

PLAN SCHEMES

(Central Sector)

Progress Report for the Year 1967-68



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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

P L A N S U B S E C T O R S

(Central Sector)

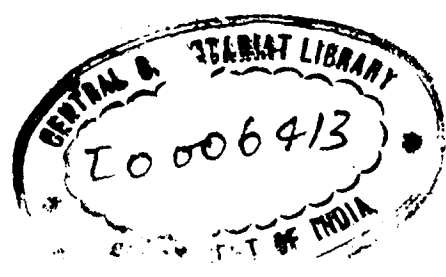
PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1967-68

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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
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I. SCHOOL EDUCATION

1. Improvement of Secondary Education (Crash Programme)

In accordance with the recommendations of the Conference of the State Education Secretaries held in June, 1963, a programme for the qualitative improvement of Science Education in Secondary Schools was initiated by the Ministry of Education in 1964-65 as a mid-plan centrally sponsored scheme. The Scheme provided for 100 per cent central assistance to the State Govts. for

- i) Strengthening of Science Laboratories in Secondary Schools.
- ii) Special training courses for science teachers.
- iii) Setting up of State Units of Science Education.

i) Strengthening of Science Laboratories

At the end of the Third Plan we were faced with a total of about 17,000 Science teaching schools to be strengthened. It is estimated that 4,000 schools have been strengthened during the two plan years (1966-67 & 1967-68). The coverage during 1967-68 may be taken to be of the order of 2,000 schools. The remaining 13,000 schools will be taken up during the third annual plan of 1968-69 and the fourth plan starting from 1969-70.

A sum of Rs. 48.89 was spent on this programme during 1967-68.

ii) Setting up of state units of science education/institutes of science education

The functions of the State Units of Science Education/Institutes of Science Education were spelt out as follows :-

- i) To reconstruct the science curriculum at school stage;
- ii) To prepare textbooks and other reading and instructional material on science for students and teachers;
- iii) To devise measures for experimental and laboratory work in science;

- iv) To organize post-graduate condensed courses for science teachers;
- v) To design improved methods of preservice and in-service training of Science Teachers.
- vi) To organise in-service training course; and to colloborate with other organisations providing experimental work in science teaching
- vii) To undertake all other work directed to improve teaching of science in the States.

State Units of Science Education have been established in States in the Directorates of Education. During 1967-68 the Ministry's approval was conveyed to the setting up of two units of Science Education - one each in Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana. While the unit in Jammu and Kashmir started functioning in 1967-68, the State of Haryana will set up the unit in 1968-69.

The Central assistance released to the State Govts. during the year 1967-68 for this programme amounted to Rs. 13.43 Lakhs.

2. STATE INSTITUTES OF EDUCATION

This scheme came into operation early in 1964-65 and by the end of third plan, 15 Institutes of Education had been established, one in each State except Nagaland. The main functions of these institutes are : -

- (a) to organise in-service training for Inspecting Officers and the staff of training institutions for elementary teachers.
- (b) to conduct studies and investigations in the matter of training of elementary teachers in problems of elementary & Basic education and
- (c) to produce literature (including teaching aids) for elementary schools and teachers;

The Scheme was continued during the annual plan years of 1966-67 and 1967-68 restricting the Central Assistance for developmental programmes and additional activities only.

During 1967-68 some of the State Institutes of Education expanded their activities and also brought within their purview the qualitative improvement of Education at the middle/^{High/}lakhs Higher Secondary level. A sum of Rs. 16.62^{lakhs} was spent on this scheme during 1967-68.

3. CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH HYDERABAD

A number of minor works were taken up for execution in the Hostel and Administrative Buildings on the C.I.E. Campus out of the budget allotment under this head.

The work on Textbooks in English for Secondary Schools on both the series for N.C.E.R.T. was continued. Out of a total of 40 books to be produced in four years, as many as 31 books had been completed by March, 1968. The following short courses were held outside C.I.E.

- (i) a six-week course at the University of Poona (March-April 1967).
- (ii) UGC Summer Institute in English at Osmania University Hyderabad (1 May - 10 June, 1967).
- (iii) UGC Summer Institute in English at Bangalore University (29 May - 8 July, 1967).
- (iv) A two-week course at Sagar University, Sagar (16 Oct.-28 Oct. 1967)

Follow-up work was continued on the following :-

- (i) Correspondence with ex-trainees:
- (ii) Collection of information about the placement and work of ex-trainees.
- (iii) Professional assistance to individuals and educational institutions.

- (iv) Processing and administration of financial assistance to English Language Teaching Institutes under Ford Foundation Scheme.
- (v) Preparation and publication of Newsletter.
- (vi) Preparation and publication of the Third ELTIs
- (vii) Organisation of the All-India Seminar and Fourth English Language Teaching Institutes' Conference in December, 1967.
- (viii) Eighty-eight lessons were prepared by the Audio Mass Media Unit.

The Fourth Annual Conference of Directors and Directors of Studies of E.L.T.Is. was held during December, 1967 with the All-India Seminar on Major Problems of English Language Teaching, attended by State Education Secretaries and D.P.Is. The Conference was inaugurated by Dr. D.S. Reddi, Chairman, Board of Governors, C.I.E. and Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University. The topics discussed were :

- (i) Objectives and syllabuses at different levels of teaching English.
- (ii) Methods and techniques; tests and examinations.
- (iii) Organisation of language teaching at different levels; teacher training; subject specialists and supervisors.
- (iv) Textbooks and other teaching materials, including audio-visual aids.
- (v) Remedial treatment of English of trainees at teacher training institutions.

Three research fellows completed their research projects and submitted their dissertations. The dissertations covered the following topics :-

- (i) A contrastive analysis of Punjabi and English-Paramjit Walia.

- (ii) Remedial work in English for IUC and First Year degree students - A.K.Sinha.
- (iii) A Manual of Spoken English for India - H.C.Pant.

A sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs was provided in the 1967-68 budget for the Central Institute of English Hyderabad and whole of this amount has been spent.

4. STATE BUREAUX OF EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

The scheme was initiated at the beginning of the third Plan. By the end of the Third Plan, these Bureaux were functioning in all the States except Madras, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland.

The scheme was continued during the two annual Plan years 1966-67 and 1967-68 on the basis of 100% central assistance to the State Government for developmental and additional activities. Two new bureaux one each in Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir were sanctioned during 1967-68. A sum of Rs. 3.06 lakhs was spent on this scheme during 1967-68.

5. STATE EDUCATION UNITS OF EVALUATION AND EXAMINATION REFORMS

This scheme was introduced in 1962-63 with the primary objective of assisting the State Govt and State Boards of Secondary Education in the matter of reforming the evaluation and the examination system.

By the end of the Third Plan, Evaluation units were functioning in all the States except Madras, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland.

The Scheme was continued during the two annual plan years viz 1966-67 and 1967-68 with a provision for 100% central assistance to the State Governments for developmental and additional activities. Two new Evaluation Units were sanctioned during 1967-68. The central assistance released during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 2.81 lakhs.

6. ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY EDUCATION ORGANISATIONS WORKING IN THE FIELD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION :-

The Scheme of financial assistance to voluntary organisations (general) was started in the First Five Year Plan and continued with expanded Scope in the Second Third and Fourth Plans. During 1967-68 financial assistance rendered to 40 institutions amounted to Rs. 5.71 lakhs.

7. SUBSIDY TOWARDS THE INTEREST ON LOANS TO CHILDREN'S Book Trust :-

A budget provision of Rs. 1,42,500/- was made for this scheme during 1967-68 against which no expenditure was incurred during that year. The object of the scheme was to give relief to the Children's Book Trust by way of giving subsidy in lieu of the interest to be paid by them on the loan given to them.

8. SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

The object of this Scheme which has continued from the Third Plan is to hold seminars and Conferences connected with the programme of elementary education. The Scheme is divided into two parts (a) Seminars for Elementary Education and (b) Seminars for Girls Education.

(a) Seminars for Elementary Education

In connection with the implementation of the Constitutional Directive of Universal Education a large number of practical problems concerning planning, publicity, teacher training, wastage and stagnation, invariably arise. These problems are considered at the Seminars which provide the necessary forum for exchange of ideas and experiences on the subject and help in finding solutions of common problems and difficulties. During the year 1967-68 a Seminar on Elementary Education was held at Mahabaleshwar.

(b) Seminars on Girls Education

With a view to educating public opinion and organising propaganda for the spread of girls' education, a scheme of State Seminars on programmes and policies regarding girls education was taken up during Third Plan and is continuing in the annual Plan Years 1966-67 and 1967-68. These Seminars have become especially necessary owing to shortfalls in the enrolment of girls.

A sum of Rs. 23,041 was spent on this scheme during the year 1967-68.

II. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

1. Development Grants to Institutions deemed to be Universities - Jamia Millia Islamia, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Kashi Vidya peeth Gurukul Kangri.

The Development grants to 'deemed' universities are determined by the University Grants Commission in the case of the State and Central Universities and the Commission pays a certain percentage of developmental expenditure involved in the implementation of the approved schemes, the balance of expenditure being met by the State Governments in respect of the State Universities and by the Government of India in respect of 'deemed' Universities. The University Grants Commission had appointed a Visiting Committee to assess the development needs of the 'deemed' universities for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The University Grants Commission have assessed the development needs of these institutions. The following schemes were approved for assistance during 1966-71.

Kashi Vidya peeth

1. Additional staff in the Departments of Social Work, Sociology, English, Hindi, Economics, and History and Library and other schemes.
2. Purchase of Library Books.
3. Construction of building for Library students hostels, non-resident students centre, teachers' hostel, Health Centre, staff quarters including Vice-Chancellors' residence, Guest House, Workshop and Printing Press.
4. Equipment for printing press, library and department of Social work and Hindi and Workshop.
5. Publication Work.

Gujarat Vidyapeeth

1. Additional staff in the Departments of Education Philosophy and Comparative Religion, Social Work, English Language Unit, Gujarati and Library.

2. Purchase of Departmental books on Education and Philosophy and Comparative Religion.
3. Construction of buildings, for Central Library, Students' Hostel, Teachers' Hostel, Health Centre, Staff Quarters including Vice-Chancellors' residence and Teaching Block.
4. Equipment for Departments of Education and Craft work.

Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya

1. Additional staff in the Deptts. of Asian Indian History and Culture, Vedic, Sanskrit, Hindi, Psychology, Mathematics and English.
2. Construction of buildings for Students' Hostel, students residence, and technical blocks.
3. Purchase of library books and library equipment and furniture.
4. Publication works.

