to the shelves of the library was 2,397 which brought the total holdings to 66,264 including 4,020 volumes of

old newspapers. The library's microfilm collection was augmented by the acquisition of *Bengalee* (1863-1909), *Madras Times* (1869), *Pioneer* (1874-1884), (1886-1906), *People* (1929) *Searchlight* (1946-47), and 9 microfilm copies of unpublished dissertations on modern Indian History. The Photo Library acquired 707 new photographs. The collection of photographs as on 20 December, 1977, had 47,298 photographs.

Among the private papers acquired during this period were those of D. P. Mishra, Ajit Prasad Jain, Indulal Yajnik, Jagdish Prasad, V. V. S. Aiyar, Haribhau Upadhyaya, Neki Ram Sharma, Pattom Thanu Pillai, Srinivasa Sastri, and H. K. Sherwani.

The Reprography Unit microfilmed the *Dawn* (1943-65), *The Bombay Chronicle* (1951-56), the *Pioneer* 1935-58), the *Tej* (1929-40), the *Khalsa Akhbar* (1886-89) the marxist *Miscellany* (1945-46) the *Arya* (1926-59), and the *Vedic Magazine* (1907-32).

For the Oral History Project, 88 interviews with 38 persons were recorded. Among those interviewed were Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri Shantilal Shah, Shri Hari Das Muzumdar, Maulana Imdad Sabri, Shri Ansar Harvani, Comrade Shri Ram Kishan, and Shri Bhurelal Baya. By 20 December, 1977, 2,135 interviews with 738 persons had been conducted.

A number of lectures and seminars bearing on the nationalisation movement and the history of modern India were held. Notable was the two-day seminar on "Gandhi : The Exponent of an Alternative Civilization". The seminar was inaugurated by Dr. P. C. Chunder, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture. Distinguished historians, political scientists, sociologists and Gandhian thinkers and scholars participated in the seminar.

### **Gandhi Darshan, New Delhi**

The present exhibition consists of the following theme pavillions :—

- (i) My Life Is My Message.
- (ii) India of My Dreams.
- (iii) Evolution of Philosophy of Satyagraha.
- (iv) Truth is God.
- (v) Constructive Programme.
- (vi) India's Freedom Struggle.

The following special programmes were organised during the year under report :—

- (i) An on-the-spot essay competition was organised for the students of colleges in Delhi on 30-1-1977. The students were required to write essay on any one of the following subjects :—
  - (a) Gandhiji & Unity of India;
  - (b) Gandhi & Nehru : Friends & Fellow-workers.
- (ii) Gandhi Darshan put up a “Bapu Mandap” in the Gandhi Mela organised by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi from 29th September to 4th October, 1977.
- (iii) An on-the-spot essay competition was organised for the students of 8th and 9th classes of Delhi schools— in all 409 students of class 8th and 547 students of class 9th participated in this competition inspite of heavy down-pour on 1st October, 1977. The book prescribed for the competition was “Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi”.
- (iv) (a) A special exhibition entitled GANDHI IN CARTOONS was prepared and displayed in “India of My Dreams” pavilion of the Gandhi Darshan and was kept on public view from 2nd October to 20th October, 1977.
- (b) Special film shows on the life and work of Gandhiji were arranged.
- (v) (a) In celebration of the 75th birthday—“Amrit Mahotsav” of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan a special exhibition entitled “SWARAJYA FOR THE PEOPLE” depicting the last events of Gandhiji’s life and the life and work of Jayaprakash Narayan, was organised on the occasion.
- (b) A cultural programme of folk dances and songs based on the theme of national integration was staged under the management and direction of Smt. Sundri Seshadri and her party.

### *New Schemes*

- (a) *Gandhi Darshan Youth Training Centre*  
A new programme of “Gandhi Darshan Youth Training Centre” was launched under the auspices of the



Gandhi Darshan from 7th November, 1977. The main objective of this scheme is to provide the youth and student community, a place where their idealism could find right expression, which would enable them to play a responsible constructive role in the making of a new Society.

(b) *Taking Gandhi To Schools*

Under this scheme it is proposed to contact the schools in Delhi. A team of Gandhian workers would go to the schools and meet the Principals and Teachers and explore various possibilities in scheme. The programmes to be covered under the scheme include, interclass and inter-school competitions talks film shows. work-camps, Book and crafts, exhibitions. programmes for teachers etc.

*Help Rendered to Institutions*

- (i) The last wing of the "Constructive Programme" pavilion was made available to the KVIC to hold a conference of Khadi workers for 3 days from 13th to 15th November, 1977.
- (ii) The "Constructive Programme" pavilion was placed at the disposal of the Council for Application and Extension of Technology to Rural India from 15th July, 1977 for putting up the exhibition on Rural Technology.
- (iii) All facilities were provided to the "All India Prohibition Council" to hold their 3-day conference in the Gandhi Darshan complex from 29th September, 1977, to 1st October, 1977.
- (iv) A set of photographic exhibition entitled "Gandhiji and the children" that was organised in Gandhi Darshan in January, 1977 was loaned out to Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Ahmedabad. They put up this exhibition on public view on 2nd October, till 20th October, 1977.

**Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial Museum, New Delhi**

The Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial Museum, New Delhi, was opened to the public on the 3rd May, 1976. Initially, the Museum was set up with the material which was then available. A special

Committee has been formed to prepare a blue-print in the display scheme of the Museum. Some changes will have to be made in the exhibition.

### **Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort, Delhi**

After repairs of the building in which this Museum is located, work relating to the re-display of exhibition e.g. preparation of show cases and other display equipments was undertaken. This work is in progress.

## **B. LIBRARIES**

The Department has supported the specialised libraries, libraries devoted to contemporary history and public libraries. The specialised libraries include the National Library, Calcutta, Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala, Central Reference Library, Calcutta, etc. Assistance is also provided to the Library of the Indian Council of World Affairs. In the field of public libraries, the support is extended to the Delhi Public Library, Central Secretariat Library etc. Assistance is also provided to the voluntary organisations working in the field of public libraries. The libraries receiving Government support are :—

- (a) National Library, Calcutta;
- (b) Central Reference Library, Calcutta;
- (c) *Specialised libraries*
  - (i) Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna;
  - (ii) Rampur Raza Library, Rampur;
  - (iii) Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Thanjavur;
  - (iv) Library of Tibetan Works & Archives, Dharamsala;
- (d) *Public Libraries*
  - (i) Delhi Public Library, Delhi;
  - (ii) Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi;
  - (iii) Indian Council of World Affairs Library, New Delhi.
  - (iv) Central Library, Bombay.

