

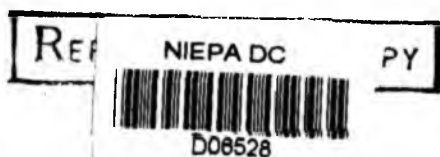
REPORT

1972-73

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Date

National Institute of Education,
for Educational Research,
and Administration,
NEW DELHI.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL
WELFARE**
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
&
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
NEW DELHI

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CONTENTS

	Page
CHAPTER I Introductory	I
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.	
CHAPTER II School Education	11
CHAPTER III Higher Education	38
CHAPTER IV Technical Education	70
CHAPTER V Scholarships	80
CHAPTER VI Book Promotion	95
CHAPTER VII Youth Welfare, Sports & Games	105
CHAPTER VIII Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO	131
CHAPTER IX Education in Union Territories.	159
CHAPTER X Pilot Projects, Clearing House Functions, Social Science Research and Anthropological Survey	177
CHAPTER XI Adult Education	190
CHAPTER XII Memorial Programmes & Centenary Celebrations	195
CHAPTER XIII Progressive use of Hindi	215
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE	
CHAPTER I Cultural Affairs	221
CHAPTER II Languages	238
CHAPTER III Archaeology, Gazetteers & Copyright	273
CHAPTER IV Museums and Libraries	282

CHARTS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

During the period under report, Prof. S. Nurul Hasan continued as Minister for Education and Social Welfare and Prof. D. P. Yadav as Deputy Minister. Sri Arvind Netam took over as Deputy Minister in February, 1973 in place of Shri K. S. Ramaswami, who resigned in November, 1972.

Budget

Department of Education

The total Budget provision for 1972-73, 1973-74 for the Department of Education including the provision made in the demands for grants of the Ministry of Finance is as under :

Particulars	(Rupees in lakhs)		
	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Secretariat of the Department of Education and other Revenue Expenditure	244.04	235.39	265.78
Provision for General Education and Ex- pansion of Primary Education (employ- ment of un-employed educated personnel)	12382.39	13580.94	12258.03
Total	12626.43	13816.33	12523.81

The major portion under 'Secretariat and other Revenue Expenditure' is for general administration, that is maintenance of non-Plan establishment and contributions to UNESCO. The shortfall in the revised estimates is due mainly to an intensive drive for economising in non-Plan expenditure. The excess in the Budget Estimates for 1973-74 is because of increase in contributions to UNESCO (Rs. 24 lakhs additional).

The provision under General Education is for schemes and programmes both non-Plan and Plan. This includes a provision of over Rs. 29 crores for special development schemes, Expansion of Primary Education, Employment of Educated un-employed persons. The increase in R.E. *vis-a-vis* B.E. 1972-73 is primarily due to the following reasons :

- (a) A loan of Rs. 4 crores to the Government of Kerala for revision of salary scales of teachers at higher education level.
- (b) Rs. 3.86 crores incidental charges by way of customs duty etc., for import of gift paper being supplied by the Government of Sweden.
- (c) Rs. 2.00 crores for excess requirements of funds for UGC.

The shortfall in B.E. 1973-74 *vis-a-vis* B.E. 1972-73 is because the items which accounted for the increase in R.E. 1972-73 do not recur in 1973-74.

The B.E. 1973-74 figures are having to be kept down more or less to the R.E. 1972-73 level because of constraint of resources. There is in fact an inevitable increase for non-Plan expenditure and a corresponding shortfall in Plan expenditure.

Department of Culture

The budget provision for 1972-73 and 1973-74 for the Department of Culture including the provision in the demands for grants of the Ministry of Finance is as under :

Particulars	(Rupees in lakhs)		
	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Department of Culture	653.49	629.17	671.19
Archaeology	244.22	231.44	276.89
Total	897.71	860.61	947.89

The provision under the 'Department of Culture' is for general administration of the department and for miscellaneous schemes and programmes under Culture including museums, libraries, cultural academies and Modern Indian Languages.

The shortfall in the revised estimates (Rs. 24 lakhs) is due partly to a drive for effecting economy in non-Plan expenditure and partly due to lower requirements of funds for certain programmes for Book Production in regional languages at University level, which were in the developmental stage.

The increase in B.E. 1973-74 vis-a-vis R.E. 1972-73 (Rs. 42 lakhs) is due partly to normal increase in non-Plan expenditure and partly due to an increase in provision for production of books in regional languages at University level. Owing to constraint of resources the B.E. 1973-74 does not reflect any substantial increase over 1972-73 provision.

The provision under Archaeology is for the maintenance of archaeological monuments, explorations and excavations and special repairs. It is mostly normal maintenance provision. The shortfall in R.E. (Rs. 13 lakhs) 1972-73 is mainly owing to a drive for effecting economy in non-Plan expenditure. The excess in B.E. 1973-74 vis-a-vis R.E. 1972-73 (Rs. 45 lakhs) is partly due to normal increase in maintenance expenditure and partly for conservation of ancient and special repairs.

Scheme for Providing Employment to the Educated Unemployed— Expansion of Elementary Education

Under this Central Scheme which was launched in the later part of 1971-72 and continued during 1972-73, Government of India have assisted the State Governments and U.T. administrations in the field of elementary education on a hundred per cent basis by providing 60,000 teachers with corresponding inspectors, classrooms, provision of free textbooks, mid-day meals etc. during 1971-72 and 1972-73. An additional 30,000 teachers with corresponding other assistance is likely to be provided during 1973-74.

Educational Technology Project

Under this project an educational technology centre is being set up in Delhi. In addition to the development of curriculum, preparation of basic scripts for films, radio and television lessons and other programmes, it will also train personnel to produce these programmes and 16 mm teaching films. Educational technology cells are being set up in various States in a phased manner. These cells will assist in producing instructional material and the training programmes of certain categories of personnel required for the introduction of educational technology in schools. Details about these and other projects are narrated in Chapter 11.

Higher Education

A revised Bill for the establishment of a Central University with its headquarters in Shillong is expected to be introduced in Parliament shortly. The University will meet the needs of the North-Eastern Region in higher education.

The University Grants Commission, which has been reconstituted in accordance with the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1972, maintained its tempo of activity and programmes initiated earlier for strengthening of research and improvement of standards in universities were further developed. Details about these and the recently set up Indian Council of Historical Research and other Institutions are given in the relevant chapters of the Report.

Technical Education

Quality improvement has been the keynote in the programmes of technical education. The response to programmes designed to improve the professional competence of serving teachers, particularly those leading to Masters or Doctoral Degrees has been very satisfactory.

Programmes of Sandwich courses meant to improve the practical content in degree and diploma courses have been extended to a larger number of institutions in 1972-73. On the basis of the conclusions reached through discussions with State

Governments, a plan of action has been formulated to implement the major recommendations of the Expert Committee set up by the All India Council for Technical Education towards the reorganisation of polytechnic education.

In addition to assisting the existing postgraduate courses, the Central Government has approved grants to more institutes to enable them to introduce postgraduate courses in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Postgraduate Engineering Education and Research.

The Expert Committee set up following the introduction of the Architects Act 1972 has started its work of screening architectural qualifications.

Book Promotion

India participated in the International Book Year celebrations, following the UNESCO declaration of the year 1972 as International Book Year. The National Book Trust organised the World Book Fair as part of the celebrations of the International Book Year.

A liberal policy in respect of the import of books, journals, magazines, children's literature and other educational material is being followed as it is in the interest of education and will enable a free flow of reading material into the country. This policy, however, forbids the import of undesirable types of books, and also ensures that the import of books does not hamper the development of indigenous books.

Adult Education

Vigorous measures have been taken during the period under report to train and orient key-level personnel, to produce problem oriented reading materials and to initiate other measures to carry out functional literacy programmes.

Assistance to voluntary organisations working in the field of adult education continued to be given.

To provide facilities for further education to industrial workers, Workers' Social Education Institutes are to be set up in cities having a large concentration of labour population. There are already 2 such institutes functioning at Indore and Nagpur. They strive to stimulate a desire for knowledge among the workers and to arouse in them a sense of social and civic responsibility, in addition to affording them facilities for wholesome recreation.

Youth Welfare

A new development in this field is the decision to establish 100 Nehru Yuvak Kendras all over the country in order to mobilise youth and non-student youth in constructive nation building activity. Eventually it is the intention to provide each district with a Kendra.

In order to create a better understanding of youth problem and exchange information and experts in the field of youth services, the Ministry is exploring the possibilities of encouraging exchange of information with other developing countries.

A mass programme of physical education 'Bharatiyam' was presented through national and State level mass youth rallies during the year. The President inaugurated the national rally which included a two-hour programme of physical exercises, folk dances, group singing, etc., in which 5000 youth participated.

Among other major programmes in this field were the development of physical facilities in the universities, provision of coaches, organisation of coaching camps, award of sports talent search scholarships, and the establishment of rural sports centres.

UNESCO Programmes

India was represented at the 17th General Conference of UNESCO held at Paris during the latter half of 1972. Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Leader of the Indian Delegation, was elected as one of the fifteen Vice-Presidents. India was re-elected to the

Executive Board of UNESCO and Shri G. Parthasarathy, Vice-Chancellor of the Jawahar Lal Nehru University was elected as Member for a term of 4 years. India was elected to the Legal Committee, Steering Committee of the UNISIST, Co-ordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere and the Co-operating Council of the International Hydrological Decade.

During the period under report, all the important UNESCO programmes of the Indian National Commission were continued. Changes were also made to streamline the functioning of the Indian National Commission.

Languages

The Government are following, in collaboration with State Governments, a programme of co-ordinated development of Hindi and other Indian languages, including Sanskrit.

The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, continued to develop its programmes for bringing together all the research and literary output of various linguistic streams to a common head.

All the programmes initiated in the earlier years in the field of languages were continued during the period under report.

Cultural Affairs

An Indo-Bangladesh Cultural Agreement was signed in Dacca on December, 30, 1972. This provides for cooperation between the two countries in the realm of culture, art and education, including academic activity in the fields of science and technology. Cultural Agreements were also signed with the G.D.R. and Mauritius during the year. Proposals for concluding cultural agreements with 20 countries are under negotiation.

Cultural delegations from various countries continued to visit India and correspondingly several delegations from India were sent to various countries abroad.

The Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Justice G. D. Khosla to review the working of the three National Academies submitted its report during the year.

The museums and the libraries under the administrative control of the Ministry continued to carry on their usual programmes during the period under report.

Memorial Programmes

Memorial programmes and centenary celebrations undertaken by the Ministry in the earlier years were continued during the period under report. Following the bi-centenary celebrations of Raja Rammohun Roy in May, 1972, the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation came into being with the object of strengthening and promoting a country-wide library service.

As part of the celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, the Ministry has drawn up a Scheme to establish Bharat Bhavans, in Delhi as well as in the State Capitals. To demonstrate the concept of Unity amidst diversity of Indian culture, a cultural festival of classical music, dance, drama and mass songs was organised in Delhi early this year and it was inaugurated by the Vice-President of India.

It is proposed to set up a gallery depicting photographs and portraits of eminent personalities who have played a leading role in the country's development, particularly in its struggle for freedom during the last 200 years.

The National Integration Samithies carried out special programmes during the period under report in connection with the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence.

PART ONE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CHAPTER II

SCHOOL EDUCATION

The Government attaches the highest importance to the fulfilment of the Constitutional directive in respect of primary education, especially in the age-group 6-11 by the end of the Fifth Plan. In this regard a massive effort had been launched in the latter part of 1971-72 with a budget allocation of Rs 4.4 crores under the scheme for the educated unemployed and expansion of primary education. 30,000 additional primary school teachers, 240 assistant inspectors of schools, 1,000 teachers of work experience were sanctioned to the States and Union Territories. An equal number of teachers and inspectors were sanctioned in 1972-73 with a budget allocation of Rs. 30 crores. A similar number of teachers will again be allocated in 1973-74, apart from the continuation of the posts created and filled in 1971-72, 1972-73. Thus a total number of 90,000 additional primary school teachers are expected to be in position by the end of Fourth Plan over and above the number included in the State Plans.

Two-kinds of these additional teachers were allocated to the States and Union Territories identified as backward on the basis of lowest enrolments in the age-group 6-11. The table below gives the allocations made in 1971-72 and 1972-73 under this scheme :

Progress of the Scheme of Expansion of Elementary Education and Employment to the Educated Unemployed during 1971-72 and 1972-73

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Apptd. of teachers		Apptd. of School Inspectors		Introduction of Work Experience.				
		Sanctioned	Appointed	Sanctioned	Appointed	Teachers sanctioned	Teachers appointed.			
1	2	3		5		7	8			
		71-72	72-73	71-72	72-73	71-72	72-73			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	900	900	507	7	7	1	82	82	N.A.
2.	Assam	1200	1200	*2000	10	10	16	13	13	..
3.	Bihar	4800	4800	4800	40	40		71	71	..
4.	Gujarat	500	500	495	4	4	2	39	39	39
5.	Haryana	300	300	300	2	2	2	24	24	24
6.	Himachal Pradesh	90	90	90	1	1	1	9	9	..
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	30	30	N.A.	..	..	..	3	3	..
8.	Kerala	960	960	*1666	8	8	13	98	98	..
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3600	3600	*4600	30	30	30	57	57	57
10.	Maharashtra	780	780	984	6	6	..	76	76	..

11. Manipur	20	20	N.A.	..	..		2	2	..
12. Mysore	750	750	750	5	5	5	66	66	..
13. Orissa	1500	1500	1500	12	12	12	24	24	..
14. Punjab	300	300	300	2	2		30	30	..
15. Rajasthan	2600	2600	2600	20	20		30	30	..
16. Tamil Nadu	900	900	900	7	7		88	88	86
17. Tripura	70	70	70	1	1	1	7	7	7
18. Uttar Pradesh	6100	6100	6100	49	49	49	107	107	107
19. West Bengal	4100	4100	240	32	32	32	124	124	..
20. Chandigarh	20	20	18	..	..		2	2	2
21. Delhi	410	410	410	4	4		45	45	45
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	10	10	..	..	..		1	1	..
23. Arunachal Pradesh	40	40	..	..	..		..	..	..
24. Pondicherry	20	20	20	..	..		2	2	..
	30,000	30,000	27,950	240	240	164	1,000	1,000	367

* additional teachers were later sanctioned to these states out of the number not utilised by others.

Plans are being formulated for 100 per cent enrolment of the children of the age-group 6-11 by the end of the Fifth Plan.

A separate unit dealing exclusively for elementary education has been set up in the Ministry.

Reorganisation and Expansion of Science Teaching at School Stage

In 1967, the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, signed an Agreement with UNESCO/UNICEF for the Reorganisation and Expansion of the teaching of Science throughout the School stage. New syllabi and instructional materials for the primary and middle school stages prepared by the NCERT have been made available to the State Governments for adaptation/adoption and translation and subsequent use in schools. The NCERT has also, during the last three years, organised in-service training courses for the key resource persons from various States who, in turn, have conducted in-service training programmes for the teachers of selected schools. Steps have also been taken to provide UNICEF laboratory equipment to 579 key institutions, comprising all State Institutes of Science Education, all State Institutes of Education, 121 Teacher Training Colleges for Secondary teachers and 426 Teacher Training Schools for primary teachers.

The State Governments were also requested, in July 1969, to start a Pilot phase to try out the new instructional materials and, on the experience of the try-out, to introduce the new curricula in all their schools. The assistance under the Pilot phase was confined to the supply of new textbooks and Science kits, free of cost to 50 selected primary and 30 selected middle schools in each State and to the reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the State Governments in providing in-service training to the teachers of these experimental schools.

So far, UNICEF have allocated an amount of \$3,014,000 towards the implementation of the programme. Most of this allocation has already been spent in supplying equipment to training institutions and Science Kits to schools and in making reimbursement to States for training their teachers and for translating and printing the instructional materials. With a view to completing the Pilot phase and enabling the States to embark on wider introduction of the Programme, the Government of India have negotiated with the UNICEF, a further assistance of \$7,022,000 for 1971-73 and have signed with them and UNESCO in April, 1972 a supplemental agreement known as "First Addendum to the Plan of Operations". This expanded assistance will be available for:

- (a) Supplying Science laboratory equipment and selected library books for another 100 teacher training colleges and 400 teacher training schools,
- (b) Supplying Science kits to 24,000 primary schools and 31,000 middle schools in a phased manner.
- (c) Training of 55,000 teachers i.e. at the rate one teacher per school.
- (d) Supplying supervisory vehicles at the rate of one per State,
- (e) Supplying mobile laboratory vans at the rate of one per State, and
- (f) Limited supply of paper for printing the new instructional materials.

The Planning Commission have agreed to treat UNICEF assistance of 7.02 million dollars as additive to the States Plans and to keep it outside the State Plan ceilings.

Consequent upon the signing of the fresh Agreement with the UNICEF and UNESCO, a draft Plan of action for introduction of the wider programme has been circulated to all the State Education Departments. The draft plan of action will be

discussed with the respective State Educational authorities and finalised by the Central Team consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, Planning Commission, UNESCO's Team in NCERT and the UNICEF office. The Central team will shortly start touring the States for this purpose.

Recommendations of the State Government/Union Territory Administrations have been invited for selected Teacher Training Institutions for supply of Science laboratory equipment offered by UNICEF. They have now been advised that while making a selection of the new primary and the middle schools for introduction of the wider programme, they should ensure that only those schools are selected where a duly qualified Science teacher is available.

The State Governments have been asked to intimate their requirements of kits to enable this Ministry to decide about the distribution of 55,000 kits offered by UNICEF during the next two years.

Three thousand tonnes of paper which has so far been received from UNICEF for printing textbooks prescribed under the programme is being allotted to the States. Another 6,000 tonnes of paper will be received shortly. Further requirements of States are being ascertained.

All the State Governments have been supplied with a supervisory jeep.

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

Equipment for three Printing Presses has been gifted by the Government of Federal Republic of Germany. The press at Chandigarh started production in January, 1972. The building

for the press at Bhubaneshwar has been completed. The building for the press at Mysore is expected to be ready by middle of 1973. Orders have been placed in 1972 for equipment for the two presses at Bhubaneshwar and Mysore.

The funds for the Presses are met out of the Plan allocation of this Ministry but the presses are under the administrative control of the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery (Ministry of Works and Housing). Budget provision for 1973-74 is Rs. 84.84 lakhs.

Nehru Bal Pustakalaya

Under this scheme low cost supplementary readers are to be produced simultaneously in all the major languages of India. The National Book Trust who are implementing the scheme have published 23 titles. The books are available at 50 paise each for bulk purchases by State Governments. The Budget provision for 1973-74 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

School Meals Programme

The programme is being operated in the State Sector by the States/Union Territories of (1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Gujarat (3) Haryana, (4) Kerala, (5) Madhya Pradesh, (6) Maharashtra, (7) Mysore, (8) Orissa, (9) Punjab, (10) Rajasthan, (11) Tamil Nadu (12) Uttar Pradesh, (13) West Bengal, (14) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, (15) Chandigarh Administration (16) Dadra and Nagar Haveli (17) Delhi Administration, (18) Goa, Daman and Diu and (19) Pondicherry. About 127.43 lakhs beneficiaries are estimated to be covered under the programme during 1972-73.

Maintenance of Junior Division N.C.C. Troops in Public, Residential and Central Schools

The expenditure on these troops is met by the Government of India and is shared between the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in the ratio of 60:40. Budget estimates for 1973-74 is Rs. 4.35 lakhs.

Desh Geetanjali

With the object of strengthening a sense of National Identity among school children a Central Scheme under the Fourth Five Year Plan known as "Desh Geetanjali" was formulated. The first phase of the scheme relating to training of teachers and selected students in the singing of the National Anthem was taken up for implementation during 1970-71. During 1972-73 further grants totalling Rs. 2.41 lakhs were given to the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, for training of teachers in the singing of National Anthem.

Welfare of School Teachers

The Ministry continued to impress the State Governments about the necessity of improving the emoluments, service conditions and qualifications of teachers. Besides, the Ministry has been stressing the need for the adoption of the Triple Benefit Scheme (pension, provident fund and insurance) by the State Governments for teachers in aided institutions. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have since implemented this scheme while others are considering the matter. In so far as the Union Territories are concerned, the Government of India have already sanctioned the scheme with effect from April, 1965.

The Children of teachers are provided free education, to a varying extent, in the States and Union Territories.

National Awards to Teachers

The scheme of National Awards to Teachers was introduced in 1958 with the object of giving public recognition to teachers of outstanding merit. During 1972, awards were given to 99 selected teachers of Primary and Secondary schools as well as Sanskrit Pathshalas/Tols run on traditional lines. The awards carry a certificate of merit and cash payment of Rs. 1,000. With 99 awards of the year 1972, the total number of National Awardee Teachers so far comes to 1301.

National Council of Educational Research & Training

A brief description of important activities undertaken by the National Council of Educational Research and Training during the year under report is given in the following paragraphs :

(a) **Science Education** : The qualitative improvement of science and mathematics education at various levels of school education continued to receive priority during the year. The council assisted the implementation of UNESCO-UNICEF assisted pilot project for improvement of Science Education.

Under its programme of curriculum development, production and printing of textual materials for the primary stage was completed. Most of the middle school textual materials on science and mathematics was revised. Besides, most of the work in the corresponding areas for the first two years of the higher secondary stage was completed and the printed books are expected to be out shortly.

A set of textbooks and science kits produced by the NCERT were presented to the Education Minister of Bangladesh during his visit to India in June, 1972.

A National Science Exhibition for Children was organised by the Council in collaboration with Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund at New Delhi from November, 11 to 19, 1972.

A ten-day Asian Seminar on School Science Equipment organised in collaboration with UNICEF and the Government of India, in which delegates from 16 countries participated.

The National Science Talent Search Scheme was continued during the year. Under this scheme, about 1,000 candidates were interviewed, of which 346 were finally selected for scholarships. The total number of scholars receiving NSTS awards at different levels now is 1,071, of which 621 were at the undergraduate level, 319 at the postgraduate level and 131 at the Ph.D. level. Seventeen summer schools were organised during

May-June 1972 for the undergraduate awardees at different university centres. About 275 postgraduate awardees were placed in the project-oriented Summer Programmes at 35 National laboratories and institutes of advanced studies in different parts of the country. Work was initiated on development of suitable tests for Creativity in science.

(b) Textbook Programmes : The Crash Programme for Evaluation of School Textbooks from the point of view of national integration was continued during the year. The evaluation of language textbooks in three states and that of Social Studies in four States was completed. These reports will be placed before the Expert Committee for preparing final recommendations for implementation by the concerned States. The conceptual literature on the preparation and evaluation of textbooks in History, Geography, Mathematics and General Science was published.

A short-term training course was organised for the textbook authors and evaluators of nationalised textbooks from the State of Kerala.

A comparative study of the language textbooks at the primary level was undertaken. A study of the exercises in language textbooks was also initiated.

As a part of the programme of International Book-Year 1972, a National Seminar on School Textbooks was organised at Delhi in December, 1972. Among other things, modern management techniques as applied to textbook production and the role of publicity and public relations in regard to nationalised textbooks were also discussed. As a part of this programme, State level seminars on important aspects of preparation and production of school textbooks were also organised during the year.

(c) **Examination Reform Programme:** A study to evaluate the Internal Assessment Programme was undertaken in collaboration with Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education. The findings of the study resulted in the further improvement of the programme.

Courses for the training of paper-setters and resource persons in the improvement of written examinations were organised for the Boards of Gujarat, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The New Area of diagnostic testing was added to the programme of examination reform and three workshops were organised for preparing diagnostic tests in Hindi, English and Mathematics.

The Boards of Secondary Education of Bihar, Orissa and Punjab were provided academic guidance and help in developing a phased programme of examination reform. Similar help was also rendered to the Union Territory Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu.

(d) **National Prize Competition and Children's literature:** The 17th competition was conducted during the year. At this competition two prizes were given for Hindi books and one each for books in each regional language.

(e) **Rural Talent Search Programme:** The NCERT provides academic guidance to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for the operation of this scheme. During the year under report, the State of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry were given such guidance.

(f) **Pre-primary Education Programmes:** *The curriculum* for Pre-primary teacher education was revised in the light of comments received from the selected number of specialists in this area.

Data collected from the selected pre-primary schools in different States were studied with a view to preparing a book entitled "Promoting better child growth through pre-schools."

The Hindi version of the handbook "Programmes and activities for Balwadis" was completed during the year.

(g) Primary Education Programmes: Under the Project of developing minimum curriculum standards, the Department of Pre-Primary and Primary Education completed the work pertaining to the delineation of educational experiences with a view to achieving the learning outcomes finalised earlier.

A study of the Home Science syllabi prescribed by different States for classes I to IV was undertaken during the year. Based on this study, it is proposed to prepare a draft outline of a balanced home science syllabus for these classes.

A handbook entitled "Value-Oriented School Education" was finalised during the year and sent for printing.

To reduce incidence of school drop-outs and stagnation at the primary level, a national seminar on Action Programmes was organised during the year.

A pilot project for the improvement of teaching-learning process in multiple-class teaching situations in selected schools of Haryana State was undertaken during the year. A write-up pertaining to the materials for classes III & IV was also prepared.

The 11th National Seminar on Elementary Education was organised in April, 1972. State level seminars on principles and programmes of girls education were also conducted during the year.

In order to measure reading ability of the primary school children, a research study was undertaken to determine the reading abilities of children of classes I to V through specially prepared Reading Ability Tests in Hindi. As a first step,

standardized list of vocabulary in Hindi was prepared. Vocabulary pertaining to the spoken, written and reading areas for children of classes I to V was collected and analysed.

The Tribal Education Unit attached to the Department of Pre-primary and Primary Education organised two training courses in Tribal life and culture for Education officers and primary school teachers posted in tribal areas.

A book on 'National and Tribal Heroes' was also revised by the Unit during the year.

A workshop was organised to consider various aspects connected with the preparation of text-books in tribal dialects.

Research studies to determine the impact of Action Programmes on reducing educational wastage among school children from tribal areas and to measure aspirations and motives of tribal youth were also undertaken.

(h) Educational Psychology and Foundations of Education : During the year under report, the Department of Educational Psychology and Foundations of Education conducted 19 research investigations in the areas of Test Development Guidance and Counselling, Child Development, Social Psychology, Adolescence, Learning Talent, Educational Achievement, History of Education, Comparative Education and Philosophy of Education.

Under the extension programme, the Department conducted six seminars/workshops for improving the knowledge of teacher educators. One such workshop was on Sociometry in Classroom. In this workshop, the importance of knowing the 'Syntality' of classroom by the teacher besides knowing the 'Personality' of the individual child and the 'subject-matter' was emphasised.

(i) Social Sciences and Humanities : (i) Language Programmes : Two Hindi Textbooks for Higher Secondary classes 'Kavya Bharati' and 'Gadhya Bharati' were finally edited.

A graded list of useful words in Hindi was edited and cyclostyled.

Revised Syllabuses in Hindi as mother-tongue and as second language were developed.

Consultancy services for the improvement of syllabus and instructional methods were provided to the State of Rajasthan, Anglo-Indian Schools of West Bengal and schools run by the Central Atomic Energy Commission, Trombay.

A brochure on 'The needed research in language teaching and learning in India' was prepared and finalised in the Working Group Meeting of Experts in June, 1972 at Bhubaneswar.

A study of the present position of languages in the school curriculum in India was finalised.

A graphemic analysis of the Devanagari Script was completed and final report of the study was written.

A study of the Problems of teaching spoken Hindi to Malayalam speaking children was undertaken as a part of the Research Project entitled 'A Linguistic Analysis and Description of the Phonological Variations in Standard Hindi'. The data for the study were collected, transcribed and tabulated. The final report is being written.

A Script Writers' Workshop for developing Language Laboratory Drills in Bengali as a second language was organised at Calcutta from June 1—30, 1972.

Tape copies of Language Laboratory Lessons were made for Teacher Training College, Rohtak; Institute of English, Chandigarh and Army Training College, Jabalpur.

A prototype of language laboratory was prepared through Messrs Bharat Electronics Ltd.

A summer Institute in Applied Linguistics and Language-Teaching was organised at the Regionall College of Education, Bhubaneswar from June 5 to July 2, 1972. The course in the Summer Institute was conducted at two levels, viz., at Basic level and advanced level.

(ii) **Social Sciences Programmes:** The Department of social Sciences and Humanities worked with the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in training their Resource Persons and assisted them to revise their Social Studies Syllabus.

The English version of "Modern Independent India" and "India and Europe"—text-books for middle schools, were prepared.

A new curriculum for classes I to X according to the proposed 10-year schooling programme was prepared.

A syllabus in Sociology for classes IX, X & XI was also prepared for the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi.

The Department organised an orientation course-cum-workshop for teacher educators in Poona for the States of Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Gujarat and Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu.

A State level course in Social Studies for teacher educators of Elementary Teacher Training Institutes of the State of Rajasthan was conducted.

(iii) **Population Education Programmes:** During the year under report, Population Education Cell of the Department of Social Sciences and Humanities organised three workshops at Dehra Dun, Tirupati and Delhi with a view to developing Instructional Materials on Population Education.

(j) **Audio-Visual Aids in Education:** The Department of Teaching Aids organised a number of training programmes in audio-visual education.

Under its production programme, the Department produced three filmstrips on 'Road Safety' 'Making 3-D Teaching Aids in Plaster of Paris' and 'Jammu & Kashmir' and also a film entitled "Energy and Its Transformation". The film was produced in collaboration with the Department of Science Education and Film Institute of Poona. In addition, eleven portraits of eminent Indian Scientists were also finalised and published during the year. A number of photographic prints, slides, posters and illustrations, etc. for various programmes of other Departments of the National Institute of Education were also produced by the Department of Teaching Aids.

(k) National Integration Through Education : The National Integration Unit in the NCERT has undertaken a major project to inculcate the spirit of National unity among students and teachers through educational activities. During the year under report, 16 inter-State camps for students and two inter-State camps for teachers and one for Principals of Schools were organised. In addition, 'Our India' project, which is a part of the overall project of National Integration through education was being implemented in 90 schools. About 80 new schools were selected during the year, of which 34 agreed to implement the project.

(1) Teacher Education : In its programme of promoting research in teacher training institutions, the Department of Teacher Education organised the fifth Seminar on Planning Research Projects at Delhi in December, 1972 for the teacher educators of Northern region. The Seminar was attended by 13 participants.

297 Experimental projects in schools were approved during 1972-73 and grants to the tune of Rupees one Lakh were sanctioned.

The Seminar Readings Project was also continued during the year. 121 essays were received from different States for the national level contest. Out of these, 24 were selected for giving national awards.

Information on Innovated Practices and ideas tried by about 100 teacher training colleges in the country during the year 1970-71, was collected and analysed.

The third revised edition of the Directory of postgraduate teacher education institutions and courses in India was prepared. The Directory is being processed for publication.

Under the Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme 1971—73, Dr. D. Blandow, an Expert from the GDR was invited for a little over three months *i.e.* from 1st July to 9th October, 1972 to work with the Department of Teacher Education and Regional Colleges of Education in the area of Work-Experience in teacher education.

(m) Training Colleges : The four Regional Colleges of Education at Ajmer, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Mysore continued to conduct their four-year and one-year courses in teacher education. The one-year M.Ed. Course at the Regional Colleges of Education, Bhopal and Bhubaneswar, and the one-year M.Ed. course in Science Education started at the Regional College of Education, Ajmer in July, 1971 were continued during the year. All the four Colleges organised a Summer School-Cum-Correspondence Course leading to B.Ed. degree for clearing the backlog of untrained teachers in the country. The enrolment during the year at these colleges was as follows:

	Ajmer	Bhopal	Bhubaneswar	Mysore	Total
Pre-Service Regular Course.	496	535	541	454	2,026
Summer School-Cum-Correspondence Course leading to B.Ed. degree.	96	204	200	210	710
Total :	592	739	741	664	2,736

All the four Regional Colleges of Education organised a number of in-service education programmes for the benefit of teachers and teacher educators in their respective regions.

The four-year course in teacher education in the Regional Colleges was suitably modified, so as to enable the teachers to teach work-experience in addition to their special subjects. In addition, the Regional Colleges of Education also offered educational programmes for out-of-school youth during the year.

The Central Institute of Education in Delhi continued to offer regular courses leading to the B.Ed. and M.Ed. degrees of the University of Delhi. Besides, a part-time two year M.Ed. evening course and a research course in education leading to the Ph.D. degree of the Delhi University were also continued. The total enrolment in the Institute was 185 which was composed of 148 B.Ed. regular course, 22 M.Ed. regular course and 15 M.Ed. part-time evening course. Three of the Ph.D. students of the Institute were declared eligible for receiving Ph.D. Degree in Education. The Institutes also organised a number of in-service education programmes during the year under report.

(n) **Summer Institutes in Science** : For the first time, the NCERT organised 83 Summer Institutes, 69 of a unitary nature, 4 sequential institutes, 4 UNICEF institutes for primary school teacher educators, 4 UNICEF institutes for secondary school teacher educators and 2 on project technology. All these institutes were organised during May-June, 1972. Formerly, these institutes were organised by the University Grants Commission in collaboration with the National Council for Science Education and NCERT. From the summer of 1972, the entire responsibility for the organisation of these summer institutes was transferred to the NCERT. During the year under report, a follow-up programme was also chalked out to improve the quality of Summer Science Institutes.

(o) **Grant-in-Aid for Research Projects (GARP)** : The Council continued to give grants to educational institutions for carrying out research projects. Financial assistance was also given to institutions/individuals for publication of outstanding research work in education.

(p) **Scheme of Assistance to Professional Educational Organisations** : The Council has been operating the scheme of financial assistance to professional educational organisations for the past few years. The objectives of the scheme are promotion of educational activities, production of educational literature, and organisation of seminars, workshops, conferences, educational exhibitions, etc. The Council continued to extend grants under this scheme to voluntary professional educational organisations during the year.

(q) **Publication Programmes** : During 1972-73, the Council brought out 152 titles.

One of the Supplementary Readers of the Council entitled "Non-flowering plants of the Himalayas" won the state award (Certificate of Merit) for excellence in printing from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The Jacket of another Supplementary Reader "Romance of Theatre" won the first prize in the World Book Fair held at Delhi in March-April, 1972.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (or the Central Schools, Organisation) administers 156 Kendriya Vidyalayas or Central Schools in the country-which owe their origin to a recommendation of the Second Central Pay Commission which suggested the provision of schools with common syllabi and media of instruction in all parts of the country for the benefit of the children of transferable Central Government employees. The Vidyalayas thus bring together children from different parts of the country speaking different languages and help them to grow in amity and friendship.

One of the main objectives of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Scheme is to impart quality education through common media, syllabuses, textbooks and examinations. Their high standards in

academic achievements can be judged from the very good results obtained by them at the All India Higher Secondary Examination as well as from the many prizes which they have won in the sphere of education, sports and cultural activities. This year the pass percentage of the Vidyalayas candidates was 92.50 per cent as against the Board's pass percentage of 74.5 per cent. Out of 118 Kendriya Vidyalayas which sent up students for the Board's examination, 48 Kendriya Vidyalayas obtained 100 per cent results and 10 students secured meritorious positions. The Vidyalaya students also made their mark at other competitive examinations. In the National Science Talent Search Examinations conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training in January, 1972, 49 students of Kendriya Vidyalayas have been selected for the award of scholarships and certificates of merit. In the IIT competitive examinations, 82 students of Kendriya Vidyalayas got success and in N.D.A. examinations 25 students were successful. The Kendriya Vidyalayas have gained popularity within the short period of their existence. The number of students on their rolls now stands at 1,06,028 while that of teachers at 5,068.

The budget estimates for 1973-74 is Rs. 6,70,93,000 and revised estimates for 1972-73 is Rs. 5,70,16,000.

Central Tibetan Schools Administration

The Central Tibetan Schools Administration is an autonomous organisation set up by the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1961 and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Union Education Minister is its chairman and the representative of the Government of India, and his Holiness the Dalai Lama and the General Secretary, Central Relief Committee (India) are members. The members of the Society are also the members of its Governing Body.

The main object of the Administration is to establish and to carry on the Administration and the management of the Schools/Institutions set up for the education and/or training of Tibetan Refugee Children.

The Administration has been running five Residential Schools, one Educational-cum-Vocational Institute and seven day schools. The residential Schools are located at Simla, Mussoorie, Darjeeling, Dalhousie and Pachmarhi. The Residential School at Pachmarhi was merged with the other four Schools in September 1972. The Day Schools are located at Kalimpong, (W. Bengal), Bylakuppe and Mundgod (Mysore), Chandragiri (Orissa), Mainpat (M.P.), Tezu and Changland (NEFA). Apart from this the Administration has started four new day schools during 1972. These are located at Kurseong, Dharmsala, Patlikulh (H.P.) and Bhandlara (Maharashtra). In order to cope up with the increase in staff for lower classes, the Central Tibetan Schools Administration had employed 26 Tibetans (who have passed Higher Secondary Examination) as teachers on an *ad hoc* basis on an experimental basis.

The number of students in the schools was about 4,368 during the year. Two schools teach up to class VII, two up to class VIII, three up to Class IX, two up to class X and four up to Primary Classes. Four schools have prepared the students, this year, for the Higher Secondary Examination. In 1972, 94 students from Central Schools for Tibetans at Mussoorie, Dalhousie, Darjeeling and Pachmarhi, appeared for the Higher Secondary Examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education.

This year 9 fresh scholarships have been awarded to Tibetan Students for higher studies. One has been admitted in Government College, Chandigarh and eight in the Colleges in Darjeeling. The Administration continued to give scholarships to five Tibetan girl students for 'Two-year Teacher Training Course' at St. Bede's College, Simla.

This Administration continued to give grants-in-aid to the following institutions engaged in the education of Tibetan Children :

- (i) Tibetan Homes Foundation, Mussoorie.
- (ii) Inche School, Gangtok, Sikkim.

- (iii) Kalakshetra, Madras.
- (iv) Tibetan Nehru Memorial Foundation Primary School, Dehradun.
- (v) Tibetan Refugee Self-help Centre, Darjeeling.
- (vi) Chakrata School, Dehradun.
- (vii) Auroville, Pondicherry; and
- (viii) Tibetan Industrial Rehabilitation Society, New Delhi.

The budget estimate for 1973-74 is Rs. 51,47,000 and revised estimate for 1972-73 is Rs. 47,75,000.

Bal Bhavan Society, New Delhi

Bal Bhavan Society, India, is a recreational-cum-educational centre for children. It provides children with experiences and activities not otherwise available to them. It offers planned programmes not only to children but to teachers and parents also. Its museum section organises exhibitions and prepares study kits to deepen children's understanding on various topics he learns at school. It also makes them aware of the basic realities of their surroundings. The following exhibitions were organised during 1972 at the Society's gallery :

- (a) Exhibition on Ancient India.
- (b) Exhibition on "Development of Sources of Light."
- (c) Exhibition on Olympic Games.
- (d) Exhibition of Bal Bhavan Children's work.
- (e) Exhibition on 'Staff Work'.

Two seasonal festival—Festival of Rain and Spring—were celebrated. Thousands of children participated. In these festivals, the Bal Bhavan welcomed and involved children of Delhi.

18 Workshops dealing with paintings, graphics, collage construction, puppet-making and manipulation, handicrafts, woodwork, clay models, Batik work and photography were successfully conducted for the benefit of parents and teachers.

Pattern of Education

At the meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Education and of the State Education Secretaries held in September, 1972, it was decided to adopt a uniform 10+2+3 pattern of education (10 years of general schooling 2 years of Higher Secondary Education and 3 years of First Degree Course) throughout the country. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore have already introduced this pattern.

Scheme of Establishing Model Schools

The Ministry has drawn up a scheme to establish Model Community Schools for primary education at the rate of one per block and Model Comprehensive Higher Secondary Schools at the rate of one per district. These schools are intended to be pace-setters and will have a modern curriculum, and method of evaluation. They will also provide 'extension services' to the neighbouring schools. They will provide good education to talented children coming from the most under-privileged sections of the community. These model schools are to be provided with adequate hostel facilities and at least 25 per cent of their seats are to be reserved for children coming from the socially and economically deprived groups who would be paid suitable maintenance grants.

The Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held on September 18-19, 1972 has approved the establishment of such schools.

Educational Concessions to the Children of the Officers and men of the Armed Forces killed or disabled

Following the Indo-Pakistan conflict of December, 1971, Government decided to meet the full cost of education up to the end of the first degree course of children of all personnel of the Defence and Para-military forces killed or permanently disabled during the hostilities. The concessions sanctioned are as follows :

- (a) Complete exemption from tuition and other fees levied by the educational institutions concerned as well as charges levied for the school bus maintained by the school and actual fares for railway pass for students or bus fare certified by Head of Institution.
- (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.

On the request of the Central Government, State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Laccadive and Pondicherry, have also announced similar educational concessions for children reading in the educational institutions under their control.

Educational Technology Project

The Educational Technology Project which was approved during the year for providing integral instruction by making full use of films, radio broadcasts, the expanded television coverage of the country and the new educational techniques such as video/audio recorders, programmed learning etc., is intended

to stimulate education at all levels and to bring about qualitative improvement in education. It is also expected to contribute towards the reduction of wastage at the school level, particularly at the primary level, by making the primary school instruction more interesting and effective, by supplying audio-visual instructional materials and training of personnel required.

An Educational Technology Centre is being set up in Delhi under this Project. The Centre will be concerned with the development of curriculum, preparation of basic scripts for films, radio and television lessons, preparation of graphics, multipurpose kits, models and production of audio-visual instructional materials.

It will also train personnel for producing Educational Television programmes and 16 mm teaching films.

Besides the ET Centre, Educational Technology Cells are being set up in various states in a phased manner. To begin with, sanction has been accorded for the establishment of such cells in Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab. Similar cells will be set up in other states during the next two years. These cells will assist in the production of instructional material, suitable for their respective areas, and in the training programmes of certain categories of personnel required for the introduction of Educational Technology in schools. These cells will also coordinate work with the local All India Radio Stations

To administer the programme, an Educational Technology Cell has been set up in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. This cell will coordinate the activities of the various Central Government Departments and the State Governments on the one hand and foreign Governments and international agencies, on the other.

The Programme which is estimated to cost Rs. 114 lakhs involve UNDP assistance of the order of Rs. 58 lakhs which will be given in the shape of equipment required for the Educational Technology Centre, training facilities needed for Indian

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personnel and the services of a few experts on Educational Technology. The Indian expenditure which will be of the order of Rs. 56 lakhs, will be provided by the Ministry of Education.

25th Anniversary of India's Independence Celebrations in Schools

With a view to creating an impact on the minds of the school children and to emphasise the main instruments for preserving Independence by strengthening democratic life and national unity by involving villagers, students and teachers in the 25th anniversary of India's Independence celebrations the Union Ministry have initiated action to implement the following programmes in schools all over the country with the cooperation of the Education Departments of State/Union Territory Governments and the NCERT :

(a) **Betterment of Village Schools** :—Under this programme, there is a proposal for distribution of materials costing Rs. 80 per primary single-teacher school per block. The idea is to bring up schools to a minimum norm as regards facilities. A list of minimum equipment for primary schools has been circulated to State Governments.

(b) **Cleanliness Campaign in School** :—A scheme has been drawn up to have a special cleanliness campaign in schools all over the country by observing "Cleanliness Year" in 1972-73. The campaign will consist of 'Personal cleanliness', 'Class-room cleanliness', 'School cleanliness' and 'Community environmental cleanliness'. Under the scheme an expenditure of Rs. 12.75 lakhs is to be incurred by the Government of India as award of prizes/certificates to the best student and best class in each school, and a shield is to be given to best school in each district.

(c) **"Know Your Country" Campaign School Project** :—Under this programme, there is a proposal to produce 50,000 pictorial packages for distribution to schools all over the country. There is also a proposal for active participation of students

and teachers in different schools through carefully selected projects and assignments linked with the progress made during the 25 years of freedom at village, block or district level. A local committee of parents, teachers and students will undertake such products/assignments and to arrange their exhibitions. Some of the selected sayings and quotations of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru will be displayed in the above exhibitions in schools and also explained in details in talks.

(d) Book on Constitution for School Children:—Under this programme, the NCERT will bring out a booklet on “Constitution for Young Readers” for mass distribution.

Financial Allocations

The allocations for the major programmes included in this chapter for the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given below:

S.No.	Item	(Rs. in thousands)		
		Provision for 1972-73		Budget Estimates for 1973-74
		Original	Revised	
1.	Scheme for providing employment to educated unemployed—Expansion of Elementary Education			
	For States	2,94,612		2,92,651
	For U.Ts.	5,388		7,349
2.	UNICEF Science teaching (Pilot Project)	640	165	660
3.	Educational Technology Programme	1,350	400	1,200
4.	Textbook printing presses	9,443	5,148	8,484
5.	Nehru Bal Pustakalaya	1,000	1,000	1,000
6.	Desh Geetanjali	270	270	250
7.	National Council of Educational Research and Training			
	Plan	15,000	12,283	12,000
	Non-Plan	16,840	16,602	19,000
8.	Bal Bhavan Society, New Delhi	715	713	735
9.	Educational concessions to the Children of officers and men of the Armed Forces killed or disabled.	1,000	200	300
10.	Maintenance of Junior division N.C.C. Troops in Public, Residential and Central Schools	435	435	435

CHAPTER III

HIGHER EDUCATION

In the field of Higher Education, a new major development was the decision to set up a Central University in Shillong named Indira Gandhi University as a teaching and affiliating institution for the benefit of the people of the North Eastern Region. Programmes towards the improvement of the quality of training and research in the universities and strengthening of the Centres of Advanced Study were continued during the year. An account of these and other activities is given in this chapter.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

Reconstitution of University Authorities and Bodies

During the year under review the University continued to make all-round progress. According to the provisions of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1972, which came into force on 17th June, 1972, various authorities and bodies of the University had to be re-constituted. Immediate steps were therefore taken to adapt the functioning of the University in accordance with the new Act and the Statutes. The Academic Council, Faculties, Departments of Studies, Boards of Studies etc., were accordingly re-constituted. Departmental Committees of the major Departments (having 20 or more teachers) were also constituted. The Deans of the Faculties, the Heads of Departments, the Proctor and the Provosts were appointed. The revision of Ordinances and Regulations of the University to bring them in line with the provisions of the Act and the Statutes, has been taken in hand. The Draft

Ordinances are now under the consideration of the Academic Council/Executive Council. Necessary steps to constitute the Court, the Executive Council, the Students' Council etc. have been taken. Draft Ordinance relating to the Electoral Colleges in respect of these authorities are ready for consideration of the Council.

Students Enrolment

The total number of students on the rolls of the University rose this year from 9,335 to 9,808. There are about 110 students who belong to scheduled castes.

Halls of Residence

The number of students admitted to the various Halls of Residence also increased. Though a new Hall of Residence (Mohd. Habib Hall) for 375 students was commissioned this year, it did not afford adequate relief and many students had to be refused admission in the University on account of lack of accommodation in the various Halls of Residence. The Halls of Residence (8 for men and 2 for women) provided accommodation for 5,316 students. In order to check the increase in the number of students under the Non-resident Students Centre, more students were attached to various Halls of Residence.

National Service Scheme and N.C.C.