Jamia Millia Islamia

1. Additional staff in the Departments of History, Economics, Political Science, Hindi, Persian and Science.
2. Construction of building for Central Library, Students Hostels, Students Home, Teachers' Hostel and Staff Quarters including Vice-Chancellor's residence and Technical Block.

During 1967-68, this Ministry released the following matching grants to the deemed universities for their development schemes :-

1. Jamia Millia Islamia- Rs 1,00,000/-
2. Gujarat Vidyapith - Rs 1,72,525/-
3. Kashi Vidyapith - Rs 1,90,484/-
4. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya - Rs 2,35,950.28

2. Summer Science Institutes for College Teachers - Cost of Foreign Experts.

A provision of Rs 30,000 was made to pay local costs of foreign experts invited in connection with Summer Institutes. During the year no foreign experts visited the country under this scheme and consequently no expenditure was incurred under this head.

3. Grant to Jawaharlal Nehru University and University for the hill areas of North Eastern Region of India

The Jawaharlal Nehru University Act received President's assent in December 1966. The Act has yet to come into force.

2. Since the setting up of a new university involves a huge cost - both recurring and non-recurring - it is necessary to phase the programme over a long period. It was decided to acquire 1,000 acres of land near the village Munirka. The total amount spent so far during 1967-68 on the acquisition and development of land is Rs 96.80 lakhs. A provision of Rs 1.00 crore has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69. A sum of Rs 6.00 lakhs has been made for 1968-69.

4. Educational Conference - Exchange of Professors and Delegations,

Under the Scheme of exchange of Professors & Delegations, Professors & educationists are exchanged under different cultural and educational agreements and programmes. A number of ad-hoc proposals are also received from our Embassies/Missions abroad to arrange programmes of visits to Universities & educational institutions.

During the year 1967-68, a sum of Rs 36,000/-approx has been spent on the exchange of Professors & Delegations. The following exchanges took place during the year 1967-68.

- 1) 22 Russian language teachers came to teach Russian language & literature in Indian Universities, Technical Institutions for a period of one to three years under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme.
- ii) Two Indian professors (one each from Delhi University and Patna University) visited Bulgaria and Yugoslavia under the Cultural Exchange Programme with these countries.
- iii) Dr. H-Dudley Huggins, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of West Indies & Mrs. Huggins, visited India on an invitation of the Government of India for a period of about four weeks. During their stay, they visited the Universities of Delhi, Madras, Osmania, Bombay and Poona.
- iv) 5 students of the Institute of Russian Studies went to USSR, to be trained as teachers for the Institute.

For the Vice-Chancellors' Conference held in 1967-68, the sum of Rs 34,000/-approx was spent.

5. Institution of Lectures by prominent persons on (i) Gandhian Philosophy and (ii) Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's Teachings.

Under this scheme, the Indian Universities invited eminent persons to deliver lectures on the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. The Government of India paid to each participating university the actual expenditure incurred on the TA/DA and honorarium for the lecturer upto the ceiling of Rs 1,400/- per series of lectures in a year, in respect of each scheme.

A sum of Rs 23,000 was provided for in the budget for the year 1967-68. About Rs 10,000 were however utilised during the year as some of the universities could not avail of the sanctions before the end of the financial year.

of
The Universities/Kuruksheetra, Poona, Sri Venkateswara, Utkal, Punjab, Nagpur, Kerala, Gujarat Vidyapith, Indian Institute of Science Bangalore, Lucknow, Annamalai, Indore, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Kashi Vidyapith and Rajasthan participated in the scheme during 1967-68. The scheme has since been dropped.

6. Promotion of Gandhian Philosophy

The scheme is intended to cover expenditure on TA and Board and lodging of Km. Manubahen Gandhi in connection with her tour to selected schools in various States for giving lectures on Gandhian Philosophy. The tours are arranged by the State Government in consultation with Kum. Gandhi through this Ministry.

Kum. Gandhi toured Andhra Pradesh during the year 1967-68. As the accounts were not finalised by the State Government in time, no expenditure was incurred during that year.

Under the Scheme, a sum of Rs 10,000 was provided for in the budget for 1967-68.

The scheme has been dropped from 1968-69.

7. Grants-in-aid to the University Grants Commission.

During the year 1967-68, a sum of Rs 11.00 crores was released to the University Grants Commission to enable it to allocate and disburse development grants to Universities in India.

The UGC is a statutory body set up under an Act of Parliament. The responsibility for the coordination and determination of standards in institutions of higher education, which has been enjoined upon the Central Government under the Constitution of India, is largely discharged by the UGC in so far as non-professional higher education is concerned.

8. Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla.

The Indian Institute of Advanced Study has been established to provide facilities for multifaculty advanced study and research to teachers and research workers of universities and similar organisation which cannot be adequately provided in the Universities. The Institute was established in 1965 and is located at Rashtrapati Niwas, Simla.

2. The Institute is to provide facilities for advanced study in the field of the Humanities, Indian Culture, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences and Comparative religion. To start with, the Institute has concentrated on advanced study and research in six fields viz. (i) Philosophy and comparative religion (ii) Aesthetics and History of Art (iii) Comparative Philology and Linguistics (iv) Pure Mathematics (v) European Studies (vi) Western and Central Asian Studies.

The actual plan expenditure on the scheme during 1967-68 was Rs 8.77 lakhs besides Rs 6.23 lakhs from non-plan provision.

3. Since its establishment, the Institute has organised 5 Seminars. The Institute also invited 3 Visiting Professors. Besides, 20 fellows are conducting such research on different projects every year. The Institute has also brought out five monographs and some books and monographs are in press.

9. Grants to the Institute of Russian Studies

One of the impediments in closer collaboration between the Governments of India and USSR, had been the lack facilities for teaching of Russian language and literature. In order to meet this need, the Institute of Russian Studies was established in collaboration with the Government of USSR in November, 1965.

2. The Institute provides facilities for teaching of Russian language and literature and for this purpose, it runs two courses - one year intensive course and a three year degree (Hons.) course (after the one year course).

The actual expenditure on the scheme during 1967-68 was Rs 10.00 lakhs.

The Institute started with one year intensive course in Russian language in 1965 and it has since started a three year degree (Hons.) course in the Russian Studies.

The one year intensive course has already been recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to two-year courses conducted by the Universities and the School of foreign languages for purposes of employment under Government of India.

10. Grants to Voluntary Organisations for construction of Hostels in big cities.

Having consideration to the fact that the voluntary organisations play a significant role in the development of India education in India, a scheme was included in the Third Five Year Plan to give financial assistance to voluntary organisations for constructing hostels in big cities having a minimum population of 10 lakhs, the hostel accommodation provided in the colleges was not considered to be adequate to meet the required demand.

The grants are given to ease accommodation position particularly at places where accommodation problem is very acute.

The scheme has been implemented in a restricted way for lack of funds. However, during 1967-68, three voluntary organisations got grants for construction of hostels at Ernakulam and Poona. Hostels under this scheme at Allahabad and Bangalore were also completed. Under this scheme a hostel is also under construction at Udaipur and Belgaum. The expenditure incurred on the scheme during 1967-68 amounted to Rs 73,000/-.

11. Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi.

The Gandhian Institute of Studies is devoted to help in the growth of knowledge regarding human and social evolution as well as to devise ways and means for the application of this knowledge to the development of the Indian society.

The studies of the Institute cover a wide range of social sciences, both applied and fundamental. Inspired by the perspective of the Sarvodaya movement, the Institute seeks, on the basis of study and analysis of the emerging problems of social growth, the logic for the evolution of an alternate social order, which may be more human, democratic, peaceful and egalitarian in its content.

2. A sum of Rs 99,500/- was sanctioned to the Institute in 1967-68 but it could not get the bill encashed during the year.

12. Assistance to All India Institutions of Higher Learning:

The scheme was introduced towards the end of the Second Five Year Plan and is being continued since then. Under the scheme, grants are given to non-statutory and non-affiliated institutions of higher education which are doing work of special importance.

The grants are given to encourage the institutions doing work of special importance and attempting to introduce ideas and techniques in education which have a national significance.

The actual expenditure incurred on the scheme during 1967-68 amounted to Rs 3.40 lakhs.

Targets so far achieved

The following institutions got assistance under this scheme:

1. Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi
2. Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehradun.
3. Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education, Pondicherry.
4. Lok Bharati, Sansosara.

13. Centre for the Study of Developing Societies:

The objectives and functions of the Centre are as follows :

- (a) Detailed empirical and analytical studies emerging out of social processes and changing structures in the developing societies;
- (b) Studying and spelling out the policy implications and understanding of problems of modernisation in their historical sociological, political and psychological aspects; and
- (c) Research in areas such as p
- (d) The party system and State Politic
- (e) Electoral behaviour
- (f) Sociology of political change
- (g) Theoretical-analytical studies in political moderanisation - etc.

A maintenance grant of Rs 2.25 lakhs was released to this institution during 1967-68. It is too early to assess the progress made by it.

14. Special Development Grant to Jammu & Kashmir University.

On a request from the Sadar-i-Riyasat of J & K in his capacity as the Chancellor of J & K University, the then Finance Minister had recommended in May 1967 a special development grant to that University. It was agreed that the Ministry of Education would make an ad-hoc grant of Rs 25 lakhs for specific items of development of the University such as the acquisition of development of University campuses at Jammu and Srinagar, the construction of buildings, installation of water and electric connections etc. Accordingly a sum of Rs 9.56 lakhs was sanctioned to the University in 1966-67 and a second instalment was released in 1967-68. The expenditure on the scheme amounted to Rs 12.32 lakhs.

15. Scheme of Loans For Construction of Hostels in Affiliated Colleges etc.

Under its Act of Incorporation, the University Grants Commission is not empowered to give loans to Universities and Colleges. The Ministry of Education has accordingly been operating a scheme of loans for construction of hostels in affiliated colleges.

Under this scheme, loans are sanctioned to the colleges on the recommendations of the U.G.C. subject to an individual ceiling of Rs 2 lakhs. The expenditure on an this scheme is chargeable to the Plan ceiling of the U.G.C. The scheme was introduced in the Second Plan when the loans were sanctioned direct to the college and Universities which applied for the loans. The scheme was continued in the Third Plan in which the loans were sanctioned to the University/Colleges through the State Governments/Union Administrations concerned. During the Third Plan the scheme was administered in the following parts :

- i) Loans to the State Government for construction of hostels in affiliated colleges.
- ii) Loans to Union Territory Governments for construction of hostels in affiliated colleges.
- iii) Loans to the Universities and the constituent Colleges of the Delhi University for construction of Staff Quarters and student hostels.

A sum of Rs 1,65,000/- was spent on this scheme during 1967-68.

16.