## **National Library, Calcutta**

The National Library is at present a subordinate office under the Department of Culture and the Director enjoys the financial and administrative powers as are delegated to an Head of the Department. Prof. R. K. Das Gupta has taken over as the Director of the Library on 1st July, 1977. Recommendations for appointment to the post of Librarian has, also been received from the Union Public Service Commission and the new Librarian is expected to join the library shortly.

The Library is the biggest library of its kind in the country with a stock of about 16 lakhs books. It is one of the three recipient libraries under the Delivery of Books Act 1954 and receive books, publications, newspapers and documents of all sorts issued for general circulation. The Library is also the foremost repository in the country of U.N. Documents. Thus it is discharging the normal responsibility of a National Library in the national as well as in international sphere. To ensure proper preservation of the valuable collection of the Library—it has been decided to install automatic alarm system in the library and necessary funds for this project has been sanctioned. Furthermore action to construct a new annexe building, vertical extension of reader's hostel, construction of recreation hall for the benefit of the library has been initiated.

## **Central Reference Library, Calcutta**

The Central Reference Library has been publishing the Indian National Bibliography since the last quarter of 1957. During the year under review the following various roman script issues were compiled and printed :—

- (i) 10 Monthly issues from September, 1976 to June, 1977 have been compiled and edited.
- (ii) three annual volumes viz. Annual Volume 1968, 1974 and Index Part of 1975 are in the press.
- (iii) Nine monthly issues from December 1975 to August, 1976 were printed during the same period.

The language bibliographies were being printed by the State Governments. During the year the following language fascicules of Indian National Bibliography were printed and published :—

- (i) Rashtriya Grantha Suchi (Hindi Bhag) Three Year Cummulated Vol. 1965-67 (in two volumes).

(ii) Malayalam Bibliography Annual Vol. 1976.

(iii) Telugu Bibliography Two year Cumulated volume 1965-66.

The following language bibliographies are in the State Government presses under print :—

(i) Assamese Bibliography	.. .. .	1962-70
(ii) Gujarati Bibliography	.. .. .	1962-71
(iii) Marathi Bibliography	.. .. .	1970
(iv) Punjabi Bibliography	.. .. .	1971-72
(v) Tamil Bibliography	.. .. .	1968-74

#### *Plan Schemes included in the Fifth Five Year Plan*

Book Exchange Unit could not be taken up for implementation during the fifth five year plan. However, under the project "Index-Indiana" and experimental fascicule of Index covering three languages—Hindi, Marathi and Tamil has been compiled and cyclostyled copies have been sent to various libraries and educational institutions in India and abroad for their comments.

#### **Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna**

The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library has an important collection of about 12,500 Arabic, Persian Manuscripts and about 62,000 printed books. During the year, 1977-78 the Library has acquired about 120 manuscripts so far and another 100 mss. are expected to be acquired. 500 printed books have been acquired so far, and it is expected to acquire 500 more.

During the current year about 450 manuscripts and about 2,000 printed books are expected to be repaired and bound.

During the year 1977-78 a rare manuscript 'Diwan-e-Maubid' is expected to be printed.

The Library expects to reproduce, three old volumes of the Catalogue of its Arabic and Persian mss. that have been out of stock.

As per new volumes of the Catalogue, volumes 31-32 are passing through the last stages of print and volumes 33-36 have been completed, volumes 37-38 have been taken up of the quarterly 'Khuda Baksh Library Journal' two issues have been printed and two more are expected to be printed by the end of the year.

## **Rampur Raza Library, Rampur**

Rampur Raza Library has a most valuable collection of about 1500 manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Sanskrit, Hindi, Tamil and Turkish and about 30,000 printed books (including periodicals) in various languages. During the year the library has acquired 27 manuscripts of Arabic and Persian and 975 printed books and volumes of Urdu Arabic and Persian and English periodicals. Besides the library has published 12 manuscripts dealing with history under its scheme of publication, and is preparing a critical edition of a very important manuscript of immense historical value i.e. Tarikh-e-Baburi; the book is a contemporary Persian translation by the courtier Zain-e-Khanafi; Another book, i.e. Tarikh-e-Mohammadi is being copied from the original for printing under the publication programme.

## **T.M.S.S.M. Library, Thanjavur**

The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library was described by Dr. Burnell "to be perhaps the best and the most important in the world". It had its roots in the times of the Imperial Cholas, was subsequently revived by the Thanaiyur Naicks of the Vijyanagar Empire, and was greatly developed in the early part of the Nineteenth Century by Maharaja Serfoji II. The Government of Madras took possession of the library on the 5th October, 1918 under the Charitable Endowments Act and formed a Committee for its management. The first Committee started functioning in 1918 and the administration of the Library has been carried on ever since through the Committee.

The question of treating the Library as an institution of national importance has been under consideration. Pending all this, the library is being assisted by this Department to meet its immediate requirements.

## **Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala**

The Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamasala was set up by the Council of Cultural and Religious Affairs of H. H. Dalai Lama with the approval of the Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Finance. The Library is governed by a Board of Management consisting of nine members of whom three are representatives of the Government of India—one from the Department of Culture, one from the Ministry of External Affairs and one from the Department of Rehabilitation. His Holiness Dalai Lama is the Chairman of this Board. There is a Plan allocation of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for this library during the Vth Plan period.

There is a budget provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during the current financial year, i.e. 1977-78. This Department is paying grant to the library for meeting recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the recommendations of the Committee which visited the library during 1975.

### **Delhi Public Library, Delhi**

The Delhi Public Library was established in 1951 by the Government of India in collaboration with Unesco with a view to providing a public library service for the people of the Union Territory of Delhi and to act as a model for public library development in India and other countries. It consists of a Central Library, 4-Branches, 18-Sub-branches, 13-Deposit stations, 5-Mobile Library Vans serving 60 areas in the Union Territory of Delhi, 3-Hospital Libraries—at G. B. Pant Hospital, Bara Hindu Rao Hospital and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, and Library for the prisoners at the Central Jail, Tihar. The highlights of the programme of the library are as under :—

- (i) Sub-Branch of the Library meant for Children set up at the Jor Bagh Community Hall was inaugurated by the Acting President Shri B. D. Jatti, on 2nd July, 1977; and
- (ii) An exhibition was arranged in collaboration with the U.S.S.R. Embassy on "Soviet Union Jubilee" which was inaugurated by Dr. Prem Kirpal, Chairman, Delhi Library Board on 16-5-1977.