The enrolment of the students under the National Service Scheme rose from 1,100 to 1,220, the target initially suggested by the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare. The N.S.S. assisted three voluntary organisations viz. (1) Balbiradri Society, Aligarh, (2) Community Centre for Women and Children and (3) Mahila Kalyan Samaj. The Rural Community Centre at Singharpur functioning under the auspices of N.S.S. made further progress. During the week long celebration of the twenty-fifth Anniversary of Independence, several cultural festivals and get-togethers were organised by the N.S.S. with the active cooperation and participation of the local Colleges also.

Enrolment in the National Cadet Corps was not encouraging. However, measures have been adopted to attract more students for N.C.C. training. On various important occasions, the Cadets took active part in the celebrations.

Curricular Expansion

Measures to stabilise the Semester System, introduced in the year 1967 for graduate and post-graduate courses, were taken. The continuous regular internal assessment by way of sessional works, practicals, laboratory training etc. have been found very useful and successful. Necessary steps to streamline the system on the basis of comments received from teachers, seminars organised by different groups, departments, on the system were taken.

With the help of the National Council for Science Education, the Faculty of Science introduced a scheme to optimise the creative ability of under-graduate Physics students. This is breaking new grounds in developing teaching methods to encourage imagination, speculation and divergent thinking in general, which may produce the over-all boldness of thought which is necessary for new inventions, discoveries and synthesis.

The Faculty of Science arranged a number of short-term courses to train research personnel of the University and of other Institutions in the use of the computer obtained by the University a few years back.

The new Department of Ilmul Advia which offers a post-graduate course in doctorate of Unani Medicine (DUM) has been established under the Faculty of Medicine. An internship programme of six months for the B.U.M.M.S. students of A.K. Tibbiya College has been made compulsory so that the practical/clinical training given to these students may enable them to work effectively in rural areas.

A Department of Business Administration offering Master's Degree in Business Administration has also been established under the Faculty of Commerce.

In view of the importance of vocational training and job-oriented courses, the following professional courses have been started on an inter-departmental basis, as an experimental project with the approval of the University Grants Commission:

1. Diploma in Punch and Machine Operation.
2. Diploma in Museology.
3. Diploma in Pest Control.
4. Diploma in Company Law, Banking and Insurance.
5. Diploma in Labour Law and Labour Relation.
6. Diploma in Laboratory Technology (Physical and Chemical).
7. Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology (Clinical, Bio-chemistry).
8. Diploma in Laboratory Technology (Radiology).
9. Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology (Microbiology and Immunology).

Realising the need and demand for scientific exploration and exploitation of ground-water in the country, the University has approved the introduction of a post-M.Sc. Diploma in Geo-Hydrology in the Department of Geology.

Seminars and Symposia

The Department of Urdu organised a re-orientation course in Urdu Language and Literature for teachers of Degree and Intermediate Colleges under the UGC Scheme from 1st June, 1972 to 1st July, 1972 and 28 teachers attended the course. The Department also organised a number of seminars. A seminar on the Art and Thought of Iqbal was held from 22nd to 25th February, 1973.

The Department of Philosophy celebrated Sri Aurobindo Centenary on 7th and 8th October, 1972. A seminar on Analytical Philosophy was also held on 26th November, 1972.

The Department of English proposes to celebrate John Donne's Centenary in February, 1973.

The Department of Geography organised an All India Winter Institute in Geography from 12th November to 2nd December 1972 and 54 delegates from different parts of the country attended it.

The Department of Geology organised a lecture series by Prof. E. S. Hills, F.R.S., an eminent Structural Geologist. About 60 delegates from various places attended the lectures.

The Department of Chemistry organised a symposium sponsored by the Atomic Energy Commission on 'Inorganic Structural Chemistry' in collaboration with the Chemistry Section of the Zakir Husain Engineering College.

The Department of Physics organised a 'Research Seminar on Speech and Hearing' from December 27, 1972 to January 10, 1973 in which eminent scientists of India and abroad participated.

The Faculty of Commerce organised symposias on "Marketing, Financial and Management Problems of Small and Cottage Industries in India" and "Pattern of Growth of Big Company in India since 1951". The Faculty organised an All India Cooperative Week sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Community Development). The programme included among other things an Essay and a Debating Competition.

The XXVI All India Congress of Radiology was held at the J. N. Medical College from 7th to 10th January, 1973. About 200 delegates from all over India and abroad participated in this conference.

A Summer School for training of Laboratory Technicians will be held in June-July, 1973.

It will not be out of place to mention here that the next session of Indian Science Congress is scheduled to be held at Aligarh from 23rd to 9th January, 1974.

Finance

The budget estimates for the current year showed an expenditure of Rs. 322.96 lakhs against an anticipated income of Rs. 312.57 lakhs. The receipt includes maintenance grants of Rs. 2,25.00 lakhs, and other grants of Rs. 18.77 lakhs from the University Grants Commission besides State Government grant of Rs. 2.92 lakhs for schools.

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

Creation of New Departments and Courses

During the year under review some new Departments and new courses have been approved for introduction in the University. The University Grants Commission has approved the establishment of the Department of Basic Sciences in the Institute of Technology.

Establishment of a separate Department of Bengali in the Faculty of Arts has been approved.

Proposals for the introduction of following new courses have been approved during the year under review:—

- (i) Diploma Course in Journalism.
- (ii) Physical Education Course.
- (iii) Post-graduate Course in Painting.
- (iv) Diploma Course in Linguistics.

Special Assistance to Selected Departments

To meet specialised requirements of the Department and to fabricate some of the equipment that may be needed and also to commission the existing equipment within the departments into maximum use, the University Grants Commission, on the recommendation of an Expert Committee, has sanctioned special assistance to the extent of Rs. 20,60,000 (N.R.) and Rs. 1,60,000(R), to the departments of Metallurgy, Zoology and Botany of the University. The Non-recurring and recurring assistance to these departments would be spread over a period of five years.

The University Grants Commission has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7,31,000 (N.R.) and Rs. 92,500 p.a. (R) for installation and maintenance of equipment acquired under the U.S. 12 Million Dollar Loan Scheme for the period ending 1973-74.

Strengthening of the Employment Information-cum-Advisory Bureau

A sum of Rs. 12,500 has been sanctioned in order to improve the functioning of the Employment Information-cum-Advisory Bureau of the University.

Construction of Students Hostel

The University Grants Commission has agreed to provide assistance for construction of Hostel for 100 students for the Institute of Medical Sciences.

Setting up of a Central Instrumentation Laboratory

The University Grants Commission has accepted in principle the decision of the University to set up a Central Instrumentation Service Laboratory as a collaborative effort between the Institute of Technology, Institute of Medical Sciences and Faculty of Science with the intention of avoiding duplication and making the best use of scarce resources.

Construction of New Buildings

The University Grants Commission has also approved, **inter-alia**, the construction of the following building works at the estimated costs mentioned against each:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. 550 bedded ward in hospital | Rs. 21,55,000. |
| 2. Teachers Hostel | Rs. 8,91,550. |
| 3. Building for the Department of Pharmaceutics, I.T., B.H.U. | Rs. 1,29,800. |
| 4. Building for the Department of Tele, Electronics, I.T., B.H.U. | Rs. 2,51,640. |
| 5. Amenities Scheme (Canteen Bldg.) | Rs. 1,20,350. |
| 6. Metallurgy Department Extension. | Rs. 1,98,800. |

Besides, a number of buildings, including teacher's quarters (26 numbers), staff quarters, Students Health Centre, girls hostel for 100 girls, boys hostel for 220 boys, and P.G. Hostel for Agricultural College are nearing completion.

Financial Assistance to Research Scholars

The University has decided to extend financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 500 to research scholars who are not recipient of any scholarship.

Reservation of Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

From the session 1972-73 in matters of admission to different faculties of the University, 10 per cent of the total number of seats in each course has been reserved for candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Part-time Employment to Students

The pressure from poor and needy students for providing part-time employment has been on the increase. The University has been endeavouring to find out avenues for providing more

part-time employment to these students. Such appointments are generally made in the office of the Chief Proctor, Central Library, B.H.U. Press and other University Departments.

Exemption of Physically Handicapped Students from Payment of Fees

The University has decided to exempt the Physically incapacitated and blind students from payment of fees. In addition to the above facility, books will be given to them free of cost.

The University has decided to give financial help in varying measures equivalent to full freeship/half freeship to students of the drought affected areas.

Scholarships to Meritorious Students

Proposal regarding institution of scholarship to all first divisioners admitted to different courses is also under consideration.

Students Participation in Administration

The Executive Council of the University at its meeting held on 11-11-1972 resolved that a Senior Research Scholar of the Department, who obtained the highest marks and is not a candidate himself, be associated in every Departmental Selection Committee as Student observer. It has also suggested that provision be made for student participation in other spheres also such as curriculum, re-construction, admission, freeship, scholarship, games and hostel management etc.

Creation of Sri Aurobindo Visiting Professorship, etc.

The University Grants Commission has also approved the proposal of the University for the creation of Sri Aurobindo Visiting Professorship at the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy of the University.

In commemoration of the bi-centenary of Raja Rammohun Roy, the University has founded one Raja Rammohun Roy Professorship of Social History.

Appointment of Visiting Professors

The following eminent personnel have been appointed as Visiting Professors:

1. Prof. C. Dwarkanath, Former Adviser in Indian Medicine, Ministry of Health, Government of India, as Visiting Professor in Basic principles of Ayurveda.
2. Dr. (Padma Bhushan) Braham Prakash, Director, Metallurgy Group, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay as Visiting Professor in Metallurgy.
3. Prof. N.R. Roy, Member, Pay Commission, as Visiting Professor in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology.

Scheme for Writing University-level Books/Monographs

Five teachers of the University have been selected under the scheme of writing University-level books/monographs. The University Grants Commission have provided them a fellowship of the value of Rs. 500/- p.m. and a contingency grant of Rs. 2,000/- p.a.

Scheme for Financial Assistance towards Research Work

The U.G.C. selected 28 teachers of this University and provided financial assistance to them for individual research work. The assistance ranges from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,500/- to each of these teachers.

12 Research Projects were assigned to the University during the year under review by the Indian National Science Academy, I.C.A.R. and C.S.I.R.

Scholarships and Fellowships

Apart from the renewal of large number of research scholarships and fellowships, nearly 160 Research Scholarships and fellowships of the value of Rs. 250/- p.m. and Rs. 300/- p.m. are being awarded to research scholars from the block grant and assistance received from the U.G.C.

Besides these scholarships/fellowships, many other fellowships have been awarded under various research projects financed by a number of Government agencies.

Ex-gratia Pension to Employees

The University in June, 1972 granted the benefit of Ex-gratia pension to its employees who retired before 1st April, 1964 on contributory provident fund after completing 20 years of continuous service, as admissible to the Central Government employees.

Following student disturbances the University was closed on the 8th of December, 1972. This disrupted the normal functioning of the University for a while.

Finance

The block grant of the University for the year 1972-73 has been raised from Rs. 2.76 lakhs to Rs. 2.90 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 4.32 lakhs contributed by the Commission for maintenance of 144 beds of S. S. Hospital.

In addition, a grant of Rs. 24,00,000.00 has so far been sanctioned by the Commission for the year 1972-73 as University Grants Commissions' share for maintenance of the S. S. Hospital beds.

Student Enrolment

As on 10th September, 1972, the University had 70,863 regular students on its rolls, in addition to 15,188 registered with the School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education, and 3,779 women students on the rolls of the non-collegiate Women's Education Board. The number of private candidates is 23,317. Thus making a total of 1,13,147 students on the rolls of the University.

The number of students reading for the various research and post-graduate courses is 11,694. There are 1,869 students enrolled for Ph.D. degree. 2287 students are enrolled in the Faculty of Medical Sciences for the various under-graduate and post-graduate degree and diploma courses. The Faculty of Technology has 1,211 students on its rolls. 15,170 students are doing Honours courses in Arts, Social Sciences and Commerce, while 2,875 students are studying for B.Sc. (Hons.) degree.

New Colleges

During the period, two new colleges were started to meet the rush of students. On the suggestion of the University, the Delhi Administration started these colleges viz. Satyawati College in Timarpur and Aurobindo College in Malaviya Nagar. Both the Colleges are co-educational institutions. In addition, the University has also started a new college with vocational courses as part of B.A. (Pass) Course. This college, which was started in the same building in which Satyawati College is housed, has now shifted to Gole Market Area of New Delhi owing to shortage of accomodation and is running as a University maintained insitution in a rented building. During the period under report, Laxmibai College for women shifted to its permanent building in the Wazirabad Area. The University also admitted the College of Arts (run by Delhi Administration) to its privilages in the Fine Arts degree courses.

Creation of New Courses

The University introduced the following New Courses during the session :

- (a) Diploma Course in Dietetics and Public Health Nutrition.
- (b) Graded Intensive Course in Chinese Language.
- (c) Intensive Certificate Course in Japanese Language.
- (d) Certificate Course in Oriya.
- (e) Oriya as a subject at the B.A. (Pass).
- (f) M.A. Course in Karnatak Music.
- (g) LL.M. Classes in Evening L Centre No. 1.

Creation of New Departments

The following new Departments have been created during the year :—

1. Department of Pharmacy.
2. Department of Biochemistry.
3. Department of Microbiology.
4. Department of Genetics.
5. Department of Environmental Biology.

Visiting Professors

The following eminent scholars have joined the various Departments of the University/continued in the various Departments of the University as noted against each :—

- (1) Dr. L.H.M. Clift as Consultant for Language teaching in the Department of English.
- (2) Mrs. D.S. Naidenova as lecturer in Bulgarian Language in the Department of Modern European Languages.

- (3) Mrs. T. Vostretsova }
 (4) Mrs. A.S. Klimenko } As lecturers in Russian
 (5) Mr. G.A. Tsvetov } Language in the Department of
 Modern European Languages.
- (6) Mr. Gen Iwaski as lecturer in Japanese Language in the Department of Chinese and Japanese Studies.
- (7) Professor G. Vago, Visiting Professor in Hungarian Language in the Department of Modern European Languages.
- (8) Dr. Bryski, lecturer in Polish Language in the Department of Modern European Languages.
- (9) Mrs. Karman, Basic lecturer in Serbo-Croatian Language in the Department of Modern European Languages.
- (10) Dr. A. Krause, Visiting Professor in German Language, in the Department of Modern European Languages.

Ford Foundation Grant

The Ford Foundation had originally approved grant-in-aid to the University for a sum of \$5 million. Out of this grant, a major portion has been utilised for purchasing equipment, books and journals for the library and for Consultancy Services as well as Faculty Exchange Programme, and steps have already been taken for the utilisation of the grant for equipment and books and journals, released by the Government of India.

The IBM 360/44 Computer received under the Ford Foundation grant continued to be housed in the Delhi School of Economics building. However, a new building for housing the entire Computer system is nearing completion when the computer will shift to its new premises.

Construction of Buildings

The following buildings which were in progress have been fully completed and are either in occupation with the Departments concerned or likely to be occupied any time now :—

- (1) New Block for the Physics & Chemistry Departments.
- (2) New Geology Block.
- (3) P.G. Women's Hostel for 160 students.
- (4) Engineering Stores Buildings.

The following projects are in progress, and are likely to be completed by the end of 1973 :—

- (1) Construction of 120 flats for non-teaching staff.
- (2) Extension to the Arts Faculty Building.
- (3) Adding second floor to Sociology Building.
- (4) New Computer Centre Building.
- (5) Construction of double-storeyed building for the University Press.

VISVA BHARATI

New Courses of Studies

A two-year Craft Designers' Training course has been introduced from September 1, 1972 as an experimental measure for a period of three years with the help of the All India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi.

Structural Changes of Bhavanas (Colleges)

The Siksha-Bhavana (College of Graduate Studies) has been reconstituted into a University College of Science responsible for both undergraduate and postgraduate studies and research in Science subjects.

The Vidya-Bhavana (College of Post-graduate studies and research) has been reconstituted into a College of Humanities responsible for both undergraduate and postgraduate studies and research in the subjects of humanities.

The University has established a new body called Purva Siksha Parishat to deal with the school education.

Doctoral Dissertation

The total number of candidates working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy during this period was 97 including 22 staff members of the University. Thirteen of them completed their work and obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) during the period in various subjects.

Convocations

A special convocation was held on December 4, 1972 to confer the Degree of Desikottama (D. Litt. Honoris Causa) on His Excellency Shri Abu Sayeed Choudhury, President of Bangladesh. Smt. Indira Gandhi, Chancellor of the University, presided over the function.

The University also conferred the degree of Desikottama (D. Litt. Honoris Causa) on the following :—

- (1) Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale
- (2) Dr. Ramesh Chandra Majumdar
- (3) Sir Ralph Lilley Turner
- (4) Shrimati Mirdza Kempe

Buildings

Among the new construction works completed during the period, particular mention may be made of the following : (i) Animal House for Zoology Building; (ii) Green House for Botanical Garden; (ii) Operation theatre at P.M. Hospital; (iv)

Fencing for security measure at Nandana and Uttarayana; (v) 17 Units of Teachers Hostel at Santiniketan and Sriniketan; (vi) One block of twin unit 'D' type and one block of 4 units of Lower subordinate staff quarters (under 64 staff quarters); (vii) Entrance room for visitors at Uttarayan.

Among construction works in progress, the following are soon expected to be completed : (i) Press Building, (ii) Record room for Administrative Building, (iii) Gymnasium Building, (iv) 3 blocks of twin unit 'D' type, 9 blocks of twin unit of 'C' type, 1 block of 4 unit 'B' type and 7 blocks of 4 units of L.S.S. Quarters (under 64 staff quarters).

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY

The Jawaharlal Nehru University commenced its fourth academic year in July, 1972. The period has been one of challenge and some achievement.

Academic and Research Programmes

School of Languages

A five-year integrated M.A. programme of study in French, German and Russian has been instituted with effect from the academic year 1972-73. Doctoral programmes in French and Spanish, and a three-year diploma programme in Specialized Translation in German, have also been instituted. The School has undertaken a project to identify areas in the country where language experts are required and to estimate further requirements.

The school proposes to undertake the production of textbooks for teaching at different levels. The school also proposes to initiate work on German-Marathi and French-Bengali dictionaries. Autumn Institutes organised by the Centres of French, German and Russian Studies brought together teachers of foreign languages from universities all over India.

A language laboratory has been set up in the Centre of French Studies and another for the Centre of German Studies is expected to arrive soon.

The Centre for Spanish Studies in collaboration with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations is bringing out India's first quarterly journal in Spanish.

The Faculty in Chinese in the Centre of African and Asian languages has been strengthened with the appointment of an expert in Mandarin Chinese. A course of Advanced Proficiency in Chinese is being offered this year.

Full time Faculty appointments in Arabic have been made and a regular course in Arabic is being offered. Facilities are also available for teaching Portuguese, Mongolian, Thai, Korean and Bahasa Indonesia. Swahili will soon be added to this list.

School of International Studies

In the Centre for International Politics and Organisation, research projects on "A Study of the United Nations", "Indo-Pakistan Conflict" and "Issues of National Security Policy" were completed. Projects on "Politics of the Indian Ocean Area", "Nuclear Developments in China and their Implications to India" and "Aspects of Indian Foreign Policy" have been initiated. The other projects in progress are : "Scope of the Jurisdiction of the United Nations *vis-a-vis* the Domestic Jurisdiction of Members at States", "The role and Working of the Permanent Missions at the United Nations with Particular Reference to the Indian Mission"; "Comparative Study of Aspects of the League of Nations and the United Nations", "Soviet Union and the Security of Asia" and "Local conflicts and the Arms Race."

In the Centre for Studies in Diplomacy, International Law and Economics, a project on "International Trade Law" has been completed and another on "Great Power Relations and the

Third World" is nearing completion. The other projects under-way are: "Great Power Responses to the Indo-Pakistan Wars", "Evolution of Indian Diplomacy in South Asia," "South-East Asian Diplomatic Styles", and "Indian Foreign Office." The Centre plans to launch an annual publication featuring significant documents on India's foreign relations.

In the Centre for South, South-East and Central Asian Studies, the major areas of research are : "A History of the Indian Struggle for Freedom", "The Age of Gandhi 1919-1947", "The Background of India's Partition", "Diplomatic History of India," "Pakistan's Political Development," "Economic Prospects in Bangladesh", "Religion and Politics in Ceylon", "Political System of Nepal", "South-Asia in World Politics". The other projects which have been completed are : "A study on India and the Vietnam War", "Bhutan" and "The Chogyals of Sikkim". A project relating to trends in domestic politics and their impact on foreign relations and security of some South-East Asian countries is nearing completion. The work is in progress on "Relations of Burma, Laos, and North Vietnam with China", "India and China in South-East Asia" and "South-East Asia in British Policy".

The Centre for West Asian and African Studies has undertaken the following projects : "West Asian Political System" "North Africa in World Affairs", and "Politics in the Indian Ocean Area". The project on "The Suppression of Slave Trade" was completed. Work is in progress on "An anthology of contemporary Arab Social and Political Thought" and "Zambia".

In the Centre for East Asian Studies, the research projects on "China and Indian Communists", "Cultural Revolution" and "Nationalism and Education in Meiji Japan (1868-1912)" have been completed. Another major project concerning Japan on "The Age of Liberal Nationalism 1912-1925" has been initiated. Projects dealing with "Japan's Attitude to the Vietnam War", "Two Koreas and the Big Powers" and on "Aspects of Chinese Internal Developments and Foreign Policy" are in progress.

The Centre for American and West European Studies has completed the first segment of a continuing study of United States Relations with India and as well as three other projects on "The Attitude of the United States towards the Bengal Famine of 1943", "Study of Franklin D. Roosevelt", and "A Study on France and the World". A project on "United States, China, and the Tibet Issue" is in an advanced stage, while other projects in progress are : "Economic Development in India and Brazil". "Role of Major American and Multi-national Corporations in Brazil", "The impact of foreign aid on the economics of Brazil and Mexico", "A Manual for the Teaching of Portuguese Language to Indian Students" "Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ost Politik and its Impact on Franco-German Relations", and "European Community and the European Security Conference".

In the Centre for Russian and East European Studies, projects nearing completion are : "State Autonomy in Theory and Practice in the Soviet union (1917-1967)" and "Leading Sectors in Russian economic Developments", and those on "Soviet Perspectives of India, 1917-1970" and "Soviet Economic Relations with Selected Asian countries", are being planned.

- Arrangements have been completed to publish *International Studies* regularly from February, 1973.

The School organised a comprehensive programme of training for probationers of the Indian Foreign Service during the year.

School of Life Sciences

Last year the School of Life Sciences had set up a make-shift laboratory on the campus of IARI. This year it has been possible to provide modest laboratory facilities on the University Campus. The school has started an M. Phil/Ph.D. programme and has admitted 24 students.

Laboratory facilities for advanced work in photo and radiation chemistry, experimental genetics, biochemistry, plant and animal tissue culture and radio active isotopes are being developed.

The radiation biology group is engaged in research on the induction and modulation of radiation damage in a wide range of organisms. Some of this work is being done in collaboration with the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.

In developmental biology, work has been initiated to understand the molecular mechanism of differentiation in plant and animal cells.

The group on photobiology has undertaken studies on plant pigments, and allied problems of photocondition.

The group on adaptive biology is employing both plant and animal models to study the molecular basis of adaptation with particular reference to proteins. Various parameters of temperature humidity etc., are being studied in relation to their biological effects on the adaptation.

The school was the co-organiser of an all India symposium on photochemical and photophysical processes in 'Biological System' held from January 27 to January 29, 1972. This symposium was the first of its kind in which scientists of different disciplines discussed the interaction of radiation with biological material.

School of Social Sciences

In keeping with the decision to increase the facilities at the graduate level, M.A. courses have been instituted in the School of Social Sciences in all the Centres, except the centre for studies in science policy and the centre for the study of community health and social medicine.

The following areas of specialization have been selected in the Centre for the study of Regional Development as a part of the M. Phil/Ph.D. programmes :

- (a) Analysis of the regional structure of backward areas and evolving strategies of development, specific to each;
- (b) developing quantitative tools to measure regional variation and disparities and a study of the political economy of this phenomenon;
- (c) A study of the process of urbanization and of urban-rural interactions in the context of regional development,
- (d) a study of the regional variations and the availability and utilization of energy resources for planned development; and
- (e) comparative regional studies of development in the spheres of agriculture, industry and transport.

Faculty members are engaged in several projects sponsored by the ICSSR, UGC, ICHR, NCST etc.

A well-equipped cartographic laboratory and workshop has been established in the centre. Steps are being taken to establish a data bank on punch cards with the district as the unit. A meteorological station is being set up on the campus in collaboration with the Indian Meteorological Department. Proposals are being finalised to set up a unit of the centre at Goa to study the regional problems of the Western region.

The Centre for Historical Studies is specialising in ancient, medieval, modern and contemporary history. A project on "Socio-Economic History of Rajasthan" is in progress.

The other research projects undertaken at the centre are "A study of the Social significance of Vaishnavism from 600-1500 A.D." "Economic Society and Polity in Early Medieval Rajasthan", "Indigenous. Entrepreneurship in the Chemical Industry in Eastern India", and "Retarded, Agrarian Capital Formation and Resulting Social Tensions in Eastern India from 1900-1950".

The main innovation at the M.A. level in the Centre is that of three compulsory courses for all students on the following themes viz., Ancient Society, Feudalism, Capitalism and Colonialism.

The centre for the study of Social Medicine and Community Health is concerned with the study of some of the problems involved in making medical and health services more meaningful to the population of India.

Formulation of a national nutrition policy for India, developments of an alternative strategy for dealing with population problems, social pediatrics, certain psychological aspects of health fields and application of such techniques as operational research and systems analysis to health fields, are the areas which are presently engaging the attention of the centre.

A unit established in Madras has initiated community health research projects. A project to study health behaviour of the rural population in relation to the services that have been offered by the Primary Health Centres has been undertaken with the help of the WHO.

The Centre for Studies in Science Policy is concentrating on research on different aspects of science and technology and their socio-economic consequences. Research work on the problems of development of technology in various areas of the chemical industry has been taken up. One area in which some progress has been made is a project on the pharmaceutical industry in India which is being carried out in collaboration with CSIR, with financial support by UNCTAD.

A study of the nature of the growth of science in India has been undertaken with the object of finding the nature of the mismatch between the social needs and the educational and research programmes in the country.

In keeping with the decision of the Executive Council, the Centre for Educational Studies has been named after the late Dr. Zakir Husain. The Centre is at present engaged in the task of getting together the core Faculty. The publication of educational records has now been taken over by the Centre from the Ministry of Education.

The Centre in the coming years will concentrate on problems of higher education. The disciplines involved would be mainly Economics, Politics, Sociology, Statistics and History.

The Centre for the study of Social Systems has organised courses around four themes relating to the social systems analysis viz. (i) Theories of Social System Analysis; (ii) Research Methodology; (iii) Comparative Analysis of Social Systems and (iv) Analysis of Social Change and Development.

The Faculty members of the Centre are engaged in two team projects : Sociology of Social Movements in India and Indicators of Social Change. The project on the "Indicators of Social Change" is a quantitative analysis of selected variable on social change and modernisation in India. This may help in working out national profile of change and the forms or regional and intra-regional variations. The object of the project on Sociology of Movements is to make a comparative structure of analysis of the various types of movements as related to the general theory of social change.

The Centre for the Study of Political Development has concentrated on the following areas of specialisation : (i) Problems of Political Development; (ii) Institutional aspects of Socialism with reference to India; (iii) Federal Polity and Problems of National Integration; (iv) Modern Political Theory and; (v) Economic Foundation of Democracy in India.

In structuring the courses of studies, an attempt has been made to reconcile the necessity of adequate disciplinary training with the desirability of multidisciplinary exposure. This is being done by including essentials of contemporary Political Science and relevant aspects of disciplines like Public Administration, Political Sociology, Political Economy and International Studies.

Student's Strength

Appropriate steps have been taken to ensure that students from all parts of the country are able to join the University and that it becomes a national university in the true sense of the word. The present student strength is 1157 inclusive of both under-graduate and graduate scholars.

Student Affairs

A students' Union, named "Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union" has been set up by the students of the University. In keeping with the policy of the University, the organisation of all extra-curricular activities of the students has been left to the initiative of the Union. A Dean of Students has been appointed to look after the general welfare of the students as also to provide appropriate encouragement for a sound and fruitful relationship between the intellectual and social life of the students and for those aspects of the University life that are outside the classroom.

Campus Development

The development of the new campus has gathered momentum. The provision of bulk services such as filtered water supply mains, roads, culverts, and sanitation works in the Academic Complex and a Sector of the Residential Complex has been taken in hand. This work is likely to be completed before the beginning of the 1973 academic session.

The construction of three hostel blocks for 600 students and 12 wardens, and 72 teachers' residences is in progress and is expected to be completed before the academic session of 1973-74 starts.

The nursery has been further developed in an area of about 5 acres on the campus. About 50,000 plants of different species are ready for transplantation. Groves of trees and lawns are also planned to be provided along the main avenue leading to the campus.

Construction of Buildings

By 1974 the University expects to complete one academic building which would accommodate two Natural Sciences' Schools to begin with. The building to house the Computer Centre is also expected to be ready in 1974, as also a second hostel for 600 students, 72 more residences for the Faculty staff, 81 quarters for the supporting staff, and a shopping centre.

University Grants Commission

During the year under report the University Grants Commission continued to render assistance to the universities and colleges to improve facilities and maintain high standards. Special assistance to centres of Advanced Study, encouragement of research in universities, development of university departments in science subjects, in humanities and social sciences, organisation of summer institutes, seminars and conferences, offers of fellowships and scholarships, provision of amenities and facilities for students and programmes of book production at the university were among the important features of the Commission's activities.

Institutions Deemed to be Universities

Institutions deemed to be universities are paid maintenance grants on cover-the-deficit basis and matching share on development schemes approved by the University Grants Commission. These institutions continued their normal activities during the year.

Rural High Education

Seven of the thirteen Rural Institutes functioning in various parts of the country have so far been affiliated to the neighbouring universities and five more are in the process of affiliation. One Rural Institute has opted to continue under the National Council for Rural Higher Education.

The number of candidates who took the examinations for various diploma/certificate courses conducted by the National Council for Rural Higher Education in 1972, was 886. Of these 728 were declared successful.

Other Programmes

Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute

The Government of India have agreed to the continuation of the programme of the Institute till November, 1974. Grant-in-aid of Rs. 12 lakhs was released to the Institute for its programmes during 1972 and 1973. So far 33 scholars have come to India under the Institutes' Fellowship Programmes. Under its Library programme, books and Government publications worth about Rs. 15 lakhs have been sent by the Institute to its member Institutions in Canada.

Cultural Exchange Programme

(i) Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme

Twenty-six Russian teachers joined Indian Universities during 1972-73 for teaching Russian Language and literature.

(ii) Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme

Five French teachers joined Indian Universities during 1972-73 under the programme to teach French language and literature.

(iii) Indo-FRG. Cultural Exchange Programme

Three professors from the FRG have joined Indian Universities under the programme for teaching German Language and literature.

(iv) Delegations from Bangladesh

15 Delegates from Bangladesh came to attend Seminars organised by various Educational Institutions in India during the year 1972-73.

Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Lectures

To perpetuate the memory of Late Dr. Zakir Hussain, the University Grants Commission was requested to hold Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Lectures every year by rotation in Central Universities from the income accruing from the endowment fund of Rs. 1 lakh sanctioned by the Government of India.

The Commission had decided to organise one lecture each year from 1970 at Central Universities. Lectures have already been organised at the universities of Delhi and Aligarh.

Development of Delhi College, Delhi

As a part of Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Programme it has been decided to rename Delhi College in the memory of Late President and shift it to a new location near Minto Road. The Government is in correspondence with the Delhi Development Authority to acquire land for the College in this area. The land is expected to be made available during the current financial year. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs would be required for the acquisition of 10 acres of land for the college. For the construction of buildings and equipment for the college, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs would be needed in the next plan. It has also been decided to assist the College to meet its matching share on maintenance and development expenditure approved by the U.G.C. subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000 p.a.

Establishment of the Department of Islamic Studies at the Jamia Millia Islamia

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

Revision of Salary Scales of University and College Teachers

On the recommendation of the U.G.C., the Government of India had revised the pay scales of university and college teachers and provided special assistance to State Governments covering 80 per cent of the cost of implementing the recommendations with effect from 1st April, 1968, for a period of five years ending March 31, 1971. So far, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Uttar Pradesh, and the Administrations of Chandigarh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh (now a State) and Pondicherry have taken steps to implement the revision of salary scales. Rajasthan has introduced the scales in its three universities. Madhya Pradesh has, with the concurrence of the Centre, decided to introduce them from July 1, 1969. The Governments of Nagaland and Orissa have not implemented the scheme. During 1972-73, a further grant of Rs. 44,97,486 has been sanctioned so far to the Governments of West Bengal and Assam, towards arrear claims.

Grants/Loans for Construction of Hostels

Apart from assistance provided by the U.G.C. towards construction programmes, the Ministry extends financial assistance in the form of grants to voluntary organisations in big cities for construction of hostels. So far grants totalling Rs. 24,700 have been released to Andhra Mahila Sabha, Hyderabad and R. K. Mission, students Home, Belgharia, during 1972-73.

Loans are also sanctioned to State Governments for reloaning to affiliated colleges and the universities for construction of hostels. Besides, loans are given to the constituent colleges of the Delhi University for this purpose. During 1972-73 a sum of Rs. 40,000 has been released so far to the Government of Tamil Nadu for releasing it to Nadar Mahajana Sangam S. Vellaichamy Nadar College, Nagamalai, Madurai.

Also a sum of Rs. 27.60 lakhs has been earmarked for giving loan to Punjab University for development projects.

Grants to Institutes of Higher Learning of All India Importance

Grants are given to such non-statutory and non-affiliated institutions of higher learning as are engaged in pioneering work or introducing new ideas and techniques in education. The Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, the Lok Sewa Mahavidyalaya of Lok Bharti, Sanosara and Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education, Pondicherry received such grants during the period.

Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla

The Institute continues to provide facilities for multifaculty advanced study and research to teachers and research workers of universities and similar organisations facilities for which cannot be adequately provided in the universities and similar organisations. During the academic session (Dec. 1971—November, 1972), 29 Visiting Fellows continued working on their research projects. Besides, five Fellows, who secured academic appointments on permanent basis or were required by the parent institution to return, were permitted to leave the Institute. Four scholars availed themselves of Guest Fellowships at the Institute for duration ranging from two to four months. Eight scholars were given financial assistance ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5000 for pursuing approved schemes of research.

The Institute arranged four seminars during the period, on (i) towards a Cultural Policy for India ; (ii) Social Sciences and Social Realities ; (iii) Social Change (Organised by the Institute of Economic and Social Change, Bangalore) and (iv) Higher Education: Social Change and National Development.

The Institute also brings out publications which include monographs and transactions. Six transactions, four monographs and two occasional papers have been published and one transaction and 12 monographs are in press.

Financial Allocations

The major financial allocations for the programmes of higher education described in the chapter during 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given below :

S.No.	Items	Rs. in Lakhs			
		Provision for 1972-73		Budget Estimates 1973-74	
		Original	Revised		
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Revision of Salary Scales of University and College Teachers	Non-Plan	100.00	125.00	100.00
2.	Grants/Loans for construction of hostels	Non-Plan	3.25	3.25	3.25
		Plan	3.00	1.50	2.00
3.	Grants to Institutes of Higher Learning of All India Importance.	Non-Plan	6.00	6.00	6.00
		Plan	3.00	3.00	5.00
4.	Indian Institute of Advanced study, Simla.	Non-Plan	17.94	17.15	18.36
		Plan	4.11	4.02	6.93
5.	Loan to Punjab University, Chandigarh.	Plan	..	27.60	5.00
6.	University Grants Commission.	Plan	2,550.00	2,750.00	3,200.00
		Non-Plan	1,084.00	1,092.61	1,153.49
7.	Rural Institutes for Higher Education—grants-in-aid	Non-Plan	26.35	26.94	28.94
		Plan	06.00	06.00	07.00
8.	Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute		12.00	12.00	12.00
9.	Educational Conferences, Exchange of Programmes & Delegation		00.50	00.50	00.75

1	2	3	4	5	
10.	Training of teachers and students of the Rural Institutes		00.04	00.04	00.04
11.	National Council for Rural Higher Education	Non-Plan	00.57	00.55	00.55
		Plan	00.16	00.14	00.15
12.	<i>Institutions Deemed to be Universities :</i>				
(i)	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	Plan	2.50	2.50	3.00
		Non-Plan	25.00	25.90	27.74
(ii)	Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi	Plan	1.50	2.00	3.00
		Non-Plan	7.42	8.30	8.80
(iii)	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad	Plan	1.50	1.50	2.50
		Non-Plan	5.51	5.94	6.79
(iv)	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar	Plan	1.00	1.00	1.00
		Non-Plan	5.04	6.00	6.30
(v)	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay	Plan	1.50	0.50	1.58
		Non-Plan	6.31	6.18	7.03
13.	Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon, New Delhi	Plan	0.25	0.23	0.58
		Non-Plan	0.50	0.50	0.55
14.	Refund of Income Tax and Custom Duty to United States Educational Foundation in India	Non-Plan	69.00	69.00	69.00
15.	Delhi College, Delhi	Plan	0.50	2.70	6.50
16.	American Studies Research Centre, Hyderabad	Non-Plan	0.24	0.24	0.24

CHAPTER IV

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The main objectives of the Fourth Five Year Plan are improvement of the quality and standards of technical education on the one hand, and on the other, the development of adequate training facilities in critical fields like management education, industrial engineering, etc. The Plan also visualises consolidation of existing engineering colleges and polytechnics and development of postgraduate courses and research. These objectives are reflected in the progress of technical education during 1972-73.

As a result of the unemployment among technical personnel, and recession in economy, admissions to technical institutions were reduced by about 30 to 40 per cent in 1969. This reduced level of admissions is being maintained since then. However, during 1971-72 there has been a noticeable increase in the demand for admission in technical institutions throughout the country. The actual admissions made in 1971-72 were 18,197 to first degree courses and 33,154 to diploma courses.

The overall progress of expenditure on the various schemes of technical education included in the central sector has been very satisfactory during the first four years of the current Plan. No major scheme has shown any significant shortfall in expenditure. Against the total Plan outlay of Rs. 56 crores for the schemes of technical education implemented by the Ministry, the actual expenditure at the end of the current Plan is likely to be of the order of Rs. 70 crores.

Quality Improvement Programmes

These programmes initiated during 1970-71 include long-term and short-term courses for serving teachers from engineering colleges and polytechnics, summer schools, short-term practical

training in industry and curriculum development of degree and diploma courses. These schemes fall broadly in two categories (a) those aimed at the development of faculty and (b) those aimed at the improvement of curriculum.

(a) Faculty Development

These programmes consist of long-term and short-term training programmes for serving teachers designed to improve their professional competence and programmes of training in Industry to equip serving teachers with adequate practical experience. The first part of the programme is being implemented through the Institutes of Technology, Teachers Training Institutes and other selected engineering colleges and polytechnics. The response to these programmes particularly those leading to Master's or Doctoral Degrees has been extremely satisfactory. During 1971-72, 167 teachers enrolled for these programmes while in 1972-73 a fresh batch of 120 teachers has already joined various institutions. In the various short-term programmes organised for teachers from engineering colleges, 407 teachers participated in 1972-73 against 376 in 1971-72. For similar programmes organised for polytechnic teachers, 912 teachers participated so far in the current year against 945 in 1971-72. The Summer Institutes programme organised by the Indian Society for Technical Education also attracted about 1400 teachers from colleges and polytechnics in 1972-73. As for the programme of training in industry for serving teachers, the total number of teachers deputed for training in 1971-72 was a little over 250 while it is expected that in the current year about 500 teachers would have undergone training in various industrial establishments.

(b) Curriculum Development

The Programme of Curriculum Development initiated as an experimental project in 1970-71 has made satisfactory progress in 1972-73. The groups of experts set up at the Institutes of Technology and the Roorkee University have initiated modernisation and revision of the curriculum for engineering degree courses. Curriculum materials consisting of teaching units and

teachers' guides have already been produced in selected topics by these groups in collaboration with serving teachers from engineering colleges. These materials will be further refined and improved after proper trials and tests, before they are made available to engineering colleges for adoption. The polytechnic level curriculum development groups have made substantial progress with preparation of curriculum materials like teaching units, teachers' materials, students' work books, textbooks, etc. The Programme of work of these groups is proceeding on the basis of definite commitments undertaken by them with the State Boards of Technical Education which have agreed to adopt the materials produced by them. All these groups have initiated the programme of curriculum development in all the three major branches of engineering diploma courses and the complete material for the first year curriculum has already been prepared. State Boards of Technical Education in Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, etc., have also introduced the revised material produced by the centres. It is expected that by March, 1974 these groups will be able to produce a model national curriculum for diploma courses in all the three major branches of engineering.

Industry-Oriented Education

The programmes of sandwich courses for improving the practical content in degree and diploma courses have been extended to a larger number of institutions in 1972-73. There are at present, 90 technical institutions conducting sandwich courses in close cooperation with industry.

The report of the Expert Committee set up by the All India Council for Technical Education to recommend measures for reorganising polytechnic education was discussed with the State Governments. On the basis of the consensus reached through these discussions, a plan of action has been formulated for implementing the major recommendations of the Committee. This plan of action was later approved by the All India Council for Technical Education and all the State Governments have been requested

to take steps to implement it. The plan of action visualises far-reaching changes in the polytechnic education system, like establishment of State Boards of Technical Education as statutory bodies to coordinate and control diploma courses, grant of autonomy to certain polytechnics, revision of staff structure including training of teachers, establishment of close coordination and cooperation with industry in the training of technicians and so on.

Apprenticeship Training

Following the establishment of four Regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training, one in each region, the programme of practical training of graduates and diploma holders has been reorganised in cooperation with industry, to equip the trainees with adequate practical experience under supervision. During 1972-73, it is expected that about 10,000 fresh engineering graduates and diploma holders will be deputed for training in various industrial establishments in both public and private sectors.

It has also been decided that under the Programme of Apprenticeship Training, small and medium industrial units which agree to employ fresh engineering graduates and diploma holders will be assisted on the same lines as is being done by the Government of Punjab. An engineering graduate is paid a stipend of Rs. 400 per month and a diploma holder Rs. 250 per month under this scheme. The expenditure on stipends will be shared in equal parts by Central Government and industrial units for one year after which the entire expenditure will be borne by the industrial units concerned. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose in the current year and the scheme is being implemented in cooperation with the State Directors of Industry.

Indian Institutes of Technology

For the last 15 years, the Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur, Madras, Bombay, Kanpur and Delhi have grown in stature and made a deep impress on technological education and research in India. The Institutes are offering first degree courses in a

wide range of subject fields, Masters Degree courses in different engineering specialities and also facilities for research at the Ph.D. and postdoctoral levels. The total student enrolment and out-turn of graduates from these institutes in 1972-73 are given below :

Indian Institute of Technology	Enrolment during 1972-73				Total out- turn
	Under- graduate	Post- graduate	Research	Total	
Kharagpur . . .	1549	435	112	2096	698
Bombay . . .	1454	477	221	2152	584
Madras . . .	1246	520	419	2185	489
Kanpur . . .	1256	410	346	2012	406
Delhi . . .	1144	407	326	1877	415
Total . . .	6649	2249	1424	10,322	2592

During the year under report, the Delhi Institute introduced a programme of 5-year integrated course leading to a degree of Masters of Science in applied science. This programme is offered in physics, chemistry and mathematics with an intake of 35 students in each subject. The Madras Institute introduced Master's degree courses in chemical engineering with specialisation in particle technology and chemical plant design, in mechanical engineering with specialisation in machine dynamics and fine techniques and in civil engineering with specialisation in building technology.

All these institutes have also extended facilities for faculty development of engineering colleges by organising M. Tech. and doctoral courses, short-term in-service training programmes and summer schools. They have also initiated curriculum development work for engineering colleges, besides offering extensive consultancy and testing facilities to industry in the public and private sectors and to other organisations.

The Reviewing Committees for the Madras and Delhi Institutes have submitted their reports. The reports for the other institutes are expected to be submitted during the course of the current year.

National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi

The Institute which started functioning from December 1967, is making satisfactory progress with the provision of physical facilities like buildings, equipment and staff. A short-term refresher course on instrumental analysis was conducted in December 1972. The second long-term course of 18 months' duration for the training of foundry and forge technicians has started in January, 1973.

National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay

As in the previous year, the Institute conducted a number of short-term and long-term courses in Industrial Engineering and allied fields, several industry oriented programmes and applied research in addition to providing consultancy services to industry. During the year, 58 inter-company programmes with 800 participants and 7 unit-based programmes with 140 participants were conducted. Besides, 4 seminars were organised in which 405 people working in industry participated. The first batch of 18 students of the full-time postgraduate course in Industrial Engineering will complete their studies in June 1973. A fresh batch of 25 students was admitted to the postgraduate programme during the current year.

Indian Institute of Management

The Ahmedabad and Calcutta Institutes of Management have made further progress in management education at the postgraduate level. Each institute is at present providing facilities for admission of 120 students to postgraduate courses. The Ahmedabad Institute is also conducting a one-year programme in management for Agriculture and an advanced programme in Business Administration. The programme in Business Administration is

comparable to a doctoral programme and is intended primarily to train people who can be absorbed on the faculty of business management in universities and other institutes. Both the institutes have also conducted a large number of executive development programmes for personnel working in industry.

Two more institutes, similar to those at Ahmedabad and Calcutta, are being established at Bangalore and Lucknow. All the preliminary arrangements for the establishment of the Bangalore Institute are now complete and it is expected that this Institute will start functioning from the next year. Necessary steps to establish the Lucknow Institute are at present in progress.

School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi

During the year, the School had an enrolment of 393 students. It offers facilities for postgraduate courses in town and country planning and architecture (urban design) and landscape architecture in addition to the degree and national diploma courses in architecture.

Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad

The school is conducting 5-year courses in Mining, Petroleum Technology, Applied Geology and Applied Geophysics. It had also undertaken research programmes sponsored by industry and other organisations during the year 1972-73. There were 250 students in the School—235 in degree courses and 15 in research.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

This is a premier institution of higher learning and research in science and technology. It has made further progress with its postgraduate courses and research activity in a wide range of subject fields in science, engineering and technology. The total student enrolment at the Institute during the year under report is 977 of which 709 are at postgraduate degree and research levels.

Regional Engineering Colleges

The 14 regional engineering colleges established in various States are making satisfactory progress with the programmes of consolidation and further development in engineering education. All these colleges are offering first degree courses for civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. Some are also offering courses in metallurgy, electronics and chemical engineering. 10 of these colleges have entered the second phase of their development with introduction of postgraduate courses. Of these, 9 are conducting industry-oriented postgraduate courses in specialised fields like design and production of high pressure boilers and accessories, heavy machines for steel plants, transportation engineering, industrial and marine structures, electronic instrumentation, integrated power systems etc.

The 15th college proposed to be established in Assam is expected to start functioning at Silchar from 1973-74.

The Central Government has already appointed a Reviewing Committee in consultation with the Planning Commission to review the present progress of the Regional Colleges and to suggest the lines along which they should be consolidated and further developed. The Committee has also been asked to recommend the new financial arrangements that should be made for the maintenance of these colleges after the end of the 4th Plan keeping in view the need for these colleges to maintain their all-India character. It is expected that the report of the Reviewing Committee will be available shortly.