Deshbandhu College, New Delhi (Building Programme)

The Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji, New Delhi was established by the Ministry of Rehabilitation to serve the needs of refugees from Pakistan for whom residential colonies had been built by that Ministry around Kalkaji in New Delhi. The administration of the College was transferred to the Ministry of Education in 1958. The College is under the administrative control of an autonomous Board of Administration of which the Secretary, Ministry of Education is the ex-officio Chairman. The Ministries of Rehabilitation and Finance are also represented on the Board. The College is a constituent college of the Delhi University, and receives maintenance grant from the UGC which bears 95% of the annual approved deficit, the remainder being met by the Ministry of Education.

Ever since its establishment, the College has been functioning in hutments which, in the context of its rapid expansion in the recent years, are extremely inadequate for its proper functioning. The Visiting Committee of the Delhi University had been repeatedly insisting that the accommodation facilities in the college should be improved. Accordingly, a building programme consisting of 15 items had been drawn up and was considered in the meeting of the Board of Administration held on 20.7.1967, and the first 4 items of the programme (indicated below) were approved of :-

<u>I t e m</u>	<u>Estimated cost</u>
Boundary wall	60,000
Tube Wells (2)	40,000
Library-cum-administrative Block	6,50,000
Auditorium	3,50,000

This represents the first phase of the building programme which has yet to be approved by the Delhi University and the U.G.C. The expenditure to be incurred will be shared equally by the UGC and the Ministry of Education. No expenditure was incurred during 1967-68.

III. HIGHER EDUCATION:

17. Rural Higher Education

The Scheme of Rural Higher Education was launched in 1956 with the object of providing higher education, after the secondary stage to the rural youth in a rural environment and inculcating on them a spirit of service to the community and sympathy for the rural way of life, besides training them for careers in the rural development programmes of the Central and State Governments. Fourteen Rural Institutes are at present functioning in various parts of the country under this scheme and providing one ^{or} more courses approved by the National Council for Rural Higher Education, Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur has been permitted to affiliate to Udaipur University and Jamia Millia Rural Institute to merge with Jamia Millia Islamia.

Central grants and stipends

Central assistance was continued to the Rural Institutes on the approved pattern of assistance for their maintenance as well as development. A total plan expenditure of Rs 18.14 lakhs during 1967-68 on grants-in-aid and meetings of the National Council for Rural Higher Education in its Committee was incurred.

Conduct of Examination

Annual Examination was conducted in April-May, 1967. In all 1305 candidates took the examination and 897 passed. 159 candidates took the supplementary examination in Diploma in Rural Services and Diploma in Civil and Rural Engineering Course held in October, 1967. Of them 99 were declared successful.

Recognition of the Diplomas/Certificate awarded by the National Council for Rural Higher Education

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has extended the present recognition to (i) Post-Graduate Diploma in Rural Economics and Cooperation and (ii) Post-Graduate Diploma in Rural Sociology and Community Development as equivalent to M.A. degree of a recognised University for purposes of employment to posts and services under Central Government upto 14.6.1969 and 11.3.1969 respectively.

Review Committee:

The National Council for Rural Higher Education in its meetings held on 6th November, 1967 recommended that a Committee be set up to review the progress of the scheme and suggest ways and means for improving its working so that the objectives for which it was started may be achieved. The Committee which was accordingly set up met a few times during 1967-68. The Committee will shortly be finalising its report.

IV BOOK PROMOTION

1. Republication of textbooks

THE INDO-AMERICAN SCHEME : This Scheme is being implemented since 1961 by the U.S.I.S. on behalf of the American Embassy in cooperation with the Ministry of Education. Subsidy is provided from out of American Use: P.L.480 funds, to enable the publishers in India to bring down the price of selected American standard educational works to about one-third to one-fifth of their original price. An Indo-American Board has been set up consisting of 14 members (seven members representing the Government of India and seven members representing the Government of USA) to decide all policy matters pertaining to the operation of the scheme. So far over 530 titles have been republished under the scheme since its inception. The books are selected by the Ministry of Education through a process of evaluation by Indian experts and are republished by publishers in India who get necessary copyright from the original foreign copyright holders.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE BOOKS SOCIETY SERIES SCHEME : This scheme was started in 1960. Under this scheme selected standard British educational works are republished in low-priced editions for use of students of higher education in India. For implementation of the scheme, the U.K. Government has appointed an Advisory Committee in London. The selected books are got approved by the Indian Ministry of Education just as in the case of the American scheme. The prices of the republished books are about one-third of their original prices in U.K. So far over 220 titles in different fields of Humanities, Sciences and Technology have been produced. The books are reprinted in U.K. and are imported into India through normal trade channels.

THE INDO-USSR SCHEME : This scheme was initiated in 1965

Under this scheme standard works in different fields of higher education published in the USSR are to be reproduced in cheap editions for the use of Indian students. The Scheme envisages translation, adaptation and republication of selected Soviet standard educational works. The books are selected by the Ministry of Education. Thereafter they are translated and reprinted in the USSR. These reprinted books are imported into India through normal trade channels. So far some 104 titles have been republished

Under this Scheme a Joint Indo-Soviet Board has been constituted with ten members, five nominated by the Government of India and five by the Government of USSR. The Board has so far held four meetings, the fourth meeting having been held in Moscow in May 1967. In accordance with the recommendations of the Board, a Distribution Centre has been set up at the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay from where libraries of Universities, colleges, institutions, etc. procure copies of approved titles on payment. The Board also proposes to undertake the publication, for use of Indian students, of books written by top Soviet academicians and used in the Soviet Higher Secondary Schools. The Board further proposes to consider expanding its scope so as to include educational films and other teaching aids in addition to textbooks.

SCHEMES FOR ASSISTING INDIAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS: A scheme has been formulated to republish standard educational works of Indian authors in low-priced editions. Publications, written or translated in English, are eligible for assistance under the scheme. Books are selected in exactly in the similar way as in the case of foreign educational works. Subsidy

has been released partially to two selected books. One book is ready and the other will be in the market shortly .
 proposal for releasing subsidy in the case of some more titles is under consideration.

2. NATIONAL BOOK DEVELOPMENT BOARD

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

The Board has so far held three meetings. A number of recommendations have been made for the encouragement and improvement of publishing in India. These recommendations are under consideration of the Government of India and or the State Governments.

As against the revised budget provision of Rs. 20,000 a sum of Rs. 12,000 was spent on meeting of the Board and its Sub-Committees.

3. THE NATIONAL BOOK TRUST INDIA

The National Book Trust, India, was established in 1957 with the object of producing and encouraging the production of good literature and making it available at moderate prices to the public and also to foster book-mindedness in the people by arranging exhibitions and seminars etc.

Workshop for Translators in Marathi and Gujarati : With the object of promoting standard translation in Indian languages, the National Book Trust organised a Workshop for Translators in Marathi and Gujarati from 22nd to 27th August, 1967 at Bombay. This Workshop was the second of the series, the first having been organised in Delhi in March 1967 for translators in Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi Languages. The participants included both eminent and experienced translators as well as fresh talent. The Workshop covered various aspects of translation of different types of books including Informational Material, Creative Literature and Scientific and Technical Books etc. The main stress in the Workshop was laid on practical exercise in translation of various types of writings.

National Book Fair: The National Book Trust also arranged a National Book Fair in New Delhi in December 1967 which was inaugurated by the President of India. About 10,000 important books published in India since 1964 were exhibited. Other publishers in India also put up their stalls and in the fair displayed their publications. It is estimated that no fewer than one lakh of people visited the fair. A number of seminars and cultural programmes were also organised on this occasion.

Release of Publications : The English version of the following books were released by Prof. Sher Singh, Union Minister for Education on 19th May, 1967 at a special function organised by the Trust at Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi:-

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | THYAGARAJA | by Prof. P. Sambamoorthy, |
| 2. | PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR | by Shri V.R. Athavale. |
| 3. | PANDIT BHASKHANDE | by Dr. S.N. Ratanjankar. |

On the occasion of the anniversary of the two great personalities of Hindustani Music, Vishnu Digambar Paluskar and Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande, the Chairman of the National Book Trust, Dr. B.V. Keskar, released the biographies of the two musicians brought out by the Trust in Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati, besides English. A special function was organised for the purpose at Shri Vallabh Sangeetalaya, Bombay.

In addition to the above, 72 books in various languages were also brought out during the period under review.

Regional Exhibitions of Books : A series of Regional Exhibitions were held in Gujarat State. The series was inaugurated at Ahmedabad on 23rd February, 1968 by the Chief Minister of Gujarat State. Other revenues of these Exhibitions were Baroda, Surat, Bhavnagar and Rajkot. 5,000 books published recently in Gujarati, Hindi, English, Marathi, Bengali and Sanskrit were displayed during these exhibitions. Seminars and symposia on various aspects of publishing were held along-with the exhibitions. During the year 1967-68 grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 6,19,500 was released to the National Book Trust.

V. PHYSICAL EDUCATION SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES

1. National Physical Efficiency Drive

The object of the scheme, which was initiated during the Second Plan period, is to awaken general awareness of the need and value of physical fitness and to arouse enthusiasm among the people for higher standards of physical efficiency and achievement. The scheme is based on precise and carefully graded physical fitness tests which are carried out every year during a specified period at the testing centres especially established all over the country for the purpose. The scheme also provides for 'National Awards' which are given every year to persons who reveal proficiency of a very high order at an All India Competition organised every year for the purpose by the Ministry of Education.

Besides the temporary testing centres set up every year, the scheme also envisages setting up of permanent testing centres where facilities for training are provided to the prospective competitors for improving their performance.

Whereas the States are required to meet out of their own resources the expenditure on the organisation of the Drive e.g., setting up of testing centres, purchase of equipment for the testing centres, organisation of reorientation courses for the organisers of the testing centres etc., the Central Government have accepted liability for the expenditure on the All-India Competition

for National Awards in Physical Efficiency, supply of Metallic Star-pins for the winners of One Star, Two Stars and Three Stars, publicity material etc. For the '1967-68 Drive' a participation target of 15 lakhs was recommended for the country as a whole. As per reports received from the various States & other agencies, the actual participation is likely to exceed 10 lakhs.

The Seventh All India Competition for the National Awards in Physical Efficiency was organised by the Ministry of Education at the Lakshmibai College of Physical Education (Gwalior) on the 20th and 21st February, 1968, when 46 competitors, including 11 women, participated. Fifteen competitors including 5 women, won the 'National Awards'.

The total expenditure on the scheme during 1967-68 was Rs. 1.72 lakhs.

2. PHYSICAL EDUCATION - LAKSHMIBAI COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION (GWALIOR)

With the object of providing a high grade leadership in Physical Education and Recreation, the Lakshmibai College of Physical Education was set up by the Government of India at Gwalior in 1957 as a national institution to provide a 3-year Bachelor's Degree Course at the under graduate level & 2-year Post-Graduate Master's Degree course in Physical Education. The college has an annual intake capacity of 100 for the undergraduate course and 50 for the post-graduate course.