### *Book Stock*

During the period under report, 32,530 volumes were added to the Library up to 31st October, 1977 raising the net-book-stock to 5,63,935 out of which 3,08,605 in Hindi, 1,53,510 in English, 65,581 in Urdu, 26,612 in Punjabi, 2,068 in Sindhi, 936, in Bengali and 6,623 in Braille.

### *Membership, Issues and other activities*

The registered membership of the Library stood at 1,05,257 on 31st October, 1977. Total number of books issued during April-October, 1977 was 15,62,688. About 31,245 Adults and 2,827 Children participated in the Cultural Activities (e.g. lectures, discussions, dramas, film shows and Television viewing 6—1144 Edu & SW/77

etc.) organised by the Library. The Library had 2,497 Gramophone Records which were borrowed about 22,367 times up to 31st October, 1977.

### **Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi**

The Central Secretariat Library is the biggest Government of India Library in Delhi. The library has a total collection of about 5 lakhs volumes, including the collections at its R.K. Puram Branch. The library lends out books free of charge to employees of the Government of India, autonomous organisations and Delhi Administration. It also provides reference, bibliographical and documentation service to Government employees and scholars engaged in research. It lends books to other libraries under inter-library loan.

### **Indian Council of World Affairs Library**

The Indian Council of World Affairs Library, Sapru House, New Delhi is the only well-equipped research library in Asia and Africa on International Relations and Area Studies. The Library has under one roof the richest collections of books, documents, periodicals and press-clippings on International Relations. Besides a good collection of microfilms and maps, this library has about 1,37,400 books; 1,63,000 documents; 8,60,000 press clippings; and 1,700 including Parliamentary Debates of various countries etc. The Department of Culture is paying an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh to the library every year for meeting the recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

### **Central Library, Bombay**

This is one of three libraries which are at present authorised to receive books and newspapers published in the country under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, as amended in 1956. The Central Government is assisting this Library to the extent of two-thirds of the non-recurring expenditure and half of the recurring expenditure on the DBA Section of the Library. A Committee was appointed jointly by the Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra to look into the needs and requirements of the Central Library and the Asiatic Society, Bombay.

## **C. CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY**

The Department has continued to expand its activities for the scientific preservation of the cultural heritage as represented by

antiquities, monuments, manuscripts, archival materia etc. In addition to the specialised laboratories in each of the national organisations *i.e.* Archaeological Survey of India, National Museum, National Archives of India, National Library etc., the Department has established a National Research Laboratory for the Conservation of Cultural Property. This laboratory will be the pace-setter for all other institutions in the field of conservation.

### **National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property**

In order to have advanced facilities for research and training a scheme to set up the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of cultural Property was formulated under the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### *Aims and Objectives*

The National Laboratory started functioning from 1976 with the following aims and objective.

#### *Research Programmes*

Basic scientific research in the fields of

- (i) Dating and authentication of art and archaeological objects.
- (ii) Environmental Archaeology.
- (iii) Scientific investigation of the ancient materials by Physical, chemical and Geological means.
- (iv) Improvement of Conservation methods.

#### *Coordination of Research*

The National Laboratory will coordinate the research in which several institutions will take part. It will also help those institutions as do not have Conservation facilities of their own.

#### *Training*

Training in Conservation of Cultural Property in collaboration with UNESCO.

#### **Documentation on Conservation**

#### *Liaison with International Bodies*

This Laboratory is to serve the interests of various Cultural institutions in the country including museums, archives, libraries



and archaeology. To initiate the programmes, a Project Officer was appointed in March, 1976.

### **Administrative**

Various posts including scientific and technical have been and are in the process of being filled up. More advanced equipment has been purchased. The orders for X-Ray Diffraction Equipment and Thermohygrographs have also gone. A good collection of technical books and reprints of articles have been purchased.

### **Technical**

#### *(i) Research Programmes*

- (a) A research Programme for the preservation of Palm leaf manuscripts was started and is continuing.
- (b) A project for the study of deterioration and conservation of sand stone sculptures was also started and is continuing.
- (c) The effect of humidity and acidity in paper is being studied.

#### *(ii) Technical Advice*

Several institutions asked for advice on conservation problems. Suitable comments were sent to them after study of their problems. Shreyas Museum at Ahmedabad was visited and a report prepared on the problems of preservation of their collections.

A request has been received from the Director of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Karnataka for assistance in the preservation of wall paintings at Hampi. A team of the laboratory is visiting the site for preparation of programme.

#### *(iii) Library and Documentation*

The library has been further enriched by addition of more scientific and technical books and reprints of important articles. Work on the preparation of bibliographies on various subjects is continuing.

*(iv) Training Programmes*

- (a) A six months' course for conservators and scientists in the field of conservation of cultural property has been prepared. The course starts in July, 1978. Training of curators is also envisaged.
- (b) A four-day workshop on care and preservation of library materials was organised in collaboration with the National Archives of India from 2nd to 5th November, 1977. Fifteen participants attended the workshop. Lectures and demonstrations were held by specialists invited from several institutions.

*(v) Training of Staff abroad*

- (a) The Library Assistant of the Laboratory was deputed to receive training at the International Centre for Conservation, Rome and at the Central Laboratory for Art and Archaeology, Amsterdam.
- (d) The Senior Scientific Assistant of the Laboratory is scheduled to go for training at the International Centre for Conservation, Rome, in the beginning of 1978.

*Publication*

A publication "Care and Preservation of Museum Objects" has been brought out by the Laboratory. It is a fully illustrated book mentioning the techniques of preservation.

*Foreign Missions and Meetings*

(a) Shri O. P. Agrawal, Project Officer represented the Government of India at the General Assembly and the Council meeting of the International Centre for Conservation, Rome held from 8th to 15th May, 1977. He was elected Chairman of the General Assembly. He was also elected a member of the 1977-78 council of the International Centre.

(b) Shri O. P. Agrawal also attended the meeting of the ICOM Committee on Conservation held in Leningrad and Moscow from 18th to 29th May, 1977.

(c) The Project Officer attended the International Conference on the Techniques of Conservation of Wood held at Tokyo

from 24th to 28th November and on his way back visited Hong-kong and Bangkok to render advice to the Conservation laboratories and museums at these places.

*Membership and Honours*

(i) The Project Officer was elected to be the Editor of the Journal of Indian Museum, published by the Museum Association of India for 1977-78.

(ii) The Project Officer was also elected to be the President of the Indian Association for the study of Conservation.