Technical Teachers Training Institutes

The Institutes at Madras and Chandigarh have almost completed their major building programmes and also provided essential equipment. The construction programme of the Calcutta Institute has been delayed as the Government of West Bengal decided recently to shift the Institute from its present campus to a new site. The State Government has acquired a piece of land in the Salt Lake area where it is expected that the Institute will be

able to commence its major building programmes in 1973-74. As for the Bhopal Institute, the State P.W.D. has undertaken the construction programme and it is expected that the major building programmes of this Institute will be completed by the end of the year 1973-74.

During the year under report, the response from teachers to undergo training at the Institutes has been very satisfactory. The admissions made in 1972-73 are as follows :—

Madras	..	65
Chandigarh	..	51
Bhopal	..	40
Calcutta	..	35

In addition to the normal training programmes these Institutes have also undertaken the programme of curriculum development for diploma courses including the production of teaching aids, laboratory manuals, model equipments, film strips, slides, etc. Some of the teaching aids, designed and fabricated by these institutes are widely in use. The Institutes have also initiated work relating to job and occupational analysis to determine the educational needs for those jobs and occupations and re-structure the programme of training in the diploma courses to suit those needs.

Programme of Postgraduate Courses and Research

This programme seeks to develop a network of facilities for advanced studies and training at the postgraduate level in selected State Government and non-Government engineering colleges in the country. During the year under report, besides assisting the existing postgraduate courses, for their consolidation, the Central Government has approved grants to more institutes for introducing postgraduate courses on the recommendations of the Board of Postgraduate Engineering Education and Research. It is expected that when the scheme is fully implemented, there will be 38 Government and non-Government engineering

colleges covered by the scheme with a total admission capacity of 1,000 students per year for various postgraduate courses in engineering and technology.

Financial Allocations

The major financial allocations for technical education during 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Item	Budget Estimates 1972-73	Budget Estimates 1973-74
1	2	3	4
1	Indian Institutes of Technology	1025.61	1209.48
2	National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi	50.87	39.65
3	National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay	38.75	47.32
4	Indian Institutes of Management	101.52	93.63
5	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi	37.40	29.00
6	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	28.18	49.03
7	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	130.95	137.95
8	Technical Teachers Training Institutes for Polytechnic Teachers	73.92	63.39
9	Practical Training Stipends Scheme	233.25	288.00
10	Postgraduate Courses and Research	75.00	35.00
11	Regional Engineering Colleges	346.00	372.00
12	Quality Improvement Programme	89.00	86.00
13	Central Grants to Private Institutes	45.00	45.00
14	Loans for Construction of Hostels	90.00	80.00

CHAPTER V

SCHOLARSHIPS

This chapter deals with the schemes of scholarships operated by the Ministry (excluding those operated by the UGC, ICSSR and the NCERT). These fall under three categories, (a) Scholarships for Indian students for study in India, (b) Scholarships for India students for study abroad, and (c) Scholarships for foreign students for study in India.

(a) Scholarships for Indian Students for study in India

National Scholarships Scheme

During the year 1972-73, 10,000 awards were allocated. In 1973-74 the same number of scholarships will be awarded.

National Loan Scholarships Scheme

The scheme was operated during 1972-73 and will continue in 1973-74. While the number of awards in 1972-73 was 20,000, it may be reduced during 1973-74 due to reduction in the budget provision.

National Scholarships Scheme for the Children of School Teachers

In recognition of the service rendered by school teachers, 500 fresh scholarships were awarded to the children of these teachers during 1972-73. It is proposed to award the same number of scholarships during 1973-74.

Scholarships to students from Non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi

During 1972-73, 1,850 awards were allocated and during 1973-74, the same number of awards will be allocated.

Government of India Merit Scholarships for studies in Residential Schools

The object of the scheme is to achieve greater equalization of accessible to talented but economically handicapped children of the country. Under the scheme 200 scholarships are being awarded every year. It is proposed to award a large number of scholarships in 1973-74.

National Scholarships at the Secondary Stage for Talented Students from Rural Areas

The object of the scheme is to achieve greater equalization of educational opportunities and to provide a fillip to the development of rural talent for the purpose of promoting national integration. Launched in the year 1971 as a Central Scheme, it is being implemented through State Governments and Union Territories. The State Governments/Union Territories hold scholarships examinations, select scholars and disburse scholarship amount to them.

Scholarships and Other Educational Facilities to the Children of Political Sufferers

The object of the scheme is to provide assistance to the political sufferers and their children and dependents in the lower income group in the field of education. This is being implemented by the State Governments and Union Territories. The Central Government shares 50% of the expenditure subject to a maximum ceiling fixed for each State. In case of Union Territories, the entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India. Under the scheme educational concessions are given from recognised primary schools up to postgraduate level in the form of limited stipends, special consideration in admission, half and full free studentships and book grants.

(b) Scholarships for Indian Students for Study Abroad
Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme

The scheme provides for the grant of loans towards passage to such academically distinguished students as have obtained admission to foreign universities, organisations, etc. for study in subject-fields for which adequate facilities do not exist in India. Emergency loans to bonafide Indian students are also given by our Missions in the USA, the UK and West Germany. During 1972-73 such loans have been granted to 21 students.

National Scholarships for Study Abroad

The Scheme was initiated in 1971-72 to provide financial assistance to meritorious students who do not have the means to go abroad for further studies. In 1972-73, 50 scholars have been selected. It is also proposed to award 50 scholarships during 1973-74.

Scholarships under Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Plan

(a) Australia

While one scholar of 1968-69 batch returned to India in February, 1972, two scholars of 1970-71 batch and one of 1971-72 batch are continuing their studies in Australia.

Two scholars have been finally accepted by the Australian Government against 1972-73 offer and they are expected to leave for Australia shortly.

Against an offer of two scholarships made by the Government of Australia for 1973-74, nominations of 4 (four) scholars have been sent.

An offer of two scholarships has been received from the Government of Australia for the year 1974-75 and it is being processed.

(b) Australian Cultural Awards

Against an offer of two awards (Visitorships) for the year 1971-72, nominations of four candidates were sent to the donor country who finally accepted one candidate. Another offer of two awards (Visitorships) has been received for 1972-73 and it is to be finalised shortly.

(c) Canada

Ten scholars have left India for postgraduate studies in Canada on scholarships for 1972-73. The Government of Canada invited 40 nominations for 1973-74. The scheme has been processed and nominations sent to the donor country.

(d) Jamaica, Shri Lanka, Malaysia, Trinidad and Tobago

Offer of one nomination each from Jamaica and Trinidad two from Malaysia, three from Shri Lanka and five from Nigeria have been received for the year 1973-74.

(e) New Zealand

(i) One scholar of 1971 batch is continuing his studies and one scholar left for New Zealand.

Against an offer of two scholarships for 1973, three nominations were sent. An offer of similar number of scholarships has been received for 1974 and it is being processed.

(ii) The Government of New Zealand offered scholarships for 1971 under the Commonwealth Medical Aid Programme. Against this offer, three scholars are still continuing their studies in New Zealand and the fourth scholar is expected to leave shortly.

(f) *United Kingdom*

Against an offer of 40 scholarships made by the Government of the United Kingdom for 1972-73, 27 candidates proceeded to U.K. so far. Selections for 1973-74 have been completed and nominations of selected candidates sent. Against the United Kingdom Education Study Fellowships for 1972-73, 23 candidates left for the U. K. for one year and one candidate for short-term awards. Four candidates are expected to leave shortly. Under the above scheme, the Government of the U.K. have made an offer of 40 Fellowships for 1973-74. Of these fellowships 35 fellowships are for one year duration and five fellowships are for short-term. 36 candidates have been nominated for fellowship of one year duration.

Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments/Organisations or Institutions

Austria:

(i) Three candidates were recommended against an unspecified number of scholarships for postgraduate advanced course for Mineral Prospection Exploration and Mining, 1972-73, of whom one was finally selected and has since left for Austria in October, 1972.

(ii) An offer of four scholarships for postgraduate studies 1972-73 was made. Nominations of three candidates were sent to the Austrian authorities, of whom one candidate was selected. The scholar left for Austria in October, 1972.

(iii) An unspecified number of scholarships for postgraduate studies in Hotel Management, Mining, Medicine and Science have been made. The offers are under process.

Denmark

(i) An offer of two fellowships for 1972-73 for Adult Education was made. Both the selected candidates left for Denmark.

(ii) An offer of 7 to 8 scholarships for postgraduate studies in Denmark for the year 1973-74 has been received and it is being examined.

France

Sixty scholarships for postgraduate studies and 25 for specialised training were offered in scientific, engineering and technical subjects for 1972-73. Sixty-three candidates were nominated and approved by the foreign government for higher studies. Of these 22 candidates are to go to France in 1973. Of the remaining candidates, 35 candidates left for France and two could not go. For the special training, two candidates have left for France and 8 candidates are to leave in January 1973. Besides, two scholarships were offered for Indian Professors for teaching of French. These candidates are yet to leave for France.

Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)

Alexander-Von-Humbolt Foundation of the West Germany has been offering fellowships for advanced academic research. Against the offer of an unspecified number of fellowships for 1972-73, six candidates left for West Germany. Against a similar offer of 1973-74, sixteen nominations have been sent.

The German Academic Exchange Service of the West Germany has also been offering similar fellowships. Fifteen candidates including those transferred from Alexander-Von-Humbolt Foundation fellowships, left for West Germany against the fellowships made for 1972-73. Nine candidates have been nominated against an offer of 22 fellowships made for the year 1973-74.

German Democratic Republic (East Germany)

An offer of 8 scholarships was received for 1972 but it could not be availed of during that year. The Government of G.D.R. agreed to accept nomination of candidates during 1973

in addition to their offer for 1973. Against the offer of five scholarships for training of coaches for the year 1972, four scholars left for G.D.R. An offer of 8 scholarships has been received for 1973 and it is being processed.

Greece

No candidates were nominated against the offer of two scholarships made by the Greek Government for the year 1971-72 for study of philosophy as it was decided that selection of candidates be made along with the new offer to be received for the year 1973-74. Extensions have been granted to two scholars already in Greece against the offer of three scholarships made by the Greek Government for the year 1972-73 under the Exchange of scholars between India and Greece.

Italy

An offer of five scholarships for study in Veterinary Science and Civil Engineering was received for 1972-73. While three candidates have already left, three declined the offers made to them.

Japan

Against six scholarships offered by the Government of Japan, an equal number of candidates were selected and they have left for Japan. One scholar left for Japan against the offer of one scholarship received from Tohoku University, Japan for the year 1971-72.

Netherlands

Against an offer for unspecified number of fellowships for 1972-73, 34 candidates were selected and all the candidates have accepted the offer. Against another offer of four fellowships, an equal number of candidates had been offered fellowships. Similar offers for 1973-74 were received and are being processed.

Norway

Against an offer of an unspecified number of fellowships for 1972-73, 10 scholars were selected and they all left for Norway. A similar offer has been received for 1973-74 and it is being processed.

Poland

Against an offer of three scholarships for advanced course in Economic Planning for 1972-73, an equal number of candidates were selected and they all left for Poland. One candidate has been finally selected against one scholarship for post-graduate studies in Town and Country Planning. The scholar is to leave shortly. Nine candidates were recommended against an offer of ten scholarships for two years *i.e.* 1971-72 and 1972-73. Approval of the donor country is awaited.

Sweden

An offer of unspecified number of fellowships for 1973-74 has been received for International Seminar in physics in the University of Uppsala. The offer is being processed.

Turkey

Against the offer of three scholarships for 1973-74 two candidates were recommended, of whom the Turkish authorities accepted only one.

South Korea

One selected candidate left for Korea against an offer of one scholarship offered for 1972-73.

U.S.S.R.

For 1972-73 for postgraduate studies/research/higher, specialization and for Training in Russian Translation Techniques, 79 candidates including 14 reserve candidates were recommended. Of them the Russian authorities approved 54 candidates including 7 children of Indians living in the USSR, of whom 26 candidates left for the USSR. In addition, 6 children of Indians living in the USSR had also been admitted for Diploma Course. For the same course, for 1973-74, an offer of 65 scholarships was received which included five scholarships each for the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay and the Centre of Russian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. It has been stressed by the Soviet authorities that selection of candidates should be made from the Soviet aided projects in India. The offer is being processed.

People's Friendship (Patrice Lumumba) University, Moscow offered 25 scholarships for 1972-73. Sixteen candidates left for Russia.

United Kingdom

Besides those offered under the Commonwealth scholarship and Fellowship Plan, a number of Associations/Organisations offered scholarships/fellowships to Indian nationals. Against six scholarships offered by the Confederation of British Industry for 1972-73, two Engineers left for the U.K. A similar offer of five scholarships has been received for 1973-74 and it is being processed. Against an offer of 10 scholarships made by British Council for 1972-73, the thirteen scholars selected have left for the U.K. A similar offer has been received for 1973-74 and it is being processed. An offer of two scholarships has been received from Imperial Relations Trust (U.K.) and it is being processed. Two selected scholars under the Nehru Memorial Trust (U.K.) Fellowships for 1972-73 left for the U.K. Another offer of one scholarship has been received from the Nehru Memorial Trust for 1973-74 and is under process.

Six nominations were invited for Science Research Scholarships and one nomination for the Rutherford Scholarship of the Royal Society for the year 1973-74.

Yugoslavia

Two scholars out of three approved by donor country against three scholarships for 1970-71 left for Yugoslavia.

(c) Scholarships for Foreign Nationals for Study in India

General Cultural Scholarships Scheme

Under the scheme, 180 scholarships were awarded to the nationals of various Asian, African and other countries for post-Matriculation studies in India during 1972-73. It is proposed to award the same number of scholarships during 1973-74 for which the applications have been invited.

Fellowships|Scholarships for Nationals of Bangladesh

As a part of their assistance to the Government of Bangladesh the Government of India decided that, among other things, facilities may be offered to the students of Bangladesh for study of certain specialised subjects in India. For this purpose, the scheme of scholarships has been implemented during 1972-73 under which 100 fellowships|scholarships were offered to the Government of Bangladesh for study and research in **Commonwealth Education Cooperation Plan**

Commonwealth Education Cooperation Plan

(a) *Commonwealth Scholarships/Fellowships Plan—Indian Awards.*—Under the Commonwealth Scholarships|Fellowships Plan, the Government of India have been offering since 1961-62 45 scholarships and 5 fellowships to all the Commonwealth countries. During the year, 50 awards were made, out of which 19 have availed themselves of the offers. At present 73 scholars from different Commonwealth countries including

those who were awarded scholarships in earlier years are studying in India in the various universities/institutions. For 1973-74, 45 scholarships and 5 fellowships have been offered to all the Commonwealth countries.

(b) *Bursaries for Training of Craft Instructors.*—Usually 10 bursaries are offered each year for the training of craft instructors from various Commonwealth countries. During 1972-73, 5 trainees (3 from Sri Lanka and 2 from Tanzania) were undergoing training at the Central Training Institute for Instructors at Kanpur, Madras and Bombay. These bursaries are of one year's duration.

(c) *Short-term Visit to India by Senior Educationists from Commonwealth Countries.*—The scheme of short-term visit of senior educationists from Commonwealth countries forms a part of Commonwealth Education Cooperation Plan. Under this scheme, there is a provision for inviting 3 educationists per year. During 1972-73, 34 nominations have been received from various Commonwealth countries. The nominations for final selection of 3 visitors are under consideration.

Aneurin Bevan Memorial Fellowship, 1972-73

One offer of fellowship has been sent to Dr. C. E. G. Wickham, Assistant Director, British Postgraduate Medical Federation, London University. He is expected to visit India for a period of 2 months from January 22, 1973.

Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme

Under Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme, 30 scholarships are offered by the Government of India every two years. In the current block year of 1971-73, 30 scholarships/fellowships were offered, against which 30 applications from some European, Asian and Latin American countries were received and 26 scholars have already been placed in different Indian universities/institutions, 4 cases are still under process. Under

this scheme, 3 scholars against the offers of 1969-71 were studying in Indian. They include nationals of Venezuela, Chile and Italy.

Fellowships for West German Nationals

Under the scheme of Fellowships for West German Nationals, 10 scholarships/fellowships are offered every year to West German Nationals. One scholar against the offer for 1970-71 was continuing his studies, while against the offer for 1971-72, 5 nominations were received and 2 nominees have arrived in India and are at present studying in the University/Institutions. Out of the 10 offers for 1972-73, 4 scholars have already come and are at present studying in India. Only 4 nominations were received.

Indo-Foreign Cultural Exchange Programme—Scholarships/ Fellowships for Studies Research in India to Foreign Nationals

(a) *Bulgaria*.—Three scholarships are offered every year to Bulgaria. 2 Bulgarian scholars are at present studying in India.

(b) *Czechoslovakia*.—Five scholarships are offered to Czechoslovakia every year. Two Czech scholars are at present studying in India.

(c) *German Democratic Republic*.—For the block year 1971-73, three scholarships were offered. Only one has since come and is studying in India.

(d) *Greece*.—Against the offer of two scholarships for 1971-72, one scholar has arrived in India recently and joined the University.

(e) *Hungary*.—Five scholarships are offered to Hungary every year. No Hungarian student is at present studying in India.

(f) *France*.—Six scholarships are offered every year to France. Against the offer for 1971-72, 6 applications were received and only 2 have availed themselves of the offers. But 2 candidates of 1971-72 batch have been re-nominated against the offer of 6 scholarships during 1972-73.

(g) *Poland*.—Against the offer of 5 scholarships every year, one scholar is at present studying at Delhi University and the case of one nominee is still under process.

(h) *Romania*.—Against the offer of one scholarship to Romanian nationals, no scholar is at present studying in India.

(i) *UAR (now A.R.E.)*.—No cultural Agreement has so far been finalised after 1967-68. No scholar is at present studying in India. One scholar, who was granted extension for doing Ph.D course, is to leave India in October-November 1973.

(j) *U.S.S.R.*—Normally 20-25 scholarships are offered every year. Out of the 20 applications received against the offers for 1971-72, 18 have already been placed in different universities/institutions in India and 2 have declined the offers. Two scholars against the offer of 1972-74 programme have arrived in India in January, 1973. They have joined their respective universities for study.

(k) *Yugoslavia*.—3-4 scholarships are offered every year to Yugoslavia. One scholar has already left India after completion of his/her study in 1972. One scholar is still continuing his study. No fresh nominations have been received so far.

T.C.S. of Colombo Plan and S.C.A.A.P.

Under the schemes of Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan and Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan, mainly operated by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), the Department of Education administers scholarships relating generally to Engineering Technology, Science and Humanities mainly other than Agriculture and Medicine.

During 1972, 88 and 9 scholarships were utilised respectively under the two schemes. During the year, 245 scholars were continuing their studies including those who were offered scholarships in the previous years.

Financial Allocations

The major financial allocations for the various schemes for 1972-73 and 1973-74 described in this chapter are indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)					
S. No.	Item	Provision for 1972-73		Budget Estimate for 1973-74	
		Original	Revised		
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	National Scholarships Scheme	Plan	72.00	72.00	87.50
		Non-Plan	169.15	169.15	169.15
2.	National Loan Scholarships Scheme	Plan	50.00	50.00	50.00
		Non-Plan	376.69	376.69	376.69
	Write-off of Irrecoverable loans and advance under the scheme of National Loan Scholarships	Non-Plan	6.09	8.80	5.50
3.	National Scholarships for the children of school teachers	Plan	4.00	3.03	4.00
		Non-Plan	16.77	16.77	16.77
4.	Scholarships to Non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi	Plan	17.00	17.00	17.00
		Non-Plan	6.40	6.10	6.40
5.	Government of India Merit Scholarships in Residential Schools	Plan	20.00	4.00	8.00
		Non-Plan	14.96	14.21	14.96

1	2	3	4	5
6. Scheme of National Scholarships for Study Abroad	Plan	25.50	19.00	35.00
7. National Scholarships for Talented Children at Secondary Stage from Rural Areas	Plan	100.00	100.00	100.00
8. Scholarships and other facilities to the children of Freedom Fighters	Non-Plan	8.00	7.60	8.00
9. General Cultural Scholarships Scheme	Non-Plan	27.50	27.50	27.50
10. Special English Course for foreign students	Non-Plan	0.12	0.11	0.12
11. Scheme of Fellowships/Scholarships for Nationals of Bangladesh	Non-Plan	..	*4.72 (*financed from of Min. of Ex- ternal Affairs)	13.10 (yet to be ap- proved)
12. Indian scholars going abroad against scholarships offered by foreign Governments/Organisations		2.00	1.58	2.00
13. Foreign scholars for study in India	Non-Plan	6.69	6.35	6.69
14. Foreign scholars for study in India	Plan	1.55	1.47	2.00
15. Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme		1.00	0.95	1.00

CHAPTER VI

BOOK PROMOTION

In accordance with the National Policy on Education, the Ministry has been taking various steps to produce high quality text and reference books for use of Indian University students and to provide good reading material for the general public. The particulars of the important activities undertaken in this behalf are given below.

Procurement of Translation Rights

As a result of negotiations between this Ministry and the British publishers' Association and American Publishers, 34 leading US Publishers have agreed to make available to the Government of India, if not otherwise committed, the translation rights of their books at a flat rate of royalty per language irrespective of the size of the edition. The British Publishers' Association have also agreed on similar terms but with a graded rate of royalty linked to the size of the edition. To make it easier for the foreign copyright owners and to provide for coordination, the copyright licences are negotiated centrally on behalf of the State Governments with the right for the Centre to sub-license the publication to the concerned State agency. Nearly 800 contracts for translation of the U.K. and the U.S. titles into Indian languages have so far been executed with the U.K. and U.S. Publishers. These are for books considered essential for Indian educational purposes.

Low-priced Editions of Foreign Textbooks

The Government of India, Ministry of Education in collaboration with the Government of the U.K., the U.S.A. and the

U.S.S.R., have been operating schemes for the republication of textbooks in low-priced editions for use by University students in India.

The Indo-British Textbook Programme

This programme popularly known as the E.L.B.S. (English Language Book Society Series) was initiated in 1960. This Ministry approves British books in various disciplines on the basis of their evaluation by various Indian experts and expert bodies like the U.G.C., I.C.A.R. etc. The approved books are then published in the U.K. and marketed in India through normal trade channels and are normally priced at about 1/3rd of the cost of the original edition. Since its inception about 500 books have been approved under this programme.

The Joint Indo-American Textbook Programme

This programme was instituted in 1961 to make available to Indian students standard American works in low-priced editions.

A joint Indo-American Board consisting of seven members from each side with the Secretary of this Ministry as the Chairman lays down the guidelines for the operation of the programme. Titles approved by the Ministry of Education in consultation with the Indian experts or expert bodies are republished in India by Indian publishers with a subsidy from the USIS or USAID to bring down the price of the book to about 1/5 of the original American price. About 1250 books have been brought out under this programme. The funds for operating this scheme are provided from P.L. 480 funds.

The scope of USAID assistance which was hitherto confined mainly to the republication of American books was expanded to include publication of specified technical books by Indian authors and the publication of translations of American scientific and technical books. A sum of Rs. 22,50,000 was earmarked for this and the operation of the scheme was entrusted to the N.B.T. So far 6 titles have been published and 32 titles have been

approved for publication. The expanded programme also provides for other activities to be undertaken with the approval of the Government of India. Under this provision a delegation of publishers and printers was sent to the U.S.A. for a study-cum-market research tour. A grant has also been provided to the N.B.T. for brining out a Directory of Indian Publishers.

The Joint Indo-Soviet Textbook Programme

A Joint Indo-Soviet Textbook Board consisting of 5 Indian and 5 Soviet members with the Education Secretary as Chairman was constituted in 1965 to operate the programme for the translation, adaptation and publication of standard Russian Educational Works in English for use of students in India. Soviet books are evaluated by Indian experts/expert bodies and approved by the Ministry. They are published in the U.S.S.R. and marketed in India through normal trade channels. Over 200 books have been approved under this programme.

National Book Development Board

To foster the growth of books in India, the Government of India set up a National Book Development Board in 1967 to lay down guidelines for the development of the Indian book industry and trade in the context of the overall requirements of the country. The Board has on it representatives of the different sectors of the book industry-publishers, authors, printers and booksellers as well as the various governmental and non-governmental agencies dealing with the implementation of book programmes. Ordinarily the Board meets once a year. However, the Board sets up Committees for specific purposes which may meet as frequently as required. On the expiry of its first term of 3 years the Board has been reconstituted in December 1970 with some additional functions.

The Board has so far held seven meetings. In addition to identifying the vital areas in the field it has made a number of far-reaching recommendations. Partial tax exemption to Indian Publishers, setting up of a Book Finance Corporation for liberal

credit facilities to book publishers, Seminars and training courses for publishers and booksellers, starting a university course in publishing, setting up of a Central Publication Exchange Unit for making common use of artistic and design works, import of newsprint, uniform taxation on royalty remittances abroad, rationalising the imports and promoting the export of books are some of the questions studied. An important recommendation of the Board is to carry out a comprehensive survey of the needs of the Indian Book Industry and Trade to recommend a coordinated policy for the promotion of book publishing as a whole. This survey which would be the first of its kind in India is being carried out by the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

International Book Year Celebrations

The Year 1972 was declared by UNESCO as an International Book Year. India has welcomed the decision. A National Committee with Education Minister as Chairman and the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting as Vice-Chairman was set up to coordinate and guide the celebrations in India. The National Committee has met twice and made recommendations for setting up an Author's Guild, setting up book kiosks at Petrol Pumps and promotion of Book Reviews. These recommendations are under consideration. Details of activities undertaken as part of the Celebrations are given elsewhere in this report.

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust, India was set up as an autonomous organisation by the Ministry of Education in 1957 with the twin objective of fostering book-mindedness in the country and producing low-priced good literature for the people. The Trust, has also been entrusted with two important Schemes *viz.* the "Aadan-Pradan Series" and "Payment of Subsidy to University Level Books by Indian Authors". Besides these, the Trust was also entrusted with the publication of certain books as part

of the 25th Anniversary Celebration of India's Independence and the organisation of the World Book Fair in India as part of the International Book Year Celebrations. The details of the notable activities of the Trust follow :

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebrations of India's Independence

As part of the Celebrations, the Trust has brought out a short History of the Freedom Movement for Adults written in an easy style. The English, Hindi and Punjabi editions of the books were released by the President of India on the 15th August, 1972. The other regional language editions will be published shortly. The Trust is also compiling a History of Freedom Movement for children and an Anthology of Indian Poetry since Independence which will be translated into Hindi and English and published by the Trust.

World Book Fair

As part of the Celebrations of the International Book Year, the National Book Trust in collaboration with the Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Associations in India organised a World Book Fair in New Delhi from March 18, to April 4, 1972. The Fair was inaugurated by the President of India. The highlights of the fair were the exhibition of outstanding books published in various Indian languages and English in India since India's Independence, organisation of an International Seminar on "Books for the Millions", holding of a National Writers' Camp in which 93 eminent writers participated and a Book Week to inculcate reading habits. Delegations of writers/publishers from the U.S.S.R., G.D.R., Mauritius, Zambia, Kenya, Tanzania were specially invited to participate in the Fair. Delegates from West Germany, Malayasia, Switzerland, Afghanistan, Iran, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangla Desh also participated in the Fair.

Subsidised Publication of University-level Books by Indian Authors in English

To ensure that good Indian Textbooks at the University level are encouraged to enter the market and successfully compete with the foreign subsidised books, a scheme has been formulated to subsidise the publication of selected Indian works of recognised merit. Subsidy is given to make these books economically competitive with foreign textbooks and also to bring down their prices. The Scheme covers not only fresh manuscripts but also published works and adaptations of standard foreign books by Indian authors. The Scheme also provides in special cases for subsidising books by foreign authors. The Trust has brought out 8 books under the Scheme during the period under review bringing the total to 29 books published so far under this Scheme. Besides, the Trust has approved 55 additional titles for publication for which estimates of subsidy are being worked out.

Aadan Pradan

To foster national integration and enable the readers in one linguistic region to understand and appreciate the way of life and urges of another within the country, the scheme known as the Aadan Pradan was introduced. Under the Scheme, up to ten of the most representative and well-known books in each language specially the more recent and contemporary works are to be translated into every other language mentioned in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution to provide the country with a common set of books. So far the Trust has brought out 112 books in the Series and 37 more titles are in the Press.

The normal activities of the Trust include—

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

- (b) Fostering book-mindedness by organising book fairs, book exhibitions, seminars and symposia, workshops and training courses on problems of writers, translators publishers and distributors. The two regional book exhibitions held in U.P. (Agra and Aligarh) and Kerala (Trivandrum, Kottayam and Ernakulam), the workshop for Malayalam Translators and the proposed 5th National Book Fair to be organised in Calcutta from January 25, 1973 to February 4, 1973 need special mention.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy National Educational Resources Centre

The Centre was set up as part of the Ministry in July 1972 with the objectives of encouraging Indian authorship by making available under one roof University-level Text and Reference Books by Indian authors in all regional languages and foreign text and reference books in use in Indian Universities to enable prospective Indian writers, research scholars, publishers and students to know the level of and the disciplines where books by Indian authors are available and where such books are needed and to analyse the invoices for books imported into India with the object of arriving at a meaningful import policy.

The Library part of the Centre has come into existence. It has already acquired about 20,000 text and reference books both of Indian and foreign origin for use of authors and publishers. The scope of this Library is also being expanded to include the setting up of a Textbook Lending Library in South Delhi to cater to the needs of students whose colleges are situated at a considerable distance from the main University. Other activities undertaken by the Centre include the bringing out of a quarterly Supplement of additions to the National Catalogue of University-level Books and a sample survey of University Level Books prescribed/recommended by Indian Universities.

Export Promotional Activities

India is one of the leading publishing countries of the world. Its annual earnings from export of Indian books at present are, however, around Rs. 1 crore only. The Ministry has been vested with the specific responsibility of organising/participation in International Book Fair/exhibitions at Government level and to assist private publishers to participate in such Book Fairs with the dual object of bringing our rich literature to the notice of readers in other countries and to promote exports of such books. With this aim in view, the National Book Trust participated in International Book Fairs at Frankfurt from September 28 to October 3, 1972; the International Exhibition of Book Industry and Conference of South East Asian publishers in Kuala Lumpur from September 9 to 17, 1972 and the Book Exhibition in Teheran held in November 1972. The Trust also organised an Exhibition of Hindi Books in Nepal in collaboration with the Central Hindi Directorate and exhibitions of Indian books at Kabul and Dacca. The Trust also plans to participate in the International Book Fair in Cairo. Trade enquiries received at these exhibitions and other reports from abroad indicate that there is considerable scope for expansion of India's export trade in books as well as its spare printing capacity. The Ministry is examining some proposals like setting up Centres for Indian Books abroad for promotion of the export of Indian books.

Import Policy for Books

The import policy for books, journals, magazines, children's literature and other educational material is laid down by the C.C.I.E. in consultation with this Ministry. A liberal policy is followed in this behalf since this Ministry is of the opinion that in the interest of education and a healthy growth of democracy, there should be a free flow of reading material into the country. However, to ensure that this free flow does not strangle the development of indigenous books and encourage import of reading material of questionable merit, the policy forbids the import

of undesirable types of books, comics and fiction and also exhorts Importers not to import books of which Indian reprints are available.

Participation in International Conference

India participated in the experts meeting on Book Development in Asia held in Tokya as part of the Celebrations of the International Book Year. Two experts were nominated by the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO.

India also participated in the Regional Seminar on the Establishment and Operations of National Book Development Councils organised by UNESCO in Manila held from 4th to 8th December, 1972 by deputing one of the officers of the Ministry of Education to the Seminar. Under the Cultural Exchange Programme with the U.S.S.R. a five-member deligation of Indian Publishers visited the U.S.S.R. in June 1972 to familiarise itself with all aspects of publishing in the U.S.S.R.

Financial Allocations

The financial allocations for the various schemes included above for the year 1972-73 and 1973-74:

S. No.	Items	Provision in 1972-73		Provision in 1973-74
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Payment of Honorarium for evaluation of Books under the Collaboration Scheme	1.25	0.75	1.25
2.	Meetings of the Joint Indo-Soviet Text Book Board	0.30	0.30	Provision amalgamated in overall budget for T.A. & D.A. in the Ministry

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Subsidy for University Level Books by Indian authors and reprints/re-runs of American books	30.00	30.00	Not known yet
4.	Raja Ram Mohun Roy National Educational Centre—			
	(a) Text Book Reference Library	*	*	
	(b) Documentation of imported books	1.00	Nil.	
	(c) Text Book Lending Library . . . . .	..	
5.	National Book Development Board and its meetings	2.90	1.65	2.50
6.	Export Promotional Activities	3.50		4.50
7.	Grants to National Book Trust	4.75	4.75	6.00
8.	Adan Pradan	10.00	8.00	15.00
9.	World Book Fair	2.00	3.33	6.00
10.	International Book Year Celebrations including meetings of its Committees	1.20	1.12	..
11.	Celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence . . . . .	..	8.08	..

*Included in the Ministry's overall budget for Plan posts.

CHAPTER VII

YOUTH WELFARE, SPORTS AND GAMES

Among the activities of the Ministry in the field of Youth Welfare, Sports and Games, during the year under Report, the establishment of 100 Nehru Yuvak Kendras all over the country in order to mobilise the youth of the country, both student and non-student, in constructive nation-building activity, deserves special mention. This was part of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the country's independence. In addition, an impressive mass youth rally was organised in November 1972. Details of other programmes and projects relating to Youth Services, games and sports continued during the year are given in what follows.

National Service Scheme

Originally conceived as an alternative to the compulsory National Cadet Corps Programme (NCC) the National Service Scheme (NSS) was to cover every boy student studying in the first two years of the degree course who did not join the NCC— an exemption being made only in respect of outstanding sportsmen provided under the National Sports Organisation (NSO). Both NCC and NSS were, however, to be voluntary for girls. The objective of the NSS is to make the student community to render service to the community and at the same time to arouse and develop a sense of social consciousness among them. But owing to the constraint of resources the Ministry has been asked to implement the NSS/NSO scheme on a selective and voluntary basis, at a cost of Rs. 6.5 crores during the Fourth Plan. Of this, Rs. 5 crores are meant for NSS Programme and the balance of

Rs. 1.50 crores for NSO. The per capita cost has been estimated at Rs. 150 per year, the Central share being Rs. 100 and the State's Rs. 50. The Universities have been allowed to utilise Rs. 120 (Rs. 70 of the Centre's share and Rs. 50 being the State's share) per student per year for the promotion of the programme. This grant of Rs. 120 per NSS student per year is to be spent by the University mainly as under:

Rs. 20 for organisational and overhead expenses, Rs. 60 for camp expenditure, @ Rs. 4 per day for 15 days, and

Rs. 40 for procurement of assets like tents, utensils, implements, vehicles etc.

The balance of Rs. 30 is to be spent by the Union Government towards grants to various schools of social work which have been attached to various universities to give orientation training to NSS teachers, develop the programme and organise all-India camps and also for grants to three designated institutes, viz. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi and the I.I.T. Kharagpur, for research and evaluation, for providing necessary training facilities and for producing literature, necessary for the NSS programme.

The NSS programme was launched in September, 1969 in 40 selected educational institutions covering 40,000 students. The scheme has been extended to above 75 Universities during subsequent years and the target of enrolment of students for the year 1972-73 is 1,60,000 while the target for the year 1973-74, being the last year of the Fourth Plan has been fixed at 1,92,000 students.

A total sum of Rs. 42,70,984 has been sanctioned to the State Governments of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Mysore, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu,

U.P. Kerala, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab for implementation of the National Service Scheme. A sum of Rs. 60,000 has also been sanctioned to Chandigarh Administration, Chandigarh.

Another amount of Rs. 2,63,986 has been sanctioned to the schools of social work *viz.*, Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi, Loyala College of Social Sciences, Trivandrum, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta, Department of Social Work, Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, Madras School of Social Work, Madras, Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar, Indore School of Social Work, Indore, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi, Lucknow University, Lucknow, University of Kerala, Trivandrum, and Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani for orientation of teachers and organisation of seminars and for holding camps. A sum of Rs. 1,37,861 has been incurred on the staff and equipment of the 4 NSS Zonal Centres and 9 NSS Regional Centres.

The social services renewed by the University students covered many aspects like adoption of a village by a University for intensive social uplift work, carrying out of socio-medical surveys, setting up of medical centres, imparting training to rural women in sewing, embroidery and knitting etc. Work in the urban areas ranged from social service to slum dwellers, mass immunization and sanitation drives, running of welfare centres, adult education programmes for the poorer sections of the community, blood donation and campaign work in slum areas. Social service under this scheme was also rendered in the form of help to patients in hospitals, inmates of the orphanages, Cheshire Homes and welfare institutions for the physically handicapped. Work projects were also carried out. The most important social service rendered during the year 1971-72 was in the Central refugee camps set up for refugees from Bangla Desh. Batches of NSS students from various universities served in these camps for 10 to 15 days at a time by rotation. While proceeding to the refugee camps, the NSS students also collected donations in cash and kind for the refugees.

The NSS acts as a catalytic agent for promotion of various programmes for the benefit of the community. The main emphasis is to focus attention on the eradication of adult illiteracy, provision of drinking water supply in the villages, rural electrification, minor developmental projects in the rural areas and improvement of the conditions in the slum areas. The service of NSS volunteers will be utilised mainly for the adult literacy programme in the Nehru Yuvak Kendras being set up in each district. The Government has also sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of 16 Sri Aurobindo Bal Kendras in the slum areas in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad. The programme for education and recreation in each Bal Kendra will be developed and executed by the students enrolled in the National Service Scheme assisted by the teachers of nearby colleges.

Youth Welfare Boards and Committees

Under the scheme for Youth Welfare Boards and Committees grant is given on *ex-post-facto* basis to universities on receipt of audited accounts together with a detailed and comprehensive report of the activities, planned and pursued during the year.

During the report under review a total sum of Rs. 98,359 has been sanctioned to the South Gujarat University, Surat, Gauhati University, Gauhati, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, University of Mysore, Kurukshetra University, Jadavpur University, Gujarat University, Guru Nanak University, Magadh University and Punjab University.

National Programme for Non-Student Youth

Consequent on the recommendations made by the National Advisory Board on Youth, this Ministry prepared a National Programme for Non-student Youth with an outlay of Rs. 5

crores for the Fourth Plan period. The National Programme included the following schemes with the financial implications indicated:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Establishment of Youth Centres at the District and Block levels	250.00
2. Development of Play fields in urban areas	85.00
3. Setting up of Recreation Centres in two Metropolitan cities	13.00
4. Development of Camping Sites	40.00
5. (a) Development of cycling, trekking and hiking routes	70.00
(b) Adventure facilities for cycling canoeing, coastal sailing, mountaineering and climbing	
6. Training Programmes for Youth Leaders	7.20
7. Work Centres	30.00
8. Miscellaneous	4.80
	500.00

These proposals were considered and approved by the Planning Commission. The Ministry of Finance, while agreeing to the implementation of the schemes relating to development of play-fields and establishment of work-centres, with an outlay of Rs. 115 lakhs during the Fourth Plan, suggested that the other schemes be deferred until the Bangla Desh refugee problem is settled. Orders were accordingly issued for implementation of the schemes for the development of play-fields and work centres.

Under the scheme of Work Centres, financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh has already been sanctioned by Government of India to the Calcutta Youth Self-Employment Centre (CYSEC) a voluntary organisation registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act 21 of 1860). The CYSEC is a joint venture sponsored by a representative cross-section of industries, business enterprises, social service organisations and financial institutions and has undertaken a number of projects offering facilities for self-employment to unemployed youth.

During this year the Ministry of Finance were once again approached for concurrence to the remaining schemes included under the National Programme and the following two Schemes have since been approved for implementation from the year 1972-73 :

- (i) Establishment of Nehru Yuvak Kendras in 100 Districts.
- (ii) Training Programme for Youth Leaders.

This year the expenditure on the Nehru Yuvak Kendras will be limited to the average of four months for which a provision of Rs. 15,000.00 per Centre has been made. The expenditure under this Programme will be about Rs. 15 lakhs.

During the year 1972-73, financial assistance will be given for approved training Projects of one month duration each for 50 Youth Leaders for each course at the rate of Rs. 8.00 per day. It is proposed to provide financial assistance for the training of 400 Youth Leaders during this year at an estimated cost of Rs. 96,000.00

Total financial assistance under the above two schemes will be Rs. 16 lakhs (approximately).

In addition, as a measure of promotion of adventure activities among the youth, this Ministry has agreed in principle to the provision of financial assistance amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs to the Explorers' Club of India, Calcutta in connection with the

construction of a sailing boat for undertaking a sailing expedition to Indonesia. Financial assistance of Rs. 20,000 has also been sanctioned to a project of the Young Explorers' Association, Calcutta for undertaking a bamboo-raft expedition.

National Integration—Inter-State Student-Teacher Camps on “Our India Project”

The camps are conducted to provide opportunities for the exchange of visits by groups of students from one part of the country to another to help them to learn about their rich cultural heritage and history, discover their common bonds and the underlying theme of national unity amidst the cultural variety and diversity. Financial assistance has been given to the National Council of Educational Research and Training and Voluntary Organisations, to organise camps under this scheme of 10 to 15 days duration in which participants from schools and 4 or 5 different States stay in a school in a sixth State. Under “Our India Project”, 100 selected schools are helped to collect information from schools and organise the “Our India Exhibition” to be shown around neighbouring schools. These projects envisage an expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period.

The Government of India have also approved from the year 1972-73, holding of Language Environment Camps by the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore through its regional Language Centres, as part of the scheme of promotion of national integration amongst school children. Under this programme, batches of students in one state studying the regional language of another State will camp for 10 days in the company of a few language teachers in the region where the language they are learning is the mother tongue. Such camps will enable the campers to have first hand knowledge of the environment in which these languages operate and their contacts with the local population by means of their recently acquired knowledge of the language of the region will promote national integration.

Indian Mountaineering Foundation

The Indian Mountaineering Foundation is an autonomous organisation to promote mountaineering, rock climbing as well as other adventure programmes. The Foundation receives grants-in-aid from this Ministry, and gives financial assistance for approved mountaineering expeditions. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1,62,133 has been sanctioned to the Foundation up to the period ended with December, 1972.

The Foundation is sponsoring an international meet of mountaineers in 1973 and this Ministry is assisting this venture to the extent of Rs. 81,000/-.

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

Under this scheme financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations of an all India character for activities engaged in or promoting national integration. Significant experimental or pilot projects, research in youth work, training of personnel for youth work, organisation of conferences, tours, festivals, seminars, refresher courses, workshops devoted to problems of youth welfare, camps and any other services which help in strengthening national cohesion qualify for assistance under the scheme.

The scheme is being continued during 1972-73 with an allocation of Rs. 1 lakh and for the period ending with December, 1972 financial assistance was given to the extent of Rs. 74,478 to 8 institutions/agencies for promoting activities in this field.

Scouting and Guiding

Financial assistance is given for the promotion of scouting and guiding, which is an international movement. The objective is character building among boys and girls, training them in the art of citizenship and inculcating in them a love of the country and a broad-minded approach which will take into account the opinions of others. This Ministry gives financial assistance to the National Headquarters of Bharat Scouts and Guides for

promotion of Scouts and Guides activities by meeting part of its organisational expenses, as well as expenditure on approved items like training camps, national and international Jamborees and participation in international events like camps and rallies. Possibilities are also being explored of utilising the services of the Bharat Scouts and Guides and the All India Boys Scouts Association in training as Scouts and Guides the Non-student youth in the areas where the Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been established.

This Ministry has also assisted the Boys Scouts and Guides in inviting Rovers and Rangers from Bangla Desh to witness the Samagam which is to be held at the National Training Centre, Pachmarhi. The Bharat Scouts and Guides also invited National Commissioner, Bangla Desh Boy Scouts Samiti for participation in the President's Rally. On behalf of this Ministry, the Bharat Scouts and Guides will be looking after the organisational arrangements in connection with the visit of a Scout Rover Group of the Dacca University in January, 1973.

Participation in International Conferences

In 1971, the Commonwealth Heads of Governments agreed that activities in the field of youth be expanded and to review the whole complex of youth problems with particular reference to the problem of unemployment, a meeting of Commonwealth Ministries concerned with youth matters be convened. As a prelude to it, therefore, an official level meeting was held in London from 5th to 9th June, 1972 to deliberate and prepare papers for discussion of the Commonwealth Ministers for youth to be held later. A delegation of 2 officials under the leadership of Shri P. K. Patnaik, Deputy Secretary, in this Ministry attended the official level meeting. Shri K. P. Geethakrishnan, Deputy Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Cabinet Affairs) was the other member of the delegation. The ministers meeting was held from January 29 to February 3 at Lusaka.

A meeting of experts on services to Out-of-school Youth under the auspices of UNESCO was held in Bangkok from 9-10-1972 to 13-10-1972 to study the problem of out-of-school youth in Asian Countries. Shri P. K. Patnaik, Deputy Secretary in the Ministry attended the meeting and contributed a paper on the subject.

United Nations Volunteer Scheme

The U.N. Volunteer Programme has now been in operation for a year. This Ministry has been entrusted with the responsibility of sponsoring candidates from this country in the various fields for which offers are received through I.S.V.S. (International Secretariat for Voluntary Service) who are coordinating recruitment of volunteers for UNV Project.

To ensure proper selection of suitable candidates, an Inter-Ministerial Selection Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary in this Ministry. The representatives of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) along with a specialist in the available field of nomination are represented on the committee.

So far we have recommended to ISVS the nominations of 29 candidates for various UNV Projects obtaining in 6 countries. Some of these candidates have been approved by the UNV Programme and recommended to the countries concerned.

In October, 1972, the ISVS held the "Second Consultation on the United Nations Programme" at Vienna (Austria). India was represented at this Consultation by our permanent Mission in Geneva. There has been a useful exchange of views on various aspects of the Programme and the suggestions made there are being studied by the Government with a view to making full utilization by maximum participation in the Programme.

Cultural Delegation Proposals

The need for better understanding of youth problems and exchange of information and experts in the field of youth services among developing countries has to be acknowledged considering that work in the field of youth welfare is relatively a new venture. This Ministry is, therefore, endeavouring to explore the possibilities of encouraging the exchange of information and experts in the field of Youth with the other developing countries for better appreciation of the whole complex of problems affecting the youth.

A few proposals are already on hand for the visit to India of Youth officials/experts from other countries to study the youth Services Programme in this country and also for the exchange of students delegations with other countries viz. Trinidad, Tobago and Mauritius etc.

During the year under report, this Ministry has hosted a group of 23 students and 2 teachers from Dacca University (Bangla Desh) who were on a study tour of this country for a period of about three weeks. These students were from the Geography Department of Dacca University and were, therefore, interested in the town-planning and canal irrigation projects etc. Accordingly they were shown the town-planning of Calcutta and Durgapur and Chandigarh and Canal irrigation project of Bhakra and Nangal. They were also given opportunities for sight-seeing at various places.

Another batch of 37 students and teachers of Political Science Department from Dacca University, Bangla Desh will be arriving in India during this year and the Ministry is hosting this group as well.

Physical Education

Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (Gwalior)

Keeping in view the national character of the College, the Government have renamed the College as the 'Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education.'