For purposes of administration & control, the college has been placed under an autonomous Board of Governors. The deficit of the college, both recurring & non-recurring, is met by the Central Government in full. The college is affiliated to the Jiwaji University, Gwalior.

During the year under review, the College continued progressively to improve its facilities for the students. 73 students were admitted to the 3-year Degree Course and 11 students to the 2-year Post Graduate Master's Degree Course.

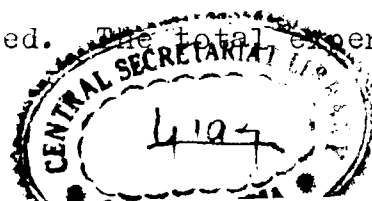
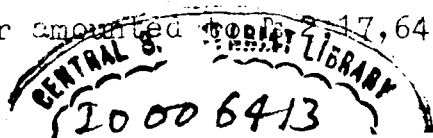
The total expenditure on the Scheme during 1967-68 was Rs. 2.50. lakhs.

3. GRANTS TO PRIVATE PHYSICAL EDUCATION TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

The object of the scheme, initiated during the Second Plan period, is to assist the Physical Education Training Institutions through non-recurring grants of 50% to 75% for the improvement and/or development of play-grounds, purchase of library books and equipment, construction of administrative block, hostel, gymnasium etc. This pattern was followed during the Third Five Year Plan also with the modification that the scope of assistance under the scheme was restricted to non-government Physical Education Training Institutions only.

In consultation with the Ministry of Finance, it was decided to continue the pattern of assistance adopted during the Third Five Year Plan.

During the year under review further financial assistance was extended for the projects which were sanctioned and/or were under construction up to the Third Five Year Plan. Besides these, fresh proposals from other 10 Physical Education Training Institutions were also sanctioned. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 17,645/-.



4. PROMOTION OF RESEARCH IN SPECIAL BRANCHES OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION INCLUDING YOGA.

(i) Promotion of Yoga :- The scheme provides for assistance to Yoga Institutions of All-India character for promotion of research and/or teacher training activities. The Kaivalayadham Shreeman Madhava Yoga Mandir Samiti (Lonavla), Poona, and the Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram are the two Yogic Institutions which are being assisted at present under the scheme for their recurring as well as non-recurring expenditure. The non-recurring grants for construction work, purchase of library books and equipment range from 60% to 75%.

(ii) Promotion of Research in Physical Education

The Scheme provides for extending assistance to Physical Education Training Institutions for taking up Research/Study projects approved by the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation. The quantum of the grant covers cent-per-cent expenditure on the projects.

(iii) Preparation of Popular Literature :- The Scheme provides for assistance for the purpose of preparing pamphlets and book-lets on various games for the benefit of the students and for bringing out Journals on Physical Education and Recreation. This is subject to the approval of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education & Recreation.

(iv) Promotion of Recreation :- The scheme provides for promotion of recreational activities including circus in the country in accordance with the recommendations made by the Recreation Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation.

During the year under review, grants amounting to Rs. 1,17,750/- were sanctioned to the Kaivalayadham Shreeman Madhyava Yoga Mandir Samiti (Lonavla) and the Vishwayatan Yoga Asharam New Delhi and Katra Vaishnav Devi Centres for the promotion of research and/or teacher training programmes.

Grants amounting to Rs. 4000/- were also sanctioned to five selected Journals of Physical Education & Sports to help them to wipe out their deficit and to improve their standards.

5. SEMINARS ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION & RECREATION

The object of the scheme, which was initiated during the Second Five Year Plan, is to organise All-India Seminars with a view to providing an opportunity to the workers and experts in the field of Physical Education and Recreation to come together, exchange views and share experiences on important problems pertaining to their profession. The Scheme further provides for organising "Follow up Seminars" at the State and/or Regional level. While the expenditure on the All India Seminar is met by the Government of India on a cent-per-cent basis, the expenditure on State/Regional Seminars is to be met by the State Governments concerned out of their own budget allocations.

During the year under review the Seventh All India Seminar on National Physical Efficiency Drive for State representatives & others was organised by the Ministry of Education at Tara Devi (Pinla Hills) from 22.10.1967 to 24.10.1967. The seminar reviewed the progress of the "1966-67 Drive" and suggested ways and means for an accelerated coverage under the 'Drive' during 1967-68 onwards. The total expenditure on this Seminar amounted to Rs. 1000/-

Besides the above, another All India Seminar was organised by the National Fitness Corps Directorate, on behalf of the Ministry of Education, at Poona from 13 to 19 January, 1968 with a view to familiarise the physical education officers of the State Governments & Union Territories with the latest trends in supervision techniques. The expenditure on this seminar was met by the N.F.C., Directorate out of their own budget.

6. NATIONAL FITNESS CORPS

The National Fitness Corps provides an integrated programme of physical education at the school stage. This programme is being implemented in the light of the recommendations made by the Kunzru Committee.

During the year under report two 6-week reorientation courses were organised for NDS Instructor and in-service Physical Education Teachers at the Central Training Institute Sariska. 490 Instructors/PETs underwent these courses. Besides^a camp-cum-seminar for supervisors and Instructors of Physical Education was organised at the State Education Institute, Poona from 13 to 19th January, 1968. Twenty-nine State representatives and experts attended the seminar. A coaching camp for NDS Instructors (men and women) posted at Calcutta and Howrah was also organised during the year by the Senior Supervisor, NFC Eastern Region, Calcutta from 29.1.1968 to 15.2.1968. An annual camp for the trainees attending regular DPED/CPED course was organised by the Commandant, Central Training Institute, Barwaha, from 27.1.1968 to 5.2.68, at Onkareshwar (M.P.). The regular nine month~~DPED~~/CPED course was also held at the Central Training Institute, Barwaha. The total expenditure on this Scheme amounted to Rs. 3.56 lakhs.

7. GRANTS TO NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS

During the year under report grants totalling Rs. 6,32,602 were paid to National Sports Federations for holding annual championships, participation in international sports events, visit of foreign team to India, expenditure on the salaries of paid Assistant Secretaries, holding of coaching camps, purchase of sports equipment and for implementation of sports items included in the Cultural Agreement.

India participated in the Asian Lawn Tennis Championship at Kuala-Lumpur during September 1967 and won both double and single events. Indian School Boys Cricket Team also toured England and played very creditably.

8. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SPORTS AND NATIONAL COACHING SCHEME

The Institute produces coaches of high calibre in various Sports & games. It has so far turned out 1003 coaches in different games.

9. NATIONAL SPORTS CENTRE & SPORTS HOUSE

The programmes envisages the provision of facilities in the form of open and covered stadia, play-grounds etc. for holding National and International Sports events like Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, Olympic Games etc. These are proposed to be built on a 110 acre land allotted near Rajghat and on the 140 acre land across the Jumna River allotted to the Ministry for the purpose. It is also proposed to establish a Sports House and a Sports Hostel in Delhi for use by National Sports Federations and players. The Government have acquired the National Stadium and Swimming Pool from the National Sports Council of India at a compensation of Rs. 3.90 lakhs.

10. INTER-UNIVERSITY/COMMONWEALTH YOUTH FESTIVALS.

No financial assistance was given to universities for holding inter-collegiate youth festivals during 1967-68.

11. GRANTS TO STATE SPORTS COUNCILS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS

During the ^{year} grants amounting to Rs. 58,419 were paid to certain State sports councils through the State Governments for holding coaching camps.

12. INDIAN MOUNTAINEERING FOUNDATION

Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1 lakh ^{were paid} to the Indian Mountaineering Foundation to enable them to meet their commitments for sponsoring minor expeditions.

13. CONSTRUCTION OF STADIA

An expenditure of Rs. 1,50,000 was incurred on payment of grants to the State Governments of Mysore, U.P., Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab for construction of stadia at various places.

14. LABOUR & SOCIAL SERVICE CAMPS SCHEME

The Labour & Social Service Camps scheme has been in operation under the aegis of this Ministry since, April, 1954. It is proposed to continue this scheme in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The object of such camps is to inculcate a sense of dignity of manual labour among students and other youth and to give them an opportunity to come into contact with village life and to participate in the work of community development blocks. Each camper is expected to put in about four hours of 'Shramdan' daily in a camp lasting 10 to 21 days on certain selected minor projects. Such camps are conducted by the

universities and colleges for their students. Under the scheme the following grant is admissible Rs. 2/- per camper per day for food, Rs. 0.50 per camper per day for incidentals, and travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 5/- per student and Rs. 8/- per teacher for journey both ways.

Out of the budget provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 21,017/- was sanctioned for holding 14 Labour & Social Service Camps to 14 universities and colleges during the year 1967-68. Besides the above figure, a sum of Rs. 1,06,346/- was adjusted against the settlement of old A.C.C. Labour and Social Service Camps held in the years 1959-60 and 1960-61, the grant for which was given against letters of credit.

15. CAMPUS WORK PROJECTS SCHEME

The Campus Work Projects Scheme has been implemented in the first, Second and Third Plans. It is proposed to continue the scheme in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The object of the scheme is to provide with the aid of Shramdan the much needed physical and recreational amenities in the campuses of the educational institutions by constructing projects viz. Recreation Hall-cum-Auditorium, Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, Stadia and Open Air theatre, Pavilions and Cinder Tracks. The Central Government gives financial assistance upto the prescribed ceiling namely 75% of the estimated cost of the project. The institution has to contribute ^{the remaining} 25%

as their share. The students/staff have to render voluntary labour for at least 5% of the estimated cost of the project.

A budget provision of Rs. 2.25 lakhs was agreed to by the Ministry of Finance for the year 1967-68 to meet the committed expenditure. A sum of Rs. 1,53,780 was sanctioned for 32 projects as instalments of grant for projects which were under construction or for projects which had been completed but in respect of which accounts had to be settled. The above budget provision did not include any amount for new projects due to financial stringency.

16. PLANNING FORUM

The Planning Forum programme was initiated as early as 1955 to promote active participation by universities and colleges in Plan programmes and to create plan consciousness among teachers and students. At present more than 1,000 planning forums have been registered with the State Governments. The Forums do approved constructive activities such surveys, Research Studies, Opening of Plan Information Centre, plan publicity and celebration of the National Plan Week, literary classes for adults and poor children, conduct educational trips to projects, social service camps and extension work on selected programmes etc.

The Planning Forums are a centrally sponsored scheme, under which, the Central Government bears 60% of the expenditure in respect of the Forums registered with the State Governments on their specific requests under ways and means adjustments. The balance i.e. 40% of the expenditure is borne by the State Governments.