**D. DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES**

**Scheme of Financial Assistance for Reorganisation and Development of Other Museums**

Under this scheme *ad hoc* grants are given to the Museums maintained by Voluntary Organisations etc. for (i) establishment of museums, (ii) purchase of equipment, (iii) publication of catalogues etc. and (iv) laboratory equipment.

## II. Financial allocations (in lakhs of rupees) of items discussed under various chapters

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Non-Plan	Budget Estimates 1977-78		Budget Estimate 1978-79
			Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Department of Education</b>					
<i>School Education</i>					
1.	Unicef Assisted Science Project .. .. .	Plan	0.90	0.90	4.00
2.	Nehru Bal Pustakalaya .. .. .	Plan	9.00	6.78	6.08
3.	NCC Junior Division Troups in Public/Residential Schools .. .. .	Non-Plan	4.00	4.00	4.80
4.	Bal Bhawan Society, New Delhi .. .. .	Plan Non Plan	4.00 10.25	4.00 10.20	3.30 11.00
5.	Educational Concessions to the children of officers and Men of Armed Forces killed or disabled during hostilities .. .. .	Non- Plan	1.00	1.00	1.00
6.	Financial assistance to voluntary educational organisations in School Education .. .. .	Plan	4.00	4.00	6.62
	Extension Service Centres .. .. .	Plan	0.10	0.50	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Vocationalisation of Secondary Education .. ..	Plan	70.00	30.00	50.00
9.	National Council of Educational Research and Training .. .. .	Plan	180.00	180.00	254.00
		Non-Plan	349.39	342.05	339.23
10.	Educational Technology Programme .. .. .	Plan	60.00	60.00	70.00
11.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan .. .. .	Non-Plan	1,621.00	1,590.00	1,760.00
12.	Central Tibetan Schools Administration .. .. .	Non-Plan	80.75	79.65	83.36
13.	National Awards to Teachers .. .. .	Non-Plan	1.82	1.82	2.00
14.	National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare (Printing of posters) .. .. .	Non-Plan	0.30	0.30	0.30
15.	National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare (Towards its Corpus)	Non-Plan	--	--	1.00

*Higher Education and Research*

1.	University Grants Commission .. .. .	Plan	4429.00	4279.00	4870.00
		Non-Plan	3318.50	3468.50	3652.29
2.	Improvement of Salary Scales of University and College Teachers .. .. .	Non-Plan	900.00	900.00	1500.00
3.	Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi	Plan	20.00	20.00	20.00
		Non-Plan	5.41	5.41	5.86

4. Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla .. .. .	Plan	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Non-Plan	30.00	30.00	32.00
5. Institutions of Higher Learning of All India Importance	Plan	5.00	4.50	2.50
	Non-Plan	8.00	8.00	8.00
6. Loans for the Construction of Hostels for Affiliated/ Constituent Colleges .. .. .	Plan	4.00	2.00	2.00
7. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations in Big Cities ..	Plan	3.00	1.00	1.00
8. Loan to Punjab University	Plan	20.00	20.00	20.00
9. Centenary Awards at Presidency College, Calcutta and Gold Medals etc. .. .. .	Non-Plan	0.03	0.03	0.03
10. Grant-in-Aid to Rural Institutes .. .. .	Plan	1.32	1.32	—
	Non-Plan	8.50	13.43	0.50
11. Educational Conferences Exchange of Professors and Delegations .. .. .	Plan	1.00	0.50	—
12. Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute .. .. .	Non-Plan	14.50	14.50	16.00
13. Association of Indian Universities .. .. .	Plan	2.50	2.45	2.50
	Non-Plan	0.90	0.90	1.20
14. Grants to Deemed Universities .. .. .	Plan	4.18	3.07	5.00
	Non-Plan	65.63	80.31	81.64
15. Zakir Husain College, Delhi .. .. .	Plan	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Non-Plan	1.50	1.50	1.50
16. Conversion of Loan into Grant .. .. .	Non-Plan	17.75	17.75	—
17. U.S. Educational Foundation in India .. .. .	Non-Plan	2.25	2.25	2.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Short term Groups of Educational Professors of U.S. Universities/Colleges .. .. .	Non-plan	0·50	0·40	0·50
19.	American Studies Research Centre, Hyderabad ..	Non-Plan	0·24	0·24	0·24
20.	National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, New Delhi .. .. .	Plan	15·00	15·00	18·00
		Non-Plan	3·40	2·91	3·38
<i>Indian Council of Social Science Research</i>					
1.	Grants to the Council .. .. .	Plan	65·00	65·00	65·00
		Non-Plan	34·48	33·75	34·48
2.	Grants to Research Institutes .. .. .	Plan	55·00	55·00	55·00
3.	Publication of Selections from Educational Records ..	Plan	01·00	01·00	01·00
4.	Partial Financial assistance to Social Scientists going Abroad .. .. .	Non-Plan	00·20	00·20	00·20
5.	Indian Council of Philosophy .. .. .	Plan	01·00	—	—
6.	Assistance to Voluntary Professional Associations in Humanities and Social Sciences .. .. .	Plan	01·50	—	—
<i>Technical Education</i>					
1.	Quality Improvement Programme .. .. .	Plan	234·00	219·00	290·00
2.	(i) Programme of Apprenticeship Training .. .. .	Plan	130·00	121·38	130·00
		Non-Plan	40·00	40·00	45·00

(ii) Boards of Apprenticeship Training	..	..	Plan	5.00	5.00	5.00
			Non-Plan	10.30	10.30	10.01
3. Post-Graduate Courses and Research Work	..	..	Plan	139.00	132.00	162.00
4. Indian Institute of Technology :						
(a) Bombay	..	..	Plan	140.00	140.00	176.00
			Non-Plan	345.80	345.80	372.00
(b) Kanpur	..	..	Plan	139.00	139.00	266.00
			Non-Plan	385.51	385.51	401.03
(c) Madras	..	..	Plan	135.00	135.00	222.00
			Non-Plan	293.67	293.67	329.04
(d) Kharagpur	..	..	Plan	139.00	139.00	258.00
			Non-Plan	316.00	316.00	336.91
(e) Delhi	..	..	Plan	129.00	129.00	166.25
			Non-Plan	312.79	312.79	310.46
5. Regional Engineering Colleges	..	..	Plan	175.00	175.00	300.00
			Non-Plan	389.00	389.00	436.00
6. National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay	..	..	Plan	20.00	16.89	22.00
			Non-Plan	38.22	27.99	39.17
7. National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi	..	..	Plan	14.00	11.37	15.00
			Non-Plan	21.40	21.40	24.00