For the first time since its establishment in 1957, the College has not only got the full complement of the seats in the first year of its B.P.E. and M.P.E. Courses for the academic year 1972-73, but has actually exceeded its intake capacity for these two classes. For the academic year 1972-73, 135 students, including 20 girls were admitted to the 3-year Bachelor of Physical Education Course and 21 students, including 3 girls were admitted to the 2-year Master of Physical Education Course. Besides these, 6 students were admitted to the 2-year M.A. (Recreation) Course. With these admissions the total strength of the College now stands at 322.

National Physical Efficiency Drive

As per the decision taken by the Government in 1971, the Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education continues to organise the National Physical Efficiency Drive on behalf of the Government of India.

During 1972-73, the National Physical Efficiency Drive was organised in different States and Union Territories from October, 1972 to January, 1973. A participation target of 20 lakhs has been suggested for the 1972-73 "Drive".

The XI All India Competition for the National Awards in Physical Efficiency was organised at the Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior, on the 24th and 25th February, 1972. In all, 68 competitors from different State & Union Territories participated in the Competition out of which 19 Competitors (10 men and 9 women) won the National Awards for 1971-72.

Seminars on Physical Education

The XII All India Seminar on National Physical Efficiency Drive for the States' Representatives and others was held at the Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior, on the 22nd & 23rd February, 1972. The Seminar reviewed the

progress of the "1971-72 Drive" and suggested ways and means for a wider coverage under the "Drive" during 1972-73 with an all India participation target of 20 lakhs.

Promotion of Yoga

In accordance with the Governments' policy to assist Yoga institutions of an all-India character for promotion of research and/or teacher training programmes, the Kaivalyadhama Shree-Man Madhava Yoga Mandir Samiti, Lonavla (Poona) and the Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram (Katra Vaishnavi Devi, J & K and New Delhi Centres) continued to receive assistance from the Central Government for their recurring as well as non-recurring expenditure.

Promotion of Popular Literature on Physical Education, Games and Sports

The Third National Prize Competition for Published Literature on Physical Education, Sports and Games etc., was organised through the Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior. In all 14 entries were received for the Competition. As against the 5 sanctioned prizes under the Competition, only 2 books—"Training Without Straining" (English) by Shri Ken O Bosen and "Kho-Kho" (Marathi) by Shri Yogesh Yadav—have been recommended by the Evaluation Committee of the Competition for a prize of Rs. 1,000/- each and also for purchase by Government of India of 250 copies of each of the two books, for free distribution among Physical Education Training Institutions, Universities, State Sports Councils and others. Besides these two books, the Evaluation Committee has also recommended the following 2 books for purchase of 250 copies each by the Government of India :—

1. Silambam—Technique & Evaluation (English)—By Shri John David Mannal Raj.
2. Kabaddi (English)—by Shri D. G. Wakharkar.

Improvement of Facilities in Physical Education Training Institutions

The Scheme which has replaced in 1971-72 the earlier Scheme for Strengthening of Physical Education Training Institutions, taken up during the Second and Third Five Year Plans, continues to be implemented as a part of the development programme for games and sports. It provides for Central Government assistance, through the State Governments, to the Physical Education Training Institutions—both Government as well as non-Government—to cover 50 per cent of the expenditure on the following projects subject to the ceiling indicated against each :—

<i>Project</i>	<i>Ceiling of Central Government's Grant.</i>
(i) Gymnasium Hall	Rs. 50,000/-
(ii) Development of Play Grounds	Rs. 20,000/-
(iii) Swimming Pool	Rs. 50,000/-
(iv) Purchase of Sports Equipment and Library Books	Rs. 10,000/-

National Fitness Corps

Consequent upon the acceptance of the recommendation made by the Kunzru Committee that there should be only one integrated programme of Physical Education at the school stage, the National Fitness Corps Programme was accepted in 1965, as the only integrated multipurpose programme of Physical Education at the school stage, to replace various programmes like Physical Training, National Discipline Scheme and Auxiliary Cadet Corps. In pursuance of this decision, it was also decided, with the approval of the Cabinet that the National Discipline Scheme Instructors in the National Fitness Corps Organisation, paid out of the Central Exchequer should also be transferred to the State/Union Territories where they were working and merged with the Cadre of Physical Education Teachers in the

States. The NDS Instructors could not be transferred to the States because *inter alia* the terms of transfer for these Instructors were under negotiation with the State Governments.

The decision regarding the transfer of the NDS Instructional/Supervisory Staff to the State Governments & Union Territory Administrations is now being implemented on the following terms and conditions:—

- (i) The State will create sufficient vacancies to take over the instructors; those serving in non-Government schools will be treated as on deputation from the State Government.
- (ii) The service rendered under the Central Government will be counted for calculating increments in the State scales of pay. If as a result, an instructor gets higher emoluments, he will be allowed the same; if not, the pay and allowances drawn under the Central Government at the time of absorption in the State service will be protected.
- (iii) If any State Government is not in a position to accept any instructional staff for reasons like lack of prescribed educational qualification for entry into the State service, such staff will continue to draw pay and allowances in the Central scales till the Central Government find them alternative employment. Such staff will not be retrenched.
- (iv) In order to meet any possible financial difficulties of the States in accepting the liability for the salary of the absorbed staff even at a future date, the Central Government has agreed to meet in full the expenditure on the pay and allowances of these absorbed instructors, if necessary, for so long as they remain in service.

In response to the above liberalised terms offered by the Government of India to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, for the transfer of the administrative control over the NDS Instructional staff from the Central Government to the State Governments and their eventual absorption in the States cadre of Physical Education teachers, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi and Goa have since taken over the administrative control of the NDS staff for their absorption in the State cadre. The matter is still under correspondence with the other State Governments.

The National Fitness Corps Directorate—a subordinate office of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare—as well as its Regional Offices have been closed down w.e.f. 1-7-1972 and the residuary work is being performed by a Cell in the Ministry. The staff rendered surplus on account of the closure of the NFC Directorate have been provided with alternative employment through the Surplus Cell of the Department of Personnel.

Bharatiyam—Mass Youth Rallies

The Scheme of “Bharatiyam”—Mass Youth Rallies—was taken up as a part of 25th Independence Jayanti Celebrations of the country. The “Bharatiyam” is a mass programme of Physical Education presented through National and State level Mass Youth Rallies. Some of the important activities included in the “Bharatiyam” are (i) Mass Singing (ii) Free hand Exercises (iii) Folk Dances (iv) Gymnastics (v) Lezim (vi) Yogasanas etc.

The Scheme of “Bharatiyam” taken up during 1972-73 provided for simultaneous Mass Youth Rallies at New Delhi and State Capitals on 19th November, 1972. The number of participants in the National level Rally at New Delhi and the larger States was 5,000 and in the smaller States & Union Territories (other than Delhi it was 2,000 (or 1,000). Grants amounting

to Rs. 20 lakhs were sanctioned to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for organising State level Rallies under the programme.

The National Youth Rally under the "Bharatiyam" programme was presented by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare at the National Stadium, New Delhi on 19th November, 1972. The President inaugurated the National Rally and witnessed the 2 hour programme of physical exercise, folk dances, group singing, yogic exercises etc., presented by about 5,000 youth.

Sports and Games

National Sports Organisation

The National Sports Organisation programme aims at promoting excellence amongst college students in selected fields of sports and games. The scheme was launched in 1969 and the following major programmes were continued during 1972-73 :

- (1) Development of physical facilities in the universities.
- (2) Provision of Coaches.
- (3) Organising Coaching Camps.
- (4) Award of Sports Talent Search Scholarships.

The first two items are being implemented by the University Grants Commission while the last two have been entrusted to the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon. Progress on these programmes is given below :

(a) **Physical facilities** : Grants totalling Rs. 61.50 lakhs have been sanctioned up to 1972-73 to the University Grants Commission for improvement of existing facilities and provision of additional facilities in various universities/colleges. Grants are given by the U.G.C. for the construction of gymnasias, multi-purpose play-fields, swimming pools, etc., in accordance with

the standard multi-purpose play fields manual, which has been prepared by this Ministry. 29 universities and 85 colleges have been approved so far for assistance for the construction of gymnasia. Grants for multi-purpose play-fields have been approved for 28 universities and 24 colleges at a total cost of Rs. 1.38 crores. The U.G.C. will bear 75 per cent of this cost subject to availability of funds.

(b) **Coaches :** The trained coaches of the National Institute of Sports are provided by the U.G.C. to various universities. Out of the 100 coaches envisaged under the NSO Programme, 76 coaches are working in 36 universities.

(c) **Coaching Camps :** The IUB organised 95 university-level and 22 zonal level Coaching Camps for college students during the year.

(d) **Sports Talent Scholarships :** These scholarships are awarded to outstanding sportsmen/sports-women studying in universities to help them maintain their physical standards, purchase of equipment, clothing etc. 50 scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 p.m. each tenable for 10 months during a year for two years are given annually. During 1972-73, 50 fresh scholarships were awarded; 30 out of 50 awarded during 1971-72 were renewed.

Strengthening of staff for implementation of NSO Programme

The IUB was assisted, as in the previous years, to meet the salaries of special staff appointed for implementation of this programme.

ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF SPORTS

The All India Council of Sports was reconstituted in April 1972. The Council acts as the advisory body to advise the Government on all matters relating to promotion of sports and

games in the country. The reconstituted Council consists of the President and 36 members nominated by the Government of India from amongst the following categories:

(1) Outstanding sportsmen	18
(2) Sport promoters	6
(3) Sports Writer	1
(4) Educationists	3
(5) Members of Lok Sabha	4
(6) Members of Rajya Sabha	2
(7) Representative of the Ministry of External Affairs	1
(8) Joint Secretary in charge of Sports & Games in the Ministry of Education (Member Secretary)	1
	36

The tenure of the members of the Council is three years. It has held three meetings so far.

Grants to State Sports Councils

The revised scheme of financial assistance to State Sports Councils to enable them to construct utility stadia, swimming pools, flood lighting of stadia, coaching camps, purchase of sports equipment and establishment of Rural Sports Centres was continued during 1972-73. Funds provided under this scheme during the year were to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs.

On the recommendation of the All India Council of Sports, the quantum of assistance for the construction of swimming pools has been enhanced from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 per swimming pool from 1972-73.

Rural Sports Centres

The scheme of establishment of Rural Sports Centres was continued during 1972-73. 55 new Rural Sports Centres were sanctioned to the Government of West Bengal and admissible grants were released to centres already established in other States.

Sports Talent Search Scholarships for School Students

Under this scheme, 200 scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 p.m. each based on the results of national-level competitions and 400 scholarships of the value of Rs 25 p.m. each, based on the results of State-level competitions are awarded every year for students in the age group of 13-17. Awards for the year 1972-73 have already been finalised and all the scholarships have been utilised. Scholarships awarded in the preceding years have also been renewed.

On the recommendations of the All India Council of Sports, special Selection Committees were constituted to spot talent from amongst participants in the All India School Games Meets, Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament and Suboroto Mukherji Cup Football Tournament. The students selected by these Committees have been awarded the admissible scholarships.

Grants to Sports Federations

During the year 1972-73, grants totalling Rs. 20,03,434 have been sanctioned to various National Sports Federations up to the end of December, 1972 for holding annual championships, participation in international sports competitions, visits of foreign teams to India, and payment of salaries of paid Assistant Secretaries, holding coaching-camps, purchase of sports equipment and holding of rural sports tournaments.

Some of the important items for which these grants were given are :

- (i) Participation of a contingent sponsored by the Indian Olympic Association in the XX Olympic Games held at Munich during August/September, 1972.
- (ii) participation of an Indian Badminton Team in the Thomas Cup Tournament 1972 held in New Zealand.
- (iii) participation of junior and senior tennis teams in Wimbledon and other major European tournaments.

As a part of the 25th Independence Jayanti Celebrations, it has been decided to organise country-wide sports tournaments for rural youth. The tournaments will be held at block level, district level, State level and then at the national level. Financial assistance is being extended by this Ministry to State Governments/Union Territories to hold the tournaments, at block, district and state levels. On the basis of the participation of rural sportsmen in the State-level tournaments, teams will be selected in various games for participation in the 3rd All India Rural Sports Tournament to be held at New Delhi from February 12-15, 1973 under the auspices of the National Institute of Sports, Patiala. About 1,500 participants are expected to take part in this tournament.

National Institute of Sports, Patiala

The National Institute of Sports, Patiala, which was established by the Government of India in the year 1961, has continued to make good progress in the main task of producing qualified coaches in various games/sports. It has so far produced 2046 coaches in 13 different games and sports. Nearly 230 students are undergoing training at present in regular and condensed courses. The existing students include 10 trainees from Bangla Desh, 4 from Nepal and 2 from Ceylon. During Summer Vacation 1972, a special Orientation Course for teachers numbering 261 from all over India, was organised. A

similar course for about 100 teachers from the southern States was organised at the YMCA College of Physical Education, Madras.

The Institute has now about 300 coaches on its pay-rolls engaged in implementing the National Coaching Scheme. They are posted at Regional Coaching Centres established in various State Capitals and the Nehru Yuvak Kendras, established at district headquarters.

On the recommendation of the A.I.C.S. it was decided that the coaching camps for the teams of the various National Sports Federations for participating in international sports events will be organised under the auspices of the National Institute of Sports who would provide the necessary experts for the coaching camps and board and lodging facilities to the participants. Upto three coaching camps for seniors and one such camp for juniors in each game will be organised under the revised pattern.

The Vice-President, Shri G. S. Pathak, opened the National Sports Museum at the Institute in March 1972. Valuable collections acquired from sportsmen and sports promoters are at display at the Museum.

A Sports Exhibition was organised at the National Stadium, New Delhi in 1972.

The research projects of the Institute include development of sports medicine, bio-mechanics and sports psychology and sports sociology.

During 1972, the Institute started a journal in Sports Medicine. The Indian Association of Sports Medicine, which has its secretariat at the Institute, has been affiliated to the International Federation of Sports Medicines.

Under the scheme of producing popular sports literature, the Institute has prepared two new books—one on athletics and the other on cricket. These are likely to be published during

the year 1972-73. It is also proposed to issue translations of the existing publications of the Institute in Hindi and other Regional Languages.

The Institute was entrusted with the work of importing sports equipment not manufactured indigenously. Import licences were granted for import of tennis balls and other athletic equipment which will be distributed by the Institute to bonafide users.

Four Senior Coaches of the Institute were deputed for advanced training to the GDR.

One of the important programmes launched by the Institute during the year is to spot young talent in rural and urban areas through its coaches employed at the Regional Coaching Centres and Nehru Yuvak Kendras. The promising young sportsmen thus spotted will be provided necessary expert coaching and other facilities to enable them to acquire proficiency of international standard.

National Sports Complex

It has been decided to start the construction of the proposed National Sports Complex in New Delhi and a Swimming Pool at Calcutta during the year 1973-74. The project aims at providing facilities of international standards to sportsmen in the country and also to hold important international sports events. The first phase of the project is estimated to cost Rs. 2.83 crores. The project is likely to be completed by the end of the 5th Five Year Plan.

Indo-foreign cultural exchanges in the field of sports during 1972-73

Dr. Carlos Falice Castillo, President of the National Institute of Sports, Venezuela visited India from February 2-4, 1972, as a guest of the Government of India.

Dr. Mihaly Nemeesure, Director, Central Institute of Sports Medicine, Budapest, visited India during March 1972 and attended a seminar on Sports Medicine held at Hyderabad.

Mr. R. M. Eden Spiff, Director, Rivers States Sports Council, Nigeria visited India on a study tour from 22-23 September 1972.

10 trainees from Bangla Desh were admitted in the NIS Patiala for training as coaches in different games. The trainees have been given scholarships of Rs. 200 p.m. each for a 10-months coaching course, and an equipment allowance of Rs. 500 per student.

Sports equipment worth Rs. 50,000 is being sent to Bangla Desh as a gift from the Government of India.

Sports equipment worth Rs. 20,000 is being sent to Mauritius as a gift from the Government of India.

The services of a hockey coach from NIS were placed at the disposal of the Government of Singapore for a period of three months. A cricket coach has been deputed to Gambia for a period of six months. The deputation of the hockey coach provided to Nigeria was extended up to October, 1973.

A six-member Tennis Team from the USSR visited India during December, 1972-January 1973 under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange programme.

A Gymnastic delegation from GDR visited India during November|December 1972 under the Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange programme.

A Football team and a Hockey team from Bangla Desh participated respectively in the Durand Football Tournament and Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament. A Football Team from Bangla Desh also participated in the Bardloi Trophy Tournament held at Gauhati in August 1972.

25th Independence Jayanti Celebrations

The 25th Independence Jayanti is being celebrated this year all over the country and this Ministry has been entrusted with the task of carrying out certain programmes to commemorate the celebrations. Among the various programmes that are being carried out in this year some of the salient ones are:

- (1) Establishment of 100 Nehru Yuvak Kendras all over the country in the current financial year.
- (2) Conduct of Rural Sports Tournament all over the country.
- (3) Implementation of Jayanti Village Scheme.
- (4) Know Your Country Project.
- (5) Mass Youth Rally.
- (6) Establishment of National Gallery of Portraits.
- (7) Establishment of Bharat Bhavans.
- (8) Publication of books on Indian States, Freedom Movement, Constitution, Indian National Army and Indian Poetry.

Asian Trade Fair

The Ministry of Education along with the Ministry of Labour and Employment jointly put a pavilion at the 3rd International Trade Fair at the Exhibition Grounds, Delhi. This Pavilion was entitled "Tryst with Destiny" and the interior was developed to evolve around a theme of the role of education in developing a complete man. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 20,34,332 will be spent on this Pavilion during the current year.

Financial Allocations

The Financial allocations for major programmes described are indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Item	Provision for		Budget
		1972-73 Original	Revised	Estimates 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Service Scheme	103.38	103.38	69.54
2.	Youth Welfare Board & Committee	0.75	0.75	0.75
3.	National Sports Organisation	19.70	19.70	10.00
4.	Sports Talent Search Scholarships	4.80	4.80	4.80
5.	Grants to State Sports Councils	10.00	10.00	10.00
6.	Grants to Sports Federation	10.00	21.60	10.00
7.	N. I. S. Patiala			
	Non-Plan	15.50	15.50	15.50
	Plan	13.50	13.50	13.50
8.	National Sports Complex, New Delhi	1.00	1.00	1.00*
9.	Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education (Gwalior)	12.00	13.44	13.53
10.	National Physical Efficiency Drive	2.00	3.35	4.00
11.	Promotion of Yoga	2.70	2.63	2.66
12.	Promotion of Literature on Physical Education Sports	0.39	0.39	0.55
13.	Bharatiyam		35.00	18.90**
14.	National Fitness Corps (Non-Plan)	230.00	236.99	302.95
15.	National Programme for Non-Student Youth	25.00	25.00	49.00
16.	Scouting and Guiding (Plan)	2.00	2.50	3.00
17.	Assistance to voluntary organisations in the field of youth services	2.00	1.00	1.00
18.	Indian Mountaineering Foundation	1.22	2.00	1.55
19.	National Integration-Inter-State Student-Teacher Camps	10.00	8.00	2.00

* A provision of Rs. 30.00 Lakhs has been recommended to the Ministry of Works and Housing for inclusion in the Capital Works during 1973-74.

** This has yet to be approved by Ministry of Finance.

CHAPTER VIII

INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

During the period under report, all the programmes and activities flowing from India's relations with Unesco were continued in full measure. To streamline the functioning of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco, several changes were introduced. India was well-represented at the 17th General Conference of Unesco held at Paris during the latter part of 1972. This chapter sets out in detail all the significant events and programmes carried out in cooperation with Unesco during the year.

Government's Relations with UNESCO

The most important event during the year was the 17th General Conference of Unesco held at Paris from 17th October to 21st November, 1972. The Indian delegation was composed of the following:

- (i) Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of
Education & Social Welfare and
Culture Leader
- (ii) Shri I. K. Gujral, Minister for
Information & Broadcasting. Alternate Leader

Delegates

1. Shri I. D. N. Sahi, Secretary, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, New Delhi.
2. Shri G. Parthasarathi, Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

3. Shri Prem Kirpal, Chairman, Executive Board of Unesco.
4. Shri Ramesh Thapar, Director, India International Centre, New Delhi.

Alternate Delegates

1. Prof, Rais Ahmed, Head, Department of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
2. Shri Satish Chandra, Dean, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
3. Shri A. Rahman, Scientist, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi.
4. Shri T. R. Jayaraman, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, New Delhi.
5. Shri P. C. Chatterji, Deputy Director-General, All India Radio.

Advisers

1. Dr. (Mrs.) Kapila Vatsyayan, Deputy Educational Adviser, Department of Culture, New Delhi.
2. Shri C.S. Nayar, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, New Delhi.
3. Shri M. Krishnamurti, First Secretary (UNESCO), Embassy of India in Paris, France.
4. Shri Desh Raj Singh, Special Assistant to the Minister of Education & Social Welfare, New Delhi.
5. Shri K. N. Johry, Principal Scientific Officer, Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi.
6. Shri K. L. Gandhi, Special Assistant to the Minister of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi.
7. Shri Krishan Lal Sondhi, Director, Indian Space Research Organisation, Department of Space, Bangalore.

Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Leader of the Indian Delegation was elected as one of the 15 Vice-Presidents of the General Conference. Shri G. Parthasarathi, Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, one of the Indian Delegates, was elected as member of the Executive Board of Unesco for a 4-year term. Shri Parthasarathi was also elected by the Executive Board as a member of the Board's Special Committee.

India was elected to the following Committees and Councils constituted by the General Conference:

- (i) Legal Committee
- (ii) Steering Committee of the UNISIST.
- (iii) Co-ordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere.
- (iv) Co-ordinating Council on the International Hydrological Decade.

The Indian Delegation moved a resolution in the General Conference for the admission of Bangla Desh to Unesco. This was adopted by an overwhelming majority and Bangla Desh was admitted to the membership of UNESCO.

Dr. Prem Kirpal, Indian Member of the Executive Board and its Chairman attended the following sessions of the Executive Board held at Paris:—

- (i) 89th Session held at Madrid and Paris from 29th May to 7th July, 1972.
- (ii) 90th Session held at Paris from 25th September to 18th November, 1972.

Participation in the Conference/Meetings and Seminars

Shri M. Krishnamurti, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Paris, attended the 7th and the 8th Sessions of the Council of International Bureau of Education at Geneva held from July 17—22, 1972 and from January 16—19, 1973 respectively.

Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.

Administered by the Government of India in collaboration with UNESCO, the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration offers high-level courses in educational planning and Administration for educational administrators from the Asian region. It thus constitutes an important part of India's contribution to the educational development of the Asian region.

A brief account of the main activities undertaken by the Institute during the period (January-December 1972) is given below:

Training Courses for Educational Planners and Administrators

The main training course organised annually by the Institute is of 5-6 months' duration and is specially designed to meet the needs of and to improve the equipment of Asian educational planners and administrators by acquainting them with concepts fundamental to educational planning and administration and by giving them a grounding in the basic skills and techniques essential to educational planning and administration.

The XII Training Course

The XII Training Course which commenced on September 1, 1971 concluded on January 29, 1972. This course attracted the largest ever number of Participants (30) from 12 countries viz.; Afghanistan (1), Republic of China (1), India (3), Indonesia (7—including 5 under INS-28), Iran (2), Khmer Republic (2), Republic of Korea (1), Malaysia (3), Nepal (2), Philippines (2), Sri Lanka (3—including 3 under UNDP Programme) and Thailand (3).

The XIII Training Course

In view of the fact that the present agreement between Government of India and UNESCO concerning the Institute was to come to an end on 31-12-1972, the dates for the XIII Training Course for Educational Planners and Administrators were advanced to July 20—December 19, 1972. Twenty-eight participants from 13 Asian countries *viz.*; Afghanistan (1), Bangladesh (1), Indonesia (2), India (3), Iran (3) Khmer Republic (2), Republic of Korea (1), Laos (1), Malaysia (3), Nepal (3), Singapore (1), Sri Lanka (3), and Thailand (3) attended the course. One participant from Iran and another from Khmer Republic left on medical grounds without completing the course.

Advanced Training Seminar on Educational Planning and Administration

One of the special programmes organised by the Institute during the year under review was an Advanced Training Seminar on Educational Planning and Management from October 30—December 2, 1972. Seventeen Participants and experts participated in the Seminar. The countries represented included Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iran, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and India.

The Training Seminar commenced on October 30, 1972 and concluded on the December 2, 1972. The first three weeks of the Seminar provided a sort of refresher course for eight selected alumni of the Institute from Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Sri Lanka. The fourth week was devoted to the presentation and discussion of papers on educational planning and administration based on first-hand practical experience of some of the alumni and other distinguished educational planners including Unesco Experts. The fifth and the concluding week was devoted to identification of specific programme and projects to be taken up by the Institute in the post-1972 phase.

The Seminar made a number of recommendations to the Unesco, Unesco Regional Office of Education, Bangkok and the Member States regarding regional activities particularly in the field of educational planning and management in the Asian region.

Research and Studies

As part of the preparations for this Seminar, the Institute organised two surveys. The first one was designed to survey the present position of educational planning and plan implementation in different Asian countries. The report was prepared on the basis of replies to a questionnaire received from 11 countries in the region; Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

The other Survey was more limited in scope and was designed essentially to ascertain the training needs in educational planning and administration in the Asian region as these are seen by some of the country representatives themselves. The country representatives were the alumni of the Institute—Participating in the Advanced Training Seminar. The six countries which responded to the questionnaire are: Afghanistan, Indonesia, Korea, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The survey revealed the highest preference in favour of workshops, seminars and meetings of about 2 weeks duration. The second priority went in favour of tailor-made programmes of three to six weeks duration.

Participation in the National Programmes of Member-States

(a) *Indonesia:*

At the request of the Indonesian authorities, the Institute collaborated in conducting a special training programme for selected educational administrators from that country in order to equip them for the re-construction of Indonesian education. The

programme was undertaken as a part of UNDP/UNESCO Project INS-37 of Indonesia which aimed at training by 1974 about 200 administrators in the management of educational reform in Indonesia. The Institute organised a special training course in Educational Management and Administration of Educational Reform for 19 selected Indonesian educational administrators from March 2—April 30, 1972. The course marked the second phase of this four-phased training project.

The main emphasis in the course was on the preparation of teaching materials in Bahasa Indonesia which the participants could use in the training programmes to be conducted by them upon their return to Indonesia.

In the third phase of the programme, the participants in the special Indonesia course, accompanied by Dr. A.W.P. Guruge, Unesco Expert at the Institute, went on third-country visits to Thailand and Malaysia for two weeks to study selected educational programmes and projects in these two countries. In the fourth and the final phase of the programme, a Consolidation Seminar was held at Djakarta from May 10—15, 1972, in which Mr. Veda Prakasha, Executive Director and Dr. Guruge participated.

(b) *India*

The Institute collaborated with the National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators in organising a one-week Training Seminar (June 26—July 1, 1972) for Direct Recruits to Maharashtra Educational Service (Class I and Class II).

(c) *Sri Lanka*

At the request of the Government of Shri Lanka, the Institute collaborated in organising a Seminar on Educational Administration. The Seminar which was principally for the benefit of the Directors of Education of that country, was held at Colombo

from October 16—21, 1972. Thirty-eight persons, including 14 Directors of Education and 15 Chief Education Officers, participated in the Seminar.

Senior Fellowship Programme

Mr. Kresno, Special Assistant to the Chairman, Office of Educational Development, Ministry of Education & Culture, Djakarta (Indonesia) was at the Institute as a Senior Fellow from March 2—April 30, 1972. He rendered considerable assistance towards the conduct of the Special Training Course for selected Indonesian educational planners and administrators, described above. The present agreement with UNESCO, under which the Institute has been functioning, came to an end on December 31, 1972. The Regional programmes of the Asian Institute will be continued in future by the Asian Programmes Division of the National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, with suitable assistance from UNESCO, UNDP and other international authorities.

National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators .

The National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators was set up at New Delhi as a registered society under the Registration of Societies Act XXI of 1860. The College was registered on 31-12-1970 but came into existence on March 1, 1971.

The main functions of the Staff College are to organise pre-service and in-service training, conferences, workshops, seminars, etc., for senior educational officers of the Central Government, State Governments and Union Territories, University and College administrators and teacher-educators; to undertake, aid, promote and co-ordinate research in various aspects of educational planning and administration; to offer consultancy service to State Governments and other educational institutions; to act as a clearing house of ideas and information or research, training and extension; to collaborate with other agencies and offer fellowships in furtherance of the objectives of the Staff College; and to

provide, on request, facilities for training and research in educational planning and administration to other countries, especially of the Asian Region, and collaborate with them in such programmes. At the expiry of the present agreement with Unesco under which the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration was functioning, the National Staff College through its Asian Programmes Division will continue to provide services to educational planners and administrators from the Asian region with assistance from UNESCO, UNDP and other international agencies.

The new training programmes of the Staff College will commence from 1974-75. The interim period is being utilised for tooling up the College and for completing the administrative and other arrangements necessary for launching the new programmes and for organising some initial training programmes, seminars and studies. Also, the training programmes developed earlier by the Asian Institute will be continued.

With the establishment of the Staff College, the work being done under the Indian Programme of the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, which was initiated in 1969 as a precursor to the National Staff College, was transferred to the Staff College, with effect from 1-1-1971.

The work done by the Staff College during the period under review (January-December, 1972) is briefly described below:

Study Group on the Training District Education Officers

In pursuance of the recommendations of the National Seminar on the Role, Function, Recruitment and Training of District Education Officers organised by the Asian Institute in 1970, the Government of India set up a Study Group to identify the training needs of District Education Officers and to specify the objectives, types, duration and content of the courses to be organised for them, to suggest methods of training and to recommend institutional arrangements for this purpose at the Central and State levels. The report of the Study Group has since been submitted to the Government of India.

Training Seminar for Direct Recruits to Maharashtra Educational Service

The National Staff College collaborated with the Asian Institute in organising a training seminar for direct recruits to Maharashtra Educational Service. The one week training seminar was held at New Delhi from June 26—July 1, 1972. Fourteen direct recruits to Maharashtra Educational Service (class I and class II) along with the Deputy Director, State Institute of Maharashtra participated in the training programme.

Study of Middle School Education in India

This study was initiated under the Indian Programme of the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration. Two pilot studies have been undertaken in U.P. and Rajasthan. A draft report for U.P. has since been received. As regards Rajasthan State, the data is being processed at the State Institute of Education Udaipur, Rajasthan.

Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO

Changes were made during the year under review to streamline the functioning of the Commission. Provision has been made for representation of such of the Government departments as have been created in recent years and were not represented on the Commission. A Steering Committee with the Minister of Education and Social Welfare as Chairman and including the Chairmen of the five Sub-Commissions and representatives of the concerned Government departments, has been constituted for the management of the affairs of the Commission and to keep a watch over the progress of the projects and programmes of the Commission. The Steering Committee is expected to meet at least once in two months.

Tenth Conference of the Indian National Commission

The Tenth Conference of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, on June, 30 and July, 1 1972 under the chairmanship of Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture. The Conference was attended by individual and institutional members of the Commission, observers from the Government of Bangla Desh and Nepal, and representatives of UN and its specialised agencies in New Delhi and a few UNESCO Clubs in India. The Conference considered a varied agenda, covering the activities, work and programme of the Indian National Commission, including projects relating to Education for International Understanding and Cooperation, Study of Civilizations of Central Asia, Publication of Hindi and Tamil editions of UNESCO Courier, celebration of International Education Year, 25th anniversary of UNESCO and the International Book Year etc. It also considered the UNESCO's Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-74 as well as its Draft Medium Term Outline Plan (1973-74) and suggested a number of changes. The Conference also recommended the setting up of working groups to examine specific programmes in depth and to make recommendations for the guidance of the Indian delegation to the 17th session of General Conference of UNESCO subsequently held in Paris (October-November, 1972).

The Conference unanimously adopted a resolution by acclamation requesting UNESCO to admit Bangla Desh as a member of the Organisation and to give it massive assistance for educational reconstruction and rehabilitation, thereby facilitating its full participation in the programmes of UNESCO.

The Conference also recommended that UNESCO may hold the Sixth Regional Conference of Asian National Commissions for UNESCO in India.

The Conference endorsed the Government of India's stand on the question of the International University viz., that India may offer facilities for locating a centre of the university in the

Jawaharlal Nehru University and that the International University may be structured as a multi-disciplinary complex devoted to research and scholarship, functionally and geographically decentralised but administratively integrated. The UN General Assembly has since decided to establish the International University.

The other important recommendations of the Conference related to the reduction of international cable rates and provision of assistance to developing countries to build up an infrastructure for domestic news agencies as well as exchange of news between these countries through their national news agencies etc., holding of an Asian Conference on University Reform, UNESCO assistance for National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, establishment of an Asian Youth Centre, Population Education, development of research in Social Science in Asia, setting up of an Asian Regional Centre for Documentation and Research Materials. Study of Oral Traditions in Asia, adoption of measures to prevent thefts and losses in Museums, comparative Study of Musical Instruments and Traditions in Asia, establishment of an Asian Institute of Puppet Theatre, etc.

Meetings of the Steering Committee of the Indian National Commission for UNESCO

The Steering Committee, of which the President of the Commission is the chairman, held six meetings during the period under review.

Regional Meeting of Asian National Commissions for UNESCO

The Japanese National Commission for UNESCO organised from March, 22-27, 1972, a meeting of Asian National Commissions for UNESCO.

The meeting discussed New Phase in the Activities of UNESCO National Commissions with special reference to the role of Asian National Commissions in the preparation and

execution of UNESCO Programmes and the strategy of the Asian National Commissions for the 17th session of UNESCO General Conference. The meeting made a number of recommendations for regional cooperation.

Publications of the Commission

(a) *Journals* : The Commission brings out a quarterly "Newsletter" to publicise information about the activities of the Commission and UNESCO in India. It also publishes another journal entitled "World in the Classroom" to promote education for international understanding. This is also a quarterly publication serving as a forum for dissemination of information on classroom projects in the field of education for international understanding undertaken by the participating institutions.

(b) *Indian Languages Editions of UNESCO "COURIER"*: For the benefit of non-English knowing readers, the Commission continued the publication of the Hindi and Tamil edition of the "UNESCO COURIER". The Hindi edition is being brought out by the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi and the Tamil edition by the Southern Languages Book Trust, Madras.

(c) In addition to these regular publications, the Commission brought out "Report of the Secretary-General for 1970-72" and "Proceedings of the 10th Conference of the Indian National Commission for UNESCO".

Documentation and Distribution Unit of the Indian National Commission for UNESCO

The Library and Documentation and Distribution Unit, as in the past, continued to make available copies of the UNESCO publications and periodicals as well as Commission's own publications to institutions, organisations etc. throughout India and abroad. The Unit also continued the preparation and circulation of bibliographies on selected subjects. In order to assist UNESCO in the project of Co-operative Educational Abstracting Service, the Commission entered into a contract with UNESCO

for providing abstracts of educational documents and materials from authoritative sources published or unpublished appearing currently in India.

UNESCO Clubs

(a) The National Commission has been promoting the establishment of UNESCO Clubs in various Centres including universities, libraries and educational and cultural institutions. So far 109 such UNESCO Clubs have been established throughout the country. These clubs undertake activities to disseminate information about the aims and policies of UNESCO, UN etc. and arrange various programmes in the field of education, science, culture etc. to promote international understanding, cooperation and world peace. The Clubs have been asked to take up action programmes of utility to the communities in which they are located in the field of education, science, culture, etc. The Commission has been sending publications, periodicals, and other materials received from UNESCO or brought out by the Commission itself regularly to all the UNESCO clubs. Special kits of materials were sent to these clubs to enable them to celebrate UN Day, Human Rights Day, International Book Year etc.

(b) *Meeting on promotion of UNESCO Clubs in South-East Asia—Indian participation* : On an invitation from the National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan, Shri C. S. Nayar, Secretary, Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO participated in a meeting convened by the Federation at Tokyo on March, 20-21, 1972 to discuss the question of establishment of an Asian Federation of UNESCO Clubs.

Exhibitions

(a) *UNESCO Exhibition of African Arts* : The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO received a travelling exhibition "African Arts" from UNESCO. It consists of 132 photographs and 34 panels showing the different aspects of the creative genius in the plastic arts of the people of Africa.

This exhibition is being circulated to Schools in Delhi which are associated with the project of Education for International Understanding.

The exhibition is intended for display in the various Member States and therefore it will be returned to UNESCO after its full utilization.

(b) The Korean National Commission for UNESCO organised the 15th World School Children's Art Exhibition at Seoul in October, 1972. The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO obtained 50 paintings by Indian children (age group 5—15) from Shankar's International Children's Competition agency, New Delhi and sent them to the Korean National Commission for UNESCO. The entries made by 13 Indian children were included among the prize-winning exhibits. The prizes will be sent to the winner shortly.

The Korean National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO has also invited the Indian National Commission to send exhibits from children for the 16th World School Children's Art Exhibition which they propose to hold some time in October, 1973.

Programme of Education for International Understanding

About 1000 schools and teacher training institutions are participating in the programme taken up by the Commission in support of UNESCO's world-wide Associated Schools Project in Education for International Understanding and Cooperation. The Commission has enlisted about 30—40 secondary schools and teacher training institutions and about 10 primary schools from each State to participate in the programme besides all the Central Schools under the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The programme hinges round three main activities viz. (i) teaching about UN and its specialised agencies; (ii) teaching about other countries and cultures and (iii) teaching about human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Teachers' Workshops

To orient teachers of participating institutions in development of curricular and co-curricular activities under the project, the Commission has been organising workshops from time to time. These workshops enable teachers to examine the teaching methods and materials suited for experimentation and curricular activities in education for international understanding, to exchange ideas and experiences on the operation of the projects in the classroom and on methods of evaluating them for assessing results and effecting improvements, and to consider ways and means for integrating the teaching of international understanding with the core subjects in the normal school curriculum. The Commission has so far organised 25 workshops on a regional and State basis in different parts of the country. More workshops are being planned.

The question of extension of the programme to colleges and universities is under examination.

The Commission has also undertaken the preparation of a Manual on Education for International Understanding for use of teachers. A meeting of the editorial panel for the preparation of the Manual was held on April 27, 1972. The meeting selected authors for writing different chapters of the Manual. The work on the preparation of the Manual is in progress.

Evaluation of the Programme

On a request from UNESCO, the Commission undertook the evaluation of the progress and results achieved in the Associated Schools Project for education in international understanding. The evaluation report was prepared and forwarded to UNESCO.

Celebrations of Anniversaries of Important Events and Personalities

(a) *Copernicus Laboratory* : The Polish National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO has presented a "Copernicus Laboratory" to a secondary school in India as part of the celebration of the 500th Birth Anniversary of Copernicus. The Laboratory is being placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi for utilization in a Kendriya Vidyalaya under its control. The Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has decided to utilise this laboratory at the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Colaba, Bombay.

(b) *Anniversaries of Great Personalities and Events* : The following anniversaries of great personalities and events of India have been included in the UNESCO calendar for the biennium 1973-74 :—

- (1) Birth Centenary of Kumaran Asan (18-4-1973)—Indian poet and Philosopher;
- (2) Birth centenary of Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel (23-9-1973)—Social reformer and patriot;
- (3) Birth centenary of Swami Ram Tirath (22-10-1973)—mystic and philosopher;
- (4) Death centenary of Michael Madhusudan Datta (1973) Bengali playwright and poet;
- (5) Death Centenary of Mir Babar Ali "Anis" (1974)—Urdu poet;
- (6) 7th Birth Centenary of Amir Khusro (1974)—Poet, prose writer and musician;
- (7) 25th Nirvana (Death) centenary of Vardhaman Mahavira (1974)—first apostle of non-violence;
- (8) Fourth centenary celebrations of Ramacharit Manas (1973-74)—a great Hindi classic by Goswami Tulsi Das.

The UNESCO Clubs and associated Schools participating in the project for international understanding, non-governmental organisations, and other educational institutions are being requested to organise suitable programmes in India in commemoration of the anniversaries of the above personalities at the appropriate time.

Study of Civilizations of Central Asia

(a) The Commission is participating in UNESCO's project on the study of civilizations of the peoples of Central Asia. The project has two aspects viz., deepening of scholarly knowledge, and better appreciation by the general public of the cultures of Central Asia through studies of their Archaeology, History, Science, Literature and Contemporary Social and Cultural developments etc. The geographical area covered under the UNESCO project now comprises Afghanistan, Northern India, Eastern part of Iran, Pakistan, Mongolia and Soviet Central Asian Republics.

(b) The execution of various study projects in the field of Central Asian Civilization has now been entrusted to the Indian Council of Historical Research and funds are being made available to it for carrying out the various projects.

Recruitment of Indians to UNESCO Posts

The Commission continued to assist UNESCO in the recruitment of Indians for its Secretariat and field assignments. About 90 Indian nationals recruited by UNESCO as experts, officials etc. are working on different assignments all over the world.

UNESCO International Coupon Scheme

The Commission continued to operate UNESCO Coupon Scheme designed to assist institutions and individuals working in the field of education, science, culture and communication to import books and educational materials from foreign countries

on payment in Indian rupees. Coupons worth Rs. 11.5 lakhs approximately were sold during the year up to the end of January, 1973.

Relations with Other National Commissions for UNESCO

The Commission continued to develop and strengthen its relations with other National Commissions in pursuit of the common ideals of UNESCO. These mainly consisted in the exchange of documentation and information, visual material, arranging participation of Indian scholars and institutions in activities organised by other National Commissions, and in receiving in our midst representatives of a few National Commissions.

Visits

- (i) A delegation led by H.E. Mr. A. A. Smirnov, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR and Chairman, USSR National Commission for UNESCO visited India in March, 1972 for discussion with the Government of India on matters relating to UNESCO and Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme. Besides four USSR officials for the Cultural Exchange Programme, the delegation had, among its members Prof. Tikhvinsky Serguei Leonidovitch a member of the Executive Board of UNESCO from USSR and Mr. I. D. Nikulin, Counsellor in USSR National Commission for UNESCO. The delegation held discussions with the Education Minister and concerned officials of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and Culture. The delegation also finalised and signed an Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Agreement before returning to Moscow.
- (ii) On an invitation extended by Government of India, a delegation from Bulgaria consisting of Prof. Nikolai Todorov, Member of the Executive Board of UNESCO and Director of the Unified Centre for Training of

Experts for that country, his wife, Prof. Anna Varbanova, a physiologist, and Prof. P. Simova, a physicist, visited India for about three weeks from January, 18 to February, 8, 1973. The members of the delegation visited a number of Universities and institutions in Delhi and in different parts of the country before returning to Sofia.

- (iii) On an invitation from Sri Lanka National Commission for UNESCO, Shri C. S. Nayar, Deputy Secretary, Department of Education in the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare and Secretary, Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO, attended a seminar on International Understanding held at Kandy (Sri Lanka) on August, 15-16, 1972. He also delivered a talk on teaching about the UN and its specialised agencies in the context of UNESCO's Associated Schools Project in Education for International Understanding.

Study Kit on India

With financial assistance from UNESCO, the Commission prepared 20 Study Kits on India, depicting India's life and culture for use in schools in other countries. The kits were despatched to 20 UNESCO National Commissions for use in their schools.

Visits of UNESCO Officials/Experts/Consultants

S. No.	Name	Date of Visit	Purpose/field of Study
1	2	3	4
1.	Dr. Harold A. Foecke, Director, Division of Science Teaching, Unesco Head quarters, Paris.	April, 1972	For discussion on the question of holding a Unesco sponsored Asian Sub-Regional Seminar on School Science Equipment in India.

1	2	3	4
2.	Mr. V. Erofeev, Asstt. Director-General of Unesco, and Mr. G. V. Rao, Director, Bureau of Budget, Unesco Headquarters, Paris.	April, 26. May 3, 1972	Inspection of Unesco Field Science Office for South Asia, New Delhi and discussion on matters of mutual interest.
3.	Mr. Richard Greenough, Staff Writer of Press Division, Unesco HQ, Paris.	May, 1972	Discussion on the question of decentralisation of Unesco's Information Services.
4.	Miss. Y. Zaharan, Programme Specialist, Section of Access of Girls and Women to Education, UNESCO, Paris.	May, 27-29, 1972	Discussion on the possibilities of training Nepalese students in Indian Primary Teacher Training Colleges.
5.	A UNDP/UNESCO Mission—consisting of Mr. Raja Roy Singh, Mr. John Beynon and Mr. T. Nakano.	September, 13-15, 1972	Discussion on the Government of India's interest in Unesco's inter-country projects.
6.	Mr. Paul Esway, Executive Director, Bureau of Documents and Publications, Unesco, Paris.	September, 1972	Establishment of a Unesco Publication Office in Asia.
7.	Mr. Bruno Friedman, Regional Information Officer for Asia, Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia, Bangkok.	November, 22-28, 1972	Discussion on publicity for Unesco programmes.
8.	Mr. B. Fredriksen, Division of Statistics on Education, UNESCO Headquarters, Paris.	December, 1972	Collection of data on Education enrolment and finding out the type of education projections being made in India.
9.	Four groups of about 40 UNESCO Staff Members from Paris.	December, 1972 January, 1973 February, 1973 March, 1973	For sightseeing and cultural tour of India and Nepal.

UNESCO fellows and Experts etc. from other countries

S. No.	Name	Date of visit	Purpose
1	2	3	4
1.	A three member team of the Czechoslovak Film Organisation.	April, 1972	Shooting of a film on Mass Communication and Adult Education.
2.	Two member Home Science Study Team (Mrs. S. L. Silva, Head of the Women's College of the Colombo Campus of the University of Ceylon, and Dr. E. Gonzales, Unesco Home Science Adviser) from Sri Lanka.	April, 1972	To observe and study Home Science Education Programmes in India.
3.	Mr. Branko Lukovac, Secretary of the Commission for International Relations of the Union of Yugoslav Youth.	May, 1972	To study the youth movements and the position and role of youth.
4.	Prof. Hernando J. Abaya, Prof. of Journalism and Communication, University of Philippines.	June, 1972	To study the programmes in the field of Family Planning and Communication.
5.	Mr. Peter Hopkinson of London (deputed by Unesco).	October, 1972	To hold preliminary discussions in connection with the production of three films by UNESCO on Education in the field of Family Planning.
6.	Mr. Koshal Raj Regmi, Member of the World University service, Kathmandu, Nepal.	September, 1972	On a Unesco travel grant under the programme "Travel Grants for youth and Student Leaders, 1971-72". Visited WUS projects at Delhi University and also met student groups in other institutions of higher learning.
7.	Mr. Nur Gul Raheemi, Director, Teacher Training College, Kabul.	November, 1972	On an observation tour and to meet the officials of the Teacher Training Departments and Teacher Training Colleges in India.

1	2	3	4
8.	Mr. Mohamed M. Formerly, Lecturer, Higher Teachers College, Kabul.	November, 1972	On an observation tour and to meet the officials of the Teacher Planning Departments and Teacher Planning Colleges in India.
9.	Mr. Taustada Takahashi of Asian Cultural Centre for UNESCO, Tokyo.	November 21-25, 1972	Study of the activities of the organisations in the field of culture and national museums.