This scheme was transferred to the Ministry of Education in January, 1968 by the Planning Commission together with a budget provision of Rs. 3.70 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 49,600/- representing 60%

Central share was sanctioned as grant-in-aid to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, U.P., and Madhya Pradesh for Scheme.

Besides, a grant of Rs. 3,150/- being the 2nd instalment out of a total grant of Rs. 12,600/- was released to the University of Delhi for the Research Project on Sociological Research on Student Strikes in India.

17. SCOUTING AND GUIDING

The object of the scheme is to help develop the character of boys and girls and to make them good citizens by giving them training in scouting and guiding, thereby inculcating in them a spirit of loyalty, patriotism and thoughtfulness for others. The movement promotes the physical and mental development of boys and girls.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides - a voluntary organisation - recognised by the Government of India, promotes the entire programme of Scouting and Guiding. They are given assistance to cover their organisational expenditure. Besides that, the grants cover up to 75% of the expenditure on approved items on training camps, national and international jamborees and participation in international events. Grants amounting to Rs. 9600 were paid to the Bharat Scouts and Guides during the year for this programme.

18. YOUTH WELFARE BOARDS/COMMITTEES:

The aim of the scheme is to encourage universities in the country to set up Youth/Students Welfare Boards to look after and promote the youth welfare activities among university/college students. The purpose is to enable the students to utilise profitably their leisure hours, taking part in cultural, literary and other activities.

The grants-in-aid are given on matching basis covering 50% of the expenditure on the salaries and TA/DA of the staff employed for the Youth Welfare Board besides the expenditure on printing & stationery etc. During the year 1967-68, a sum of Rs. Rs. 29,581/- was released as grant-in-aid to 7 universities against the available allocation of Rs. 30,000/-

19.(a) YOUTH LEADERSHIP TRAINING CAMPS & DRAMATIC TRAINING CAMPS

These camps aim at imparting to the teachers from universities/colleges, short training in the technique of organising youth welfare activities in their institutions. The camps are organised by Ministry on inter-university, inter-region and inter-state basis and the entire expenditure including the payment of TA/DA etc., to the teacher participants as also to the experts associated with the conduct of the camps is borne by the Government of India.

One Youth Leadership Training Camp was organised at Poona during October/November, 1967 and covered the universities/colleges of the Western region, and an expenditure of Rs. 6855/- was incurred on this camp. There was originally a budget provision of Rs. 20,000/- for this scheme but the same was cut out from the Revised Estimates.

19. (b) YOUTH LEADERSHIP TRAINING CAMPS AND DRAMATIC TRAINING CAMPS (BY UNIVERSITIES)

The aim is to give short-term training to teachers from universities /colleges in the technique of organising youth

welfare activities. The scheme envisages universities holding Youth Leadership Training camps and Dramatic Training camps on lines similar to those of the camps organised by the Ministry. The Government of India gives assistance to universities to cover 75% of the expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000/- per camp.

During 1967-68, a sum of Rs. 3,302/- was released as grant-in-aid against the budget provision of Rs. 27,000/- which was reduced to Rs. 10,000/- ^{in the} Revised Estimates.

VI. SOCIAL EDUCATION

The Programme of social education is quite comprehensive and aims at providing education for the betterment of the life of adult population. The field programme of social (adult) education, with adult literacy as the core activity, is the responsibility of the state Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The role of the Union Ministry of Education is to coordinate programmes and to provide supporting services and conduct pilot projects which are of importance to the programmes of social education in the country as a whole. The question of liquidating illiteracy in the light of the magnitude of the problem continued to engage the attention of ^{the} Ministry of Education in the year under report. The State Governments and Administrations were requested to increase the tempo of literacy work by providing more funds for the purpose. The State Governments have, however, been able to provide very little for social education in their annual budgets for 1967-68 due to lack of resources within their Plan ceilings.

2. So far as the programmes of the Ministry of Education are concerned, the important activity in the field of social education during the year under

report are briefly given below :-

1. Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations in the Field of Social (Adult) Education.

Under the scheme financial assistance is provided by the Ministry of Education to Voluntary Educational Organisations doing work of an all-India character in the field of Social Education.

The Activities for which assistance is given include various types of adult education projects including adult literacy, adult schools, Vidyapeeths etc. Financial assistance is given on a sharing basis, the Central Government's share being 60 per cent of the total expenditure, the balance being borne by the organisation or State Government concerned, through whom applications are normally invited. In case of building grants, however, rules provide for 40% Central Government share with a maximum limit of Rs 30,000/-. Due to paucity of funds building grants are not being given now. The amount of grant depends upon the merits of the different projects and the availability of funds.

During 1967-68 grants amounting to Rs 2,49,500 were sanctioned to four organisations viz. (a) The Ford Foundation in India New Delhi (b) Indian Adult Education Association New Delhi (c) Mysore State Adult Education Council and (d) Bajali Mahila Samiti Patshala Assam.

Workers' Social Education Centres:

2. The scheme of Workers' Social education Institutes was formulated for providing educational facilities to industrial workers and families in the cities where there is a large concentration of labour population, so as to make them useful and well-informed members of the society. The first workers' social Education Institute was set up at Indore in 1960 and the second at Nagpur in December, 1967. It is proposed to open ^{five} such Institutes in different states in the Fourth Plan. West Bengal, Gujarat and Haryana have already agreed to set up such institutes in their states.

The Indore Institute has done very useful work in the field of social education and cultural advancement of the working class. It conducts an Adult School, 5 Mahila Kendras and supervises 3 more Mahila Kendras), 6 Saksharta Kendras (or Adult Literacy Centres), 2 community centres and maintains a Central Library which feeds the box-libraries of the Mahila Kendras and community centres. The Library has a membership of 1275. The Institution also makes arrangement for observation of the International Literacy Day on 8th September, organises a Saksharta Mela and a Nehru Smriti Bhashan Pratiyogita annually. Its 2 Community Centres have become a pivot of all social and cultural activities of the locality.

A sum of Rs 93,000 was spent on this scheme during 1967-68.

3. Production of Literature for Neo-Literates.

The Ministry of Education has been operating a scheme for the Production of Literature for Neo-literates since 1954. The scheme consists of three sub-schemes :-

- (I) Annual National Prize Competition of Books for Neo-literates;
- (II) Biennial Unesco Prize Competitions of Books for New Reading Public;
- (III) Scheme for production of model books for neo-literates .

The progress made under each of these schemes is ~~discussed~~ discussed below :-

I. National Prize Competition of Books for Neo-Literates.

In 1954, the Ministry of Education adopted a scheme for the Production of suitable literature for neo-literates. This type of literature was considered necessary, to cater to the needs of neo-literates and rural people for suitable reading materials to save them from relapse into illiteracy, and also to guard against the possible infiltration of undesirable literature. A Folk Literature Committee (now designated as Popular Literature Committee) was set up to organise and coordinate the publication of this type of literature in Hindi and other Indian languages. On the recommendation of this Committee, the first National Prize Competition

Competition of Books for Neo-literates was held in 1954; and since then, these competitions have been annual features. Thirteen Prize Competitions have been held so far till 1967-68.

Under this scheme prizes are awarded to the selected books/manuscripts in all the Indian languages that are adjudged as best. Till 1966, the value of such cash prizes was Rs 500/-each; but from 1967-68, the prize amount has been doubled in order to attract more and better class of authors to the competitions. The Popular Literature Committee acts as the Jury to advise on the selection of books/manuscripts for prizes under these competitions.

As part of the scheme, the Ministry purchased 1000 copies of each prize winning book in the 1st 2nd and 3rd competitions. Thereafter, the number was raised to 1500. A similar number of printed copies of each translation, approved by the Ministry, of additional prize winning books (except in Sindhi) are also purchased. After purchase, these books are distributed (through the State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations) to the Social Education Centres, Rural Libraries, etc. etc. where the neo-literates have an easy access to these books.

The thirteenth prize competition was held during 1968 and 18 books/manuscripts were selected for award of Rs 1000/-each under this competition.

(ii) : Unesco Prize Competition of Books for New Reading Public

These competitions are being held biennially since 1959 with the cooperation of Unesco, with a view to encouraging the production of literature for the 'New Reading Public', i.e. the people who have advanced beyond the stage of neo-literates, but are, as yet unable to comprehend material containing suitable literary flourishes, involved sentences, relatively technical language and abstract ideas or far-fetched similies. The prize money, under these competitions, is received from Unesco but the purchase of 1500 copies of all prize winning books (except in Sindhi) is done by the Ministry out of its own budget. Six competitions have so far been held under this scheme, the sixth one being the Unesco Sponsored Contest for the Best Manuscripts for the New Reading Public and or Children and juveniles. The results of this competition were announced on the 15th August, 1968. 10 prizes of Rs 1650/-each were awarded under this competition.

(ii) : Production of Model Books for Neo-Literates

This scheme, which was initiated during the **III** Five Year Plan period, aims at providing an incentive for the production of a large number of good books at comparatively low prices for the neo-literates and new reading public and to supply them to Social Education agencies and libraries.

About 12 model books were intended to be produced in Hindi during the Third Five Year Plan. However, only eleven manuscripts were received. Seven of these are not likely to be approved in the light of reviewers' comments etc. No Model Book was approved during 1967-68 for publication. Hence the budget provision of Rs 7,000/-proposed for this purpose for the year 1967-68 was subsequently surrendered.

Out of the total provision of Rs 1.11 lakhs made in 1967-68 (Plan Budget) for the Prize Scheme for the Books for Neo-literates total expenditure incurred on various sub-schemes taken together amounted to Rs 77 lakhs.

4. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the production of Literature for Neo-literates.

Under this scheme, the Government gives financial assistance to voluntary organisations for approved projects in the field of production of literature for neo-literates. Grants are given with a view to encourag^{ing} the production of wholesome literature for neo-literate adults and new reading public for whom the publishers are not interested to publish books on their own because of financial inability of these class^{es} of readers to buy each book. An encyclopaedia in Hindi had already been brought out in 10 volumes by M/s

M/S Hindi Vishwa Bharti, Lucknow.

A budget provision of Rs 25,000/- was proposed for the year 1967-68 for release of final grant to this institution for publication of this encyclopaedia. But this was **subsequently** surrendered.

5. Sahitya Shivir for Training Authors in the Technique of Writing for Neo-Literates.

With a view to train^{ing} authors in the technique of writing books for neo-literates, the Government has been organising 'Sahitya Shivirs' for neo-literates in various regions of the country. The purpose of 'Sahitya Shivir' is to bring together persons who have already earned some reputation as authors ~~or~~ who have an aptitude for writing and to give them a short orientation course to enable them to write at the level of neo-literates.