1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi	Plan	9.00	6.57	20.00
		Non-Plan	40.46	30.23	38.85
9.	Technical Teachers Training Institutes .. .. .	Plan	75.00	58.29	91.00
		Non-Plan	59.71	52.08	66.78
10.	Indian Institutes of Management :				
	(a) Calcutta .. .. .	Plan	42.00	41.47	50.00
		Non-Plan	38.00	37.42	42.39
	(b) Ahmedabad .. .. .	Plan	33.00	33.00	45.00
		Non-Plan	57.14	57.13	61.64
	(c) Bangalore .. .. .	Plan	68.00	68.00	105.00
		Non-Plan	21.83	21.83	23.45
11.	Grants to non-Government Scientific and Technical Institutions for Development and Improvement ..	Plan	23.00	23.00	32.00
12.	Loans for the Construction of Student Hostels in Technical Institutions :				
	(a) Practical Training Stipend Scheme .. .. .	Plan	1.00	—	1.00
	(b) Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges .. .. .	Plan	31.00	31.00	29.00
13.	National Council of Science Education .. .. .	Plan	7.00	6.45	7.00
14.	Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok ..	Plan	4.00	2.00	6.00

### Scholarships

1. National Scholarships .. .. .	Plan	150.00	150.00	210.00
	Non-Plan	4.41	4.41	4.41
2. National Loan Scholarships .. .. .	Plan	90.00	90.00	72.75
	Non-Plan	332.07	332.07	333.00
3. National Scholarships for children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers .. .. .	Plan	6.50	6.50	7.50
	Non-Plan	0.64	0.64	0.64
4. Scholarships at the Secondary Stage for Talented Children from Rural areas .. .. .	Plan	75.00	75.00	102.00
5. Scholarships to students from non-Hindi speaking States for Post-Matriculation Studies in Hindi .. .. .	Plan	15.00	15.00	18.00
	Non-Plan	20.00	20.00	20.00
6. Scholarships in Approved Residential Schools .. .. .	Plan	35.40	29.10	44.75
	Non-Plan	30.00	30.00	30.00
7. National Scholarships for Study Abroad .. .. .	Plan	30.60	20.00	45.00
	Non-Plan	30.00	30.00	30.00
8. General Cultural Scholarships .. .. .		41.00	41.00	41.00
9. Scholarships and Fellowships for Nationals of Bangladesh .. .. .		12.50	12.50	10.00
10. Special English Course for Foreign Students .. .. .		0.10	0.10	0.10
11. Construction of International Students House, Calcutta .. .. .		5.00	5.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Indian Scholars Going Abroad Against Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments/Organisations.. ..	Non-Plan	5.00	4.00	4.00
13.	T.A./D.A. to non-Official Members of Selection Committees . . . . .	Non-Plan	1.00	1.85	1.50
14.	Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) .. .. .	Non-Plan	0.90	0.40	0.40
15.	Scholarships to Foreign Students for Study in India ..	Non-plan Plan	14.00 7.50	15.00 7.50	15.00 7.50
16.	International Air Passage Costs for Indian Students Going Abroad .. .. .	Plan*	—	—	7.00

*Book Promotion and Copyright*

1. *National Book Trust :*

(a)	Normal Activities .. .. .	Non-Plan Plan	11.44 5.00	8.00 0.75	9.62 4.50
(b)	Aadan-Pradan .. .. .	Plan	10.00	8.47	10.00
(c)	Scheme of Subsidised Publication of University Level Books in English by Indian Authors ..	Plan	27.75	21.40	30.00
(d)	Nehru Bhavan .. .. .	Plan	4.50	1.00	5.00
(e)	World Book Fair .. .. .	Plan	5.50	8.91	0.50
2.	Publication of Low-priced University Level Books of Foreign Origin .. .. .	Plan	2.25	1.00	2.25

3. National Book Development Board .. .. .	Plan	2·00	2·00	3·00
4. Book Export Promotional Activities .. .. .	Plan	3·00	3·00	6·00
5. T.A. for Non-Official Members of Copyright Board ..	Non-Plan	0·30	0·15	0·30
6. Honorarium to Chairman and Non-Official Members of the Copyright Board .. .. .	Non-Plan	0·45	0·45	0·45
7. Contributions to the International Union for the Pro- tection of Literary and Artistic Works .. .. .	Non-Plan	2·46	2·46	2·50
<i>Youth Services</i>				
1. National Service Scheme .. .. .	Plan	175·00	175·00	220·00
	Non-plan	18·50	16·97	19·00
2. National Service Volunteer Scheme .. .. .	Plan	7·50	4·00	15·00
3. Planning Forums .. .. .	Plan	4·00	4·00	4·00
4. National Integration Samitis .. .. .	Plan	4·00	3·00	4·00
5. Nehru Yuvak Kendras .. .. .	Plan	75·00	75·00	75·00
	Non-plan	35·00	35·00	36·00
6. Assistance to Voluntary Youth Organisations .. .. .	Plan	3·00	3·00	5·00
7. Youth Leadership Training .. .. .	Plan	8·00	8·00	8·00
8. Scouting and Guiding .. .. .	Plan	7·00	6·00	7·00
	Non-plan	1·35	1·35	1·35
9. Work Centres .. .. .	Plan	6·00	3·00	--
10. Assistance for promotion of Adventure Programme ..	Plan	13·00	10·00	15·00
11. Commonwealth Youth Programme .. .. .	Plan	7·00	6·00	7·00

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Physical Education and Sports</i>					
1.	Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala and National Coaching Scheme .. .. .	Plan	35·00	35·00	50·00
		Non-plan	43·00	43·00	52·00
2.	Grants to National Sports Federations .. .. .	Plan	15·00	15·00	30·00
		Non-plan	9·00	9·00	9·00
3.	Grants to State Sports Councils .. .. .	Plan	25·00	25·00	30·00
4.	National Sports Organisation .. .. .	Plan	20·00	20·00	18·00
5.	Sports Talent Search Scholarships Scheme .. .. .	Plan	5·00	6·23	9·00
		Non-plan	3·50	3·50	3·50
6.	Rural Sports Tournaments .. .. .	Plan	9·00	9·00	10·00
7.	Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior .. .. .	Plan	8·00	8·00	10·00
		Non-plan	14·50	14·50	15·50
8.	National Physical Efficiency Drive .. .. .	Plan	2·00	2·00	4·00
9.	Promotion of Literature on Physical Education and Sports .. .. .	Plan	0·50	0·50	—
10.	Promotion of Yoga .. .. .	Plan	3·00	3·00	6·00
		Non-plan	3·50	3·50	3·00
11.	National Sports Complex .. .. .	Plan	1·00	1·00	1·00
					+
					2·00
				(Min. of W. H.	Budget)