UNESCO Fellowships and Travels grants for Indians for studies/Training Courses Abroad

S. No.	Name	Subject	Duration
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri U. K. Gopalan, National Institute of Oceanography, (CSIR) Cochin.	Biological Oceanography	6 months
2.	Shri A. V. Ramana Rao, Scientist, National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad.	Geomagnetic, Seismic and geoelectric data etc.	6 months
3.	Shri Balraj Sagar, Film Librarian, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, Chandigarh.	Educational Media Planning and Production	One month and ten days
4.	Shri P. N. Kohli, Lecturer, N. C. E. R. T., New Delhi.	Film Production	27 days
5.	Shri B. N. Chaturvedi, Deputy Director of Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi.	School Building Design	One month
6.	Shri M. S. Krishna Murthy, Director of Public institution, Pondicherry.	Do	Do

1	2	3	4
7.	Mrs. S. P. Patel, Lecturer, NCERT, New Delhi.	Awarded fellowship for Participation in Key Teacher Educators.	3 months
8.	Prof. S. B. Puri, Head (Chemistry), Yaswant Maha Vidyalaya, Nanded.	Selected for Participation in the Unesco Course in Macromolecular Chemistry, Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia.	8 months
9.	Shri C. R. Reddy, Senior Research Asstt. in Chemistry. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Do	Do
10.	Dr. J. P. Sharma, Deptt. of Chemistry, University of Allahabad.	Do	Do
11.	Shri A. A. Gunari, Jr. Scientific Assistant, National Chemical Laboratory, Poona.	Do	Do
12.	Shri Ramal Parikh, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad.	Awarded a fellowship for discussions and data collection on his project "Japanese attitude towards peace" under the Japanese National Commission for Unesco Fellowship Programme.	3 weeks
13.	Mr. Edgar J. da Silva, Lecturer, St. Xavier's College, Bombay	Awarded a fellowship by Unesco in the field of Microbiology under its Regular Programme, 1971-72.	9 months
14.	Dr. (Mrs.) Thankamma Chacko, Head, Department of Zoology, New Science College, Hyderabad.	Awarded a Unesco travel grant for studies in Netherlands for a period of one year in Neuroendocrinology under 1971/72 Regular Programme IBRO/UNESCO Fellowship Scheme.	12 months
15.	Shri Ganesh Sarkar of Calcutta; and	Awarded travel grant for a study programme on workers Education in Thailand, Japan and Philippines.	One month
16.	Shri U. M. Sankara Das of Udaipur nominated by the Indian National Trade Union Congress, New Delhi.	Do	Do

Indian participation in UNESCO sponsored Conferences/Meetings/Symposia/Seminars etc.

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

- (1) International Seminar on the Rights and Responsibilities of Young People in National Development and International Cooperation organised by UNESCO in Copenhagen from May, 15—20, 1972.
- (2) Evaluation Meeting on the Experimental Project on Programmed Instruction in Asia organised by UNESCO at Tokyo from May, 11—17, 1972.
- (3) A meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Second World Youth Conference convened by UNESCO in Paris from May, 24-25, 1972.
- (4) Experts meeting on Book Development in Asia held in Tokyo from July, 3—13, 1972.
- (5) UNESCO Regional Seminar on General Publishing and Marketing of Books in Asia, Colombo from September, 25 to October, 7, 1972.
- (6) Meeting of Experts on Research in Family Planning Communication convened by UNESCO at Dava City, Phillippines from October. 24—28, 1972.
- (7) NIER Regional Meeting of Experts on Education Research and Development in Asia, Tokyo, October, 2—24, 1972.
- (8) Regional Seminar on the Promotion of Public Understanding of Science and Technology, Manila, September, 25 to October, 2, 1972.
- (9) Meeting of Leaders of National Projects for the Improvement of Science and Mathematics Education, London, October, 23 to November, 4, 1972.

(10) UNESCO Regional Seminar on the Operation of National Book Development Councils in Asia, Manila, December, 4 to 8, 1972.

Grants given by the Indian National Commission for UNESCO.

S.No.	Organisation/person(s)	Purpose	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Sri Aurobindo Society, Pondicherry.	For the construction of different buildings in "Auromodel" in educational park of International Cutlural Township entitled "Auroville".	4,50,000
2.	Asiatic Society, Calcutta	For purchase of a complete set of works of great masters of the SA SKYA SECT of Tibetan Buddhism.	3,790
3.	Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi.	For execution of different projects in the field of Central Asian Studies.	16,000
4.	Asiatic Society, Calcutta	Final instalment of Government grant towards the preparation of descriptive catalogue of manuscripts and documents relating to Central Asia in Indian Archives.	30,000
5.	United Schools Organisation of India, New Delhi.	Second and final instalment of Government grant for organising a Unesco week at Hyderabad. ¶	2,000
6.	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi.	Holding the meeting of the Working Group on International Institute of Peace Research on Gandhian approach.	3,451,65
7.	Regional Agency of the International Council of Museums in Asia, New Delhi.	Rent of office of ICOM Regional Agency in Asia.	9,6000

1	2	3	4
8.	Air Force Central School, Delhi Cantt.	Preparation of three multi-media Kits on greater Delhi.	2,000
9.	India International Centre, New Delhi.	Printing of 2000 copies of the brochure "Design for living a Design for Development".	1,250
10.	Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi.	Organisation of a workshop on data building on urban violence.	5,000
11.	Natya Sangh, Bombay.	For meeting part of the expenditure on holding the first Asian Theatre Conference at Bombay.	10,000
12.	United Schools Organisation of India, New Delhi.	Organisation of two regional training programmes for UNESCO Clubs at Madras and Calcutta.	5,000
13.	Guild of Service (Central) Madras.	Organisation of a seminar on study of voluntary efforts for out-of-school education in the context of social change.	5,000

Financial Allocations

The following statement gives the financial allocation for the various major schemes described in this Chapter for 1972-73 and 1973-74 :

(Rupees in Thousands)

S.No.	Item	Provision for 1972-73		Budget Estimates for 1973-74
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Grant for the Programmes of Indian National Commission	250	237	250
2.	Grant for Auroville International Cultural Township, Pondicherry.	500	450	50

1	2	3	4	5
3. Indian National Commission for UNECSO-Direct Expenditure		100	100	100
4. Contributions to Unesco.		51,69	51,69	75,69
5. Deputation and Delegations Abroad.		100	280	30

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION IN UNION TERRITORIES

The Government of India bear a special responsibility for education in the Union Territories. The Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Mizoram have their own legislatures and exercise powers specified in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. Delhi has a Metropolitan Council and an Executive Council which functions according to the Provision of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966. The other territories namely Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, L.M. & A. Island and Arunachal Pradesh have no legislatures.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

Educational Facilities

There are 180 educational institutions in this Territory, comprising 1 Government Degree College, 1 Teachers Training School, 12 Higher Secondary Schools, 21 Senior Basic Schools, 141 Junior Basic Schools and 4 Pre-Primary Schools with a total enrolment of 19,054 (11014 Boys and 8040 Girls). The total number of teachers is 1011 of which 326 are females. Total number of trained teachers is 819 of which 274 are females. Total number of untrained teachers is 192 of which 52 are females. Education up to Higher Secondary stage is free. Out of 21763 scholars at the school and college level 12496 are males and 9267 females. Free books are provided to the pupils at all, stages of education i.e., up to Higher Secondary stage, whose parents' income is less than Rs. 2,000 per annum, in case of University stage the limit is Rs. 2,500. Mid-day meals are provided to all the students up to Class VIII @ 20 Paise per student per working day. Stipends are given to the hostellers from rural

areas @ Rs. 30 p.m. Free travel concession is given to the students coming beyond a distance of 4 Kms by bus or ferry service.

Science Teaching

Out of 9 Higher Secondary Schools facilities for Science courses are available in 5 Higher Secondary Schools and Commerce courses in two schools, Agricultural courses in one. Five Lecturers were appointed in Botany, Physics and Chemistry. Furniture and equipment were purchased for Laboratory. Large number of books were purchased for Library. Pre-medical course, B.Sc. Part I and Music were introduced during 1971-72. Science Laboratory was constructed. Science Seminars and Workshops are being organised regularly for the teachers with the help of NCERT.

Teacher Training

There is one Junior Basic Teacher's Training School located at Port Blair. The intake capacity of this Institute is 100. Fresh candidates are given stipends @ Rs. 50 p. m. The duration of the course has been enhanced to two years from 1972-73 in case of fresh candidates. Seminars and workshops are being organised with the help of NCERT to acquaint the teachers with the latest developments and trends in the field of education. At present there are 125 trainees out of which 76 are in service and the rest are freshers. Stipends have also been suspended from the year 1972-73.

Adult Literary

There are 29 centres and the enrolment is 499. Twenty eight part-time teachers are working in these centres. 347 adults appeared for the examination at the end of the session out of which 324 were declared successful. A Social Education Organiser has been appointed as a Technical man to coordinate the activities of the social education. Extension Officers have been appointed for each Block for the implementation of the schemes. Technical guidance is being given by the Education Department.

Budget

In 1972-73 the expenditure on General Education is estimated to be Rs. 32,67,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 63,24,000 for non-plan schemes. In 1973-74 the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 39,10,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 68,40,000 for Non-Plan items.

CHANDIGARH

The Union Territory of Chandigarh continued to make rapid progress in the field of Education during the period under report. S. Man Mohan Singh, IAS, continued to be the Secretary incharge, Education Department and Mrs. H. M. Dhillon, Principal, Government College for Men, Chandigarh held the charge of Director of Public Instruction in addition to her own duties.

Enrolment

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

ENROLMENT

Stage	1971-72	1972-73	Increase during 1972-73
(a) Classes I-V	2800	30500	2300
(b) Classes VI-VIII	12100	13100	1000
(c) Classes IX-XI	6800	7100	300
(d) Higher Education	15900	16400	500

Three Nursery schools in villages and 3 new Primary Schools were started. Two primary schools were upgraded to Middle Standard and two middle schools to High Standard. In this connection 54 posts of teachers were created. 11 posts of lecturers were sanctioned at the college stage.

Buildings

The Administration has made special efforts to provide roofed accommodation for children in schools. In case of village primary schools, grants amounting to Rs. 1.30 lakh have been given to various village Panchayats for construction of school buildings. An equal amount will have to be provided by the Panchayat in the shape of land, labour etc. Under this programme all the village primary schools will have adequate buildings by the end of next year. The work on the extension of three Secondary School buildings in the villages at a cost of Rs. 2.70 lakh is also likely to be completed by the end of current year.

Improvement of Other Facilities

In order to remove the deficiencies in the physical plan of the schools, the following facilities are being provided :

- (i) Library books and Science Material worth Rs. 20,000 are being provided in various secondary schools.
- (ii) Furniture for 2000 more children will be provided.
- (iii) Work Experience programme has been extended to two more Schools with help of funds provided by the Government of India under the Crash Programme
- (iv) Milk feeding programme being implemented in the Government Primary Schools has further been extended to a few villages. At present about 12000 children are being covered under this programme.

College Education

In order to improve the standard of education in the Evening Science Classes in the local Government College, 5 posts of full-fledged lecturers have been created. Prep. Science Class has also been started in the evening from this year.

The hostel of the Home Science College is being extended with the help of the UGC at a total cost of Rs. 6.40 lakh.

Adult Literacy

In order to reduce the increasing number of adult illiterates, an Adult Education Centre has been started in the Industrial Area Labour Colony.

Budget

In 1972-73, the expenditure on General Education is estimated to be Rs. 16,95,000 for Plan schemes, and Rs. 1,90,000 for Non-Plan items. The corresponding figures for 1973-74 are Rs. 21,53,000 and Rs. 1,70,00,000 respectively.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Educational Facilities

There are 150 primary schools, 4 pre-primary schools and 4 high schools in the Union Territory, with co-education at all levels of school education. Post-matric scholarships are granted regularly to candidates coming forward for the same to receive higher education outside the Territory. Pre-matric scholarships are also provided. Free education up to the S.S.C. stage is provided. Free mid-day meals are supplied to all existing primary and pre-primary schools. Textbooks, notebooks, slates etc. are supplied free to pupils of primary and secondary schools. Clothes are supplied free to pupils of primary schools belonging to S.C./S.T. and economically backward classes. Free medical treatment is also provided to poor and needy pupils of primary and secondary schools after the annual inspection.

Hostel Facilities

There are 8 Government Social Welfare Hostels including one Ashram type school at Rakholi run by the Administration. A girls' hostel at Khanvel is also run by the Administration where S.C./S.T. and economically backward girls are admitted. Lodging and boarding facilities are provided free of cost by the Administration.

Science Teaching

Steps have been taken for improvement of science education in primary and secondary schools.

Facilities for Teachers Training

Primary and Secondary teachers have been deputed for PTC and B.Ed. training.

Ideal Schools

30 Government Primary Schools are ideal schools where all toilet items are provided free for daily cleanliness of the pupils.

Basic Education

Basic education has been introduced in 21 primary schools of the Administration where spinning and weaving is done by students of Standard V to VII. Pupils of Standards I to IV learn simple craft e.g. making articles from clay, thick paper etc.

Libraries

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

Vocationalisation of Education

Vocational training has been introduced in 3 High Schools, at Silvassa, Naroli and Dadra.

General

Lady teachers who are posted in the interior are given special allowances. Construction of teachers' quarters has been undertaken. Refresher courses for primary teachers in physical education have been started.

Budget

In 1972-73, the expenditure on general education is estimated to be Rs. 5,56,000 for Plan schemes, and Rs. 11,50,000 for Non-Plan items. The corresponding figures for 1973-74 are Rs. 5,30,000 and Rs. 12,00,000 respectively.

DELHI

School Education

There has been a marked expansion in School Education during the year. Keeping in view the increase in the student population of Delhi, 20 new Higher Secondary Schools, 8 Middle Schools and 50 Primary schools have been opened during the year under review. The percentage of literacy among the residents of the Union Territory of Delhi has also increased to 94.1% in the age-group of 6—11, 85.2% in the age-group of 11—14 and 63.9% in the age-group of 14—17.

University Education

Two new colleges have been started during the year and the number of seats in the existing colleges have also been increased to accommodate all the students who were eligible for admission under the rules.

Adult Education

Evening Higher Secondary schools and the Correspondence courses have been started during the year for those persons who are employed, but are anxious to improve their educational qualification. The number of students under the scheme of 'Correspondence courses' has increased from 5650 in the year 1971-72 to 12,000 during the year 1972-73.

Remedial Teaching

To decrease the failure percentage among the failed students, 68 remedial teaching centres have been running. In addition to this, 30 study centres have also been started for those students who have no facilities for study at their homes. Career Masters have also been appointed to guide the students in solving their psychological problems and to choose their careers.

Supply of Free Text-books to Needy Children

Text-books have been supplied free to those needy and poor students whose parents/guardians income is up to Rs. 300/- p.m. For this purpose 'Book Banks' have been established in the schools at a cost of Rs. 3.40 lakhs during the year. Arrangements have also been made to supply the text-books at cheaper rates to other students.

Physical Education

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

N.C.C.

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

School Buildings

Three new school buildings have been constructed during the year. A sum of Rs. 175.00 lakhs was provided for capital expenditure during the year.

Girls Education

Out of 18 new Higher Secondary Schools, 10 Girls Higher Secondary Schools and 4 Co-education Higher Secondary Schools have been started during the year. To give incentive for girls education, the girl students are charged half the prescribed tuition fees. In rural areas the girls are given free bus conveyance. The number of girl students in these areas has increased to 1765 during the year.

Science Teaching

Facilities for teaching science to students (both boys and girls) have been provided in 287 Higher Secondary Schools (192 Government and 95 Government aided Higher Secondary Schools). Facilities for teaching biology have been extended to 5 schools this year. Science teaching according to the UNESCO programme has been started in 250 Primary Schools and 400 Middle Schools also during the year. Five Science Seminars were held during the year. The Science Teachers have also been given training during the vacations to teach science to the students under the scheme of 'Refresher Courses'.

Scholarships

There are 26 scholarship schemes, which have been implemented during the year by the Delhi Administration and all the deserving students are being given the scholarships under these schemes.

Teachers' Training

In addition to the existing facilities for Teachers Training, T.G.Ts & P.G.Ts of various schools participated in various training schemes of the Administration on various subjects.

Facilities for Students belonging to SC/ST and Other Backward Classes

Scheduled Caste students are given free education in all the Government and Government aided schools in the Union Territory of Delhi. These students are given post-matric scholarships ranging from Rs. 27 to Rs. 75 p.m. Pre-matric scholarships ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 p.m. are also given to S.C. students of Classes V-XI. Examination fees are re-imbursed to those students who are appearing in the Higher Secondary Examination. Besides, all scheduled caste students studying in Kasturba Vidayala are given scholarships at the rate of Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 p.m. The students belonging to backward classes whose parents'/guardians' income is less than Rs. 1500 per annum are given scholarships ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 per annum for the classes V-XI. Scholarships ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 70 per month are also given to college students whose parents'/guardians' income is less than Rs. 2,000 per annum in case of general education and less than Rs. 2,400/- per annum in case of technical education. The Tuition fee is re-imbursed to students of backward classes, whose parents'/guardians' income is less than Rs. 1500/- per annum in case of general education and Rs. 2,000/- in case of technical education viz. Medical, Engineering and Agricultural fields.

Adult Education

The 'Kisan Saksharta Scheme' has been introduced in 54 villages of Najafgarh zone to make the farmers literate about the methods of improving the Agricultural yields by using the improved manures etc. About 1023 farmers have taken advantage of this scheme. 64 Women Social Education Centres have been started in the rural areas during the year and 8 Evening schools have been started wherein 2500 adults are receiving education free of charge. Facilities for Audio-visual education have also been provided in these schools and about

700 film shows have been shown and a booklet 'Hamara Gaon' has been printed and 2000 copies have been distributed among the literate villagers for their information and guidance.

Budget

	R.E. 1972-73	B.E. 1973-74
Plan	Rs. 4,40,00,000	Rs. 5,34,84,000
Non-Plan	Rs. 22,20,00,000	Rs. 20,90,00,000

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

Primary Education

There are 1069 Primary Schools/Sections as against 935 during the year 1971-72. The enrolment in Classes I-V is 1,12,825. At the middle stage (i.e. VI-VIII) of Education there are 365 schools with an enrolment of 44,397 as against 36,720 during the year 1971.

Secondary Education

During the year there are 203 high schools including one Higher Secondary School as against 195 high schools during 1971-72. The enrolment in Classes IX-XI is 32,698 as against 21,705 during the year 1971-72. These figures include the enrolment in three Technical High Schools Centres which are functioning in this Territory catering to the needs of Secondary School children offering diversified courses.

University Education

Two new colleges viz. one Arts and Commerce College and another Fine Arts College were started during the year. In all there are 5 Arts and Science Colleges, one Fine Arts College, one Pharmacy College and one Teachers Training College.

Besides, a Postgraduate Centre established by the Bombay University is also functioning in the territory conducting M.A./M.Sc./M.Ed. and Ph.D. Courses in various subjects. The enrolment in Arts & Science, Commerce and Fine Arts Colleges is 5,894 and that in Professional Colleges is 695 during the year 1972-73. There is also one Food Crafts Institute offering courses in cooking, bakery, book-keeping etc. with an enrolment of 57.

Training of Teachers

There are two Teachers Training Institutions for Primary Teachers of which one is Government and the other is private. The duration of the course is one year for S.S.C. candidates and two years for non-S.S.C. candidates. There is one Secondary Teachers Training College under private management which offers courses for B.Ed., M.Ed. and Diploma in Education. The enrolment during the year 1972-73 in B.Ed. was 79 and in M.Ed. 22. The enrolment in Diploma course which is one year was 36.

Education of Girls

In order to promote education among girls belonging to poor sections, schemes for the purchase of school uniform, slates, books etc. during this year were implemented.

Facilities for Science Teaching

Under the crash Programme for development of Science, grants are paid to Schools for improving the Science teaching. During the year 1972-73 0.20 lakhs were given to 10 high Schools. Subject Inspectors for Science, Mathematics, were also appointed during this year in order to guide the teachers in teaching of these subjects at higher classes.

Scholarships and Other Concessions

Scholarships Schemes like National Loan Scholarships, National Scholarships are implemented to help the poor and deserving students. Freeships to low-income group students up to S.S.C. level are given under this scheme. Children whose parents'

income is less than Rs. 1200/- p.a. are exempted from paying fees. Besides those schemes there are other schemes also viz. Merit Scholarships, Scholarships to students of High/Higher Secondary Schools, studying Sanskrit. In addition to these, special facilities for S.C. and S.T. and other Backward class students are also provided. These facilities include freeships, grant of stipends, Postmerit scholarships.

Adult Education

This scheme was continued during 1972-73 with an intensive literacy drive especially in economically backward areas and other rural areas. During the year 1972-73, 98 Centres were opened in which about 12,000 adults were enrolled.

Budget

The budget under Plan sector during the year 1972-73 is Rs. 127.41 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 104.35 lakhs and Rs. 22.56 lakhs are provided for General Education and Technical Education respectively.

PONDICHERY

Educational Facilities

Adequate educational facilities from Primary to the University stage have been provided in the territory. There are 47 Pre-Primary Schools, 286 Primary Schools, 82 Upper Primary Schools, 50 High Schools and 8 Colleges. Besides there are two Teachers Training Centres, four Pre-vocation Training Centres, one Junior Technical School, one Polytechnic, one School of Nursing run by the Medical Department of the Administration and one Postgraduate Medical Education and Research Institution administered by the Government of India. One Law College has also been established during the year by the Administration. Two special institutions (i) School for the Blind (ii) School for the Deaf and Dumb, are catering to the needs

of the physically handicapped children. Seats are also reserved for the students of this territory in the Colleges and Institutions of the neighbouring States for the courses which are not offered in this territory. One Jawahar Bal Bhawan for the benefit of young children is also established in this Union Territory. For the benefit of the employees in Government, Quasi-Government and Private establishments, evening colleges with 2 year P.U.C. in Government Colleges at Pondicherry and Karaikal and B.A. (Eco.) in the Tagore Arts College, Pondicherry are functioning. Four Pre-vocational Training Centres cater to the needs of the children of age-group 11-14. The Junior Technical School, Pondicherry offers Technical Education to the age-group 14-17. The Motilal Nehru Polytechnic, Pondicherry, offers Diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Electronics and commerce subjects. During the year 5 new primary schools, 75 additional classes in the upper primary schools, 17 additional next higher classes in the existing high schools and 3 new high schools have been opened. A Womens' College at Karaikal has been opened with P.U.C. Classes.

Girls Education

There are 3 Pre-Primary Schools, 20 Primary Schools, 18 Upper Primary Schools, 15 High Schools and 3 Colleges exclusively for girls. The steps taken to encourage Girls education include (i) the introduction of free education up to the end of P.U.C./1 year, P.D.C./1 year, Intermediate pre-technical Courses (ii) award of various Post-matric Scholarships for poor meritorious girl students for prosecuting higher studies (iii) award of attendance scholarships and merit-cum-means scholarship (iv) free supply of school stationery for the poor students in Standards I to III in Government Schools (v) free mid-day meals (vi) Posting of women teachers to the mixed schools in rural areas to encourage the enrolment of girls (vii) payment of special monthly allowance to the women teachers working in rural areas and construction of special sanitary blocks in the mixed schools.

Science Teaching

Study of science at the school stage is compulsory and optional at the University level. Science subjects have also been included among the electives in Secondary schools in standards X and XI. In order to re-orient the method of teaching Science in Schools and to develop Scientific thinking in the students, the UNICEF assisted project on science teaching has been implemented as a Pilot project in 30 selected Upper Primary Schools and 50 Primary Schools. An Orientation Course in the teaching of Science was conducted under the Scheme in which 190 teachers were retrained. Every year 6 high schools are supplied with adequate science equipments at a cost of Rs. 15,000/- per school and 50 per cent of the selected schools are provided with laboratory halls under the Scheme "Improvement of Standards in High Schools".

Scholarships and Other Concessions

Various scholarships schemes like the National Scholarships, Scholarships for Children of School Teachers, National Loan Scholarships, National Scholarship for Talented Children in the Rural Areas, Scholarships for the Children and Grand Children of Political sufferers, Pondicherry Merit Scholarships etc. are implemented to enable the poor meritorious students to prosecute their studies. Education has been made free up to the end of P.U.C. stage in the Government institutions. Besides, Scheduled Caste students are awarded scholarships by the state Department of Harijan and Social Welfare.

Facilities for Teacher Training

There are two Teacher Training Centres imparting training to 120 students. Some seats are reserved in the training Colleges of the neighbouring States every year for the students of this territory.

Adult Literacy

The Education Department is conducting one Social Education Centre. Four more Adult Literacy Centres have been opened during the year. An advisory Board of Adult Education has been constituted to promote adult literacy.

Budget

The expenditure for the year 1972-73 is estimated at Rs. 70.39 lakhs for the Plan Schemes and Rs. 170.287 lakhs for non-plan items.

CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Central Board of Secondary Education, after undergoing a series of transformation since its establishment in 1929, was reconstituted in 1962 with a view to enabling it to play a more useful role in the field of secondary education; to make its services available to various educational institutions and to meet the needs of those students who have to move from State to State. The Board is making a significant contribution towards raising the standard of education through better methods of evaluation and improved curriculum, syllabi and textbooks and through a scheme of systematic inspection of the schools affiliated to it.

The facility for affiliation to the Board is available to any educational institution situated in or outside India. The total number of Higher Secondary Schools affiliated to the Board stood at 853 on 30-9-72 as against 781 last year. This includes all the Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) set up by the Government of India and located in the different parts of the country, which prepare candidates for the All India Higher Secondary Examinations. All the Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi and all the High and Higher Secondary Schools of the Union Territory of Chandigarh prepare candidates for the Board's examinations. The Sainik Schools and the Military Schools

located in different States are also affiliated to the Board, besides many well-known Public Schools and Convent Schools in the country. The Indian Schools in Tehran (Iran), Kuwait, Bahrain (Arabian Gulf) and Kathmandu (Nepal) and the six Government Higher Secondary Schools in Sikkim are also affiliated to the Board.

The Board conducted this year the All India Higher Secondary (Three-year Course), the Delhi Higher Secondary (Three-year Course), the Higher Secondary Technical (Three-year Course), the D.M.P. Higher Secondary (Three-year Course) and the Higher Secondary (One-year Course) Examinations. In addition, the Board conducted the Matriculation and the Higher Secondary Part I and Part II Examinations for the schools located in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The total number of candidates who took the Board's examinations during the year under report was 71156 as against 57978 last year.

The Board awards 48 (including 2 for scheduled caste) merit scholarships to the successful candidates in its various examinations for pursuing higher studies. All the scholarships are of the value of Rs. 30.00 each and are tenable for a period of 36 month. In addition to this, the Board also awards medals and merit certificates to meritorious candidates. The Board has also decided to exempt the *bonafide* children of the Defence personnel killed in action during the 1971 Indo-Pak conflict from payment of all examination fees payable to the Board. This concession will be available for a period of five years to all such candidates for the future examinations of the Board.

As a part of its programme of curriculum development, the Board has introduced the Three-Language Formula in the Delhi Higher Secondary Schools, from 1972-73, following its success in the All India Higher Secondary Examination.

The Board has introduced for the first time in the country Physical Education as an elective subject at the higher secondary stage from 1972-73. This has been provided by the Board in

its Delhi Higher Secondary and All India Higher Secondary Examinations. It has also decided to introduce Sociology, as an elective subject for its Higher Secondary Examinations.

A working group of eminent educationists has been constituted by the Board to look into various details and implications of the 12-year pattern of the school education as recommended by the Education Commission (1964-66) and accepted by the Government of India in its National policy on Education (1968).

Following the recommendations of the Education Commission to vocationalise secondary education, the Board has constituted special committees to formulate syllabuses in the different vocational courses under the new educational structure. The Committees will also look into the question of formulating the objectives of teaching these courses, teachers' qualifications, equipments and books required for each course. They will also suggest various agencies and organisations where the facility for practical training may be arranged by schools in their vicinity.

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

CHAPTER X

PILOT PROJECTS

CLEARING HOUSE FUNCTIONS, SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY

The present educational system needs to be expanded and improved in several respects to ensure wider educational opportunities and better quality of education. To gain experience on the ground in respect of several new programmes and to obtain adequate basic information, two types of projects viz. (i) Intensive Educational District Development Projects in one district each in 4 States and (ii) Educational District Development Projects in one district in each of the remaining States were initiated. The general objectives of these Projects are as under:

- (a) to identify and try out concrete programmes for linking up the educational structure in the district with its overall economic and social development, with special reference to employment, productivity and social justice;
- (b) to start experiments in the Vocationalisation of Education and Work Experience at the school stage;
- (c) for universal enrolment and retention, to start experiments in dealing with problems of wastage and stagnation in schools, the lag in girls education, the handicaps faced in the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities, part-time and continuing education for school dropouts, and of liquidating adult illiteracy and intensive use of radio, etc.

The following two types of pilot projects have been initiated.

- (i) Intensive Educational District Development Projects.
- (ii) Educational District Development Projects.

Intensive Educational District Development Projects

Intensive Educational District Development Projects have been initiated in one district each in Bihar (Darbhanga), Maharashtra (Jalgaon), Mysore (Bellary), and Punjab (Sangrur) to identify and try out concrete programmes for linking up the educational structure in the district with their overall economic and social development with special reference to employment, productivity and social justice.

Educational District Development Projects

Educational District Development Projects have been extended to the remaining States. Each State has selected a district for the projects. The Districts selected are:

State	District Selected
1. Andhra Pradesh	Guntur
2. Assam	Nowgong
3. Gujarat	Baroda
4. Haryana	Karnal
5. Himachal Pradesh	Simla
6. Kerala	Trichur
7. Madhya Pradesh	Sehore
8. Orissa	Puri
9. Rajasthan	Jaipur
10. Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur
11. Tamil Nadu	Saidapet
12. West Bengal	Burdwan

Amongst the Union Territories, the programme is being implemented in Delhi. The other State Governments who have not yet selected the district will be approached to do so.

The following main surveys and studies etc. were undertaken as part of the Intensive Educational District Development Projects:

Occupational Surveys

1. A household survey
2. An establishment survey
3. A survey of emerging industrial establishments
4. A survey of coordinating education and training programmes with growing manpower requirements
5. A survey of occupational needs of plan programmes.

Educational Surveys

1. A survey of adult literacy
2. A follow-up survey of educated persons
3. A survey of causes of failures in schools
4. A survey of schools
5. A survey of post-secondary institutions.

Under Educational District Development Projects, only occupational surveys were carried out.

The Project Reports for Darbhanga, Jalgaon, Bellary, Sangrur, Guntur, Baroda, Karnal, Simla, Trichur, Jaipur, Saidapet, and Delhi have been received. The reports spell out the types of programmes to be taken up in each district, the criteria for the selection of geographical areas for taking up a particular programme and its size etc. The Centre would be responsible to assist in developing the project in regard to the provision of surveys, appointment of Project Officers and supporting staff, training, orientation, equipment and some promotional activities,

on condition that the State Government will continue to finance programmes relating to the appointment of teachers, continuance of existing staff and the maintenance of the institutions.

The Project have been worked out in sufficient details in the project reports for implementation of various programmes. On the basis of these reports and discussions with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, it has been decided to include the following programmes in the districts selected for Intensive Educational District Development Projects:

(a) *Universalisation of Education*

- (i) Pre-Primary education and provision of creches.
- (ii) Part-time and continuation education.
- (iii) Introduction of Ungraded System of School Classes.
- (iv) Special programmes for education of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes.
- (v) Special Programmes for Girls' education.
- (vi) Intensive use of radio sets in elementary schools.

(b) *Other Programmes*

- (vii) Science Education in Rural Elementary Schools.
- (viii) Orientation of Supervisors and Inspectors.
- (ix) Work Experience.
- (x) Vocational Guidance and Educational Counselling.
- (xi) Vocationalisation of Education.

In EDDP, only programmes of Work Experience and Vocationalisation of Education will be initiated.

Necessary sanctions for initiation of various programmes, as approved by the HFC for the year 1973-74, will be issued shortly.

CLEARING HOUSE FUNCTIONS

Committee for Rationalisation of Forms

Two Meetings of the Sub-Committee for the Rationalization of Forms being used for the collection of Educational Statistics were held on January 17, 1972, and October 19, 1972 respectively. The sub-committee approved the Four draft series of Form A to replace the main forms subject to a few modifications. The draft series were placed before the main committee on Rationalisation of Forms in its first meeting held on January 8-9, 1973.

The main Committee recommended that with a view to reducing the time lag, the splitting of Form A was essential and the collection of data should be a phased one. The number of series should be kept to the minimum and instead of Four series, it should be Part I, Part II and Part III. In each Part, the related items should go together and should not be repeated in the other Parts so that the information supplied does not vary. However, it was suggested that the basic institutional proforma need not be split up as far as possible. The forms consisting of various parts may be finalised and put up for consideration of the Committee at its next meeting.

Expert Committee for Rationalization of Hindi Terminology used in Forms for the Collection of Educational Statistics

The First Meeting of the Expert Committee for Rationalization of Hindi Terminology used in Forms prescribed for the collection of Educational Statistics was held on November 29-30, 1972. The recommendations of the Committee with regard to changes in the Hindi Terminology in the existing forms will be forwarded to the State Governments.

Crash Programme

Under a Crash Programme, an intensive effort was made to collect the Educational Statistics/data expeditiously from the States and Universities. As follow-up action, letters were sent

from the Union Minister of Education to State Ministers of Education and Vice-Chancellors. Further, a programme of visits to State Government Departments of Education/Public Instruction and some Universities was decided upon for the spot collection and spot reconciliation of discrepancies in the data received. Under this programme, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madras, Mysore, and West Bengal and some Universities were visited.

Publications

The following publications were brought out during the year:

- (a) *Printed Publications.*
 - (i) Education in India—1960-61 (Hindi Edition).
 - (ii) Education in India—1965-66—Vol. II.
- (b) *Mimeographed Publications.*
 - (i) Growth in Higher Education—1966-67 to 1970-71.
 - (ii) Results of Matriculation/Higher Secondary Examinations and number of job seekers on live Registers of Employment Exchanges.
 - (iii) Expenditure on Education as shown in Annual Budgets of States—1969-70 to 1971-72.
 - (iv) Educational Statistics at a Glance—1971.
 - (v) Selected Educational Statistics—1969-70 and 1970-71.
 - (vi) Selected Information on School Education—1970-71.
 - (vii) Schooling Facilities in Rural Areas.
 - (viii) Employment Situation in India.
 - (ix) Educational Statistic—District-wise—1965-66 Punjab.
 - (x) Educational Statistics—District-wise—1965-66 Uttar Pradesh.
 - (xi) Educational Statistics District-wise—1965-66—Madhya Pradesh.
 - (xii) Education in India since Independence—1972.

Publication Unit

The journals "The Education Quarterly", "Cultural Forum" and "Sanskriti" were continued to be brought out by the Publication Unit, in addition to reports, pamphlets and brochures on themes of topical interest. All the issues of the Education Quarterly for the 1972 dealt with the theme of the International Book Year. A special issue of "Cultural Forum" on Aurobindo was brought out in October 1972. The total number of publications brought out by the Unit was 43.

The total sale effected by the Unit during the year was to the tune of Rs. 43,000.

Indian Council of Social Science Research

The various programmes undertaken by the ICSSR since its inception in 1969 continued to make headway during the year under report. The survey of research in social sciences has been completed and trend reports pertaining to various fields have either been published or are in press. The study into the educational problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes referred to in the last report, is in progress and several other projects have also been entrusted to selected scholars and centres for studying the problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Training courses in research methodology were organised at selected university centres and these were well attended. Three national fellowships, 7 ICSSR Research Fellowships, and 53 doctoral and post-doctoral fellowships have so far been awarded and grants amounting to Rs. 2,25,500 have been given for publication of Ph.D. theses and reports of other research in various fields of social sciences. 45 research projects received during the year were given financial support amounting to Rs 11,22,220.

The Social Science Documentation Centre of the Council brought out the following three publications :

1. Union List of Social Science Periodicals currently received in Andhra Pradesh.

2. Union List of Social Science Periodicals currently received in Karnatak; and
3. Union List of Social Science Periodicals currently received in Bombay.

The Press copy of the fascicule of Gandhi Centenary Bibliography covering monographs, special numbers of periodicals and theses on Gandhiji has been made ready. Some other publications have also been taken in hand.

Work is also in progress for the setting up of a data library and a repository library.

State Education Secretaries and DPI's Conference

The Conference of Education Secretaries of States/Union Territories and Directors of Education/Higher Education/Public Instruction was held on September 15-16, 1972 to discuss among other things, the working paper on Education in the Fifth Five Year Plan, (1974—79).

36th Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education

The 36th Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education was held on September 18-19, 1972 to discuss among other things the Working Paper on 'Education in the Fifth Five Year Plan'. The Board broadly approved of the proposals contained in the Working Paper on Educational Development in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974—79) and recommended that on the basis of the guidelines contained in the Working Paper and discussions and decisions made in the meeting, the Centre, States and Union Territories should formulate the proposals for Educational Development in the Fifth Five Year Plan by December, 1972. They also passed a number of resolutions, the most important being the resolution on 'universal and free primary and middle school education'. The Board recommended that universal and free primary education should be provided for all children (age group 6—11) as soon as possible in every State and Union

Territory and preferably by 1975-76. In regard to the children in the age-group 11—14, the Board recommended that every effort should be made to bring them all under Education either on a full time or on a part-time basis by 1980-81. The Board reiterated its earlier recommendations that it is desirable to adopt the universal pattern of Education viz. (10+2+3) in all parts of the country. In the opinion of the Board vocationalisation of Secondary Education is an essential and urgent reform. The Board emphasised the need for improvement of standards at every level.

Meetings of the Committees of the CABE

The meetings of the CABE's Committees on 'Educational Administration', 'Pre-School Development and Primary School Education', 'Model School and Improvement of Standards', and on 'Educational Structures and Vocationalisation' were also held during the course of the year.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

The Central Secretariat Library has been re-organised during the year under report and will have 17 divisions depicting the nature of reading material and service rendered to the users of the library. These Divisions are :

1. I.O.D. Division.
2. F.O.D. Division.
3. Education Division.
4. Rare Books Division.
5. Book Selection (Ret.).
6. Book Selection (Cur.).
7. Acquisition Division.
8. Processing Division.

9. Serials Division.
10. Documentation Division.
11. Binding Division.
12. Gift Division.
13. Reference Division.
14. Bibliography Division.
15. Circulation Division.
16. Extension Services Division.
17. Administration Division.

It continued to provide reference service and lending facilities to the employees of all the Ministries, Departments, Attached and Subordinate Offices, Public Undertakings and Government financed autonomous bodies situated in Delhi and Employees of Delhi Administration. Lending facilities were extended for the first time to the correspondents accredited to the Government of India. Reference service and consultation facilities were also provided to the scholars and researchers from various Universities and Institutions from all parts of the country.

During the period under report 9,927 volumes were added to the library (including 6,425 volumes for the branch at R. K. Puram). About 1,000 periodicals, 3,060 Indian Government Publications and 2,699 Foreign Official Documents were acquired.

The total membership of the library stood at 10,982 including 3,576 new members enrolled during the period. The following three publications were brought out continuously during the period under report :

- (i) *Indian Education Abstract (Q)*
- (ii) *Current Educational Literature (Q).*
- (iii) *Youth Services Abstracts (H.Y.).*

Financial Allocation

The financial allocation for the programme included in this chapter for 1972-73 and 1973-74 is as follows :

S. No.	Item	Provision for 72-73		Budget Estimates for 1973-74
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pilot Projects	35.00	10.00	14.46

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

In the year under report the survey has integrated and expanded its work giving more emphasis on the socio-economic and bio-anthropological problems of larger population groups of India particularly those living near the Sub-Himalayan border region.

Cultural Anthropology Division and Allied Sections

Two major projects of national importance, namely, (a) "Socio-economic changes among the weaker section of the Indian population since Independence, and (b) "Society and Culture among the people of the Himalayan Border Area: Structure and Change" have been taken up.

To provide socio-economic perspective in the Regional Planning Programme of the Government of West Bengal a quick reconnoitre study of the various districts of West Bengal was completed.

Besides the above, research reports on the following ethnic groups and topics, on which the field studies were undertaken earlier, are now being prepared: (a) Ethnography of Maukidi of Orissa, Pradhan, Nagesia, Kawar, Kodagu, Gond of Madhya

Pradesh, Ladaki of Ladakh, Kannets of Himachal Pradesh, Bhotia of U.P. Hills, Nomads of Mysore, Fisherfolk of Gujarat, and Adikarnatak of rural Mysore; (b) Study of the Jains of Mysore; (c) minority ethnic groups of Calcutta; (d) Study of the impact of industrialisation on selected tribal groups in Bihar and West Bengal; (e) Study of tribal languages: Malpaharia, Thadokuki and Desiya; and (f) Study of personality, structure and special change among the Munda and Bhil.

Physical Anthropology Division

During the field season of 1972-73, work has been assigned to ten teams to cover one hundred locations spread over various parts of India. The work is already under progress in the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

Among the other projects taken up, mention may be made of the osteological study on the Rukund series; Cranial structural study on three collections; Study on hair modulation; Eruption of milk teeth on the Bengali children residents; Analysis of demographic materials of the Sadgope of Birbhum District and Muslims of Birbhum and Murshidabad Districts.

In connection with research activities during the period under review, 133 field tours have been undertaken by the staff of this Survey.

The Statistics and the Photography Sections conducted supporting work in preparation of above scientific projects and research reports of the Survey. Work on collection of data on manpower in Anthropology and preparation of bibliography of eminent anthropologists have been started in the Clearing House Unit.

Fellowships

The existing scheme of fellowships to junior scholars was extended so as to include university Departments of Anthropology. Fifteen such Fellows have been stationed in 8 University Departments.

Visiting Fellowship

Prof. L. K. Mahapatra, Head of the Department of Anthropology, Utkal University joined the Anthropological Survey of India for a year as Visiting Fellow. He has been working on the problem on the role of traditional "kings" and caste organisation in Orissa.

In all, 63 research reports and papers have been completed or published by the various scientific officers of the Survey during the year.

Library

1. Books added to the stock	...	668
2. Reprints added to the stock	...	96
3. Loose journals received	...	448
4. Books issued	...	3000
5. Books received back	...	2508
6. Books consulted in the Library	...	1000

Documentation work on Indian Anthropology pertaining to 1970 and onwards is in progress.

Publications

Four Memoirs, four Bulletins and four numbers of "News Letter" have been published during the year.

CHAPTER XI

ADULT EDUCATION

The National Policy on Education took into account the magnitude of Adult illiteracy in India and recommended, among other things, that teachers and students should actually be involved in organising literacy campaigns, especially as part of the social and national service programme.

The following account deals with the steps which the Ministry has initiated in accordance with the national policy resolution.

Kisan Saksharta Yojana (Farmer's Functional Literacy Programme)

Kisan Saksharta Yojana (Farmer's Functional Literacy Programme) is one of the three components of the integrated Project of Farmer's Training and Functional Literacy jointly operated by the Ministries of Education, Agriculture and Information and Broadcasting. The other two components are Farmers' Training and Farm Broadcasting. The Project recognises that adults practising farming would be interested in literacy if it comes to them as part of the process of employing new techniques for improving their agricultural production. The adults for functional literacy classes are drawn from the Discussion Groups (Charcha Mandals) organised under the Programme of the Ministry of Agriculture. Similarly, reading materials and teaching methods are oriented to the functional needs of the farmers in the context of the 'High Yielding Varieties Programme'. As an integral component of the joint project, it acts as a service programme in so far as it helps to improve the efficiency of the farmers in the special programme of agriculture production i.e. the H.Y.V.P. through specially designed functional literacy courses for them.

Started in 1967-68 in 3 districts, the Programme has progressively moved up to 10 districts in 1968-69; to 25 districts in 1969-70; to 60 districts in 1970-71; and to 80 districts in 1971-72. During 1972-73, the programme has been sanctioned for an additional 26 districts. About 1,50,000 adult farmers have been made functionally literate so far. When the 26 new districts of 1972-73 start running the functional literacy classes-after they have completed the base-line surveys, etc., the annual out-turn of beneficiaries is expected to go up to 1,80,000 from 1973-74.

In the working of the Functional Literacy programme during the period under report, vigorous measures have been taken for training and orientation of key level personnel, production of problem-oriented reading materials, effective coordination between different components, arrangements for follow-up materials etc.

National Board of Adult Education

In December, 1969 the National Board of Adult Education was set up under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Education and Social Welfare with an object to advise on all matters relating to adult education, to draw up policies and programmes and to review progress from time to time to ensure the coordination between the different agencies, to promote the production of literature and other teaching material, to act as a clearing house of ideas, to promote researches, investigations and evaluations in Adult Education and generally to advise, assist or undertake all allied activities and programmes as will promote adult education. The National Board of Adult Education so far held two meetings on 4th May, 1970 and 21st July, 1972. In its first meeting, the Board adopted 14 resolutions. These resolutions were brought to the notice of the various State Governments, Universities and Voluntary Organisations. It has resulted in moving the State Governments to give importance to the programme of adult education/adult literacy. The Universities are also realising the importance of education and have in most of the cases included adult education as a component of their National Social Service Programme.

The second meeting of the Board was held in July, 1972 and the resolutions passed by them have been circulated.

Pilot Projects for Eradication of Illiteracy

On the recommendations made by the National Board of Adult Education in its first meeting and the National Seminar on Adult Education, a scheme has been prepared which visualises eradication of illiteracy on a massive scale in a phased manner. The idea is to involve the State Governments, the District Administration and the local people in implementing the programme on a pilot basis. The scheme has been sent to the State Governments, for its acceptance and its implementation. After the reaction of all the State Governments is known the decision in regard to its implementation will be taken. The scheme envisages eradication of illiteracy on a massive scale in a phased manner.

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations Working in the Field of Adult Education

The scheme was revised in 1970-71 by a Working Group providing for liberalised terms and conditions of assistance to voluntary organisations working in the field of Adult Education for taking up meaningful projects in the field of Adult Education and Adult Literacy. The scheme has been given wide publicity through the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, voluntary Organisations etc. During the period under report, a provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been made under the scheme. Up to December, 1972 grants amounting to Rs. 4,64,310/- has been released to various voluntary organisations.

Workers' Social Education Institutes

A scheme was evolved for providing social education facilities to Industrial Workers by setting up Workers' Social Education Institutes in cities having a large concentration of labour population. The objectives of the scheme are as under :

1. to stimulate a desire for knowledge in the working classes;

2. to provide facilities for general education and enlarge the range of their interests;
3. to arouse a sense of social and civic responsibility in them;
and
4. to provide wholesome recreation.

The first Workers' Social Education Institute was set up in the year 1960 at Indore and the second Institute was set up at Nagpur in the year 1968. An Expert Group set up to evaluate the working and formulating future programmes of these institutes recommended that more Institutes of this kind may be set up.

Directorate of Adult Education

The Directorate of Adult Education was set up as a Sub-ordinate Office of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare with effect from the 1st March, 1971 after taking the Department of Adult Education out of the National Council of Educational Research and Training. The Directorate acts as the technical and academic wing of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, as far as Adult Education and Adult Literacy Programmes are concerned, and helps in the formulation and implementation of the programmes and takes up any other work as assigned to it by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare from time to time.