During 1967-68, a provision of Rs 25,000/- was made for holding two 'Sahitya Shivirs' during the year. But subsequently, a ban was imposed regarding making any further commitments on this scheme as a measure of overall economy in the Ministry's budget. So no Shivir could be organised during 1967-68. A sum of Rs 25,000/- (approx.) was, however, utilised for making payments to the State Governments, who had already organised Sahitya Shivirs in their states.

8. Functional Literacy Programme.

The project of Functional Literacy is an integral part of the "High Yielding Varieties Programme" of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture under their over-all programme of agricultural production accepted for the earlier Fourth Five Year Plan. To make the programme meaningful the training of farmers is considered an essential input. Literacy is a significant aspect of the project and is essential for making farmers' training and agriculture production more effective and lasting. It is a joint programme of action to be implemented ^{by} three Ministries - Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Ministry of Education in association with Unesco and F.A.O. who may provide some assistance in the form of equipment, specialists, experts etc. As such, it is the first joint programme of its kind.

A new academic approach to the problem of adult education is the special feature of the project. The new approach is based on the value of literacy in agricultural production and the co-relation of the process of literacy with farm work. The project recognises that adult practising farmers 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 farmer while receiving literacy lessons would be enabled to prepare his farm plan, to maintain his accounts, and to write simple letters for credit, supplies etc. The functional approach provides the necessary motivation, for lack of which previous literacy programme in the country have not succeeded fully.

To start with, the scheme, 'Kisan Saksharta Yojana' was initiated in 1967-68 as pilot projects **in** three States viz. Mysore, U.P. and Punjab. In each of these States one District has been selected for the experiment. It is envisaged that about 60 centres for adult literacy classes with an approximate enrolment of about 1800 adults during the first six months will be set up in the selected Blocks in the district. While the literacy classes will start functioning in April-May 1968, most of the preparatory work for these classes was to be completed during the year 1967-68. Eighteen Supervisors have already been trained at the Department of Adult Education (NCERT). These supervisors will train the literacy teachers who will take the adult literacy classes.

Classes will be organised for a group of 20-30 adult farmers at a specified place (school, community centre etc.) at specified hours. Each course will be of 6 months duration; the first three months will be devoted to intensive teaching for five days a week and in the remaining three months classes will be held for 2-3 days a week only.

The overall supervision and control of the Functional Literacy classes will be under the charge of the District Officer of the State Education Department.

While the Union Ministry of Education will largely bear the financial responsibility, the State Governments will undertake the actual implementation of the programme. An amount of Rs 16,200/- has already been released to each of the

three State Governments of Mysore, U.P. and Punjab during 1967-68. to make preparatory arrangements for 60 classes in each State. (The total cost of a literacy class of about 30 adults for the first phase of 6 months duration has been estimated to be Rs 510/-.)

VII. PROMOTION OF LANGUAGES

A.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI:

1. Appointment of Hindi Teachers:

The Scheme provides for giving 100% financial assistance to the Governments of non-Hindi speaking States for the appointment of Hindi Teachers in their Schools. During the Third Plan, the State Governments were assisted to the extent of meeting the entire cost on the appointment of Hindi teachers in Primary, Middle, High and Higher Secondary Schools. During the Fourth Plan, however, the Central assistance is restricted to the fresh appointments made in Middle, High and Higher Secondary Schools only. An expenditure of Rs 82,33,960 was incurred during the current financial year.

2. Hindi Teachers Training in Non-Hindi Speaking States

In order to enable the Government of non-Hindi Speaking States to have an adequate number of trained Hindi Teachers, financial assistance is given to them on a 100% basis for the establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges. The Scheme was started during the Second Plan and continues in the Fourth Plan. Two colleges in Andhra Pradesh, one in Gujarat, two in Kerala, one each in Madras, Orissa and West Bengal and three in Mysore have been set up under this scheme. Financial assistance was also given to the Government of Maharashtra for starting short-term training centres for Hindi Teachers. One such College has been sanctioned for Assam which is likely to be started during the year 1968-69. The matter regarding opening such Colleges in Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland and Punjab is under negotiation with the State Governments. Grants amounting to Rs 6,17,884 were released to the State Government during 1967-68.

3. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

The scheme provides for financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for running Hindi Teaching classes in non-Hindi speaking States, Hindi Typewriting and short-hand classes, training and appointment of Hindi 'Pracharaks' setting up of Hindi libraries and reading rooms, award of prizes for brilliancy in Hindi, essay

and elocution contests, seminars, refresher courses for Hindi medium Schools in non-Hindi speaking States, etc. The quantum of grants admissible under the scheme is 75 per cent of the expenditure on approved activities. Grants to the extent of Rs 11.31 lakhs were sanctioned under this scheme to Voluntary Hindi Organisations during 1967-68.

4. Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, Agra.

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

Besides, the Institute has conducted two Refresher Courses for training of Hindi Teachers deputed by State Governments and the Voluntary Organisations of non-Hindi speaking States in 1967-68. Grants to the extent of 6.20 lakhs were released to the Mandal during 1967-68.

5. Preparation of Hindi Encyclopaedia

The work of preparing a 10 volume Hindi Encyclopaedia was entrusted to the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi. The Sabha brought out Volumes VIII and IX of the Encyclopaedia during the year 1967-68. The tenth volume is in the Press. Against the approved total estimates of Rs 12,39,000 on the entire project, an amount of Rs 12,15,000 has so far been paid to the Sabha.

6. Scheme of Award of Prizes to Hindi Writers of Non-Hindi Speaking States for Books in Hindi.

Under this Scheme, prizes are awarded to Hindi Writers of non-Hindi speaking States for books in Hindi. During 1966-67, 12 prizes of the value of Rs 1,500 each were awarded to Writers of non-Hindi speaking States. In 1967-68 45 entries were received out of which 6 Writers have been awarded prizes.

7. Preparation of Terminological indexes

With the emergence of the need to utilize the vocabulary of Hindi to the fullest possible extent in order to make it an adequate medium of expression for the exceedingly complex and varied requirements of modern civilization.

SCHEMES OF CENTRAL HINDI DIRECTORATES:

The Central Hindi Directorate was established in March 1960 for implementing the various schemes for propagation and development of Hindi and also for translation of official manuals forms and procedure literature of the Government of India in Hindi. The work done by the Directorate during 1967-68 in respect of central schemes is discussed below scheme-wise. A sum of Rs 5 lakhs was provided in the 1967-68 budget for these schemes and the entire provision was utilised.

7. Preparation of Terminological indices

With the emergence of the need to utilise the vocabulary of Hindi to the fullest possible extent in order to make it an adequate medium of expression for the exceedingly complex and varied requirements of modern civilization it was felt that a full investigation into the vocabulary of Hindi Language would yield a large stock of words which would go a long way in meeting our present need for exploring specific concepts or describing objects or operations. With this end in view the Government of India in 1957 entrusted the preparation of Terminological Indices of standard Hindi work, to the various universities. A provision of Rs 10,000/- was made in 1967-68 budget for this programme which was fully utilised.

8. Extension Programmes

The scheme aims at propagation of Hindi through cultural and literary programmes like study camps, lecture tours, vidyarthi melas, workshops etc. During the year 1967-68 three seminars were organised under this scheme at New Delhi, Anand and Lucknow and the budget provision of Rs 50,000/- made for the purpose was utilised in full.

9. Preparation and Publication of Omnibus Volumes:

The preparation of Omnibus Volumes of 18 more works of eminent Hindi Writers has been taken in hand.

10. Compilation of Dictionaries and Grammars.

i) Revised and Enlarged Edition of Hindi -English Dictionary:

It is proposed to bring out a larger revised edition of the Hindi-English Dictionary of common words containing about 25,000 entries.

ii) Etymological Dictionary of Hindi:

This project has been sanctioned to the Saugar University and it may be completed by the same in about three years' time. The University will be paid Rs 13,500/- for this dictionary.

iii) Dictionary of Hindi Usage (Prayog Kosh):

It is proposed to bring out a Dictionary of Hindi Usage on the pattern of Fowler's or Rogets' Dictionary in English. On the advice of the Expert Committee about 16,000 word-entries have been selected for inclusion in it.

iv) Revised and Enlarged glossaries of words common to Hindi and other languages:

Under this Scheme, a Tamil-Hindi Glossary has been prepared departmentally during the year under report.

v) Hindi Shabd Sagar (Revised)

The Nagri Pracharini Sabha is bringing out a revised edition of the Hindi Shabd Sagar with the financial assistance of the Government of India. Three volumes have already been published.

vi) Multi-lingual Dictionary:

It is proposed to bring out a multi-lingual dictionary containing about 8,000 words. The project will be taken in hand in 1968-69.

vii) English-Hindi Dictionary:

This is being prepared departmentally on the model of Little Oxford Dictionary. So far work relating to 8,000 entries has been done.

viii) Basic Vocabulary of Hindi:

A basic Hindi vocabulary of about 20,000 to 22,000 words is being prepared departmentally. This Vocabulary will be useful for Hindi-regional languages dictionaries.

ix) Bhartiya Sanskriti Kosh:

This has been translated from Marathi into Hindi and the translation is now being vetted by Prof. Pathak of Nagpur. For this, grant has been given to Bhartiya Sanskriti Kosh, Poona.

x) Bilingual Dictionaries:

It is proposed to bring out for bilingual dictionaries (regional languages-Hindi and Hindi-regional languages dictionaries).

A Hindi-Marathi Dictionary has already been published and the manuscript of Marathi-Hindi Dictionary is also ready.

xi) English-Hindi Dictionary by Hindi Sahitya Sammelan:

Work of preparing English-Hindi Dictionary on the pattern of Concise Oxford Dictionary was entrusted to the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. The Sammelan has promised to complete the work soon.

xii. Glossary of Technical Terms actually used in Modern Indian Languages on the basis of dailies and A.I.R. Broadcasts:

This has been prepared by the K.M. Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics, Agra with financial assistance from the Government of India. It will be published shortly.

11. Preparation of Primers and Readers

(a) Bilingual self-taught primers and readers for learning South Indian languages:

Under this scheme, the following four bilingual self-taught books are being prepared:-

- (i) Hindi-Tamil
- (ii) Hindi-Telugu
- (iii) Hindi-Kannada
- (iv) Hindi-Malayalam

These books are prepared on the pattern of 'Learn language through pictures' series and are meant to teach the four South Indian Languages through Hindi. The work of preparing these books has been entrusted to the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha.

The Hindi-Tamil self-taught has been published. The manuscript of another book Hindi-Telugu self-taught is in print.