12. Arjuna Awards .. .. .	Non-plan	0.20	0.20	0.20
13. Other Items .. .. .	Plan	7.90	5.00	--
<i>Languages</i>				
1. Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking States .. .. .	Plan	225.00	225.00	290.00
2. Establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Wings/Colleges in Non-Hindi Speaking States .. .. .	Plan	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Opening of Hindi Medium Sections in the Existing Colleges .. .. .	Plan	2.00	1.00	2.00
4. Assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations .. .. .	Plan	20.00	20.00	29.00
5. Award of Prizes to Hindi Writers of Non-Hindi Speaking States .. .. .	Plan	0.40	0.12	0.40
6. Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra .. .. .	Plan	27.00	24.50	30.00
	Non-Plan	21.00	18.73	21.00
7. Schemes of Central Hindi Directorate .. .. .	Plan	13.60	13.60	15.60
	Non-plan	47.73	44.76	47.43
8. Correspondence Courses .. .. .	Plan	9.00	8.00	9.00
9. Propagation of Hindi Abroad .. .. .	Plan	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Non-plan	2.00	2.00	3.00
10. Scholarships for Study of Hindi at Post-Matric level for Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States .. .. .	Plan	15.00	15.00	15.00
	Non-plan	20.00	20.00	20.00
11. Library of Nagari Pracharini Sabha .. .. .	Plan	6.00	3.00	6.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Institute of Hindi Translation and Interpretation ..	Plan	2.00	—	—
13.	(a) Production of Books in Urdu (Tarraqui-e- Urdu)	Plan	16.00	16.00	16.00
		Non-plan	6.30	6.30	6.60
	(b) Production of Books in Sindhi .. .. .	Plan	1.00	1.00	1.00
14.	Production of Core Books .. .. .	Plan	8.00	6.91	8.00
15.	Award of Fellowships .. .. .	Plan	12.00	8.00	12.00
16.	Grants-in-aid for the production of university level Books .. .. .	Plan	125.00	125.00	150.00
17.	Financing of Book Production Through CSTT ..	Plan	9.00	9.00	9.00
18.	National Award of prizes to Authors .. .. .	Plan	3.00	—	3.00
19.	Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages ..	Plan	*	*	*
		Non-plan	25.00	23.95	*Included in the Budget of U.G.C.
20.	Central Institute of Indian Languages .. .. .	Plan	18.00	18.00	23.00
		Non-plan	14.75	14.23	14.75
21.	Regional Language Centres .. .. .	Plan	10.00	8.55	10.00
		Non-plan	28.60	28.27	30.80
22.	Appointment of Teachers in Modern Indian Languages	Plan	50.00	—	50.00

23. Prizes to Authors for writing Books in Indian Languages other than Hindi, Sanskrit and Mother Tongue ..	Plan	0.50	0.23	0.50
24. Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations .. .. .	Plan	25.00	25.00	25.00
25. Production of Sanskrit Literature .. .. .	Plan	8.00	8.00	9.75
	Non-Plan	1.75	1.75	2.50
26. All India Sanskrit Education Contest/Vedic Convention and Preservation of Tradition of Vedic Recitation .. .	Plan	0.82	0.62	0.82
27. Centrally Sponsored Scheme .. .. .	Plan	20.00	20.00	19.33
28. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan .. .. .	Plan	40.00	40.00	50.00
	Non-plan	37.50	37.50	38.96
29. Scholarships to Products of Sanskrit Pathshalas/Post-Matric Sanskrit Students/Shastri and Acharya Courses .. .. .	Plan	6.00	6.00	5.10
	Non-plan	4.00	4.00	4.00
30. Other Schemes of Propagation of Sanskrit-Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas .. .. .	Plan	5.80	5.00	5.00
31. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations and Scholarships for Arabic and Persian .. .. .	Plan	5.00	3.00	5.00
32. Award of Certificates of Honour to Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic Scholars .. .. .	Non-plan	—	—	4.0
<i>Unesco and its Indian National Commission</i>				
1. Expenditure for publication of Hind. and Tamil editions of Unesco Courier .. .. .	Non-plan	3.95	3.95	3.95



1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Other Item</i>					
2.	Indian National Commission for Unesco .. ..	Non-plan	1·00	0·30	0·50
3.	Grants to Non-Government Organisations for the Programmes of Indian National Commission for Unesco .. ..	Non-Plan	0·50	0·30	0·30
4.	Hospitality and Entertainment on Schemes connected with Unesco .. ..		0·09	0·09	0·09
5.	Contribution to Unesco .. ..	Non-plan	120·00	75·00	72·00
6.	Deputation and Delegation .. ..		1·00	1·00	5·00
7.	National Committee for Gandhi Centenary Celebration		1·00	0·05	1·00
<i>Adult Education</i>					
1.	Directorate of Adult Education .. ..	Plan	9·18	8·68	9·90
		Non-plan	9·07	9·07	9·29
2.	Printing Press .. ..	Plan	2·82	2·82	2·87
3.	Non-Formal Education for Youth in 15—25 age group	Plan	58·04	58·04	72·60
4.	Farmers Functional Literacy Project .. ..	Plan	74·46	74·46	294·13
5.	Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the Field of Adult Education .. ..	Plan	24·00	24·00	75·00
6.	Urban Adult Education Programme .. ..	Plan	12·00	12·00	20·00
7.	Production of Literature for Neo-Literates .. ..	Plan	4·50	5·00	10·50
8.	Adult Education through Universities .. ..	Plan	7·00	7·00	14·00
9.	National Board of Adult Education .. ..	Plan	—	—	1·00

10. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation	..	..	Plan	20.00	20.00	30.00
Publication	-	..	Non-plan	4.50	4.50	5.00