Literature for Neo-literate Adults—Prize Competition of books for Neo-Literates

During the year 1972-73, 27 books/manuscripts 9 in Hindi, 2 each in Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Punjabi, Bengali and 1 each in Assamese, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Oriya, Sindhi, Gujarati and Urdu, were selected for the award of Rs 1,000 under the above mentioned scheme.

Polyvalent Adult Education Centres (Shramik Vidyapeeth)

The Government of India continued giving financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh per annum during 1972-73 to the Shramik Vidyapeeth, Bombay, run under the auspices of the Bombay City Social Education Committee. It has been decided to open another Polyvalent Centre in Delhi.

Financial Allocations

The financial allocations for the various schemes described in this chapter during 1972-73 and 1973-74 are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Item	Provision for 1972-73		Budget
		Original	Revised	Estimates 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Directorate of (Non-Plan) Adult Education	5.30	5.10	5.50
	Directorate of Adult Education (Functional Literacy) (Plan)	0.82	2.51	17.72
2.	Grant to Polyvalent Adult Education Centres	2.00	1.19	2.50
3.	Production of Literature for Neo-literates	2.00	2.00	12.00
4.	Farmers' Functional Literacy Project	50.00	20.00	40.00
5.	Workers' Social Education Institute, (Plan)	0.62	0.62	0.62
	(Non-Plan)	0.38	0.38	0.38
6.	Workers' Social Education Institute, Nagpur	1.00	0.20	1.00
7.	National Board of Adult Education	0.15	@	@
8.	Voluntary Organisations working in the field of Adult Education	14.00	12.00	30.00
9.	Pilot Projects for eradication of illiteracy in selected districts.	—	—	1.00

@ Under Consideration.

CHAPTER XII

MEMORIAL PROGRAMMES & CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

Centenaries, Anniversaries and Memorials

The programme of celebrating eminent personalities continued during the year with emphasis on programmes which are of direct benefit to the common man. A brief account of these celebrations is given below:

Bicentenary Celebrations of Raja Rammohun Roy

The bicentenary of the birth of the great social reformer and visionary, Raja Rammohun Roy, fell on May 22, 1972. The National Committee for the Bicentenary Celebrations under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, decided that the most appropriate way of celebrating his memory would be to establish a network of library services which would carry books and the reading habit to the remotest parts of the country. The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation was thus established as an autonomous body under the Societies Registration Act, West Bengal, with the major objectives of promoting library movement in the country and building a national library system.

The details of the activities of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation are given in another section. The Foundation was formally inaugurated at Calcutta on May 20, 1972, by the Governor of West Bengal. On that occasion, a Symposium on Raja Rammohun Roy was organised under the direction of Prof. Nihar Ranjan Ray, Member, Pay Commission. Biographies of Raja Rammohun Roy were also released on the occasion.

In addition, as recommended by the National Committee, a gift of books worth about Rs. 50,000 was given to the Bristol Art Gallery, for, it is in Bristol that Raja Rammohun Roy died and lies buried. Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Union Minister of Education and Social Welfare, presented the gift in person during his visit to the U.K. He also laid a wreath on the grave of Raja Rammohun Roy during his visit.

Raja Rammohun Roy Educational Resource Centre, New Delhi

An Educational Resources Centre was set up in New Delhi to serve as a reference library of textbooks at university level. It has been named after Raja Rammohun Roy. The Centre will provide bibliography of all university-level textbooks and a set of such books for reference. In addition, a separate set of these books is being used as a mobile exhibition.

Sri Aurobindo Centenary Celebrations

The National Committee under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister had approved several programmes for the observance of this occasion at a total cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. A brief account of the various programmes carried out during the year is given below:

Assistance to Auroville Education Project

An assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs has been earmarked for the construction of an Audio-Visual Youth Centre, hostel and staff quarters. An amount of Rs. 9 lakhs has been released. The work is nearing completion.

Sri Aurobindo Memorial at Baroda

Renovation of the building No. 15, Dandi Bazar, Baroda, which was donated by the Government of Gujarat has been taken up and is nearing completion. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been released. The Government of Gujarat have donated an

additional land around Bungalow No. 15 to the Sri Aurobindo Society, Baroda, free of cost for making a permanent memorial of Sri Aurobindo and his spiritual teachers.

Sri Aurobindo Memorial, Calcutta

The Government of West Bengal, have constituted, by legislation, Sri Aurobindo Samiti of West Bengal and transferred the ownership of No. 8, Theatre Road (now known as Sri Aurobindo Bhavan) where Sri Aurobindo was born to the Samiti for propagating the teachings of Sri Aurobindo amongst the masses. The sacred Relics of Sri Aurobindo are to be preserved here. A reading room library and a permanent exhibition will be part of the Bhavan. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been released to the Sri Aurobindo Samiti.

Bharat Niwas, Pondicherry

Financial assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs has been earmarked for the construction of an auditorium-cum-conference hall for international seminars and conferences. This is the first phase of Bharat Niwas. The construction is nearing completion. A sum of Rs. 9 lakhs has been released.

Financial Assistance for Sri Aurobindo's Action

This grant is for holding youth camps and for publishing literatures on Sri Aurobindo in different languages. Five camps have been held and a large number of publications in different languages have been issued. Shri Udar Pinto, Secretary of Sri Aurobindo's Action, toured the USA for two months lecturing on the ideals of Sri Aurobindo and setting up a number of Sri Aurobindo study circles. His tour was sponsored by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

Endowment for Sri Aurobindo Memorial Lectures

A grant of Rs. 3 lakhs was released to the University Grant Commission for creating an endowment for the purpose. The 1972 Sri Aurobindo Memorial Lectures were delivered by Prof.

Arabinda Basu of Banaras Hindu University in Delhi University in August 1972. The 1973 Sri Aurobindo Memorial Lectures are to be delivered by Dr. Carl-Friederich Von Weizsacker of the Federal Republic of Germany.

National and Regional Seminars and Lectures on Sri Aurobindo

The Sahitya Akademi organised four Regional Seminars at Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Varanasi. The Akademi also organised a National Seminar on Sri Aurobindo at New Delhi from 16 to 20 August, 1972. The Seminar was inaugurated by the President. The papers read and discussed in the Seminar will be brought out in a commemorative volume along with the papers of the International Seminar. The Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan and the Sri Aurobindo Society also organised lectures at different places. A sum of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been spent on these programmes.

International Seminar

This Seminar was organised from December 5-7, 1972 at New Delhi. Thirty-two foreign participants and about 30 Indian participants were associated with it.

Distribution of Writings of Sri Aurobindo

125 sets of the Deluxe Edition and 250 sets of Library Edition of Sri Aurobindo's works were distributed to the Indian Missions abroad and presentations were made by the Missions to the Heads of State|Vice-Chancellors|important cultural societies, etc. during the Centenary functions held by our Missions on August 15, 1972.

Books on the Life and Teachings of Sri Aurobindo

The English edition of this book prepared by Shri Navajata was brought out by the National Book Trust. Copies of the book were sent to all the foreign delegates to the International Seminar and also to our Missions abroad for their libraries.

The Indian editions of the book will be released shortly.

Long Playing Record

This record was released in a function held on 1st January 1973 under the Chairmanship of the Education Minister.

Commemorative Stamp

A special postage stamp of Sri Aurobindo's symbol brought out by the Ministry of Communications was released by the Minister of Communications in a function organised by the Delhi State Centenary Committee at Sri Aurobindo Ashram, New Delhi on August 15, 1972.

Centenary Celebrations by UNESCO in Paris

The French National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO held a joint commemoration meeting with the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO during the 17th Unesco General Conference meeting held in October 1972 in Paris. The function was attended by the Union Education Minister, Professor S. Nurul Hasan. The Director-General of UNESCO addressed the meeting. A special issue of the Courier was brought out by UNESCO on the life and work of Sri Aurobindo.

Centenary Celebrations by the Indian Missions Abroad

Reports were received from many Indian Missions abroad about the centenary celebrations held on August 15, 1972. The reports indicate that the functions held by the Indian Missions were well attended and a lively interest was taken by the participants in Sri Aurobindo's life and work. Exhibitions were also held during these functions for which material was sent by the Sri Aurobindo Society, Pondicherry.

Other programmes include the establishment of a Youth Hostel at Pondicherry at a cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs, an Auditorium at Pondicherry at a cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs and an Aurobindo Bhavan at Bhubaneswar at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh. The projects are nearing completion.

Sri Aurobindo Children's Centres

It is proposed to set up 16 Aurobindo Bal Kendras in slum areas each at a total cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The distribution will be as follows: 3 Aurobindo Bal Kendras in Delhi, 4 in Calcutta, 4 in Bombay, 2 in Madras, 1 in Ahmedabad, 1 in Hyderabad and 1 in Bangalore. The programme is to be implemented through the State Governments who will provide the land for the construction of the centres and also ensure the services of one full-time teacher. The Government of India will provide assistance for the construction of the building and for equipment. The activities are to be conducted with the help of the National Service Scheme Volunteers of the nearby colleges. Action is being taken to set up Planning Committees in each of the cities where the centres are to be established.

2500th Anniversary of Bhagwan Mahavir's Nirvan

This falls in 1974. A National Committee was set up under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister which met in May 1972 to discuss the overall programmes. The Executive Committee set up by the National Committee has worked out the detailed programmes of the celebrations and these are under finalisation.

400th Anniversary of Ram Charit Manas

Programmes at a total estimated cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs have been approved. These include, bringing out publications on Ram Charit Manas, a World Conference on Ramayana and the establishment of an Auditorium-cum-Cultural Centre in Delhi.

500th Birth Anniversary of Nicolaus Copernicus

The 500th Birth Anniversary of the famous Polish Astronomer, Nicolaus Copernicus, fell on February 19, 1973. The Union Minister of Education and Social Welfare, Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, inaugurated the two-day programme of celebrations which included a Seminar on Copernicus and Astronomy. The Seminar was attended by scientists from India and abroad. Two Polish scientists and one Soviet scientist participated in the celebrations. The Hindi translation of Copernicus' monumental work 'De Revolutionibus', brought out by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare through the agency of the Physics Cell of the Banaras Hindu University, was released by the Union Education Minister on the occasion. A brochure brought out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training on the biography of Copernicus was also released. The Polish Embassy organised an Exhibition on Copernicus on the occasion which was subsequently placed on display in the National Museum for a week. The programme of the foreign scientists included visits to selected centres and lectures at these places.

Lenin's Centenary Celebrations

Two items were carried over under these celebrations from the previous year, one a Seminar on Cultural Policy for India and the other the distribution of prizes to the winners of the essay contest on Lenin. In respect of the first, a Seminar was organised at the Institute of Advanced Study, Simla in June 1972, to appraise the present cultural situation in India and to evolve the broad outline of a cultural policy for the country suited to a self-reliant and egalitarian social order. The Cultural Policy Statement issued by the Seminar at the conclusion of a week-long discussion was widely circulated and comments invited. The Policy Statement has served as the basis for the formulation of programmes of Cultural Development in the Fifth Plan.

The medallions for the winners of the essay contests were despatched to the winners along with a letter of appreciation.

C. F. Andrew's Centenary

The Memorial Volume of C. F. Andrews compiled and edited by Miss Marjorie Sykes, a close associate of C. F. Andrews, was completed during the year and sent to the press. The book is expected to be released shortly.

Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial Programmes

(a) Children's Books in Urdu

The programme of bringing out children's books in Urdu initiated in the previous year was continued through the National Book Trust. The following two further titles were brought out:

1. Duniya Ke Janwar—Begum Qudisa Zaidi
2. Gulabo Chuhiya Aur Parizad— -do-

The following titles are in the press:

1. Raja Rammohun Roy—Balmukand 'Arsh'
2. Khwaja Altaf Hussain 'Hali'—Saleha Abid Husain

The manuscript of Sultan Zaimulabidin of Kashmir prepared by Razia Sajjad Zaheer will be sent to the press shortly.

The following titles have been assigned and the manuscripts are getting ready:

1. Iqbal—Sardar Jafri
2. Gotam Buddha—Professor M. M. Beg
3. Stories of Puranas—Dr. G. C. Narang
4. Biography of Dr. Zakir Husain for Children—Smt. Saeeda Khurshid

(b) Dr. Zakir Husain Mausoleum-cum-Museum

The Mausoleum was completed during the year under report and was formally dedicated at a brief and solemn function by the President of India on February 8, 1973.

The President laid a wreath on the grave of Dr. Zakir Husain. A wreath was laid on behalf of the Vice-President. The Union Education Minister, Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, laid the wreath on behalf of the Prime Minister.

A museum is being built nearby to house books and other collections of the late President. The cost of the two structures together is about Rs. 14 lakhs. The museum is expected to be completed in the next two months.

C. R. Das Centenary Celebrations

During the year under report, the 17th Mobile Hospital was sanctioned to the Himachal Pradesh. Reports indicate that the hospitals are rendering very valuable service in rural areas and reaching medical services to sections of people who had been denied these facilities hitherto.

Other Programmes

Exhibition of Documents relating to the Freedom Struggle

As part of the celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of India's independence, the National Archives of India organised an exhibition of documents and photographs on the freedom struggle from February 9 to 17, 1973. The exhibition was opened by the President of India, Shri V. V. Giri. The exhibition showed vividly the country's march towards freedom from the start of the Gandhian era in 1919 to the final achievement of independence on August 15, 1947. On this occasion, the President also released Volumes III and IV of the History of the Freedom Movement edited by Dr. Tara Chand.

Bharat Bhavan Programme

In connection with 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has drawn up a scheme for establishing Bharat Bhavans in Delhi as well as in the State capitals with a view to depicting the concept of unity amidst diversity of the culture of India.

The Bharat Bhavans have two major aspects, one presenting the rich variety of the cultural heritage of India and the other consisting of a library of books in different languages.

State Governments have been requested to make a beginning with the establishment of a Library of books, posters, films and other audio-visual material, location being either in the Rabindra Bhavan in the State capitals or in any other suitable place.

Cultural Festival

As regards Bharat Bhavans in the country's capital, a cultural festival of classical music and dance, drama and mass songs was organised at Diwan-e-Aam, Red Fort, Delhi from 16—25, February, 1973. It was inaugurated by the Vice-President, Dr. Gopal Swarup Pathak. The programme consisted of Classical Hindustani Music and Dance, Karnatak Music and Dance, in which eminent artists participated, a presentation of Utpal Dutt's play entitled 'Tota or Lal Quilla' presenting the freedom struggle early in 1857, and a programme of 'Songs of the Indian National Army' other patriotic songs, folk and mass songs of the different regions of India by the Calcutta Youth Choir. Large sections of the capital's population attended the festival, the entrance fee to which was kept particularly low, with further concession to students. Close-circuit television facilities were provided both inside and outside the audience hall in order to present better viewing to the audience both inside and outside Diwan-e-Aam. Further, loud-speaker arrangements were made right up to the ramparts on the Red Fort to carry the programme to the common man.

National Integration Samitis

The National Integration Samitis continued their functions during the year. Several of them carried out special programmes in connection with the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence. A grant of Rs. 2.92 lakhs was sanctioned to 105 National Integration Samitis.

Committee of Educationists and Student Leaders

The first term of the Committee being over, the reconstitution of the Committee was taken up and it is expected that the reconstituted Committee will meet shortly.

Gallery of Portraits of National Leaders

In the context of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, it is proposed to set up a Gallery depicting photographs and portraits of eminent personalities who have played a significant role in the country's development, particularly in its freedom struggle during the last 200 years. The Gallery is being set up in the premises of the Gandhi Smriti. The project is being implemented through the National Gallery of Modern Art.

Training Youth Leadership in the Promotion of Culture

A programme has been initiated for training Youth leadership in the promotion of culture. For this purpose, a series of Workshop-cum-Camps are proposed to be organised in which local artists and youth leaders will work together and produce plays and other cultural programmes. These items will then be taken round to neighbouring villages and in later stages to other regions. Through such a process, it is hoped that the culture of the different regions will not only be appreciated in other areas but it will also be possible to build up youth leadership at all points in the area of culture. The first workshop was held from 6 March, 1973 at Raipur under the direction of Shri Habib Tanvir, M.P.

Mass Singing of the Songs of the I.N.A. and Songs of India

Action has been initiated for recording selected songs of the I.N.A. to be pressed into extended record and distributed to educational institutions. Similar steps are also being taken to press into LP records songs of the Freedom Struggle. Music teachers from various educational institutions will be trained at selected Training Centres in each State, who will in turn train groups of boys and girls in mass singing of these songs. It is proposed to cover 5 lakh children each year in this programme.

In the second phase, it is proposed to extend this activity to Songs of India and folk songs presented in the traditional style.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The Council began functioning from April 1, 1972 with its office at 35, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi-1. During this year, with the help of several groups of historians, the Council formulated many major programmes and began their implementation which included Financial assistance to research projects in history; Financial assistance for the publication of Ph.D. theses, research monographs and other historical works; Fellowships for research scholars in history; Assistance to professional organisations of historians; Survey of historical research, Preparation of source materials on Indian History; Preparation and translation of important books of history for the use of students, teachers and scholars; Establishment of a Documentation and Library Centre; Clearing-house function and Seminars, conferences and other programmes. In addition, the Council has taken up several special projects.

Grants-in-Aid to Research Projects

The scheme of financial assistance to research projects formulated by the Council is intended to encourage research scholars to undertake studies in significant areas.

During this year, the Council approved 26 Research Projects at a total estimated cost of Rs. 3,20,000/-. An amount of Rs. 77,000/- has been disbursed so far as first instalment.

Financial Assistance for Publication of Theses and other Historical Documents.

Under this scheme financial assistance is provided for the publication of various types of historical studies such as doctoral theses, research projects financed by the ICHR, research studies, monographs, critically edited or translated source material, journals and bibliographical and documentation works.

During this year, the Council approved 26 Research Projects to the publication of 22 theses/documents. 5 publications are in press. An amount of Rs. 14,000/- has been disbursed so far.

Fellowships to Research Scholars

Another scheme formulated by the Council to promote research provides for the award of fellowships to scholars in universities, colleges and other institutions.

The fellowships are available for two categories of historians: those doing research in India and those Indian historians whose research work may require study and collection of material outside India. The research fellowship is awarded ordinarily for two years, but may be extended in exceptional cases for a third year.

Fellowships were granted during the year for eight research scholars. An amount of Rs. 27,000/- was disbursed to the scholars during the year.

Similar scheme has also been formulated for enabling foreign scholars to carry out research studies in India.

Assistance to Professional Organisations of Historians

The Council also extends assistance to professional organisations of historians, functioning at the national and regional levels, for holding seminars, workshops, symposia and conferences on subjects of historical significance. An amount of Rs. 11,000/- was sanctioned to professional organisations under this scheme.

Survey of Historical Research

The Council has undertaken a survey of the work done so far in history, particularly during the last twenty-five years, to find out how far this work has added to our knowledge, in what direction historical knowledge has been changing in style, content, context, and perspective, and to identify emerging trends. Based on this survey, the Council hopes to locate the lacunae in historical study which needed attention, and plan suitable research programmes. Twenty-six surveys have been taken up in the first phase and have been assigned to various historians.

Source Materials on Indian History

The Council attaches great importance to preparing and making available source material on Indian History in order to give a strong source orientation to the teaching of history in universities and colleges and for meeting the initial requirements of research students for designing their research programmes.

The Council, has, therefore, drawn up a comprehensive programme of compiling, editing and annotating source material on crucial aspects of Indian history. The work has been assigned to various historians in the country. Sources in English, in other European languages, and in Indian languages are being covered under this programme.

Reprints

As part of the source material programme, the Council has taken up reprinting of rare and out of print materials which will be helpful to graduate, postgraduate and preliminary research students. About 80 titles have been taken up under this programme covering various periods of history.

Translation of Important History Books

To meet the need of postgraduate workers in history of objective studies which incorporate up to date historical content and method, the Council has initiated a programme of translating into regional languages selected titles in Indian History written in the last twenty-five years. Over 100 titles have been selected in the first phase and assigned to various translators.

Six-Volume History of India

The Council has planned the preparation of a six-volume series on the History and Culture of India reflecting the latest trends and research on the subject. These volumes, two on each period, are intended to provide an objective analysis of Indian History. An Editorial Board has been set up to plan the project.

Documentation-cum-Library Centre

This is an important programme of long-term significance finalised by the Council. The main task of the Centre will be to index and abstract all published and unpublished historical studies done in India, in English and in regional languages, since 1967. The Centre will start functioning from the year 1973-74. Advance action has been initiated during the current year.

Role of Central and State Legislatures in the Freedom Struggle

In the context of the 25th anniversary of India's Independence, the Council has undertaken a project of writing the history of the Role of Central and State Legislatures in the Freedom Struggle. An Editorial Board under the Chairmanship of Professor S. Gopal has been guiding the project.

The first book in the series on the "Role of the Central Legislature in the Freedom Struggle" was written by Dr. Manoranjan Jha, Reader, Banaras Hindu University, and was released by the President of India on August 15, 1972.

The second part of the project on the role of State Legislatures consists of a series of eleven volumes covering the provinces of Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, Punjab, Sind, and Uttar Pradesh. The headquarters' unit in the Council coordinates and supervises the project. Each State Project is assigned to a senior historian assisted by a research assistant.

Revolutionary Activities outside India for India's Freedom

In connection with the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, the Council has planned a 2-volume project on the compilation of sources relating to the evolutionary activities outside India for the country's Independence during the period 1905—1947. The first volume covering the period 1905—27 will be prepared by Professor A. C. Bose, Head of the Department of History, Jammu University, assisted by Dr. A. P. Sharma, Lecturer in History, Ranchi University.

As required by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, the Council is also organising exhibition of photographs, documents, mementoes collected with the India Revolutionaries abroad with emphasis on the role and activities of the Indian National Army under Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. This exhibition is being planned for the second week of April.

History of the Second World War

India is a member of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War set up in April-May 1967 to promote historical research in the various facets of the Second World War. The ICHR has been assigned the responsibility for setting up the National Advisory Committee on the History of the Second World War and for the general organisation and implementation of the programme. The areas that have been recommended by the National Advisory Committee for study include (1) Impact of the Second World War on India's economy; (2) Impact of the Second World War on Indian society; (3) Impact of the Second World War on India's relations with the outside world.

In connection with this project, Professor Henri Michel, President of the International Committee on the Second World War and Editor of the Journal *Revue d'histoire de la 20 guerre mondiale*, visited India under the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Agreement, in the last two weeks of February.

The Council arranged Professor Michel's programme during his stay in India. In addition to visits to university centres, a discussion group was organised with the members of the National Advisory Committee of the Second World War when ways of collaboration between International Committee and the National Committee were considered.

Towards Freedom

This project envisages the publication of records relating to the project "Towards Freedom" in a series of ten volumes. The ICHR will select, compile, and edit the material, while the National Archives of India will be responsible for collecting it. The Council has constituted an Editorial Board for this purpose under the chairmanship of Professor R. S. Sharma.

Source Books in Indian and Asian Civilizations

The Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, has been carrying out certain inter-disciplinary studies relating to Indian and Asian Civilizations. The Council has now taken up the preparation of source books on these civilizations.

The programme is planned in two parts: One, the preparation of a source book on Indian Civilization and the other, a series of publications on Asian Civilizations. The first part will consist of a one-volume source book of about 600 pages. In regard to the second part, the Council proposed to take up, in the first instance, the preparation of source books on South-East Asian Civilizations. A seminar is being planned for late 1973 to which Indian historians and historians of the region specializing in the history and civilization of the area will be invited. It is expected that the seminar will help in giving concrete shape to the project.

Studies in Central Asian Civilization

The UNESCO has initiated a project concerning the study of civilizations of the peoples of Central Asia. The project seeks to promote a better understanding and appreciation of the civilizations of the peoples of Central Asia through studies of their archaeology, history, science and literature.

The part of the project relating to the history of Ideas and Philosophy in Central Asia has been assigned to India. The Council is working out the plan of the project.

Seven other studies relating to the project are in various stages of implementation. The Council held a review of the progress of these studies at a meeting of the Directors of the projects and planned steps for accelerating the pace of implementation.

Indo-Soviet Symposium

Under the Cultural and Scientific Exchange programme between India and the USSR, the ICHR has been corresponding

with the Soviet National Committee of Historians and the Institute of Oriental Studies, the USSR Academy of Sciences, for organizing and participating in Indo-Soviet Symposia. The theme of the first symposium will be "Economic and Social Changes in India and Russia from the 17th to the first half of the 19th Century". The symposium is expected to be held at Moscow in April-May 1973. The Council proposed to send a delegation of eight historians led by the Chairman of the Council.

Preparatory Committee of the International Committee for Historical Sciences

The Council sponsored the visit of Professor Satish Chandra, Secretary, Indian History Congress, and Members of the Indian Council of Historical Research, to Hareed Lovi in Yugoslavia where the Preparatory Committee of the International Committee for Historical Sciences met on 21-22 July, 1972. The various themes for the session of the International Committee to be held at San Francisco in 1975 were finalised at the meeting.

Exchange Literature

As a first step in establishing contacts with historical societies abroad, the ICHR arranged to send a set of books written in India to the Historical and Literary Society of Afghanistan. As a reciprocal gesture, the Society has sent the back issues of its publication *Arina*.

Invitation to Dacca University Professor

Professor A.B.M. Habibullah, Professor and Head of the Department of History, Dacca University, Bangladesh was invited to attend the Indian History Congress session that was held later in December at Muzaffarpur, and visited various History Departments in Universities and consulted historical sources of interest.

Seminar of Historians

A seminar of historians on the theme "Recent Trends in the Study of Indian History" was held in Mysore on 2, 3 and 4 March, 1973 under the direction of Professor B. Sheikh Ali of the Mysore University. Over 60 historians attended.

Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation

The main objective of the Foundation is to strengthen and promote the establishment of the country-wide net-work of library service through which it will be possible to carry to all sections of the people particularly in the rural areas, new information, new ideas and new knowledge.

The Foundation came into existence on May 21, 1972 and started functioning from June with its temporary headquarters at New Delhi. A small nucleus staff got into position in August-September, 1972.

In the first phase, the Foundation has taken up programme of strengthening district libraries including Nehru Youth Centres. These number about 500. In addition, about 2,000 selected block libraries will also be taken up in the first phase. Assistance to these libraries will be in the form of books and other reading materials such as film strips, slides, cassetts, tapes, etc. The State Governments are expected to provide the necessary facilities including accommodation and staff for the libraries.

The books that will be supplied by the Foundation will cover basic books on India, essential reference, popular science, children's books, encyclopaedia and books for neo-literates. Emphasis will be placed on the books on regional languages. The first consignment of books was despatched during this period to the district libraries.

The Government of India is making a contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Foundation. In addition, in response to an appeal, the State Governments have also contributed to the Foundation amounting to total Rs. 20 lakhs.

In the second phase beginning from next year, the Foundation will be extending library services to the rural areas.

CHAPTER XIII

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 Ministry of Home Affairs, 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 Report

The progress is watched and reviewed inter-alia through quarterly progress reports furnished by the various Divisions and the attached and subordinate offices in the Ministry. During the year 1972-73, reports were received for the quarters ending June, September and December 1972. These reports were scrutinised and consolidated and sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Correspondence in Hindi

Under the administrative instructions, all letters received in Hindi from individuals as well as from State Governments should be replied 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 attached and subordinate offices are requested from time to time to encourage their Hindi knowing staff to use Hindi for their notes.

and simple drafts. The number of Sections where more than 80 per cent of the staff has working knowledge of Hindi is 25, and the number of sections where Hindi is partially used in noting and drafting is 17.

Hindi knowing senior officers have also been requested from time to time to use Hindi at least for their short notes and simple drafts. Two Hindi Stenographers have been especially provided to assist senior officers in putting up notes and drafts in Hindi.

Provision of Additional Hindi Typewriters

At present 43 Hindi typewriters are available in the Ministry. Efforts are being made to obtain more typewriters as the quantum of Hindi work is on the increase from day to day.

Translation of Statutory Manuals, Forms and other Procedural Literature

So, far, 114 forms and manuals of this Ministry have been translated into Hindi. The translation work of another 24 forms and 2 sets of rules is in progress.

Translation of Acts and Statutes

So far as the Acts concerning this Ministry are concerned Hindi translation of 3 Acts, namely the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, the Copyright Act and the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act have already been published. Hindi translation of the Aligarh Muslim University Act is in the process of printing, while three other Acts, namely, the University Grants Commission Act, the Banaras Hindu University Act and the Visva Bharati Act, are in the process of translation.

Maintenance of Separate Registers for letters Received in Hindi

All the Sections in the Ministry are maintaining 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, a suitable explanation is given by the section concerned.

Official Language Implementation Committee

Official Language Implementation Committees have been set up both in the Ministry and in attached and subordinate offices. These Committees hold quarterly meetings and review the progress of use of Hindi for official purposes at those meetings. The minutes of the meetings are sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs for information.

Issue of Bilingual Circulars in Hindi

Special care is being taken to see that letters received from Hindi-Speaking States are invariably replied to in Hindi. Similarly, circulars meant for general information are also issued bilingually. The Central Registry of the Ministry does not accept circulars for despatch unless they are accompanied by Hindi versions.

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 have passed Pragma examination conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, it has been found that 553 officers and staff belong to these two categories and that they have a working knowledge of Hindi. 63 persons were deputed for the various Hindi Teaching classes commencing in January 1973. Special care is being 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 are proposed to be organised in the Ministry as soon as syllabus and guidelines are made available by the Ministry of Home Affairs with a view to encouraging officers and members of staff knowledgeable in Hindi to use Hindi more frequently.

Meetings of branch officers in the various Divisions are held from time to time to review the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes and proposals for additional staff for Hindi work have been submitted to the Staff Inspection Unit.

PART TWO
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

CHAPTER I

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The various institutions set up by Government to promote and develop cultural activities within the country proceeded apace with their programmes during the year. In its effort to promote cultural relations with other countries, the Ministry is also responsible for entering into Government-level cultural agreements and sponsoring bilateral or unilateral programmes in the field of culture. This chapter sets forth a brief account of all these programmes.

THE NATIONAL AKADEMIES

Sahitya Akademi

An outline of the activities of the Sahitya Akademi, an autonomous organisation set up by the Government of India, in March, 1954, during the year is given below:

As part of the nation-wide celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of Independence, the Sahitya Akademi has sponsored a volume on *Indian Literature Since Independence* in which the literary trends in each of the Indian languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi will be surveyed by a competent authority. The volume is expected to be published by March, 1973.

The Sahitya Akademi organised a gathering of poets from the eastern Indian languages on May 21, 1972 at the National Library, Calcutta to coincide with the bi-centenary celebrations of Raja Rammohun Roy's Birthday. Sri Annada Sankar Ray, the veteran Bengali author and Sahitya Akademi award

winner presided over the symposium in which a number of distinguished poets from Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Maithili, Manipuri, Oriya and Urdu took part.

The Eastern Regional Office of the Sahitya Akademi at Calcutta organised a special function on September 30, 1972 when Prof. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, the President of the Sahitya Akademi, formally presented Prof. M.U. Malkani, the veteran author in Sindhi with the fellowship of the Akademi in the presence of a distinguished gathering of authors and literateurs. Dr. H. I. Sadarangani read the citation in Sindhi.

The Sahitya Akademi organised a series of five seminars in the various parts of the country to pay homage to the memory of Sri Aurobindo whose birth-centenary was celebrated all over the world during the year. To meet a long-left need and to accelerate the Akademi's programme in Marathi, Gujarati, and Sindhi, a regional office of the Sahitya Akademi was established at Bombay this year.

The Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi has selected the following books for the Akademi Awards 1972:

S. No.	Language	Title	Author	Nature of work
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assamese	Aghari Atmar Kahini	Syed Abdul Malik	Novel
2.	Bengali	Shesh Namaskar	Santosh Kumar Ghosh	Novel
3.	Dogri	Phull Bina Dali	(late) Vats Vikal	Novel
4.	Hindi	Buni Huyi Rassi	Bhawani Prasad Mishra	Poetry
5.	Kannada	Shoonyasampadaneya Paramarshe	S.S. Bhoosnurmath	Commentary
6.	Kashmiri	Suyya	Ali Mohammad Lone	Drama

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Malayalam	Oru Desathinte Katha	S.K. Pottekkat	Novel
8.	Marathi	Jevha Manus Jaga Hoto	Godavari Parulekar	Autobio- graphy
9.	Oriya	Manohdasanka Katha O Kahini	Manoj Das	Short stories
10.	Punjabi	Mittar Piyara	Sant Singh Sekhon	Drama
11.	Sindhi	Aprajita	Guno Samtani	Short Stories
12.	Tamil	Sila Nerangalil Sila Manitarkal	T. Jayakanthan	Novel
13.	Telugu	Sri Sri Sahityamu	Sri. Sri.	Poetry

Publication

During the calendar year 1972 the Sahitya Akademi published 50 new books and 3 reprints.

Lalit Kala Akademi

Among the important exhibitions held in the country and abroad in which the Akademi took part, mention may be made of the following:

- (i) The National Exhibition of Art inaugurated by Shri G. S. Pathak, Vice President, on the 24th January, 1972 at New Delhi, comprising 83 paintings, 19 sculptures and 32 graphics by 134 artists.
- (ii) An exhibition entitled "Recent Art in India" containing 38 works by 10 artists was sent to Belgrade, Budapest, Bratislava, Prague and Bucharest under the Cultural Exchange Programme.
- (iii) A collection entitled 'Exposition of Indian Contemporary Art' was shown in South American countries.

- (iv) A collection of 54 original works by 49 artists representing '25 Years of French Painting' was organised in India at Delhi, Madras, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Bombay by the Akademi with the cooperation of the Embassy of France.
- (v) To popularise the interest in art, an exhibition entitled 'Exposition of Lalit Kala Akademi Collection II' was sent to Chandigarh, Amritsar and Udaipur.
- (vi) Another exhibition called 'Exposition of Lalit Kala Akademi Collection-III' was organised by the Akademi in Kanpur, Varanasi and Jabalpur.
- (vii) An exhibition in celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Indian Independence, entitled '25 Years of Indian Art' was inaugurated by Shri D. P. Dhar, Minister for Planning, on the 2nd December at the Lalit Kala Galleries, New Delhi and it lasted till the 25th December. It was a historical survey of the post-Independence era including 192 works by 127 artists, assembled by Shri K. K. Hebbar. Conducted tours were arranged by the Akademi for the visitors.

Shankar International Children's Competition

This year about 75,000 children took part in the competition which continues to receive financial assistance from the Government.

Review Committee

The Review Committee which was set up to review the working of three National Akademies and Indian Council for Cultural Relations submitted its report to the Government on July 3, 1972.

Building Grants to Cultural Organisations

The Scheme covers all organisations primarily working in the cultural fields of dance, drama, music, fine arts, indology, literature, other than religious institutions, public libraries, museums, municipalities, schools and universities. Four institutions have been given first instalment of the grant and twelve institutions have been given second and third instalments of grant during 1972-73.

Propagation of Culture Among College and School Students

Under this scheme one refresher course was arranged by Delhi University on behalf of the Department during this year for the teachers from various colleges. Besides, the Delhi University has been assigned the task of production of material like tapes, slides, sculpture, painting etc.

Financial Assistance to Dance, Drama, Theatre Ensembles

The scheme is to provide a maximum help to performing troupes in the country which have been working in the field through pure voluntary efforts over 10—15 years. Financial assistance to ten well-known Dance, Drama and Theatre Groups in the country has been given for sustenance and development activities during this year.

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The significant activities during the year of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous body set up in January, 1953, are briefly indicated below :

- (a) *Programmes and Projects*.—Important programmes during the period are :
 - (i) A programme of two concerts of Indian classical music and dance organised in August, 1972 at Delhi to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of India's Independence.

- (ii) Lecture demonstration by Prof. A. Lobo on "The Discovery of Four Fundamental Dramas."
- (iii) The fourth meeting of the Secretaries of the State Sangeet Natak Akademies convened by the Central Akademi at Panaji in May, 1972. A tentative programme of recording folk and tribal music of different regions has been chalked out.
- (iv) Some famous plays as presented on the stage have been recorded full length.
- (v) 496 new books and 108 discs added to the library.

(b) *Exhibitions and Festivals*

- (i) A seven-day theatre festival dedicated to late Shri Mohan Rakesh was organised between December 25—31, 1972 in Delhi. The festival highlighted the recent contributions to Indian Theatre in different language groups, specially by young theatre groups.
- (ii) Photographic exhibition relating to the traditional and folk theatre, dance and music was organised at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Allahabad and Lucknow.
- (iii) In collaboration with Air India, an exhibition of selected Indian folk musical instruments was organised at Amsterdam, Holland.
- (iv) An exhibition of masks and puppets was held and coinciding with this, a four-day festival of masked dances and puppet theatre was also organised.

Documentation

Under its regular programmes, the Akademi Documentation Unit visited different regions and documented in the shape of movie, tape-recording and photographs, the various forms of folk and traditional dance, drama and music, like "Krishna Parijat" in Mysore, "Dashavatara" in Goa, Rasa dance of Himachal Pradesh etc.

Cultural Relations with other Countries

India continued her efforts to develop and strengthen cultural relations with other countries. Besides entering into cultural agreements and drawing up cultural exchange programmes, incoming and outgoing delegations—performing and non-performing—constitute a significant part of these activities, an account of which for the year is given in the following paragraphs:

Cultural Agreement.—Indo-Bangla Desh Cultural Agreement was signed in Dacca on December 30, 1972. The Agreement provides for cooperation between the two countries in the realm of culture, art and education, including academic activity in the fields of science and technology. The objectives of the Agreement will be achieved through cooperation between universities and institutions of higher learning, exchange of scholars, professors, experts, artists and sport teams, encouraging touristic visits, holding international film festival, and exchange of films, documentaries, radio and TV programmes, publication of books, establishment of cultural and educational institutions etc.

The Cultural Agreement with the G.D.R. was signed on January 15, 1973.

Proposals for concluding Cultural Agreements with Malaysia, Uruguay, Syria, Belgium, Argentina, Cambodia, Senegal, Chile, Venezuela, Iraq, Spain, Syria, Algeria, Morocco, Nigeria, Ghana, Zaire, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Mexico are under negotiation.

Cultural Exchange Programmes.—A number of Cultural Exchange Programmes were drawn up during the year: (i) Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme was signed at New Delhi on February 14, 1972, formulated in pursuance of the Cultural Agreement which India and France entered in 1966. (ii) Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme for 1972—74

was signed at New Delhi on March 13, 1972. (iii) Indo-Federal Republic of Germany Cultural Exchange Programme for 1972—74 was signed on April 26, 1972 in Bonn, (iv) Indo-Czechoslovak Cultural Exchange Programme for 1972—74 was signed in Prague on May 3, 1972. (v) Indo-Bulgaria Cultural Exchange Programme was signed at New Delhi on June 1, 1972. (vi) Indo-Mongolian Cultural exchange Programme was signed in Ulan Bator on September 13, 1972. In functions held in the Capital the programmes with France and USSR were signed by the Secretary, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and that with Bulgaria was signed by the Deputy Minister, Ministry of Education & S.W. on behalf of the Government of India; and by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of France, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR, and First Vice-President of the Committee for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign countries, Bulgaria, on behalf of their respective governments; and those held in the capitals of other countries (viz. in the case of F.R.G. & Czechoslovakia) by the Secretary, Ministry of Education & S.W. and in the case of Mongolia by the Foreign Secretary on behalf of the Government of India and Head of the Cultural Section of the Foreign Office of FRG, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Czechoslovakia, and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mongolia, on behalf of their respective Governments. The programmes generally envisage cooperation in various fields of science, technology, education, art and culture, films, radio, television, electronics, health and sports etc.

Cultural Delegations (In-Coming)

To promote mutual understanding and goodwill and to foster closer relations with foreign countries, a number of cultural delegations and art exhibitions are invited to visit India every year under the various Indo-foreign Cultural Exchange Programmes and the Cultural Activities Programmes of the Department of Culture.

The cultural delegations invited to visit India from foreign countries consist of performing delegations, non-performing delegations, journalists, educationists, officials, musicians, writers, painters, scholars, indologists etc. and art exhibitions comprising painting, contemporary paintings, theatre art, photographs, graphic arts, posters etc.

Till December 15, 1972, 22 Cultural delegations (6 performing, 2 exhibitions and 14 non-performing) from Romania, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bangla Desh, Bulgaria, USSR, Yugoslavia, Thailand, Poland, South Korea, Nepal and Bhutan visited India.

During the period from 16th December, 1972 to 31st March, 1973 about 15-20 cultural delegations from different foreign countries are expected to visit India.

Outgoing Delegations

Performing delegations sent abroad included :

- (a) 13 member dance/music ensemble consisting of Kumari Yamini Krishnamurti (Bharatanatyam), Pandit Ram Narain (Sarangi) and Shri N. Ramani (Flute) visited F.R.G. for participation in the India Week Festival at Munich and visiting France. 6 member dance/music troupe of Kumari Yamini Krishnamurti also participated in the Festival of Indian Dance and Music arranged by the Sanskrit Centre of Indian Art, London.
- (b) 18-member dance/music troupe comprising Smt. Damayanti Joshi (Kathak), Smt. Nayana Jhaveri (Manipuri) and Shri Lalgudi G. Jayaraman (Violin) visited the G.D.R., Poland and the USSR.
- (c) 16-member dance/music ensemble comprising Smt. Sanjukta Panigrahi (Orissi), Smt. Krishnavani Lakshmanan (Bharatanatyam) and Ustad Abdul Helin

Jaffar Khan (Sitar) visited Romania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Smt. Sanjukta Panigrahi and Smt. Krishnavani Lakshmanan also visited Yugoslavia.

- (d) Full return economy air fares were paid to a 9-member dance/music ensemble of Km. Uma Sharma, for participation in the Festival arranged by the Sanskritik Centre of Indian Art, London in June, 1972. The troupe also visited Madrid.
- (e) As part of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations Programme two delegations (i) a 17-member troupe to Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, Fiji etc. and (ii) a 20-member troupe to Trinidad, Guyana, Venezuela etc. are being sent in 1972-73, by this Department.

Under the Cultural Exchange Programmes, many eminent Indians visited foreign countries, amongst these were :

- (a) Prof. K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Vice-President, Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for participation in the Round Table Conference held at Rheims in France.
- (b) Prof. Lalmani Misra, Musicologist, Banaras Hindu University accompanied by Shri Ishwar Lal Misra, Tabla artists, to the G.D.R. and the USSR for creative meetings and lecture demonstration.
- (c) Smt. Amala Shankar, Choreographer to the USSR and the G.D.R., for a study tour and for contacts with her counterparts.
- (d) Shri Amrit Rai, Hindi Writer to Romania, Hungary and the USSR.
- (e) Smt. Utukuri Lakshmikantamma, Telugu writer and;
- (f) Prof. P.N. Pushp, Kashmiri writer, to the G.D.R., Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

- (g) Prof. A.A. Suroor, Head of Urdu Department, Aligarh Muslim University to Romania, Hungary and the USSR during August-October, 1972.
- (h) Prof. S. Bashiruddin, Librarian, Kashmir University, Srinagar, to Hungary and the USSR for participation in the Federation of International Documentation Conference at Budapest, to visit library institutions and to exchange views with his counterparts.
- (i) Shri S. Krishnaswami, Musicologist to Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR for participation in the Music Festival at Bratislava in Czechoslovakia and to give lecture demonstrations with the help of an exhibition of photographs, slides and tapes of Indian musical instruments during October-November, 1972.
- (j) Dr. Prabhakar Machwe and Smt. Durgawati Singh, writers, to the USSR for participation in the Soviet-Arab-India Symposium during October-November, 1972. Thereafter, Dr. Machwe also went to Bulgaria and Smt. Durgawati Singh to Poland.
- (k) Smt. Amrita Pritam, Punjabi Poetess, to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and France.
- (l) Smt. Sheila Bhatia, Theatre Expert to the G.D.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR to discuss problems of mutual interest with her counterparts, study stage crafts and also give lecture on Indian Theatre.

Travel Subsidy

Partial Return Economy class airfare was given to the following performing troupes except (a) and (b) :

- (a) A partial Travel Subsidy to the extent of Rs. 51,000 was granted to the Gandharava Mahavidyalya, New Delhi for participation of their Choir Group in the III International University Youth Choir held by the Lincoln Centre in New York in April-May, 1972.

- (b) 10% of economy airfare was granted to a 20 member Chhau dance group of the Research Institute of Folk Culture East Bengal, Calcutta for their participation in the Theatre-des-Nations Festival, Paris in May-June, 72.
- (c) 50% subsidy was given to 6-member troupe of Smt. Sonal Mansingh, the Bharta Natyam/Orissi dancer in connection with their visit to the F.R.G.
- (d) 50% subsidy was given to 5-member troupe of the Darpana Academy, Ahmedabad for participation in the Unima Festival of puppets at Paris in September, 1972.
- (e) Similar 50% travel subsidy for non-performing delegations included Smt. Coomi N. Wadia, Conductor/Director of Music of the Paranjoti Academy Chorus, Bombay for participation in the International Choral Festival held in New York in April-May, 1972.
- (f) Shri K.T. Deshmukh, Director, Rangmanch Centre, Bombay for displaying his exhibition entitled "Shakespeare's Influence on Indian Theatre" at the Shakespeare Festival at Weimar (G.D.R.) during April, 1972. (Additional 50% economy class airfare was also granted to him).
- (g) 8/6-member delegation of the Buddhist Society of India, Bombay for participation in the 10th Conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhists during May, 1972 at Colombo, Ceylon.
- (h) All India P.E.N Centre, Bombay for participation of their delegate Col. Narendrapal Singh in a meeting of the International P.E.N. Executive Committee and Round Table held in Berlin on November 11, 1972.
- (i) Dr. (Smt.) Savitri Vishwanathan for participation in the Symposium on "Japanese Studies" in Tokyo in November, 72.

- (j) 1 Economy and 2 youth airfares were sanctioned to Acharya Ramanamurti, Central Leather Research Institute, Madras for participation in the UNIMA Festival of Puppets in Paris during September, 72.
- (k) Additional 50% return economy class airfare was given to Shri M.F. Hussain, Painter for his participation in the XI Biennale at Sao Paulo in September-November, 1971.

Exhibition Artist

Shri Sadashiv Sathe, Sculptor of Bombay was sponsored to the USSR along with his Exhibition of sculptures and Paintings for display there for about five weeks during September-October, 1972 under Cultural Exchange Programme 1971-72.

Presentation of Art Objects

As in the past the programme of presentation of Indian Art and other objects abroad, continued :—

- (i) Seven handicraft articles worth about Rs. 1,500/- were sent to the Consulate General of India, San Francisco for participation in the the KQED Auction held in the month of May, 1972.
- (ii) Sitar, Tabla, Tanpura. Mridangam, Sarod, Flute, Sandalwood elephant and Saraswati, Rajasthan Toran Hanging and Bidri Goblet, etc are also being sent to Somalia and Switzerland for presentation there under Cultural Activities Programme for the year 1972-73.

Grants

A sum of Rs. 70,000/- was sanctioned to the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi for a set of Musical Instruments and Stage Equipment to be presented to the Government of Bangla Desh through the High Commission of India, Dacca for the use of the College of Music, Dacca.

A grant of Rs. 75,000/- was given to the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, for executing the third phase of the Plan Project entitled "Source Book of Indian and Asian Civilization".