(b) Illustrated Readers for Non-Hindi Areas;

Under this Scheme, four model Hindi Readers are to be prepared for Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam areas in collaboration with the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra. The books have been specially designed keeping in view the linguistic habits and the specific requirements of the the respective areas.

So far two readers for Tamil and Telugu speaking areas have been prepared and are being printed by the Sansthan at Agra. On being printed, these readers will be sent to the respective State Governments and educational institutions for their comments and subsequent adoption in the course of study.

12. Hindi Primer for Foreigners:

Under this Scheme, a series of four graded books accompanied by a script book and tape is to be prepared for teaching Hindi to foreigners and foreign-tourists visiting India. These books are designed on conversational pattern and are based on modern linguistic and teaching techniques.

The task of preparing these books was entrusted to the K.M. Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics, Agra. So far the manuscripts of first two primers and script book have been received and steps are being taken to get them printed. The remaining parts are likely to be received shortly.

13. Preparation, Translation and Publication of Popular Books in Collaboration with Publishers;

To begin with, the work for the preparation of the following books has been under taken :-

(i) Short History of Indian Literature comprising essays giving a brief description of literature in all the fifteen languages listed in the Constitution.

(ii) Collection of Short-stories, one each from all the fifteen modern Indian languages translated in Hindi and transliterated in Devanagari.

As regards the first book, the work for writing the essays giving a brief description of the literature was allotted to the experts under the guidance of an Editorial Board in 1967-68. Essays on Urdu, Gujarati, Bengali, Tamil, Marathi, Kannada, Assamese, Kashmiri and Punjabi have been received. Rest of the authors are being persuaded to submit the articles. The material already received is being reviewed.

So far as the stories are concerned, the editors nominated by the Editorial Board have been addressed to select two best stories (one prior to Independence and the other after Independence) and submit their translations together with translations in Devanagari script. Consent of a few editors has been received.

14. Publication of Bhosha (Quarterly) and Samachar Jagat (Monthly).

These two magazines dealing with problems of language and literature were published regularly during the year and the budget provision of Rs 10,000/- made for the purpose was utilised in full.

15. Correspondence Courses in Hindi

The Ministry of Education (Central Hindi Directorate) has introduced a Scheme from 1953 to provide facilities of postal tuitions for learning Hindi to the non-Hindi speaking people of non-school age group in the country and abroad. The arrangement offers the facility of 'own time self-study' combined with instructional service and regular guidance leading to the award of certificates on the successful completion of examinations.

General Courses:

The Directorate will primarily conduct the following two courses each of two years duration, which will be concluded by examinations at the end of the second year.

(a) Hindi Pravesh (2 years)

Beginning with the primary and elementary state, it ultimately aims at imparting a fair working knowledge of Hindi language equivalent in standards to Hindi course prescribed for the primary school stage in the Hindi Speaking areas, with a good language skill.

(b) Hindi Parichya (2 years)

(Proposed to be started from the subsequent session).

This advance course aims at a balanced knowledge of Hindi language and literature and will be equivalent in standard to the Hindi course prescribed for the School Leaving Certificate or Matriculation in Hindi Speaking areas with emphasis on language rather than on literature.

Special Courses for Central Government Employees.

Postal tuition is also provided for the PRABODH COURSE of the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Postal tuitions for BRAVELL AND PRAGYA will be provided from the subsequent session.

14. Free Gift of Hindi Books:

For propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi Speaking States and with a view to inculcating interest in studying Hindi, suitable Hindi books are supplied free of cost to the non-Hindi speaking States for supply to school, college and public libraries. During the year, books worth about Rs 1.10 lakhs have been purchased and supplied.

B. PROMOTION OF SANSKRIT

1. Grants to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations/Institutions: and Development of Gurukulas.

(a) Voluntary Organisations and Institutions:

Under this scheme, financial assistance upto 75% is given to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations/Institutions/individuals working for popularisation of Sanskrit. About 3000 institutions are eligible for assistance. During 1967-68, grants totalling Rs 4.15 lakhs were released to 157 institutions.

(b) Development of Gurukulas:

Under this scheme financial assistance upto 75% of approved expenditure is given to Gurukulas, which include a number of residential institutions engaged in teaching Sanskrit working in rural environments, laying special emphasis on ancient way of life. During 1967-68, grants totalling Rs 3.85 lakhs have been given to 13 Gurukulas.

1. Award of Research Scholarships to students of Traditional Pathshalas:

Under this scheme, research scholarships @ Rs 200/- p.m. are awarded to selected students of traditional Pathshalas. The Scholarships are normally awarded for a period of two years. During 1967-68, scholarships amounting to Rs 1.85 lakhs were awarded to 73 students.

3. Implementation of Recommendations of Sanskrit Board and All India Elocution Contest

During 1967-68 two meetings of the Central Sanskrit Board were held in Delhi and the sixth all India Elocution Contest was held at Udaipur. A total expenditure of Rs 18,000 was incurred in this connection during 1967-68.

4. Financial Assistance for Purchase and Publication of rare-manuscripts:

Financial assistance for purchase and publication of rare manuscripts was given during 1967-68. A total expenditure of Rs 1.12 lakhs was incurred in this connection.

5. Purchase of Sanskrit Books, for Free Supply Distribution to Sanskrit Institutions.

Under this scheme an expenditure of Rs 1.66 lakhs was incurred on the purchase of books during 1967-68.

6. Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati.

The Vidyapeetha has been established at Tirupati with a view to impart instruction in Higher Sanskrit learning, conducting research in specialised branches of Sanskrit and providing facilities for training of Sanskrit teachers. The entire expenditure on the maintenance is born by the Government of India. During 1967-68, an expenditure of Rs 1.00 lakhs was incurred for this institution.

7. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Delhi.

The erstwhile Akhil Bharatiya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha being run under the Delhi Administration has been taken over by the Ministry of Education since April 1967 and has been redesignated as Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha. The Vidyapeetha provides facilities for imparting training in the methods of teaching Sanskrit and for research and higher Studies in Sanskrit on traditional lines. During 1967-68 an expenditure of Rs 4.15 lakhs was incurred by the Vidyapeetha.

8. Award of Scholarships to Students of High/Higher Secondary Schools for studying of Sanskrit

The scheme provides for the award of about 1000 scholarships @ Rs 10/-p.m. each to selected Sanskrit students of High/Higher Secondary classes. Funds are placed at the disposal of State Governments, who disburse the amount to students through their respective institutions. During 1967-68 an expenditure of Rs 7.00 lakhs was incurred under this scheme.

9. Modernisation of Sansir Pathashalas:

Under this scheme, assistance on cent per cent basis is given to State Governments for appointment of teachers trained in modern subjects. During 1967-68, an expenditure of Rs. 32,00,000 was incurred under this scheme.

10. Providing Facilities for Teaching Sanskrit in Secondary Schools:

Under this scheme, assistance on cent per cent basis is given to States for appointment of teachers for teaching Sanskrit and equipping libraries of schools with Sanskrit books.

Under this scheme an expenditure of Rs 26,000 was incurred during 1967-68.

11. Financial Assistance to Eminent Sanskrit Pandits, who are in Indigent Circumstances:

Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to Sanskrit Pandits or their dependants, who are in indigent circumstances. About 400 Sanskrit Pandits are receiving grants under this scheme. During 1967-68, an expenditure of Rs 3.55 lakhs was incurred under this scheme.

12. Assistance to State Governments for Development of Sanskrit.

Under this scheme, grants upto 100 per cent are given to State Governments for implementing some of their own schemes for propagation and development of Sanskrit. During 1967-68, an expenditure of Rs 21,00,000 was incurred on this scheme.

10. MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES:

1. Grant to State Governments:

Under this scheme, assistance is given to State Governments to enable them to take up programmes for the development of regional languages. Practically the entire provision of Rs 1 lakh for the year 1967-68 has been allocated to meet commitments. Out of this grants amounting to Rs 42,461 have been released.

2. Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Development of Modern Indian Languages:

The scheme provides for central assistance to voluntary organisations for the development of modern Indian languages. Some of the eligible items are: setting up and running of libraries, reading rooms, transcription of books of one language in the script of other languages, works bringing out similarities among different Indian languages. 5% of the approved cost of projects is generally subsidised. Assistance is also given for purchase of publications, journals on science subjects.

Among the important projects assisted under this scheme, mention may be made of encyclopaedias in Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya and Urdu, of bilingual dictionaries and complete works of Swami Vivekananda in some of the major Indian languages.

3. Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology.

The Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology was constituted in December, 1960 by the Ministry of Education and under the Presidential Order of April 27, 1960, for the evolution of scientific and technical terminology. Later in 1963, terminology work in Humanities and Social Sciences was also assigned to it.

(i) The Commission has initiated a scheme of preparation, translation and publication of books in Hindi in collaboration with publishers. Under this scheme proposals for translation as well as original writings are received from the commercial publishers and considered by the Commission. The Commission approves the titles proposed on the advice of experts in the subject concerned. Translation-rights are obtained by the publishers themselves and all expenses on production and publication have to be met by them. The Commission approves the titles from the point of view of suitability and utility and approves the Vetter to ensure quality of production. The financial liability of Government is limited to the purchase at 25% discount of 1/3rd of the total number of 3000 copies printed, the price being fixed in consultation with the Commission. Nearly 100 proposals from various publishers have been received and are under scrutiny in the Commission. A few books have already been published under the scheme.

(ii) The Commission has now finalised about 2 lakh terms pertaining to the subjects in the field of Science, Pure and Applied Humanities and Social Sciences. Of the above, over 1,20,000 have been printed and published by the Commission in its 15 Glossaries in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Geography, various branches of Engineering, Medical Sciences, Agriculture Sciences, History, Archaeology, Political Science, Philosophy, Psychology, Education and Sociology. Two Glossaries pertaining to Administrative and Designational terms have already been published. Considerable work has been done in the evolution and finalisation of specific terms from the various Departments and Ministries of the Central Government. Their publication in the form of Glossaries is intended to be entrusted to the concerned Department or the Ministry.

VIII. SCHOLARSHIPS

1. National Scholarships Scheme :- The National Scholarships Scheme was formulated in 1961-62. The funds allocated sufficed only for ward of 2400 scholarships ^{year} per/during the Third Plan covering only 3 1/2 of the meritorious students in the country.