**Department of Culture**

*1. Cultural Affairs*

1. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi	..	..	Plan	10.00	9.60	8.95
			Non-plan	15.50	14.80	15.22
2. Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi		..	Plan	10.00	12.00	10.00
			Non-plan	18.96	23.96	18.26
3. Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi	..	..	Plan	7.50	6.54	8.00
			Non-plan	25.00	25.00	24.79
4. National School of Drama	..	..	Plan	4.00	2.22	4.20
			Non-plan	9.00	8.99	13.99
5. School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh	..	..	Plan	2.00	2.00	2.00
			Non-plan	4.45	4.45	5.50
6. Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	..	..	Plan	1.50	1.50	1.50
			Non-plan	6.54	6.54	9.00
7. Sikkim, Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok			Non-Plan	1.00	1.00	1.00
8. Daira-tul Marrisfil Osmania, Hyderabad		..	Plan	0.60	2.40	1.575
9. Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad	..	..	Plan	0.18	0.18	0.18
10. Financial Assistance to Dance, Drama and Theatre Ensembles	..	..	Plan	12.00	9.00	12.00
			Non-plan	4.80	4.80	4.80
11. Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	..	..	Plan	6.00	6.00	9.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes .. ..	Plan		5·00	5·00	5·00
13. Cultural Delegations (out-going) .. ..	Plan		15·00	—	30·50
	Non-plan		10·00	—	10·00
14. Assistance to Regional Languages—Grants to Voluntary Organisations .. ..	Plan		4·50	4·00	4·00
15. Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Art and such other walks of life in Indigent circumstances and their dependants .. ..	Plan		3·00	3·58	3·95
16. Fellowships to Outstanding Artists of Performing, Literary and Plastic Arts .. ..	Plan		2·00	1·08	2·40
17. Propagation of culture among College and School Students .. ..	Plan		20·00	15·00	25·00
18. Scholarships to Young Workers in different Cultural Fields .. ..	Plan		2·57	2·48	2·48
	Non-plan		2·20	1·87	2·20
19. Cultural Talent Search Scholarships Scheme ..	Plan		5·00	2·34	3·07
20. Centenaries and Anniversaries .. ..			15·00	10·00	10·00
21. Gazetteer					
(1) Revision of Indian Gazetteers .. ..	Plan		0·75	0·75	1·00
(2) Revision of District Gazetteers .. ..	Plan		13·57	13·57	14·06
(3) Revision of State Gazetteers .. ..	Plan		1·18	0·44	0·44
(4) Supplements to District Gazetteers .. ..	Plan		0·50	0·50	0·50

22. Visits of Foreign Cultural Delegations—Performing and non-Performing .. .. .	Plan	16.50	—	43.25
	Non-Plan	9.16	—	9.16
23. Presentation of Books in Foreign Countries .. ..	Non-plan	2.00	—	2.00
24. Essay Competitions in Foreign Countries .. ..	Non-plan	0.50	—	0.50
25. Indo-Foreign Friendship Societies Working Abroad ..	Non-plan	2.50	—	2.60
26. Financial Assistance to Cultural Institutions .. ..	Plan	0.78	0.78	0.78
	Non-plan	5.13	4.95	5.35
27. Source Book of Indian and Asian Civilisation.. ..	Plan	15.00	15.00	30.50
	Non-plan	10.00	10.00	10.00
28. Grants-in-aid to Culture-cum-Language Organisation		1.50	1.00	1.50
2. <i>Archaeological Survey of India</i>	Plan	160.00	105.00	170.00
	Non-plan	519.99	512.12	549.95
3. <i>Anthropological Survey of India</i>				
(1) Anthropological Survey .. .. .	Plan	13.00	13.00	14.00
	Non-plan	68.00	68.00	70.00
(2) National Museum of Man .. .. .	Plan	6.26	4.00	10.00
4. <i>Archives :</i>	Plan	35.54	21.00	25.00
	Non-Plan	38.39	36.52	38.81
5. <i>Museums and Libraries and their conservation and Development</i>				
1. National Museum, New Delhi .. .. .	Plan	20.90	15.00	20.00
	Non-Plan	31.00	31.00	32.49
			(Capital)	60.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi	Plan	6·29	6·29	7·00
		Non-plan	7·63	7·34	7·89
3.	Indian Museum, Calcutta	Plan	7·00	7·00	6·67
		Non-plan	16·00	16·00	21·14
4.	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad	Plan	11·93	11·93	4·65
		Non-plan	10·10	10·10	10·60
5.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	Plan	3·50	3·50	4·80
		Non-plan	7·81	7·55	8·00
6.	Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi	Non-plan	26·05	24·73	26·50
7.	Gandhi Darshan, New Delhi	plan	2·00	2·00	2·68
		Non-plan	12·00	12·00	13·00
8.	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum, New Delhi	Plan	0·72	0·50	0·72
9.	Indian War Memorial Museum, Delhi	Non-plan	1·07	1·07	1·08
10.	Financial Assistance for Reorganisation and Development of other Museums	Plan	8·40	8·40	8·00
11.	National Library, Calcutta	Plan	20·06	15·00	20·00
		Non-plan	55·00	55·00	57·75
12.	Central Reference Library, Calcutta	Plan	4·00	4·00	5·00
		Non-plan	7·46	6·70	7·05
13.	Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna	Plan	3·00	2·00	4·00
		Non-plan	3·61	2·99	3·62
14.	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur	Plan	2·00	2·00	3·50
15.	TMSSM Library, Tanjavur	Plan	4·00	2·50	4·00

16. Central Library, Bombay	.. .. .	Plan	4.00	2.00	4.00
		Non-plan	1.60	1.35	1.60
17. Delhi Public Library, Delhi	.. .. .	Plan	15.00	11.00	25.00
		Non-Plan	26.00	26.00	27.00
18. Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharmasala		Plan	2.00	2.00	3.50
19. Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi	.. .. .	Plan	25.00	2.50	15.00
		Non-plan	1.15	1.15	1.15
20. Indian Council of World Affairs Library, New Delhi	.. .. .	Plan	1.00	1.00	1.00
21. National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property	.. .. .	Plan	10.46	6.40	13.51
22. Grants to Voluntary Educational Organisations running Public/Manuscript Libraries	.. .. .	Plan	10.00	6.63	15.00
23. Exchange of Visits of Librarians, Archivists etc. under Cultural Exchange Programme	.. .. .	Plan	0.50	0.50	0.50