India Office Library

Draft Agreement for arbitration received from the Government of the U.K. has been under examination. The context in which discussion regarding the India Office Library had been taking place, has changed in view of the political developments in Pakistan. Renewed discussion between the parties concerned will be necessary.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

The following items were implemented by the I.C.C.R.

Cultural Delegations to Neighbouring Countries

Afghanistan.—A twelve-member cultural delegation including Ustad Nasir Zahiruddin Dagar and Ustad Nasir Faiyazuddin Dagar (vocalists), Ustad Asad Ali Khan (Beenkar) and Kumari Nalini Malhotra (Kathak and Orissi Dancer) was sent to Afghanistan in connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Indian Independence.

Bhutan.—The Sachin Shankar Ballet Troupe was sent to Bhutan on the occasion of the Crown Prince of Bhutan taking over the Governorship of Tongsa.

Ceylon.—Shri V. G. Jog, the well-known violinist was sent to Ceylon to give performances there. He was invited by the Colombo Broadcasting Corporation.

Sikkim.—A Tribal Dance Troupe from Ranchi was sent to Sikkim on the occasion of the Indian Independence Day.

Nepal.—A cultural delegation including Dr. Sumati Mutakar (vocalist), Shri Debabrate Choudhry (Sitarist) and Kumari Bijoy Lakshmi Mohanty (Orissi Dancer) was sent to Nepal on the occasion of the Indian Independence Day.

Presentation of Books and Objects of Art

Books were despatched to twenty-one countries for presentation to different universities and institutions.

Objects of art were despatched to eight countries for presentation to different institutions.

Scholarship to Foreign Students

The Council continued to give scholarship to Afghan students for learning Indian Music. The scholarship is for a period of five years with effect from April, 1971.

The Anticipated items during the remaining year include :

Outgoing delegations

Afghanistan.—A cultural delegation will be sent to Afghanistan in March 1973 on the occasion of the Afghan New Year Celebrations.

Nepal.—A cultural delegation including a dancer and a sitarist will be sent to Nepal on the occasion of the Indian Republic Day.

Sikkim.—A delegation including a troupe of dances will be sent to Sikkim on the occasion of the Indian Republic Day.

Presentation of Books on India and Objects of Art

Books will be despatched to thirty countries for presentation to different universities and institutions.

Objects of art will be despatched to six countries for presentation to different institutions.

Financial Allocations

The Financial Provisions for various Organisations/Programmes are given below :

(Rs. in 000's)

Sl. No.	Item	Provision for 1972-73		Budget	
		Original	Revised	Estimates 1973-74	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Sahitya Akademi	Non-Plan	767	731	774
		Plan	275	275	290
2.	Lalit Kala Akademi	Non-Plan	970	946	12,78
		Plan	400	390	350
3.	Sangeet Natak Akademi	Non-Plan	23,30	22,97	24,38
		Plan	400	358	480
4.	Shankar's International Children's Competition		175	175	175
5.	Reviewing Committee for National Akademies		50	50	—
6.	Building grants to cultural organisations		900	900	11,00
7.	Financial Assistance to Performing Groups (Dance, Drama and Theatre Ensembles)		700	675	11,00
8.	Propagation of Culture among school and college students		500	255	510
9.	Cultural Delegations from abroad—Hospitality and Entertainment	Non-Plan	641	641	641
		Plan	—	12,00	19,00

1	2	3	4	5	
10.	Cultural Delegations from abroad---Miscellaneous ex- penditure excluding hos- pitality	Non-Plan Plan	175 —	175 400	175 645
11.	Grants for International Cultural Activities	Non-Plan Plan	100 —	100 —	100 100
12.	Grants-in-aid to Indo- Foreign Friendship Cul- tural Societies	Non-Plan Plan	525 —	439 —	557 —
13. (a)	Outgoing Delegations	Non-Plan Plan	1,000 —	1,000 400	1,000 (To be taken up later)
(b)	Cultural Activities	Non-Plan Plan	250 —	250 —	250 (To be taken up later)
(c)	Grants to Indian Coun- cil for Cultural Relations	Non-Plan	475	460	500
(d)	Sending/inviting Nehru (Gandhi Lecturers)	Plan	50	—	50 (20 F.E.)
(e)	Reconstruction of Indian and Asian Dance Tra- ditions	Plan	150	150	200 (60 in F.E.)
(f)	Source Book on Indian and Asian Civilization .	Plan	150	180	630
			(Proposed)		(Proposed)

CHAPTER II

LANGUAGES

To promote the overall educational and cultural advancement of the country it is necessary to adopt concerted measures to develop all the major languages of India.

The Government are, therefore pursuing a programme, in collaboration with the State Governments wherever necessary, for the coordinated development of Hindi and other Indian languages (including Sanskrit) so that they grow rapidly and become effective means of communicating modern knowledge. Due emphasis is also being given to the study of English and other Foreign languages. This chapter highlights the efforts made by the Union Ministry in this direction.

Scientific and Technical Terminology for Indian Languages

During the year under review the Central Hindi Directorate have prepared glossaries of technical terms in the fields of Science, Humanities, Administration, Railways, Medicine, Planning & Physical Anthropology. Consolidated glossaries in the fields of Defence and Agriculture are under preparation. About twenty thousand words of various engineering Branches have been processed through organisation of Committees and Seminars. Definitions of 29281 terms have also been prepared.

So far as Urdu terminology is concerned, the Tarraqui-e-Urdu Board has organised 50 Seminars at various places, in the country to finalise Urdu terminology relating to Humanities, Social Sciences and Science subjects. So far 55,000 terms have been tentatively finalised in 14 different subjects. The Board has fixed a target of 1 lakh terms for finalisation by June, 1973.

Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad

The Institute, fully financed by the Government of India was set up in 1958 as Central Institute of English, an autonomous body managed by a Board of Governors. In 1972, it was re-named Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, to provide for the training of teachers, translators and interpreters in foreign languages, in addition to English.

An outline of the significant activities of the Institute during 1972-73 is given below :

(a) *Academic Programme* : The academic programme of the Institute is carried on by the following departments and units : (i) Department of Phonetics and Spoken English; (ii) Department of Methods; (iii) Department of Linguistics and contemporary English; (iv) Department of English Literature (v) Department of Materials Production; (vi) Department of Extension Services; (vii) Radio Unit; (viii) Correspondence Course Unit; (ix) Department of German.

It is proposed to set up Departments of French and Russian in 1973, and Department of Spanish, Chinese and Japanese in the 5th Five Year Plan period.

The academic session of 1972-73 began on July 1, 1972. 46 candidates were admitted to the Diploma Courses this year. Out of them 44 participants qualified for the second term of the Diploma Courses which started on 1st December, 1972.

(b) *Intensive Course in Linguistics and Phonetics* : 33 teachers of English from Universities and Colleges attended the Intensive Course in Linguistics and Phonetics organised by the Institute from June 1 to 30, 1972.

(c) *Special Course in English for Foreign Students* : As in the past three years, a special course in English for foreign students was arranged by the Institute from 15th March to 30th June, 1972. Out of the 16 foreign students who took the examination at the end of the course 14 qualified for the Certificate of proficiency.

(d) *Evening Courses in Spoken and Written English* : Two 4-month part time evening courses, one in Spoken English and the other in Written English, were held at the Institute from September, 1972 to February, 1973 for Postgraduate students of Osmania University and other graduates in Hyderabad who wish to improve their proficiency in Spoken and Written English. 44 students including 27 from Osmania University attended the course in Spoken English and 45 students including 22 from Osmania University attended the course in Written English.

(e) *Correspondence Course for the Certificate in Teaching of English* : A Correspondence Course for the Certificate in the teaching of English was started this year. 274 candidates were admitted to the course.

(f) *Research* : The Institute conducts a one-year Postgraduate Research Diploma Course in the teaching of English. 12 Research Fellowships of Rs. 500/- per month are offered to encourage research on the problems of English language teaching in India. In addition, Research Associates are appointed from time to time to assist in the projects taken up by individual departments.

The Institute has been recognised by a number of universities as a centre for research leading to the award of their Ph.D. degrees.

(g) *Materials Production* : The following books were completed and sent to the N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi for publication and also to the Commissioner, Central Schools Organization for use in their schools :

- (1) Workbooks for Classes V, VIII, IX and X (Special Series)
- (2) Workbooks for Class VIII (General Series)
- (3) Teacher's Guides for Class V and VIII (Special Series)

Work is in progress on an Intensive Course in Reading for College entrants, Language through Literature, Book II and a book of poetry selections.

The Institute organized a 5-day Seminar-cum-Workshop on materials production from December 11 to 15, 1972. 33 delegates including CIEFL staff attended the seminar.

(h) *Radio Unit* : The Radio Unit of the Institute continued to broadcast lessons for Classes VII, VIII, IX and X, in Andhra Pradesh according to the schedule of All India Radio, Hyderabad. On an average 12 lessons were broadcast every month.

(i) *Seminar on Indian English* : The Institute held a Seminar on Indian English from July 29 to 31, 1972. 25 eminent literary critics, linguists and creative writers attended the Seminar in addition to a number of distinguished invitees.

(j) *Extension Services* : In order to ensure wide dissemination of information and the adoption of modern methods and techniques of teaching English at secondary and university levels all over the country, the Institute, through its Extension Services Department, keeps in close touch with the academic and administrative bodies connected with English Language Teaching in India. With its wide net-work of contacts, the Institute has been able to contribute significantly towards bringing about reforms in the teaching of English in India. The extension services of the Institute include: Co-operation with ELTIs, Collaboration with UGC in the organization of its Summer Institutes, organizing seminars and conferences to discuss problems and principles of English Language Teaching in India, Consultancy Services to Universities, Colleges and other educational and professional bodies, and organisation of special courses for specific purposes. The Extension Services Department also runs an Archives and Information Centre where the latest papers articles, theses and dissertations on various aspects of ELT are collected. The materials are available for educational institutions and research scholars.

The Institute has also prepared a Directory of ELT experts in the country which is periodically updated.

As in the past, the Institute actively collaborated with the UGC in the organisation of Summer Institutes in English language. 13 experts from the Institute gave courses at 14 centres in different parts of the country.

(k) *Evaluation Conferences* : The Summer Institutes Evaluation Conference was held at the Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages on August 28-29, 1972. The conference reviewed the achievements and shortcomings of the Summer Institutes 1972 and made important recommendations regarding follow-up work and the objectives, location, timetable, syllabuses for the 1973 Summer Institutes.

(1) *Department of German*: The preliminary work on setting up a Department of German was begun in early 1973 and it is expected that the work in the Department would come in full swing by the middle of the year. The main functions of the Department will be to train teachers of the German language and to run courses for interpreters.

PROMOTION OF OTHER MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

This Scheme has been in operation from the middle of the Second Five Year Plan. Under the Scheme, grants up to 50% of the expenditure on approved items are sanctioned for bringing out publications like encyclopaedias, bilingual dictionaries, books of knowledge, publications bringing out similarities, among regional languages, catalogues of manuscript and books of cultural, literary, indological, linguistic and scientific interest. Grants on the same basis are also given for holding multilingual literary conferences, seminars, book exhibitions etc. Assistance is also extended by way of purchase of copies of the printed publications in regional languages on expert advice.

Prizes

A further step towards the development of regional languages was the introduction of a prize scheme under which prizes are awarded to authors for writing books/manuscripts in any Indian language other than Hindi, Sanskrit and their mother-tongue. In the year 1970-71, 7 prizes were awarded to distinguished writers for their books in various Indian languages other than Hindi, Sanskrit and English.

CULTURAL-CUM-LANGUAGE ORGANISATIONS

Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad

Aims and Objects

The Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute was established in 1959 with the object of conducting research in History, Philosophy, Culture, Languages and other allied areas of study.

The Institute has published 13 research works and 10 Urdu books and 7 works are under print.

The Institute has a well equipped library containing books and manuscripts. It has undertaken a survey of manuscript collections in Hyderabad city in order to prepare a catalogue of the manuscripts.

Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 12,000 is given every year to the Institute for the promotion of its activities.

Anjuman Tarraqi Urdu Hind, Aligarh

The Anjuman Tarraqi Urdu Hind is a literary organisation wedded to the cause of promotion of Urdu and has done substantial work in this direction.

A budget provision of Rs. 2.88 lakhs was made for 1972-73 for this organisation, and an amount of Rs. 1,42,38,500 had already been released by December 31, 1972.

Tarraqui-e-Urdu Board

The Tarraqui-e-Urdu Board set up by the Government of India has been entrusted with the responsibility of production of Standard Literature in Urdu on the various subjects including Science subjects, Children Literature, reference work, Encyclopaedia, Basic Textbooks and Production of the books from primary classes to University Level. Funds to the extent of Rs. One crore spread over the Fourth Plan period of five years, 1969-70 to 1973-74, have been made available to the Tarraqui-e-Urdu Board.

The Board had selected 620 titles including text books for translation and original writing. Other projects undertaken by the Board include the preparation of English-Urdu and Urdu-Urdu dictionaries and compilation of a bibliography of the existing Urdu literature relating to Humanities, Social Sciences and Science subjects.

THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES MYSORE

The Institute was established in July, 1968 to assist and co-ordinate the development of Indian Languages, to bring about their essential unity through scientific study and interlinguistic research and to promote the mutual enrichment of the languages and thus contribute towards the emotional integration of the people of India.

During the year the Institute undertook the following activities:

(a) *Study of Tribal and Border Languages* : Field work in Ao-Naga, Angami, Soma, Pidgin Naga Thadou, Manipuri, Tripuri, Laddakhi, Shina, Balti, Brokshat, Kuvi, Kurux, Malto and Munderi languages in the regions of Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Ladakh, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh was conducted to collect data on Tribal and border languages.

(b) *Socio-linguistic Survey Project*.—A pre-study team of four scholars of the Institute lead by a Deputy Director conducted a pilot survey under the sociolinguistic survey of Himachal Pradesh. The team toured Simla, Nahan, Mandi, Kulu, Dharmasala and Chamba, covering Sirmauri, Mahasu, Mandoali, Kangri, Kulvi and Chamoali dialect areas and collected data on the basis of specially prepared word and sentence lists. The data thus elicited are being analysed to prepare an overall grammar and lexicon for Western Pahari dialects.

The team administered a language use and language function questionnaire to assess the current situation and thus get empirical data for a better formulation of language development plans in the area.

The reports of field studies conducted by the participants of the National Seminar-cum-workshop in Sociolinguistics held at the Institute in May-June 1972, is being edited for publication under the title "The Sociolinguistic Study of Mysore City".

(c) *Project on Composite Sanskrit Course through the Mother tongue*.—This Project aims at the preparation of curriculum and teaching materials for a 100 hour course in Sanskrit to be incorporated in the Hindi mother tongue curriculum at the High School level. The review lessons on the first ten lessons and lessons 11-15 have been prepared.

(d) *Bilingual Hindi Project*.—Studies on written varieties of Kannada-Hindi, Telugu-Hindi, Tamil-Hindi and Malayalam-Hindi, have been finalized. Data pertaining to the spoken variety of Telugu-Hindi are being analysed.

(e) *Bilingual Schooling Project*.—The data collected earlier were checked during a tour of the area (Raigarh). The final material is under print.

(f) *Reading Project*.—A Visual Discrimination Test in Kannada was administered to 1200 children speaking eight mother tongues of standard I—V in thirty one schools in Mysore State. Scoring of the test for the purpose of analysis and preparation of visual charts is in progress.

(g) *Folklore Unit*.—A Bibliography of Indian Folklore is being compiled. The target of the Bibliography is about 6000 items. Material for about 4000 items has been collected so far.

(h) *Development of Methods and Materials for Teaching and Learning Second and Third Indian Language Project*.—The following language instruction materials are being prepared at Hyderabad, Annamalainagar and Poona. These are treated as cooperative programmes of the Central Institute of Indian Languages with the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, the Annamalai University and the Deccan College, respectively.

(i) *CILL—Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Project*.—The cooperative project aims at preparing a curriculum for a 132-hour course in four levels in mother tongue teaching in the Kendriya Vidyalayas; this has been accepted and is presently being implemented by the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(j) *Language Environmental Camps for Students Learning Non-native Languages in the States of Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, etc.*—Six hundred and ninety five students from five states attended Tamil, Kannada, Malayalam, Assamese and Bengali camps for learning the language and the culture represented by it in its home environment. The Telugu camp where 600 students were to participate had to be postponed because of disturbances in Andhra Pradesh.

(k) *Language Laboratory*.—The Language Laboratory of the Institute was inaugurated in April 1972. Recording and classroom use of both Audio Active Comparative (AAC) and FM Laboratories for training of students at the SLC was started. A highspeed cassette duplicator (CTD 4M), an Audio-Visual set up

with a slide projector which can work synchronously with the tape recorder have also been installed. A Nu copier and an automatic scanning machine have been added to the reprography Unit. The maintenance laboratory has been equipped with testing instruments, tools, etc. Recently a two-week intensive laboratory course for IAS Probationers, seconded to Mysore State, was given by the Institute.

(l) *Southern Regional Language Centre, Mysore.*—The Second Annual Convocation of the Centre was held on April 28, 1972. Prof. D. Javare Gowda, Vice-Chancellor of Mysore University, distributed the Diplomas to the successful trainees.

Script lessons in Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam and Kannada and Telugu Reader for Level I were prepared. A detailed curriculum guide and a first primer for teaching Telugu as auxiliary language in Haryana is under preparation. Revision of Intermediate Course in Telugu and the preparation of comprehension and reading lessons are being finalized.

(m) *Northern Regional Language Centre, Patiala.*—The Annual Convocation was held on April 26, 1972. Sardar Kirpal Singh Narang, Vice-Chancellor of Panjabi University, Patiala, distributed the Diplomas to the successful candidates.

An intensive course in Urdu is in progress. An intensive course of Kashmiri is being revised and transcribed in Devanagiri script.

(n) *Eastern Regional Language Centre, Bhubaneswar.*—The Annual Convocation of this Centre held in April was presided over by Shri N. Kanungo, Ex-Governor of Bihar. The centre has prepared Hindi-Assamese common Vocabulary and Oriya-Hindi Common Vocabulary.

(o) *Western Regional Language Centre, Poona.*—Advanced Course in Marathi, revision of grammar and lesson planning have been completed. Basic Course with grammatical notes and exercises in Marathi is being finalized. Analytical list of Marathi nouns is being finalized. Advanced course in Gujarati and Sindhi have been completed. Revision of lesson planning in Gujarati is being finalized. Intermediate course in Sindhi has been revised.

University Level Books in Indian Languages

The scheme of Production of University Level Books in Indian Languages, initiated in 1968-69, envisages a Central grant up to Rs. 1 crore spread over a period of six years to all States (except at present to the Union Territories and the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, and Himachal Pradesh) for production of books in regional languages at the first degree level to facilitate the early adoption of regional languages as media of instruction in as many disciplines as possible. The original pattern of assistance was on a matching basis with the State Government concerned sharing 25 per cent of the expenditure. From 1969-70, the Central grant was changed to 100 per cent. To implement the programme, a set of guidelines was formulated by the Ministry and sent to the States. While grants are provided to the State Governments to implement the production programmes, special bodies, either autonomous or departmental, have been set up by the State Governments in all 15 States. The scheme provides for the translation and original writing of books, adaptation and adoption of terminology evolved at the Central level, and the training and reorientation of teachers. The guidelines also provide that a revolving fund should be constituted by each of the State Governments from the sale proceeds of the books which should be sold on a no-profit no-loss basis or at a marginal profit only.

Coordination is of the utmost importance if such an extensive programme is to be successfully implemented. While a special continuing co-ordination machinery has been set up for the programmes of the Hindi-speaking States periodical meetings of the Directors of all Book Production Boards/Hindi Granth Akademies are held to review the working of the programme in all the States.

The following grants have so far been released to the State Governments under the scheme:

1968-69	...	Rs.	33,47,828
1969-70	...	Rs.	59,84,000
1970-71	...	Rs.	71,00,000
1971-72	...	Rs.	1,00,00,000

Coordination of University Level Books Production Programmes of Hindi Speaking States

To coordinate the programmes of the Hindi speaking States and to avoid duplication and to achieve the maximum advantage in common, a Conference of Representatives of Hindi Speaking States For Production of University Level Books in Hindi has been set up. Presided over by the Union Education Minister and comprising all the Education Ministers, Vice-Chancellors etc., of the concerned States as members, the Conference reviews generally the progress of production programmes and advises the Governments concerned on all pertinent matters.

A Hindi Granth Akademi has been established as the implementing machinery in each of the Hindi-speaking States. *viz.*, Bihar, U.P., M.P., Rajasthan and Haryana. Central subject panels have been constituted to give technical advice with regard to the selection of titles. There are at present 62 such panels.

So far 3746 titles have been approved for translation and 1641 for original writing, out of which 1726 books have been allotted to various Hindi Granth Akademies, for publication.

During the period under report translation rights of 382 books were obtained for translating the books in Indian languages. The total number of books for which translation rights have been obtained so far is 957. This figure includes 461 books for which Hindi rights have been obtained.

The Hindi Granth Akademies have so far published 246 titles out of which 103 are translations and 143 are originals. The Central Hindi Directorate, the central agency prepared 24 manuscripts during the year which have been handed over to the akademies for publication.

By the end of 1972 the various States participating in the programme had brought out 1239 books out of which 252 were translations and 987 original writings. 340 books (70 translations, 270 originals) were in press while 3440 books (1019 translations and 2421 originals) were in different stages of writing. Against this notable progress, expenditure amounting to Rs. 29,127 lakhs had been incurred by the States till the end of 1972. Owing to severe budgetary cuts the total expenditure on the scheme is unlikely to exceed a sum of Rs. 6 crores by the end of 4th Plan.

The sale proceeds of the books produced so far have amounted to Rs. 76,93,992.

Physical Targets for the year 1973-74

The programme has gathered momentum and it is expected that during the year 1973-74 all the State Boards including Hindi Granth Akademies will be able to produce approximately 2500 titles. It is also expected that the non-Hindi State Boards would be able to complete their work of adaptation and adoption of terminology. A number of State Boards would also be able to bring out review journals so that a student learning through the

medium of an Indian Language might be able to know the latest developments that are taking place in various branches of knowledge.

Award of Prizes to Writers of Original Books in Indian Languages

To promote authorship in the country in relation to the writing of university-level books in Hindi and regional languages, it has been decided to implement a scheme for National Award of Prizes to Indian Authors for writing Original Standard Works of University-level in Indian Languages. The scheme, launched to commemorate the International Book Year 1972, envisages the award of 100 prizes to authors every year each of the value of Rs. 10,000 on original books of the University-level on different subjects published within a specified period of time. The scheme will be implemented by the University Grants Commission who are taking action to set up the appropriate machinery for making the awards. The books published on or before 31st December, 1972 in an Indian language shall be eligible for the awards to be made in 1973-74. The subjects and the languages for which awards will be made will be announced by the University Grants Commission shortly. In the initial year the number of awards may be restricted to 75.

Production of Books in Urdu

Urdu is an important non-State language of the country. The Union Government have set up for the production of University-level books in Urdu a central Board called Tarraqi-e-Urdu Board with the Union Minister for Education and Social Welfare as Chairman and Prof. Mujeeb Vice-Chancellor Jamia Millia Islamia, as Vice-Chairman. An allocation of Rs. 1 crore has been made available to the Board for its book development programmes during the Fourth Plan period.

The Tarraqui-e-Urdu Board has constituted 85 subject panels on various subjects and 30 Committees/Sub-Committees of experts for the implementation of its various projects. The Board is serviced by the Central Hindi Directorate. The Board has so far selected 620 titles for publication, including translation and original writings. Out of these, 580 titles have already been allotted to the various translators/authors. The work is actually in progress on about 200 titles and is about to begin on the rest. The Board has so far published 6 books and 33 manuscripts are at various stages of printing. Besides the books, the Board has also undertaken the production of English-Urdu and Urdu-Urdu dictionaries and an Urdu Encyclopaedia.

An expenditure of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been incurred by the Tarraqui-e-Urdu Board so far. About 160 books are likely to be completed and published by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Production of Books in Sindhi

It has recently been decided that since Sindhi like Urdu is also a stateless language, production of books in this language should also be taken up as a Central scheme. The work on this scheme is in the initial stage. Subject panels on Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, History, Political Science and Economics have already met at least once and are considering the titles to be taken up for Translation/original writing. The script to be adopted for writing these books will be left to the choice of the author.

Production of Core Books

Besides the language-wise book production programmes described earlier, a national programme of Core Books was launched in 1970-71 with a view to making available such standard books as would be acceptable to most of the Universities in India for a period of 5 to 10 years. All the books were to be originally written to suit Indian conditions and would be translated into all the Indian languages. The National Book Trust have set up a Cell in collaboration with the All-India Institute of Medical

Sciences, New Delhi for the production of original medical books and work is in progress on books on Physiology, Anatomy and Surgery. The Indian Council for Historical Research, an autonomous organisation financed by the Government of India proposes to bring out a comprehensive volume on the History and Culture of the Indian people, prepare source material relating to ancient, mediaeval and modern periods of History and translate into regional languages a core set of books pertaining to History. It is proposed to release an amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs for this purpose during the year 1972-73. In addition, a scientific book called 'Broad Band Amplifiers' by Dr. B. B. Sonde has been taken up and the National Book Trust is publishing it.

Award of Fellowships

This scheme is being operated by the University Grants Commission. It aims at encouraging original writing by senior Professors with the assistance of bright scholars who have just obtained their postgraduate degrees. The value of Fellowship is Rs. 500 per month and a lumpsum grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum is also given for contingent expenses.

The U.G.C., had approved till 1971-72, 194 projects and appointed 79 Fellows. Since the tenure of the Fellowship is three years, no books have so far been completed; the first Fellow has been appointed in 1970-71. On Fellowship continues for three years and about 100 Fellows are appointed every year.

Promotion and Development of Hindi

Under Article 351 of the Constitution it is the duty of the Government of India to promote the spread of Hindi language and to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India.

In pursuance of the above Constitutional provision the following programmes were implemented for spread and promotion of Hindi during 1972-73.

The Ministry has continued to implement various schemes for promoting the spread and development of Hindi in the country. The Ministry is also implementing a scheme for the propagation of Hindi abroad. The implementation of the schemes is facilitated by the Central Hindi Directorate, a subordinate office of the Ministry. An autonomous body, the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra which is fully financed by the Ministry, provides facilities for training of Hindi teachers. An outline of the programmes and activities of the Ministry is given below :—

Terminology in Hindi

The commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology was constituted in 1961 for evaluation of scientific and technical terminology. Later in 1963, evolution of terminology in humanities and social sciences was also assigned to it. The Commission has since completed most of the work assigned to it. The work on Engineering, Agriculture, Medicine and departmental terminology of Defence Department was taken up in the year under review. The present position of the work relating to terminologies in those subjects is as under :

Terminology of Defence Department

This work has been completed. The glossaries cyclostyled in two volumes are available for distribution.

Terminology in Agriculture

The first volume of the glossary of terminology in Agriculture has already been printed. The second volume has been cyclostyled and is available to scholars and organisations for use.

Terminology of Medicine and Pharmacy

Press copy of a consolidated volume of about 50,000 terms of Medical Sciences, Pharmacy and Physical Anthropology is ready for publication.

Terminology of Engineering Subjects

It has been decided that the terminology pertaining to Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering up to the degree level should be completed by December, 1973. 30,000 terms essential for the degree level in the three subjects have been selected. Hindi equivalents in 15 subjects under Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering have been finalised.

Preliminary work connected with the terminology in Chemical Engineering, Metallurgy, Architecture and Mining has been taken up and about 30,000 English terms have been selected in the first three subjects through seminars attended by teachers of important Engineering Institutions.

Publications of Consolidated Science Glossary

The consolidated Science glossary containing about 1,30,000 terms of pure sciences was assigned to the Press in the month of May, 1972.

Publication of Consolidated Humanities Glossary

The work of coordination and consolidation of the terminology of various subjects of Humanities and Administration was completed this year and this consolidated glossary which contains about 70,000 terms is now ready for the Press.

In addition to the two consolidated glossaries of Science and Humanities, mentioned above, work relating to the following glossaries was also done during the year.

- (i) The second and revised edition of the consolidated glossary of administrative terms was prepared and sent to the Press.
- (ii) Final touches were given to the Railway glossary and this has also been sent to the Press.
- (iii) The glossary of the Defence Department was finalised and cyclostyled in two volumes.

- (iv) The glossaries of Library Science, Fine Arts, Literature, Economics, Commerce and Political Science were also cyclostyled and made available to the departments.
- (v) A glossary of Music, containing about 550 words was prepared and cyclostyled.

It had been decided by the Government of India that CSTT would be responsible for coining names of the various Ministries and their Attached and Subordinate Offices and also fix the appropriate equivalents for the various designations. Lists of words received from various departments in this regard were promptly attended to and suitable equivalents were provided.

Consolidated Hindi-English Glossary

The work of preparation of a Hindi-English glossary taken up during 1971-72 was vigorously pursued during the year under review. In all 1,49,549 cards were prepared from January to December, 1972.

Terminology in Urdu

The Tarraqi-e-Urdu Board, set up by the Ministry in 1969 to look after the programmes of producing university level books in Urdu has been assigned the work of evolving scientific and technical terms in Urdu. The Board set up a high powered Committee which recommended that the terms evolved by the CSTT may be suitably adopted/adapted in Urdu; terms already current in Urdu may be preferred and English terms may be retained where suitable terms were not available. Fifteen expert committees for different subjects have been constituted. Forty eight seminars were held to discuss and finalise the terms. So far 46,850 terms have been finalised.

Coordination of Terminologies in various Indian Languages

The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology was constituted mainly to evolve terminology in scientific subjects. The idea was to evolve a pan-Indian terminology so that

it could, with suitable adoption or adaptation, be utilised in all the Indian languages. The glossaries have been consolidated and individual subject-glossaries have been made available to the State Governments. After the launching of the Book Production Programme, the State Boards were requested to finalise their terminologies and make maximum use of the Government of India terminology by suitable adoption and adaptation.

Definitional Dictionary

Now that one stage of terminology work has been completed, it has been decided to prepare companion volumes in the two consolidated glossaries in the nature of definitional dictionaries. 14 units were set up to prepare definitions for the 22 subjects of Sciences and Humanities. About 30,000 definitions have so far been finalised in all these subjects.

Dictionaries and Grammars

Progress made in the projects of dictionaries and grammar taken up by the Central Hindi Directorate is described below.

A Basic Hindi Grammar of Modern Hindi

A revised edition of this book has been brought out this year.

Marathi-Hindi Dictionary

This has been printed during the year under review and is now available in the market.

Hindi-English Dictionary

Work pertaining to selection of suitable entries numbering 20,000 has been completed. This is now undergoing revision and approval of the experts.

Trilingual Dictionaries

The scheme was started in 1971-72. The work on these dictionaries based on regional languages has been assigned to various universities/organisations. Material for dictionaries based on Hindi, is being collected by the Central Hindi Directorate. During 1972-73 four dictionaries were allotted to two universities. It is hoped that these dictionaries will be ready during the first two years of the Fifth Plan period.

Hindi Encyclopaedia

An ambitious programme of preparation of an Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences covering about 29 subjects has been launched. It is estimated that this monumental work will contain 17 volumes.

Correspondence Courses

Correspondence Courses for teaching of Hindi to non-Hindi speaking people and foreigners in the country and abroad were started in March, 1968. The main object was to provide facility of learning Hindi through the medium of English to those who could not do so for want of time and resources. The scheme envisages two general courses viz. Hindi Pravesh (two years course) and Hindi Parichay (two years advance course equivalent to the Hindi course prescribed for Matriculation). Three special courses viz. 'Hindi Prabodh', 'Hindi Praveen', and 'Hindi Pragya' which are prescribed for Central Government employees under the Hindi Teaching Scheme are also conducted by the Directorate.

The 'Hindi Pravesh' and 'Hindi Parichay' Courses are open to persons above the age of 15 years whose mother tongue is not Hindi. 'Prabodh', 'Praveen' and 'Pragya' Courses are restricted to the following categories of Central Government employees :

- (a) Class I Officers

(b) Operational Staff

(c) Employees posted at places where there are no Hindi Teaching Centres of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) Semi-Government office employees.

During the year 1972-73, 4080 students received coaching through correspondence. The number of students enrolled in different courses is as under:—

Hindi Pravesh 2nd year	1088
Hindi Pravesh Ist Year	2080
Prabodh	281
Praveen	321
Pragya	310
Total :	<u>4080</u>

Out of these 4080 students, 163 are foreigners.

During the year under review, six Personal Contact Programmes were held at different places in India on the basis of concentration of students.

Extension Programmes

Under this scheme of direct propagation of Hindi, Workshops, Lecture tours, Study tours and Conducted tours are organised from time to time. The progress of various programmes is given below :

Writers' Workshops

Two Workshops for Hindi writers of non-Hindi speaking areas for giving training in the art of writing Hindi prose and poetry were held this year; one at Madras from 6-10-72 to 12-10-72 and another at Patiala from 13-11-72 to 19-11-72. The number of writers benefited by these Workshops was 36.

Lecture Tours

Five Hindi scholars from universities of Hindi speaking areas and five from Universities of non-Hindi speaking areas have been requested to undertake lecture tours of universities in non-Hindi regions and Hindi regions, respectively. During 1972-73, so far three lecture tours have been completed and the rest are expected to be completed within the year.

Study Tours

Twenty research scholars of universities situated in non-Hindi regions have been granted travel grant of Rs. 350 each, during this year. They are likely to complete their study tours by the end of March, 1973.

Conducted Tours

100 students of B.A./M.A. classes (in Hindi) from non-Hindi areas have been selected for conducted tours. These students have been divided into two batches. One batch is scheduled to tour three universities of Rajasthan viz. Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jaipur. The other batch is touring the universities of Lucknow, Allahabad and Varanasi. The tours are being held during February/March, 1973.

Book Exhibitions

In all, ten Hindi book exhibitions were organised during 1972-73. Out of these, one exhibition was held at Jabalpur and eight in Delhi. One exhibition was organised at Kathmandu (Nepal) with the help of the National Book Trust from 16th to 26th September, 1972. Preparations are being made to hold an exhibition of Hindi books in Fiji during the current year.

Free Distribution of Hindi Books to Schools, Colleges, Libraries, Voluntary Hindi Organisations and Foreign Embassies

44965 copies of 197 titles valued at Rs. 1,62,474.00 were purchased under the scheme.

During the remaining period of the year 1972-73, it is proposed to purchase books worth Rs 1.30,000.00.

1,43,000 copies of books/magazines were distributed to the schools, public libraries of the non-Hindi regions and to the Government offices and various organisations as free gift for the propagation of Hindi.

2785 copies of Hindi books were purchased to be sent to foreign countries for propagation of Hindi abroad.

Hindi Information Centre

This centre has been functioning since 1966 for providing up to date and authentic information on various aspects of Hindi language and literature. The centre has provided a quick, prompt and useful service on telephone for enquiries pertaining to Hindi equivalents of technical terms etc. This service has become very popular with the general public, Government offices and private organisations. During the year under review 95 written queries were received and replied to. On an average 10 to 15 queries are received and replied to on telephone every day.

Regional Offices

Two Regional Offices of the Central Hindi Directorate are functioning at Calcutta and Madras. These Regional offices serve as liaison offices between the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare and voluntary Hindi Organisations and the local State Governments. A proposal for opening more Regional offices in the Northern, Eastern and Western zones is under consideration.

Magazines & Journals

A quarterly magazine 'Bhasha' is published by the Central Hindi Directorate with a view to enriching Hindi and creating a forum for exchange of ideas on linguistic problems.

By the end of 1972-73, in all 47 issues of this magazine will have been brought out including five special numbers.

Preparation, Publication and Translation of Popular Books in Collaboration with Publishers

During the year 1972-73, 26 books have been published.

Bhartiya Sahitya Mala

To make literary writings in various modern Indian languages available through the medium of Hindi, the Central Hindi Directorate undertook the production of a short history of Indian literature and a collection of short stories from different Indian languages. Both these books are ready for the press. Similar collections of poems, one act plays and essays of all India languages are being prepared.

Promotion of Devanagari Script

To popularise Devanagari script, a Hindi book entitled, 'Devanagari Vikas, Parivardhan and Manakikaran' and also its English version have been prepared and sent to the Press. These books are likely to be out before the end of this financial year. In addition, two charts one of standard Devanagari and the other of modified Devanagari have also been printed and are available for distribution.

Hindi Typewriter/Teleprinter Keyboards and Shorthand

The work pertaining to Hindi Typewriters/Teleprinters keyboards and Shorthand has since been completed. Manufacture of machines according to the revised keyboard has already begun. Minor mechanical defects reported by the users are being brought to the notice of the Ministry of Industrial Development. A colour chart of keyboard is proposed to be printed for distribution to the Government offices for the benefit of beginners.

A Devnagari Teleprinter keyboard which is also suitable for other Indian languages has also been finalised, after incorporating the special phonemes of the Indian languages. Blue print of this keyboard is being prepared by P & T Department. Standardisation of a Shorthand system for Hindi and other Indian languages has been completed. A book entitled, 'Manak Ashu-lipi' based on this system has been published by the Central Secretariat Training School.

Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi States

The Government of non-Hindi speaking States are given financial assistance on a 100 per cent basis for the appointment of Hindi teachers in Upper Primary, High and Higher Secondary Schools in their jurisdiction. It is anticipated that during 1972-73 the implementation of the scheme will involve an expenditure of nearly Rs. 250 lakhs for payment of salaries to about 9500 teachers appointed under the scheme in 1966-67 and in subsequent years of the Fourth Plan.

Establishment of Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges in non-Hindi Speaking States

Under this scheme the Union Government provides financial assistance to the Governments of non-Hindi speaking States on a 100 per cent basis for the establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges. It has been decided that such colleges which were set up in the Second and Third Plans and had completed a tenure of five years should also continue to receive financial assistance upto the end of the Fourth Plan. Thirteen such Training Colleges established under this scheme are functioning in various non-Hindi speaking States. The estimated expenditure during 1972-73 on the scheme will be of the order of Rs. 12 lakhs.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations

Financial assistance is being given to Voluntary Hindi Organisations to help them to carry on their Hindi propagation activities. During the year under report, grants amounting to about Rs. 17 lakhs will be given to various organisations for their Hindi propagation/promotion activities.

Award of Prizes to Hindi Writers of Non-Hindi speaking States

Hindi writers belonging to non-Hindi speaking States whose mother-tongue is not Hindi are awarded prizes of the value of Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 500/- according to First and Second gradations. Five first prizes of Rs. 1,000/- each and five second prizes of Rs. 500/- each were awarded during 1971-72.

For 1972-73, 51 entries have been received.

Scholarships to Students from non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi

The scheme seeks to promote study of Hindi beyond the secondary stage in non-Hindi speaking States so as to make trained personnel available to teach Hindi and to man those posts where knowledge of Hindi is necessary. Its coverage has been increasing from year to year. Starting with only 10 scholarships in 1956-57, the number was raised to 1850 during 1971-72. In 1972-73 it is proposed to offer 1850 scholarships under the scheme.

Propagation of Hindi Abroad

The Scheme of Propagation of Hindi Abroad envisages the setting up in selected countries, predominantly populated by people of Indian origin of Hindi libraries, provision of fellowships for study of Hindi and Hindi teaching in India, deputation of Hindi teachers or teacher trainers, supply of typewriters and other equipment for development of Hindi abroad, visit of Hindi literatures and financial assistance to select voluntary Hindi organisations abroad.

So far Hindi books worth Rs. 2,87,500/- have been supplied for the setting up of Hindi libraries in Mauritius, Fiji, Guyana, Trinidad, Surinam, Nepal, Srilanka, Thailand, Kenya and Malaysia. A Hindi librarian has been appointed for the Hindi library at Kathmandu which is among the well-stocked Hindi libraries supported under the scheme.

Under the scheme, fellowships of Rs. 500/- each (plus cost of international travel) have been provided to three nationals from Fiji, two nationals from Trinidad and one national from Surinam for the study of Hindi in India. These trainees have been receiving training at the Central Hindi Institute since December, 1972. Their training period will be about one year. A national from Romania is also receiving training in Hindi at the Central Hindi Institute and it is proposed to give him a fellowship of Rs. 500/- per month for a period of 6 months.

A Hindi Printing Press is being shipped to Mauritius as gift from the Government of India to the Government of Mauritius to enable the latter in bringing out Hindi literature produced by the local Hindi writers. This press has been manufactured by the H.M.T. In order to manage and run this press in Mauritius, two nationals of Mauritius have been awarded fellowships of Rs. 500/- per month each under the scheme and they have been undergoing printing training in India since December, 1971. Their training will be completed at the end of March, 1973.

The work of the voluntary Hindi organisations and Hindi writers in Mauritius, has been given recognition and a number of copies of their publications have been purchased under the scheme for distribution to libraries in India. 600 books/magazines were purchased this year.

For the propagation of Hindi in the Caribbean countries, three cultural lecturers were maintained under this scheme in these countries besides the two part-time Hindi teachers working in Srilanka.

Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, Agra

Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, Agra with its campus in New Delhi set up in 1960 runs an Institute at Agra. Over the last 12 years this Institute has developed into an important academic institution for the training of Hindi teachers and for research in the methodology of teaching Hindi.

A brief account of its activities during the year under report is given below :

(a) **Postgraduate and Graduate Training Courses :** The 'Hindi Shikshan Nishnat', a postgraduate course had 11 trainees, deputed by Mysore, Manipur and Gujarat State Governments. This course is recognised by most of the State Governments as equivalent to M.Ed. The Hindi Shikshan Parangat (a graduate course) was attended by 126 Hindi teachers. This course has been recognized in most of the States as equivalent to B.Ed. The Sansthan has so far trained 1668 Hindi teachers spread over the different linguistic areas.

(b) **One-Year Intensive Hindi Teaching-cum-Training Course :** This course started in 1971-72. It is meant for the benefit of those trained graduate teachers who teach subjects other than Hindi and want to be additionally trained as Hindi teachers. Under this scheme the Mandal has been able to attend to the eastern region, e.g., Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal etc., where there is paucity of Hindi teachers. A one-year teaching-cum-training course has been especially designed for teachers from this region and 78 teachers received training in this programme.

(c) **100/60 Day Intensive Hindi Course for Central Government Officials :** This scheme has been undertaken by the Mandal on behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs who depute to a 100-day course those officials of the Central Government stationed in Delhi whose mother-tongue is one of the languages of the south and who have no knowledge of Hindi. With modern methods of teaching and with the aid of the language laboratory,

the participants are given sufficient comprehension of Hindi and writing ability for official purposes. The 60-day Intensive course is meant for those officials whose mother-tongue is one of the languages which is linguistically near to Hindi and who have some command over spoken Hindi already.

The Intensive Hindi Teaching Courses are conducted at the Delhi campus.

(d) **Short-term Hindi Course for M.Ps. :** From the autumn session of Parliament, the Sansthan (New Delhi Campus) started a Hindi Teaching programme for the Members of Parliament. Ten Members of Parliament joined this course and it is expected that during the budget session the number will go up.

(e) **Hindi Courses for Foreigners : 250 Hours Hindi Course :** The Sansthan has been running at its New Delhi Campus Basic and Intermediate Courses of 250 hours each, spread over a period of six months simultaneously for the benefit of foreigners who are either residents of Delhi or have specially come for the study of Hindi under the Central Scheme of Propagation of Hindi Abroad. 26 such foreigners speaking different languages—English, French, German, Indonesian, Japanese, Chinese etc., have taken advantage of these courses. The courses are gaining popularity.

(f) **Orientation Courses for College Teachers :** In order to reorient and modernise the teaching of Hindi language at the university level, the Sansthan has been conducting Advanced Orientation Courses for University teachers. Four such courses have been organised and 101 Hindi lecturers deputed by about 35 universities of the country joined these.

(g) **Orientation Courses for School Teachers :** During the session, the Sansthan organised six such courses for the Hindi teachers of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, Kerala, Manipur and Indian Public Schools. Through these courses about 180

teachers have been reoriented in the latest scientific methods of language teaching. The Sansthan has, so far, organised 24 such courses, covering about 800 school teachers.

(h) **Research and Material Production :** The Sansthan engaged itself in several projects such as (i) Compilation of Dictionaries of different languages of Nagaland with Hindi equivalents, (ii) Determination of Basic Hindi Vocabulary for different grades and purposes, (iii) Production of Linguaphone Records, Tapes and Reading Materials for Hindi teaching, (iv) Preparation of Basic Lessons for Hindi self-taughts through English and different Indian Languages, (v) Designing of various Short-Term Courses of Functional Hindi for different purposes, (vi) Designing of the Training Course for Hindi Pracharaks.

- (i) *All India Hindi Elocution Contest.*—For the trainees of Hindi Shikshan Mahavidyalaya of non-Hindi speaking States, the Sansthan organises ALL-INDIA Hindi Elocution Contents of two grades—one meant for Hindi graduates and the other for those having Hindi qualification equivalent to intermediate. This programme continued this year also.
- (j) *Extension Service Programme.*—The Sansthan provides academic assistance to Hindi training Institutions in the country. In the last session a Reader of the Sansthan was deputed to act as a resource person at a Training Camp organised by the Education Department of Nagaland for in-service Hindi teachers of the State. He was later deputed to deliver lectures on Linguistics and Language Teaching to the trainees of the Hindi Teachers' Training College, Bhubaneswar and the Hindi Training Institute, Cuttack. Likewise, in the current session similar extension programmes were conducted in Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Orissa.

Besides this, trainees and teachers of the Hindi Teachers Training College of the Country visit the Sansthan every year and the Sansthan arranges special academic programmes for

them extending over two to four weeks. In the current session about 150 trainees of Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges of Ahmedabad and Bhubaneswar took advantage of this facility.

PROMOTION OF SANSKRIT

Kendriya Sanskrit Parishad and its Committee

The second meeting of the Kendriya Sanskrit Parishad was held on the 5th October, 1972, under the Chairmanship of the Union Education Minister. The Parishad made a number of recommendations about the propagation and development of Sanskrit while emphasising the need for evaluation of modern techniques for teaching of Sanskrit. The Parishad also laid down certain guidelines for preparation of draft for the fifth Five Year Plan for Sanskrit. The fifth and sixth meetings of the Visheshagya Samiti and the third meeting of the Karyakarini Samiti of the Parishad were also held on August 11, and October 3 and 4, 1972 respectively. These committees also made a number of recommendations about the propagation of Sanskrit.

Sanskrit Day Celebrations

Sanskrit Day was celebrated all over the country on Shravani Purnima *i.e.* 24th August, 1972. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare also celebrated the day in co-operation with the Sansadiya Sanskrit Parishad.

All India Elocution contest for the Students of Sanskrit and Vedic Convention

The Eleventh All India Sanskrit Elocution Contest and fourth Vedic Convention was held in February, 1973 at Guruvayur in Kerala.

Financial Assistance

Grants amounting to Rs. 17.80 lakhs were released to about 600 Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations and 17 Gurukulas. Besides, Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 14.50 lakhs was released to different State Governments/Union Territories for

different Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to Sanskrit. This includes assistance to about 600 scholars of Sanskrit in indigent circumstances; award of about 2500 Scholarships for the students studying Sanskrit in High|Higher Secondary Schools; appointment of Sanskrit teachers in modern subjects in Sanskrit Pathashalas and implementation of the Schemes of the State Governments for propagation and development of Sanskrit.