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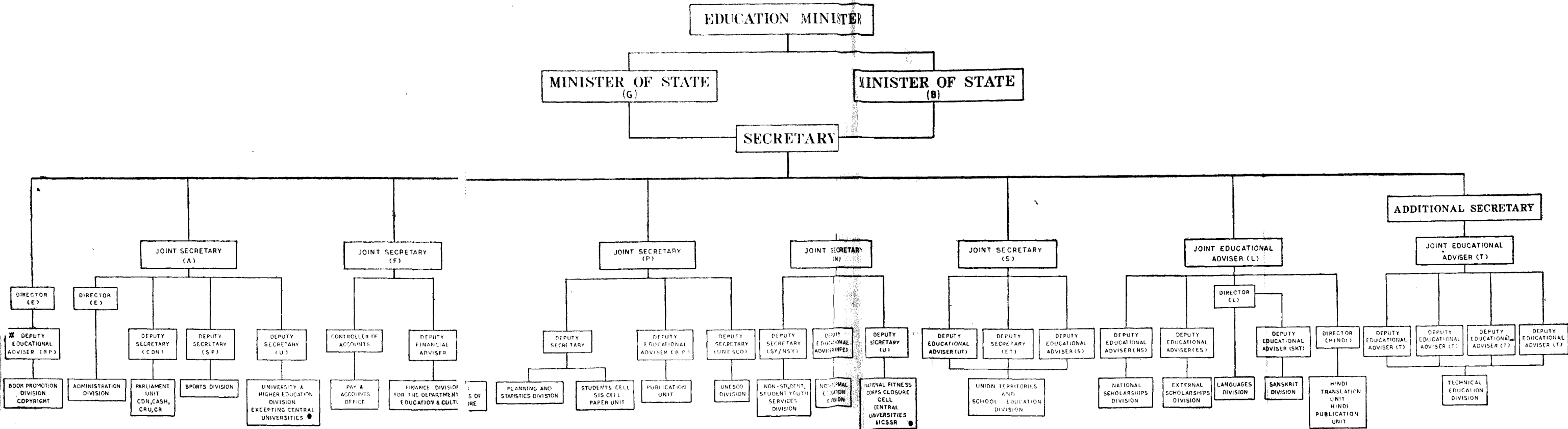
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1978

# ADMINISTRATIVE CHART

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



■ DEA (BP) HOLDING CONCURRENT CHARGE OF PUBLICATION UNIT UNDER J.S. (P).

**LEGEND**

- A..... ADMINISTRATION
- BP..... BOOK PROMOTION
- U..... UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION
- SP..... SPORTS
- E..... ESTABLISHMENT
- F..... FINANCIAL ADVISER
- L..... LANGUAGES
- T..... TECHNICAL EDUCATION
- SC..... STUDENTS CELL

● WORK RELATING TO CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES & I.C.S.S.R. IS TEMPORARILY UNDER THE CHARGE OF JS (N)

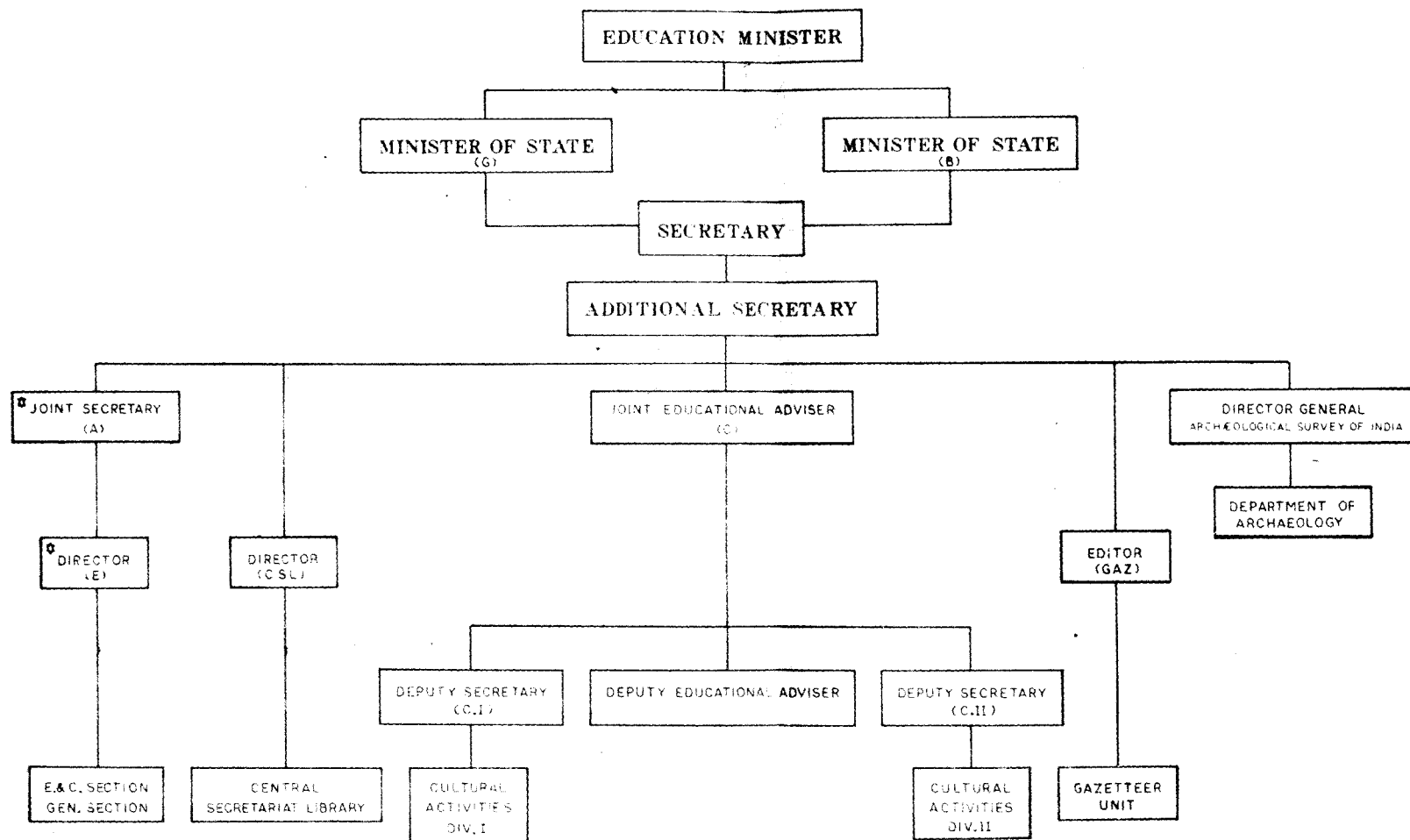
**LEGEND**

- SY..... STUDENT YOUTH
- NSY..... NON-STUDENT YOUTH
- NFE..... NON-FORMAL EDUCATION
- UT..... UNION TERRITORIES
- S..... SCHOOLS
- NS..... NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- ES..... EXTERNAL SCHOLARSHIPS



# ADMINISTRATIVE CHART

## DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE



• COMMON FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION & CULTURE

AS ON 17.2.1978