Sanskrit Literature

Under different Schemes for encouragement of production of Sanskrit Literature, financial assistance to the extent of about Rs. 44,000 was given to 25 Sanskrit Journals, copies of about 300 Sanskrit books were purchased for free distribution at a cost of Rs. 95,000 approximately and 25 Sanskrit Publications were brought out by individuals/organisations. Projects about the critical edition of Harivansha and Pratika Index of Mahabharat were completed during this year by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. A grant of Rs. 4.45 lakhs was sanctioned for Sanskrit Dictionary Project at Deccan College, Poona.

Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

The Sansthan, an autonomous organisation of the Ministry continued to serve as the Central Administrative machinery for five Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas at Delhi, Tirupati, Jammu, Puri and Allahabad. The Sansthan formulated its own syllabus and calendar for the Vidyapeethas and conducted its first examination in accordance with this syllabus in April-May, 1972. 416 students from six Vidyapeethas appeared in various examination of the Sansthan.

2. The Sansthan started conducting a Correspondence Course "SANSKRIT PRAVESH COURSE" from January 1, 1973. More than 500 persons availed themselves of this facility during the year. The Sansthan has also brought out a number of

publications through its Vidapeethas of which special mention may be made of the following:

- (a) Ritukavya, Kutuhala Vritti, Sanskrit Sahitya me Shabdankara published by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Delhi.
- (b) Visvaksena Samhita, Jnapaka-Samgraha published by Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati.
- (c) Descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts Vol. II Part-I, Annual Bibliography of Indological studies 1969 and K. C. Chattopadhyay Felicitation Volume published by Ganganath Jha Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Allahabad.

Scholarships

Various Scholarships Schemes for promotion of Sanskrit studies continued during the year. 80 fresh Research Scholarships of Rs. 200 per month were awarded while those awarded during earlier years continued. Similarly, 50 new Scholarships for Acharya and 40 new Scholarships of Shastri were awarded. 160 fresh Scholarships for B.A./M.A. and Ph.D. levels were awarded. The total cost of all these Scholarships now comes to about Rs. 8 lakhs a year.

Financial Allocations

The financial allocations for the various programmes included in this chapter for 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	(Rupees in 000's)		
		Provision for 1972-73		Budget Estimates 1973-74
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking States	12,500	25,000	25,000
2.	Hindi Teachers Training Colleges.	1,200	1,200	1,200

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Opening of Hindi Medium Colleges or Hindi Medium Sections/Department in the existing Colleges in the Non-Hindi Speaking States.	200	—	200
4.	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations	1,700	1,700	1,700
5.	Award of Prizes to Hindi Writers from non-Hindi Speaking States	25	35	25
6.	Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, Agra	1,404	1,590	1,827
7.	Correspondence Courses in Hindi	350	350	400
8.	Scheme of the Central Hindi Directorate	915	650	850
9.	Hindi Encyclopaedia	50	90	50
10.	Propagation of Hindi Abroad	500	500	600
11.	Scholarships to students from Non-Hindi Speaking States for Post Matric Studies in Hindi	2,340	2,340	2,340
12.	Grants to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations/Gurukulas	1,600	1,600	1,600
13.	Research Scholarships to the students of Sanskrit Pathshalas	323	204	285
14.	Scholarships to Post Matric Students, Shastri and Acharya Students	276	276	280
15.	Production of Sanskrit Literature	270	270	270
16.	Deccan College, Poona	105	270	275
	Non-Plan	175	175	175
17.	Publications of Rare Manuscripts	200	200	200
18.	Seminars and Exhibitions etc.	60	40	40
19.	International Sanskrit Conference	300	50	—
20.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	2,000	2,200	2,700
	Non-Plan	770	732	793
21.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1,400	1,454	1350

CHAPTER III

ARCHAEOLOGY GAZETTEERS AND COPYRIGHT

The Archaeological Survey of India, as in the past, continued to give all possible attention to all its major activities including (i) Explorations and Excavations, (ii) Epigraphy, (iii) Museums, (iv) Architectural Survey of Temples, (v) Preservation of Monuments, (vi) Documentation, etc.

Explorations and Excavations

As a part of the exploration programme, the microlithic sites as Udren, Jinjhar, etc., on the sand dunes, located on the river Meshwa and other streams south of Ahmedabad, oyster beds and Pleistocene gravel in the Veraval area, core samples for milliolite (Pleistocene) beds in Somnath and microlithic sites near Surkotada in Kutch area, were examined.

The earlier work of exploration in the Liddar Valley, and a comparative study of the glacio-fluvial and lake deposits of the western and eastern margins of the Kashmir basin was carried out in greater detail. A few more Early Stone Age tools were found from the sections.

Excavations were continued inside the cave-site at Hathkham-bha in District Tatnagiri, Maharashtra, with a view to determining the stratigraphy and habitation-debris of the cave-deposit. From the excavations of the deposit, a large number of finished and unfinished microliths, along with flakes, nodules of chalcedony, chert, etc., were found. The tool-types comprise fine points, borers, crescents, blades and a few small cores. No pottery, however, was found along with this assemblage.

In District Bhagalpur, Bihar, excavations were taken up at Antichak, identified with the ancient university site of Vikramasila. Earlier excavations at the site had brought to light a massive *stupa* with two terraces belonging to the Pala period. The present excavations revealed an impressive boundary wall, approximately three-metre wide, and a number of small shrines, measuring 4x4.50 m. to the north, south and south-west of the *stupa*. In one of the shrines, eleven limestone images of the Buddha were found. The other objects found from the excavations include, besides a bronze image of Vajrapani, stone beads, ivory dice, terracotta plaques and medallions, carved bricks, a copper coin and iron objects. The presence of a regular ashy layer on the floors of the temple indicates the destruction of the establishment due to fire.

The excavation at Purana Qila, which was resumed for the fourth season, had two objectives in view: (i) to complete the plan of the *hammam*-complex, partly exposed during the last season, and (ii) to ascertain the nature of the earlier deposits, more particularly to locate the horizon of the Painted Grey Ware. While the plan of the *hammam*-complex is complete, deep digging is still in progress for realizing the other objective.

Epigraphy

Inscriptions in Tamil on the hero-stones, all dated in the reigns of the Pallava kings, beginning from Simhaviṣṇu to Kampavarman, in Chengum Taluk, District North Arcot, (Tamil Nadu) were examined. The inscription of Simhaviṣṇu is dated in the thirty-third year of his reign. The next important hero-stone inscription belongs to the reign of Mahendra dated in his fifty-ninth year. The other inscriptions, in order of sequence are: (i) inscription belonging to the eleventh year of Narasimhavarman, who may be identified with the first king of that name among the Pallava kings, on grounds of palaeography, his latest regnal year available so far from the records was 50 (ii) inscription of Paramesvaravarman in the ninth regnal year; (iii) inscriptions of Narasimhavarman II in

his seventh regnal year; and (iv) inscription of Nandivarman in his fourth regnal year. Besides, the earliest record on the basis of palaeography belongs to Somasi Ko Tiruma (ra)n dated in his twenty-second regnal year.

The above inscriptions record the death of heroes in the course of the capture or rescue of cattle from the village in this area. The inscriptions are all engraved in the early Vatteluttu, script, throwing light on its evolution.

Chandella copper plate inscriptions from District Tikamgarh (Madhya Pradesh), which were in the possession of a private individual at Kundesvar, were also examined. One of the copper-plates belongs to the time of the Chandella king, Vidya-dhara, and is dated Vikrama 1060 (A.D. 1004). It records a grant of land, made by the Queen Satyabhama, to a number of brahmins. The other charter belongs to the reign of the King Paramardin and is dated Vikrama 1255 (A.D. 1198). It also records the grant of land by the king to a number of brahmins. Interestingly enough, the shares of lands are termed as *padakas* in this record.

Of special interest are the inscriptions from Mysore and Tamil Nadu. One of these is a copper-plate inscription in Kannada language and in characters palaeographically assignable to the eighth century A. D. from Belmannu, Taluk Karkala, District South Kanara (Mysore) and is the earliest known copper-plate record of the Alupa dynasty. It records the giving of a certain convention to the *sabha* of Belmannu during the reign of Aluvarasa and another person. The hero-stone inscription from Tamil Nadu, copies from certain villages in District North Arcot, are in Vatteluttu characters ranging in date between the sixth and the eighth centuries A.D. Among them are records with dates in regnal years of the Pallava King, Mahendravarman I.

A number of inscriptions of Arabic and Persian from Maharashtra were copied. Outstanding among these is a record from Manavagan, District Ahmadnagar (Maharashtra) one of which mentions Malik Ambar with the title of Madabbir Khan.

Archaeological Museums

Documentation work in Archaeological Museums at Sanchi, Sarnath, Nalanda and Vaishali were taken up. Preparation work was started in the museums at Amravati, Nagarjunakonda, Fort. St. George, Madras, Bodhgaya and Sanchi. Plans are afoot to obtain excavated antiquities for the Archaeological Museum at Vaishali. In the Archaeological Museums at Velha Goa and Bijapur, descriptive labels were provided in all the sections. At the latter place, objects discovered from the excavations near the compound of the Gol Gumbad were also obtained. The Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi, is being re-organised with an emphasis on a gallery displaying objects relating to the period of Bahadur Shah Zafar. Besides, the documentation work, accessioning, card-indexing and photography was continued.

Architectural Survey of Temples

The Temple Survey Project (South) undertook the survey of the Sangamesvar Group of Temples, which are to be submerged under water due to the construction of the Srisaïlam Dam, District Kurnool. Of the temples at Sangamesvara, the most outstanding example is the Bupala Sangamesvara, a beautiful temple of the eighth century, built in the southern traditions. An inscription, recently uncovered, may, however, be dated palaeographically to the quarter of the ninth century or the beginning of the tenth.

A survey of mosque-architecture in Malabar was also undertaken. It appears that the mosques of Malabar were more influenced by the Arabic tradition of simplicity of structural form than by the Turkic or Persian traditions. Significantly, most of the inscriptions, the earliest of which goes back to the twelfth-thirteenth century, are in Arabic. Generally, the prayer-hall is a closed structure with verandah on all the sides. Like the Brahmanic temples, some of the mosques have pinnacled sloping roofs. Furthermore, they have walls built on an

ornamental basement comparable in every respect to that of the Brahmanic temples of the region. The pulpits in mosques are examples of exquisitely carved wood-work.

Preservation of Monuments

Special repairs to the monuments at Raigad, District Kolaba, and caves at Kanheri, District Bombay, Ajanta and Ellora, District Aurangabad and Karla, District Pune and Patnadevi temple at Patna, District Jalgaon, in Maharashtra, and Ambigerugudi at Aihole and Papanatha temple at Pattadakal, District Bijapur, Madhukeshwar temple at Banavasi and Chaturmukh Basti at Gersappa, District North Kanara and Mahadeva temple at Ittagi, District Raichur in Mysore were undertaken.

In the course of clearance-work at the ancient site of Patna, District Jalgaon, Maharashtra, some sculptures assignable to the tenth century were discovered.

The work of clearance in the Virupaksha temple-complex at Pattadakal, District Bijapur, Mysore, undertaken for the purpose of exposing varied architectural members of some shrines, also brought to light beautiful images of Siva of which one represents his Tripurantaka aspect. The images belong to the eighth century A.D.

In the Qutab Minar, Delhi, the foundations of the *minar* were grouted with liquid cement mortar. In the Jama Masjid, Delhi, the decayed section of the roof soffits of the doors etc., towards the eastern gateway were dressed and the crevices and joints in the walls and the ceilings of the mosques were pointed with lime cement mortar simulating the original.

In the City Wall of Delhi the cracks were repaired and the cells at Kashmiri Gate were cleaned. The northern and the southern exterior walls of the Mumtāz Mahal in the Red

Fort were repaired by removing the decayed plaster and providing a fresh coat of plaster. Joints of the chhajjas were pointed. At Purana Quila, New Delhi, special repairs of the fort-walls were taken up.

The old decayed-plaster of the main gate of the Bhatinda Fort was removed and fresh plaster, in matching colours, was applied.

In Rajasthan, large-scale conservation works were undertaken at the Bhatner Fort, Hanumangarh and the Siva Temple at Gadh (Nilkanth) in Alwar, and the structure around the Hatshanath Temple at Sikar was exposed. During the operation an image of Vishnu was found.

In Tamil Nadu at the Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur, the flooring of the Amman shrine in the cloister, *mandapa*, which were undulating and raised in parts, was repaired. The inner walls of the late medeivel kitchen of the temple in the cloister were repaired after removing the decayed plaster.

Archaeological Gardens

Arrangements for augmenting water-supply in the Church Garden at Velha Goa, laying of lines for water-supply in the Darya Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatna, Mysore, were completed. The work of laying out a Mughal-style garden in the Darya Daulat Bagh and at Bijapur was in progress. The gardens in the monuments in Delhi/New Delhi, Dig, Ajmer, Khajuraho and other important sites in the country were kept in a presentable condition.

Expedition outside India

The preservation work of the Buddhist remains at Bamiyan, Afghanistan, was continued. The brick facing in the west and the east faces of the large buttress was chiselled and finished to match with the parent-rock. A strong masonry and concrete base with embedded steel rods was built up at the base

of the buttress to support its base resting on weak foundation. The dome over Cave 9 was completed in R.C.C. A major part of the right half of the stucco robe of the Buddha was repaired. To protect the main niche against the vagaries of weather and snow melt, R.C.C. projection merged with the facade, was also made at a height of about 40 m. A number of damaged steps were repaired on the eastern flight. The ancient entrance to the western flight of steps, which was blocked, was revealed. The paintings on the ceiling of the niche have been cleaned and preserved.

Documentation

The work of documentation of the centrally-protected monuments was initiated and about four thousand photographs of sculptures in the temples at Ambarnath, District Thana, Sinnar, District Nasik, Ellora, District Aurangabad and Balsana, District Dhulia in Maharashtra and at Lakkandi in District Dharwar in Mysore were taken.

Publications

Besides the printing of *Indian Archaeology 1969-70*—A Review and guide-books to Fatehpur Sikri by S.A.A. Rizvi (deluxe edition) and a brochure on Fatehpur Sikri by W.H. Siddiqi and Amravati by H. Sarkar, guide-books to Khajuraho by K. Deva (third edition), Dig. by M. C. Joshi (second edition) Nagarjunakonda by H. Sarkar (second edition), Mahabalipuram by C. Sivaramurti (third edition), and Nalanda by A. Ghosh (sixth edition) were reprinted. Reprinting of the guide-books to Chola temples by C. Sivaramurti, Delhi and its Neighbourhood by Y. D. Sharma, Rajgir by A. Ghosh (in Hindi), Sanchi by Debala Mitra and Sanchi (in Hindi) was in an advanced stage of printing. The guide-books to Khajuraho Museum by K. Deva and B. S. Nayal and Monuments of Kerala by H. Sarkar are also in advanced stage of printing. The picture post-cards of Ajmer and Pushkar, Hampi, Khajuraho, Lucknow, Sanchi, Fatehpur Sikri, Sarnath, Agra (Sets A & B), Hyderabad and

Golconda, Chitorgarh and Nagarjunakonda were reprinted. New sets of picture post-cards of Dig, Amaravati, Vidisha and Eagh Caves and colour picture post-cards of Fatehpur Sikri, Mahabali-puram and Cochin are in an advanced stage of printing.

Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXXVI, Part VIII, Vol. XXXVII, Part VII and Vol. XXXVIII, Parts I and III, *Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy for 1965-66* were printed and the *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1968-69*, *South Indian Inscriptions*. Vols. XVIII and XVI were in different stages of printing.

COPYRIGHT

India is a member of Universal Copyright Convention and Berne Convention. Both the Conventions were revised at the Diplomatic Conference held at Paris in July 1971. India participated in the Second Meeting of the Governmental Experts on Problems in the Field of Copyright and of the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations raised by Transmission via space Satellites held at Paris in May 1972.

During 1972, 1204 Artistic works and 876 Literary Works were registered by the Copyright Office. The term of the Copyright Board which expired on 23rd September, 1972, has been reconstituted for a period of four years with the following members:

1. Justice Hardayal Hardy	Chairman
2. Shri Desh Deepak	Member
3. Shri C. B. Rao	Member
4. Shri S. V. H. Pagare	Member
5. Justice S. B. Sen	Member
6. Shri D. P. Sinha	Member
7. Shri T. C. Balasubramniam	Member

GAZETTEERS

As part of the general educational development under the Second Five Year Plan, the Government of India took up the work of revising the Gazetteers of India in 1958. State Governments were also given financial assistance for the revision of District Gazetteers. The first volume of the Gazetteers of India, 'Country and People', which was printed in 1965, is being reprinted. Action has also been taken to bring out a Hindi edition of the volume.

Volume II of the Gazetteers of India, 'History and Culture', is expected to be published soon. Volume III, 'Economic Structure and Activities', is expected to be sent to the press shortly. The revision of District Gazetteers have been completed, of which 111 have been published and the rest are in various stages of publication.

The first and second volumes of 'Who's Who of Indian Martyrs' have been published. A paper book edition of the first volume has also been published. The third volume in the series is in the final stage of preparation.

Compilation of an authoritative history of the Penal Settlement in the Andaman Islands has been taken up by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The work is expected to be published in 1973.

Financial Allocations

The financial provision for the Survey is as follows :

(Rs. 000's)

Sl. No.	Item	Provision for 1972-73		Budget Estimates 1973-74	
		Original	Revised		
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi	Plan	29,75	25,00	32,00
		Non-Plan	2,14,47	2,06,44	2,44,70

CHAPTER IV

MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES

Cultural Scholarships

Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields

The Scheme seeks to provide facilities to young artists (age-group 18—28 years) of outstanding promise for advance training within India in different cultural fields, viz. Classical Hindustani and Karnatak music (vocal and instrumental), Classical Western music, Bharatnatyam, Kathakali, Manipuri, Odissi, Kuchipudi, Kathak and other classical forms of Indian dance, drama, painting, sculpture, book-illustration and design.

Twenty-five awards were made under the scheme during 1972-73, and the same number of scholarships will be awarded in 1973-74. Each scholar is paid Rs. 250 per month to meet living expenses, and other expenses on travelling, books, art-material or other equipment, and tuition or training charges, if any. Normally the duration of scholarships is for a period of two years, but in exceptional cases it may be extended by one more year.

Cultural Talent Search Scholarships Scheme

This scheme has been formulated with the object of providing facilities to outstanding children in the age-group 10-14 years studying in recognised schools to develop their talent in the fields of music, dance, painting and sculpture. The scholarship will be tenable for one year at a time and, will be renewable from year to year till the completion of the secondary stage of education or up to the age of 18 years, whichever is earlier. The value of scholarships will be Rs. 600 per annum for those

children who will receive specialised training at the place of their residence and Rs. 1,200 per annum, for those who will receive training elsewhere. In addition, actual tuition fee will also be reimbursed to the scholarship holder subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

The implementation of the scheme has been started from current year. The scheme was announced in October, 1972, and steps are being taken for selection of candidates. During 1972-73, 75 scholarships will be awarded under the scheme. From the next year onwards 125 scholarships will be awarded each year.

Programmes for Assistance for Cultural Activities

Financial Assistance to Eminent, Writers, Artists, etc., in Indigent Circumstances

Originally introduced during 1952-53, the scheme was revised in April, 1961. All grants under the revised scheme are given on a sharing basis, the State and Central Governments bear the expenditure in the ratio of 1:2. Expenditure on grantees from Union Territories is borne entirely by the Central Government. About 1,200 persons are receiving assistance under the scheme. Due to paucity of funds, it has not been possible to consider fresh cases since 1969. A proposal to re-activate this scheme so as to consider fresh cases under it is currently under consideration.

A comprehensive proposal for the award of fellowships to outstanding artists in the fields of performing, literary and plastic arts is currently under consideration. This is to replace the earlier scheme which was meant to grant maintenance allowance to writers, artists etc. of regional and national fame who may be in indigent circumstances.

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

During 1972-73 a few institutions like the Institute of Traditional Cultures, Madras, Asiatic Society, Calcutta, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, etc. were assisted.

The Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, which is fully financed by the Central Government, started functioning in November, 1967. The main aim of the Institute is to prepare students for Madhyama and for Degrees of Shastri, Acharya, etc. As a first step in the Development of this Institute, the Shastri Course with an annual intake of 30 students has been started from the academic year 1971-72. The annual intake to the Acharya course has been increased from 13 to 15. Some additional administrative and teaching staff has also been sanctioned for the Institute. Proposals for the further development of the Institute are under consideration.

The School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh, was established in 1959 as an autonomous organisation. It has courses leading up to Uttar Madhyama qualification. The entire expenditure on the School is borne by the Government of India. A new building for the School has been constructed in Leh.

The Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok, is an institution engaged in research on Buddhist Tibetanism. The Institute is being aided both by the Sikkim Darbar and the Government of India each of whom has decided to increase the amount of maintenance grant to the Institute from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. One lakh annually. Government of India have also decided to institute two Research Fellowships in Tibetanism each of the value of Rs. 400 per annum.

The Daira-tul-Maarif-il-Osmania, Hyderabad is being financially assisted by the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 50,000 per annum in its programme of publication of

manuscripts in Arabic and Persian. The working of this Institution was reviewed by a Visiting Committee during the year. The recommendations made by the Visiting Committee are currently under consideration.

During 1972-73 Cultural Institutions and Organisations like the Rama Krishna Mission, Institute of Culture, Calcutta, P.E.N. All India Centre, Bombay, Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Trust, Amritsar, were given financial assistance. It is proposed to send shortly a Visiting Committee to review the financial requirements of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta and the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta and the pattern of Central Government's assistance to them.

A proposal for the integrated development of Nava-Nalanda Mahavihara and Huen-Tsang Memorial Hall is under consideration in consultation with the Government of Bihar.

Museums and Art Galleries

Reorganisation and Development of Museums

Financial assistance is extended to private museums in the country for minor building extensions and repairs, purchase of display and laboratory equipment, bringing out of publications and training of museum staff on the basis of the applications from the private museums received through the State Governments etc. concerned, on the recommendations of the State Governments and the funds available for the purpose. The Scheme also provides for financial assistance to a few scholars for research in the fields of museology. During 1972-73 grants totalling Rs. 4,39,975 have been sanctioned under the scheme so far.

Museum Camp

The tenth All India Museum Camp was held from January 1-10, 1973 at Bangalore to discuss the subject of "Museums as a source of diverse branches of knowledge". Museologists and Museum workers from all over the country attended the Camp.

National Museum, New Delhi

Established in 1949, the National Museum is one of the premier museums in the country. During the year under review, it continued to expand its collections by purchase of art objects as also through exchange and gifts received.

The Museums organised a new gallery of coins and decorative arts. A special exhibition of tribal and folk images consisting of textiles, handicrafts, paintings, etc. was organised. To honour the 25th anniversary of India's Independence, an 'Exhibition of Rare Acquisitions, 1949-72' consisting of masterpieces of Indian art was held. A special exhibition on 'Bengal Folk Art' consisting of masks, folk paintings, metal ware, etc. was also held. Another exhibition entitled 'Akbar and his times' was inaugurated by Shri Gopal Swarup Pathak, Vice President of India, on the 6th December, 1972.

The Fourth Short-term Course in Museology for the year 1972-73 is being held in the Museum from 1-1-1973. In-service personnel from various state museums such as Chandigarh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, and Tripura, were given theoretical and practical training in different aspects of museology. A one-month orientation course for Customs Officers was organised in the Museum to give the officers orientation in detecting cases of smuggling of art objects.

Special lectures and classes were held in the Museum for students of schools and colleges besides gallery lectures to groups of students and interested visitors. Illustrated lectures on art and culture of India were delivered in the Museum auditorium to the Fellows from the Institute of Constitutional and Parliament Studies, New Delhi, and similar other cultural groups.

Central Conservation Laboratory

The first Unesco supported nine-month training course in conservation of cultural property concluded on November 3, 1972. Eight students including one from Iran attended the

course. The Laboratory provided consultative service to various museums in the country. On a request from the Indonesian Government, one of the officers was deputed to treat the objects in the Central Museum, Djakarta, and to provide training to its staff. A team is currently working in Sikkim to transfer the wall-painting from one of the monasteries. Another team was sent to Jaipur to help the Department of Archaeology and Museums for conservation of wall-paintings in the famous Amber Palace. Research projects for the use of polyester emulsions in conservation field are under way.

Indian Museum, Calcutta

The Indian Museum, Calcutta, is one of the largest in the East with collections unique for their richness and variety. Comprising six sections, viz., Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Geology, Zoology and Industrial Botany, the Museum is administered by an autonomous Board of Trustees.

Under the publication programme of the Indian Museum, the following publications were brought out during the year:

- (a) Set of coloured Picture Post-Cards (Sculptures in the Archaeology Section).
- (b) Set of coloured Picture Post-cards (Textiles in the Art Section).
- (c) Indian Museum Bulletin Vol. V No. 2.

The modelling section of this unit prepared altogether about 200 plaster replicas of selected objects from the Museum's collections for sale to the general public as well as for supply to educational and cultural institutions on special request. Its work also included the preparation of dioramas and replicas of objects for the Museum's mobile exhibition on archaeology.

The small Unit set up in 1966 has by now developed into a conservation Laboratory, dealing with the numerous conservation problems that arise in a Museum with such large and varied

collections. During the year, the laboratory treated in all about 250 objects, including paintings, textiles, metal objects, paper manuscripts, objects of wood, ivory, bamboo, cane, leather, etc. Advisory as well as technical assistance was also rendered to other allied institutions in and around Calcutta.

The Weekly- students' programme has become a regular feature of the Museum's activities. It consists of guided tours of the various galleries for the students, screening of educational films and lectures on selected topics.

The Sarnath Bay of the Gupta Gallery in the Archaeology Section was reorganised on modern lines, by replacing the old masonry pedestals by vertical wood-and-glass show-cases. Work is also in progress, in the art section on the setting up of a new gallery on Tibetan temple banners.

During the period under review, the Museum arranged a temporary exhibition on its recent acquisitions, which included objects of special interest from the Art, Archaeology and Anthropology sections such as paintings, textiles, manuscripts, ivories, etc.

Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta

The Victoria Memorial, a museum of modern Indian history, presents a general view of India's history since the late 17th century with the aid of its rich and varied collections of paintings, illuminated manuscripts, documents, personalia items and other objects of popular appeal. The National Leaders' Gallery portrays the various stages of the country's struggle for freedom besides the makers of modern India. A life-size three-quarter portrait (in oils) of Maulana Abul Kalaf Azad is the latest addition to the National Leaders' Gallery. Other acquisitions include several number of old periodicals and newspaper cuttings on Indian freedom movement, rare old photographs of persons and events connected with the freedom movement, photostat copies of documents on the same topic besides a number of coins of pre and post independent India.

The Victoria Memorial Act, 1903, has been amended this year so as to provide for specific qualifications in respect of nominees of the Trustees and the Central Government on the Board of Trustees, and also to make Minister in-charge of the Ministry, concerned with the matters relating to the Victoria Memorial Hall, a Trustee in place of the President of India. It is also proposed to give a new slant to the Victoria Memorial Hall so as to convert it into a period museum relating to the years 1757 to 1947 and to depict the freedom struggle of the Indian People.

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi

The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library continued to develop its activities in various spheres during the year under review. The daily average of visitors was 3,233; on Sundays and holidays this figure rose to 4,087. The exhibition on the life, work and thought of Sri Aurobindo continued to draw large crowds. Another exhibition of sketches, photographs and documents connected with the life and work of Rammohun Roy was put up in October 1972 and was very well received.

The Library continued to develop as a pre-eminent centre of research on modern India, Indian nationalism and Jawaharlal Nehru. The Library added 5,285 books to its holdings bringing the total number of volumes to 49,845. The Library has also built up a large collection of newspapers and periodicals. The "Quarterly Lists of Additions" to the Library and the "Monthly Documentation Lists on the history of modern India" were issued regularly.

The manuscript collection was further enriched by the acquisition of a number of valuable collections of unpublished records and correspondence including those of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, Shri Srinivasa Iyengar, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Kurur Namboodiripad, Sir Mirza Ismail, Shri Aswani Coomar Banerjee and Shri Hiralal Shastri.

Considerable progress was made in the project of microfilming old Indian newspapers. The Library of photographs was further enriched by new acquisitions.

The 'Oral History Project' made further headway with 99 additional interviews bringing the total number of interviews to 1,098 by 415 different persons. Among those interviewed during the period were Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, Smt. Prabhavati Narayan, Shri P. Kodanda Rao, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, Shri Naranjan Singh Gill and Shri B. P. Sinha.

A number of lectures bearing on the different aspects of modern Indian History were delivered under the auspices of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. Among these were a series of nine lectures on life and times of Rammohun Roy. Another series of lectures on 'India's Foreign Policy in the Nehru era' is in progress.

A collection of essays entitled *Studies in Modern Indian History* was published. In addition, an illustrated publication *Nehru and the Modern World* was issued. An attractive scroll with extracts from the 'Tryst with Destiny' speech and brochures in various languages on the museum and library were also brought out during this period.

Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad

The Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, entered the twelfth year of its existence as a central museum under the administrative control of an autonomous Board with the Governor of Andhra Pradesh as its ex-officio Chairman. The collection of Museum comprises art objects drawn from various parts of the world, which includes some rare and valuable manuscripts also. The Museum's Library contains more than 55,000 printed books and 7,700 manuscripts.

Among the various educational and other cultural activities undertaken by the Museum and its Library during the period, mention may be made of two temporary exhibitions held this

year, visits by students to the Museum from various educational institutions, carrying out of improvements in the display arrangements in the various galleries, and the reorganisation of the galleries on a scientific basis, preservation and treatment of various art objects of the Museum, etc.

National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi

The Gallery, as a depository of contemporary art, continued to grow in popularity. During the period under review, 66 art objects including 5 sculptures, 24 paintings, 31 graphics, 4 drawings and 2 photographs were accessioned. Out of the above 23 graphics were received as gifts from Shri Bimal Bannerjee of New York. One painting and one graphic by Shri Narendra were presented to the Gallery through his brother and one painting entitled "the cosmos" by Lee, Se Duk, was received as gift of the artist through Korean Embassy. The following exhibitions were arranged under the special exhibition programme :

- (a) An exhibition of Computer Art of 157 works was held in April, 1972;
- (b) An exhibition of paintings and graphics by Narendra was arranged from June 21 to July 21, 1972; and
- (c) An exhibition: Amar Nath Sehgal—Sculptures, Graphics and Drawings 1947—72, was inaugurated by Shri G. S. Pathak, Vice-President of India, on November 16, 1972 and it remained open till December 16, 1972.

Indian War Memorial Museum, Delhi

The Indian War Memorial situated in Red Fort, Delhi, exhibits arms, ammunition, equipment and uniforms used in the first World War. It continued to attract a large number of visitors during the year.

Gandhi Darshan Samiti, Raj Ghat, New Delhi

The Gandhi Darshan Exhibition was reopened on October 2, 1970, under the management of Gandhi Darshan Samiti headed by the Prime Minister as Chairman, and the Lt. Governor of Delhi as Working Chairman. The Samiti has been registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. The exhibition has been very popular among the public and has been visited by thousands of school children several delegations and foreign dignitaries.

The exhibition consists of five main theme pavilions with 12,000 exhibits depicting the entire life, work and philosophy of the Father of the Nation.

Special programmes were held in Gandhi Darshan on all important and national days. The following programmes were held during the year to celebrate the 25th anniversary of India's independence :

- (a) Jallianwala-Bagh week from April 13 to 20, 1972;
- (b) Independence Day week from August 15 to 23, 1972;
- (c) Gaudhi Jayanti Week from October 2 to 9, 1972; and
- (d) Nehru Bal Mela week from November 14 to 19, 1972.

These programmes comprising religious prayers, patriotic songs, cultural programmes and film shows were very popular and attracted large number of visitors.

A children's corner has been set up in one section of the Constructive Programme pavilion. A nursery school has been started for the Harijan children of the adjoining areas of the Gandhi Darshan. Film shows, demonstration of Khadi and village industries and other events were organised during the period.

National Archives of India

The National Archives of India continued to make progress during the year under report.

(a) *Archival Legislation* : The Policy resolution in respect of the records of the Union Governments which would cover the entire gamut of archives administration has been passed by the Government of India in December, 1972. The resolution would be an invaluable guide to the record creating agencies and also in framing the proposed archival Law. It would also serve as a guide to other State Governments wanting to introduce archival reforms by similar means.

(b) *Certificate Courses for Management and Preservation of Records* : In order to cope with the requirements of trained personnel for manning the record rooms of the various records creating agencies of the Government of India, resulting from the obligations imposed upon the Union Ministries for the purpose under the archival policy resolution, a scheme for in-service training for these officers for the management and preservation of records, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The training is to be provided by the National Archives of India.

(c) *Publication of Documents Relating to Partition and Independence of India* : The scheme for the publication of documents pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power ("*Towards Freedom*"), as recommended by the Indian Historical Records Commission, has been taken up for implementation. It has also been decided that the National Archives of India would limit its activities to the collection of materials from Public records while the Indian Council of Historical Research will collect materials from private sources.

(d) *Indian Historical Records Commission* : The 42nd session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at Panaji (Goa) from January 5-7, 1973. An exhibition of Historical documents was also organised during this period, at Goa in which besides the National Archives of India, twelve States and Learned Institutions displayed historical manuscripts and documents.

(e) *Research and Reference Service.*—650 Scholars including those from foreign countries availed themselves of the research facilities afforded by the Department.

(f) *Technical Service.*—As usual the Department continued to render assistance to a number of institutions and scholars regarding the preservation of books, records, manuscripts etc. in their custody and also photo duplication service.

(g) *Accession.*—Due to paucity of storage space, the Department accessioned only such records as were helpful in filling up gaps in the various series in its custody.

Under its programme of acquiring papers of national importance, the Department acquisitioned valuable collection of the private papers of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and Satya Bhakta. Two letters of Raja Rammohun Roy were also acquired. Besides these, the Department obtained from the Court of the District and Session Judge at Kanpur a collection of important papers pertaining to the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case. A collection of private papers and a cyclostyled publication on *Surya Namaskar* were received as a gift from Shri Apa. B. Pant. Material pertaining to *Bangla Desh* comprising books and booklets was also acquired by the Department.

The microfilm collection of the Department was further enriched by the addition of 36 rolls covering the private papers of Sir Charles W. Malet, Lord Erskine and Lord Elgin. 8 rolls of the records of the U.S.A. Consulate at Bombay (1838-1906) were received from the National Archives, Washington and 7 rolls of microfilm of Sir H. H. Risley, Census Commissioner (1899-1902) and Home Secretary (1902-1909) were received from the India Office, London. Besides Photo copies of certain letters of Vithalbhai Patel, Subhas Chandra Bose and Miss E. Schenkl (Mrs. Subhas Chandra Bose) were also received in the Department.

(h) *Training in Archives Keeping.*—Department continued its regular programme of imparting training in Archives-Keeping, 10 trainees including one from Malaysia joined the new session

which started in October, 1972. Short-term training in the preservation and photo duplication of records was also imparted to 5 persons.

(i) *Compilation of Reference Media.*—The Department pursued with vigour the programme of compiling reference media to the records in its custody with a view to facilitating research among its holdings. The reference media prepared during the period under review including Descriptive Lists of Secret Department records for the years 1781, 1782, 1785 and 1786, inventory of the files of the Central Board of Revenue (1925-46) and letters to Secretary of State (1860-81) and Check-list of files of the Home Department (1860-1918) and Original Persian Correspondence received (1819-30). Besides 2517 documents and 280 seals of the Inayat Jang Collection were catalogued and list of persian Correspondence (1902 and 1904-1905) was completed. 807 maps of the congregated village Plans (Revenue), Survey of India were catalogued.

(j) *National Register of Private Records.*—The work of compiling the National Register of Private Records made considerable progress. During the year under report part II (1959-60) and Part III (1959-60) and (1961-62) were cyclostyled.

(k) *Publications.*—Under Scheme 1 of the programme, Fort William India House Correspondence Vol. X neared completion and considerable progress was made in the printing of Vols. VII, XVI, XVIII and XIX Annual Report of the Department for 1971 was also published. Calendar of Persian Correspondence Vol. I (1759-67) has been reprinted by Photo-offset process and Vol. II (1767-69) is under reprint. Detailed catalogues of the Mughal and Foreign Seals found on the original Persian letters and the mutiny papers are being compiled. The "Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations" No. 5 (June 1966-December 1968) and 6 (January 1969-December 1971) have been compiled. Volume Nos. XXXVIII and XXXIX and XL of the Proceedings

of the Indian Historical Records Commission were published and No. XLI is being made ready for the Press.

National Library, Calcutta

The Significant activities of the Library during the period are briefly outlined below :

(a) *Reorganisation*.— 151 additional posts including 3 Deputy Librarians and 15 Assistant Librarians have been sanctioned for the implementation of the schemes formulated in the light of the recommendations of the Jha Committee (Reviewing Committee).

Out of 44 recommendations made by the Jha Committee all except one were accepted in principle. Only one recommendation of the Jha Committee, namely that the work relating to Indian National Bibliography should be transferred from the Central Reference Library to the National Library was not accepted. As regards the remaining 43 recommendations action on 16 recommendations has not been initiated. Action on other 10 recommendations has been initiated and these have been partly implemented, whereas action for full implementation of the 17 recommendations has already been taken.

In order to give to the Library the type of autonomy envisaged by the Jha Committee an autonomous Board is proposed to be set up under an Act of Parliament. For this purpose the National Library Bill, 1972 was introduced in the Lok Sabha in December, 1972. This bill has been referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament.

(b) *Gift & Exchange*.—As many as 1,209 volumes of books and 1,973 issues of periodicals were received as gift from sources both Indian and foreign. 486 books and 2,169 issues of periodicals were received on an exchange basis; and 182 books and 220 issues of periodicals were sent to various institutions with which this Library has exchange relations.

About 1,400 volumes, received by the Library as gift from time to time over a number of years, were recorded for subsequent servicing to readers. The Gift and Exchange Division of the Library also helped Bangladesh in the procurement of about 400 publications.

(c) *Acquisition and Processing*.— The total number of volumes in English, accessioned during the period under review, was 2757. The Processing (English) Division of the Library processed a total number of 5,876 monographs. The Indian Languages Divisions of the Library continued to bear responsibility for the selection and acquisition of publications in Indian languages (including acquisition under the Delivery of Books Act) and for accessioning and processing of publications so received. The total number of publications accessioned in Indian Languages was 5,312. The total number of maps accessioned during the period was 3,055 including 1,072 received under the Delivery of Books Act.

In addition, a total number of 126 and 222 volumes in Afro-Asian Languages (excluding Indian Languages) and European languages (other than English) were processed. The total number of Indian Official Publications accessioned was 3,282.

(d) *Readers' Service*.— The Reference Division enrolled 4,824 regular members (apart from issuing casual daily tickets to 4,824 readers), while the Circulation Division had 1,234 new members. As many as 1,88,159 readers attended the Reading Room of the Library. The total number of volumes issued to them from the Reading Room counter was 76,569 excluding the reference books.

The Circulation Division issued 57,482 volumes on loan. It also handled 155 requisitions received from various Libraries in foreign countries for international loan of materials from Library's holdings.

(e) *Bibliography Service*.—The Bibliography Division compiled as many as 32 bibliographies comprising a total number of 2,254 entries. As in the past, material for the Index

Translationum, volume 25 (1972), was also compiled. The work on the compilation, revision and correction of entries of the bibliography of Indology-Indian History made a good headway and is still in progress.

(f) *Preservation of Books.*—A total number of 7,634 volumes were bound, 1,635 mended, 5,828 lettered, and 9,325 volumes were labelled. The Preservation Division also rendered technical assistance to a number of institutions in the art of preserving books; and also trained the personnel deputed by them in the techniques of binding and restoration of publications.

(g) *Reprography Service.*—The Reprography Division microfilmed as many as 1,27,447 exposures and also made 3,754 photo-copies. In addition, positive printing of 1,926 metres of film was done. These microfilms and photocopies were made at the request of various institutions or individual scholars from India or abroad.

Under the Plan project "Microfilming of Rare Books and Materials", the microfilming of old files of (i) Bengal Hurkaru, (ii) Indian Mirror & (iii) The Hindu etc. was completed.

(h) *Exhibitions.*—Of the book exhibitions arranged by the Library during the period under report, the most noteworthy was that on Raja Rammohan Roy as a part of his bicentenary celebrations.

Central Reference Library, Calcutta

The Library brought out nine monthly issues (February-October, 1972) and one annual volume (1965) of the Indian National Bibliography during the period. The Library also brought out the following language bibliographies :

- (a) Hindi fascicule, annual volume 1964
- (b) Sanskrit fascicule 1963-67
- (c) Gujarati fascicule, from June 1971 to May 1972

- (d) Kannada fascicule, annual volume 1969 and 1970
(Combined)
- (e) Oriya fascicule July-December 1963
- (f) Malyalam fascicule, annual volume 1970.

Delhi Public Library, Delhi

Delhi Public Library consists of Central Library, 4 Branch Libraries, 6 Sub-Branch Libraries, 8 Community Libraries, 14 Deposit Stations and 3 Mobile Library Vans serving 53 areas in the Union Territory once a week. Among its special services may be mentioned a Gramophone Record Library, a Braille Library for the Blind, a Library for the inmates of the Central Jail, Tihar and Hospital Libraries in Hindu Rao Hospital, G.B. Pant Hospital, and All-India Institute of Medical Sciences. The Library is thus rendering its services at 91 points in the Union Territory of Delhi.

During the period 1st April to 31st October, 1972 19,994 volumes were added to the Library raising the net book-stock to 5,26,922 out of which 3,08,585 were in Hindi, 1,19,140 in English, 66,146 in Urdu, 26,773 in Punjabi, 1,741 in Sindhi, 96 in Bengali and 4,441 in Braille.

On 31st October, 1972 the registered membership of the Library stood at 1,31,796. The total number of books issued up to 31st October, 1972 was 15,49,297. During the period under report 50,466 volumes were got bound.

About 35,673 adults, and 8,688 children participated in the Cultural Activities (e.g. lectures discussions, dramas, film shows and Television viewing etc.) organised by the Library. The Library had 2013 Gramophone Records which were borrowed about 7647 times up to 31st October, 1972.

A Sports Library has been opened by the Delhi Public Library at the Shivaji Stadium in the accommodation provided by N.D.M.C. This Library will provide Library facilities to Sportsmen, athletes and Sports lovers in Delhi.

Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna

The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna is functioning is an institution of national importance since 21st July, 1970 in accordance with the provisions of the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969. For 1972-73 the library was paid grants totalling Rs. 1,84,000 as against Rs. 1,46,000 previous year.

Central Library, Town Hall, Bombay

This is one of the three recipient Libraries under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act 1954. In accordance with the pattern of assistance approved for this Library for the Fourth Plan period grants are being released to this library. During 1971-72 a grant of Rs. One lakh was released for this purpose and a similar amount is likely to be released during 1972-73. It has not been possible to release any grant to this library for purposes of construction of additional accommodation as the plans and estimates for the same are awaited from it through the Government of Maharashtra.

T.M.S.S. Library, Thanjavur

The proposal of formally declaring the T.M.S.S. Mahal Library, Thanjavur as an institution of national importance has been deferred for the present. However, the Government of India have decided to assist the Library to the extent of 50% of its development expenditure (including non-recurring expenditure, over and above the existing level of maintenance expenditure. The Government of Tamil Nadu and the Library authorities have been informed of this decision and asked to submit proposals and estimates for the development of the Library.

Raza Library, Rampur

The question of declaring and assisting financially this library as an institution of national importance is still under consideration of the Government of India in consultation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Board of Trustees of the Library. Agreement of the State Government and the Trustees is awaited to the proposal that the composition of the governing body in the proposed set-up may be on the pattern of the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library Board, Patna.

Grants to Public Libraries

Under this scheme, grants-in-aid are given to public libraries for the purchase of books, equipment and library furniture and also for the construction of library buildings on the recommendation of the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned. Financial assistance is given on a sharing basis. The Central Government's share is 60% of the non-recurring expenditure for the purchase of books, furniture and equipment and 40 per cent of the expenditure on construction of buildings, for libraries subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000. During 1972-73 public libraries conducted by voluntary educational organisations are likely to be assisted with a total grant of about Rs. 4,05,000/-.

Central Tibetan Library and Archives, Dharamsala

It has been decided to give financial assistance for the establishment and maintenance of the Central Tibetan Library and Archives at Dharamsala. In this connection a sum of Rs. one lakh has so far been released to the library during 1972-73. The requirements of the Library for its recurring expenditure are proposed to be assessed by a Visiting Committee in the near future.

Financial Allocations

The Financial provisions for the programmes and institutions/organisations described in this chapter are given below :

(Rs. in 000's)

Sl. No.	Items	Provision for 1972-73		Budget Estimate 1973-74	
		Original	Revised		
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Talent Search Scholarship Schemes in the field of Culture	Plan	200	75	400
2.	Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields	Non-Plan	180	170	170
3.	Financial Assistance to eminent writers, artists etc. in indigent circumstances	Non-Plan	624	624	624
4.	Institutions and Organisations engaged in literary activities	Non-Plan	140	133	140
	(a) Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	Plan	587	587	700
	(b) School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh.	Plan	280	180	312
	(c) Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok	Plan	114	106	119
	(d) Dairatul-Ma-Arif-il-Osmania, Hyderabad	Plan	50	50	50
	(e) Grants to Cultural Organisations in India	Non-Plan	249	222	314
5.	Reorganisation & Development of Museums (Grants to Private Museums)	Plan	500	500	500
6.	Nav-Nalanda Mahavihara and Huen Tsang Memorial Hall	Plan	200	10	100

1	2		3	4	5
7.	National Museum, New Delhi *	Non-Plan	1,855	1,762	1,855
		Plan	500	500	2,000
8.	Indian Museum, Calcutta .	Non-Plan	800	760	800
		Plan	200	200	300
9.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	Non-Plan	345	345	363
		Plan	70	70	200
10.	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi .	Plan	2,724	3,224	2,690
11.	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad	Non-Plan	525	525	550
		Plan	350	300	350
12.	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi	Non-Plan	393	393	400
		Plan	500	500	660
13.	Indian War Memorial Museum, Delhi	Non-Plan	34	35	37
14.	National Archives of India New Delhi	Plan	800	700	1,000
		Non-Plan	@1500 1,795	@500 1,718	@3000 } 1,827 }
15.	National Library, Calcutta	Plan	600	600	1,500
		Non-Plan	3,116	2,976	3,116
16.	Central Reference Library, Calcutta	Plan	150	132	337
		Non-Plan	380	361	380
17.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi	Plan	400	400	1,300
		Non-Plan	1,400	1,330	1,400
18.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna	Non-Plan	130	184	200
19.	Central Library, Bombay .	Plan	200	100	200

@ For building in the budget of Ministry of Works & Housing.

1	2	3	4	5
20.	T.M.S.S. Mahal Library, Thanjavur Plan	100	50	150
21.	Raza Library, Rampur Plan	25	—	25
22.	Grants to Public Libra- ries Plan	300	300	300
23.	Central Tibetan Library & Archives, Dharamsala Plan	100	100	100

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