The awards are pre-allocated to all the eligible examinations. Examining bodies announce the provisional selections of candidates with their results. Selections are made

to the
Means
Test

from top of the merit list of a particular examination subject/
candidates are issued an Entitlement Card and other set

of documents. The Entitlement Card, enables the holder to join any recognized institution for any further, regular full-time and recognised course of study anywhere in India. The documents and joining report are sent by the

selected

candidate to the State Government who sent the scholarship to the head of the Institution in two instalments i.e. for 9 months and 3 months (the funds are placed by us at the disposal of Accountant Generals of the State who releases them in reimbursement of the expenditure incurred). In spite of improvement in the method of selections and payments procedures no significant improvement in the administration of the scheme has been seen. The Planning Commission, Estimates,

Committee

and Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament have from time to time asked for establishment of an autonomous board for the purpose. The Education Commission has also recommended the same. The question has been taken up again.

During 1967-68 7000 awards were made under this Scheme. As against the Budget provision of Rs. 125.95 (Plan) the expenditure amounted to Rs. 78.90 lakhs.

2. National Loan Scholarships Scheme :‡ The Scheme was launched in 1963-64. All candidates who pass any final examination ⁱⁿ the year of award with at least 50% marks are eligible for a loan scholarship under this scheme. Loans amounting to Rs. 205.25 lakhs were granted during 1967-68.

3. National Scholarships for the Children of School Teachers:- In recognition of the important services rendered by the School Teachers and as a measure of indirect assistance, a scheme to award 500 scholarships to the children of school teachers was started in 1961-62. All children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers who pass any of the School Leaving/PUC examination in the year of award in First Division are eligible.

In 1967-68 412 awards were given under this scheme. The expenditure ^{amounted to} under this Scheme ~~and a sum of~~ Rs. 6.727 lakhs

4. National Scholarships in Residential Schools:- Secondary Education has always, and rightly too, been regarded as the weakest link in the educational chain. In order to make good schools available to the deserving talent, that would not have the means to reach good but expensive schools, the Ministry of Education instituted in 1953-54 scholarships for study in Public Schools. 200 awards were given under this scheme in 1967-68. A sum of Rs. 4.05 was incurred on these awards out of the Plan provision of Rs. 4.05 lakhs.

5. Scholarships to foreign Students for Studies in India :-

(i) Exchange and Reciprocal Programme :- This scheme is intended to cover the expenditure on Scholars coming to India from foreign countries under the Exchange Programme and reciprocal arrangements. An allocation of Rs. 4 lakhs had been provided for the Fourth Plan period for this purpose.

Three scholars of the 1964-65 batch, one of 1965-66 batch and one of 1967-68 batch from Yugoslavia and two scholars from Greece of the 1966-68 batch continued their studies in India during 1967-68. A sum of Rs. 32,000/- was spent on these Scholarships during the year.

(ii) Scholarships to West German Nationals:- With a view to reciprocating the gesture of goodwill shown by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in offering a large number of scholarships for Post-graduate studies/practical training to Indian nationals in their country, it has been decided to revive the scheme by offering 10 scholarships to the Students of F.D.R. of Germany every year w.e.f. the year 1967-68 during the fourth plan period. Since the decision to offer these scholarships was made only at the end of March 1967, no budget provision could be made for 1967-68.

Of the 10 scholarships offered to West German nationals for 1967-68, only 4 nominations were received and scholarships were awarded to them.

An expenditure of Rs. 33,700.00 was incurred on these 4 scholars during the year 1967-68, out of the plan budget provision of Rs. 70,000 made for the Exchange Programme mentioned above.

IX- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
AND TRAINING.

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

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

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

of Science Education and Central Science Workshop, (6) Department of Psychological Foundations, (7) Department of Educational Administration, (8) Department of Foundations of Education, and (9) Department of Teacher Education.

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

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

	1967-68	1968-69
	Rs.	Rs.
Plan	1,74,58,000	1,56,00,000
Non-Plan	1,52,49,000	2,07,35,000

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

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

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

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

(10) Development of a Differential Educational Programme for the Academically Superior Children; (11) Study on Student Unrest, and (12) Programmed Learning.

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

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

(b) A course in projected aids.

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

DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

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

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

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION :

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

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION :

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

range of choices for selection by the candidates.

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

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

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

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

Workshops were organised at Ajmer for the preparation of instructional materials on the United Nations and Indian Judiciary, and at Mysore regarding the teaching of English.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the practical use of school libraries.

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

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

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

18. Educational Literature: In 1962, the Governing Body of the NCERT set up a Central Committee on Educational Literature under the chairmanship of Union Education Minister, to draw up programmes to prepare model textbooks and other instructional materials including teachers' guides and students' work-books. The Central Committee has in turn set up panels and editorial boards to bring out model textbooks at the school level. The NCERT is to bring out these textbooks in English and Hindi while their regional language versions are to be produced by the State Governments.

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

20. The Council has also undertaken a programme for the production of supplementary educational materials for children in the age-group 14-17. Materials being produced on great national and other leaders include those on

Tagore, Gandhiji, Jawaharlal Nehru, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Akbar, Kabir and Ramakrishna. Other books which have already been brought out are : Romance of Teaching Faces of Courage and A Constitution of India for the Young Readers. The books being produced are : (1) India : The Land and the People, (2) The School and the Community, (3) Legends of India, (4) The Freedom Movement in India, (5) Founders of Our Living Faiths, (6) Saint-Poets of India, (7) Modern Reformers, (8) Indian Painting through the Ages, and (9) Indian Sculpture through the Ages.

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

22. Department of Curriculum and Evaluation : The NCERT has developed a syllabus which follows a sound pattern of teaching social studies as 'the study of men in society'. The pattern is developed from the primary stage (classes I to V) to the middle (classes VI to VIII) and from the middle school stage to the higher secondary stage (classes IX to XI). The syllabus has been evolved as the result of four all-India workshops with school teachers as participants and with representatives of training colleges and universities from all over India. Textbooks incorporating the values and objectives emphasised in the new syllabus are being developed for each stage. Two series of textbooks for the primary stage in Hindi and English have already been prepared

A new feature of the series is the teacher's guide for each class providing the necessary help to the teachers to teach the subject effectively. The response from the States has been very favourable. In this programme, the NCERT may claim to have evolved an original educational project of great importance.

23. Another important activity of the Council was to initiate research projects on the teaching of languages, other than the mother tongue, as well as investigations into the teaching and learning of the mother tongue. A special Committee on Language Teaching and Learning was set up and among the several studies suggested by the Committee were 'research in reading', 'techniques and teaching the mother tongue for different groups of students', 'the teaching and learning of the second and third language', 'psychology of introducing the script', etc.

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

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

later revised and are now being tried out in schools.

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

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

28. The Council has, with assistance from other bodies, established twenty study groups of eminent university teachers of science, who are working on identification of basic concepts of various science subjects and are developing a total curriculum for secondary school stage for a course of compulsory science for all children. The curricular materials will be tried out and revised before being introduced.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

streams in multipurpose schools, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

XI. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

1. National Library, Calcutta.

A provision of Rs 5.46 lakhs was made for the following schemes of the National Library, Calcutta :-

- i) Steel Shelving
- ii) Contribution to UNESCO for the Microfilming Project.
- iii) Acquisition of microfilming and preservation equipment.
- iv) Compilation of Inventory of Research Material.
- v) Reorganisation of Card Catalogue.

Though sanctions for schemes (i) & (iii) above were issued in the beginning of the year, due to delay in the execution of orders by the DGS&D, payment could not be made. A start was made with schemes (iv) and (v), but as the full staff could not be recruited during the year, these schemes could not run in full swing. A sum of Rs 10,200 was paid to UNESCO for the services of the expert provided by the UNESCO along with their micro-filming camera, with the help of which the library microfilmed about 3 lakh folios of rare manuscripts and historical documents in the country. In all, a sum of Rs 48,000 was spent by the library on the above schemes during 1967-68.

2. Central Reference Library, Calcutta

A sum of Rs 2.78 lakh was provided for the pay and allowances of the staff of the Central Reference Library as well as for the contingent expenditure. A sum of Rs 2.798 was, however, spent on it. The library continued to publish the Indian National Bibliography in Roman script and continued to advise the State Governments on the publication of the Indian National Bibliography in regional languages.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICE IN DELHI (Delhi Public Library).

A provision of Rs 8,05,000/-was made during the year 1967-68 for the following grants to the Delhi Library Board :

- i) For the maintenance of Branch Libraries, deposit stations, etc. opened during the Third Five Year Plan. Rs 5,15,000
- ii) For the acquisition of land and construction of buildings for new branch libraries Rs 2,90,000

A sum of Rs 5,37,000/-was paid to the Delhi Library Board as Government of India's grants-in-aid for the year 1967-68 towards the maintenance of branch libraries, deposit stations, etc. opened during the Third Five Year Plan. The sum of Rs 5,37,000/-also includes a sum of Rs 22,000/-paid to the library for making payment of salaries of the members of the Staff for the month of March, 1967 to be paid on the 1st April, 1968. The remaining amount of Rs 2,68,000/- was surrendered as formalities for starting the construction of building for the branch of the Delhi Public Library at Sarojini Nagar could not be completed.

4. Connemara Public Library, Madras

A provision of Rs 2,00,000/-was made for the year 1967-68 for providing additional building for the Connemara Public Library, Madras. This amount was paid to the State Government during the year 1967-68 for the completion of the building.

5. Central Library, Bombay.

A provision of Rs 1,00,000/-was made for 1967-68 for the administration of the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (F.L.) Act Section of the Central Library, Bombay. Out of this a sum of Rs 29,339/-was paid as Government of India's share to the State Government being the balance of the expenditure incurred on the library during the Third Five Year Plan period. The remaining amount of Rs 70,661 was paid as ad-hoc grant to the library in accordance with the approved pattern of Central assistance during the Fourth Plan period. This amount is subject to adjustment against the grant payable by Government of India on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by the library during 1966-67 and 1967-68 and in accordance with the approved pattern of Central Government's assistance.

6. National Register of Records

A provision of Rs 36,000/- was made during the year 1967-68 for grants to the State Governments to meet a part of the expenditure on the implementation in the States of the programme of National Register of Records and Historical Documents in private custody. A sum of Rs 25,700/- was paid to various State Governments during the year. The saving is due to the fact that the Governments of Maharashtra and Assam did not apply for grants. Hence expenditure is less than expected. This scheme was started in 1959-60.

7. National Archives of India

A provision of Rs 1,53,500 had been made for the year 1967-68 for various Plan Schemes of the NAI, viz.-

i) Publication of Educational Records	Rs 53,500
ii) Carton Boxes	Rs 20,000
iii) Acquisition of Microfilms Private Archives & Rare Books	Rs 10,000
iv) Central Repair & Microfilm Unit	Rs 70,000
	<u>Rs 1,53,500</u>

During the period under report the following progress was made :

A) Publication of Educational Records

A sum of Rs 53,800 has been spent and the following items of work were carried out

- volumes
- i) Final scrutiny of 4th/ Plan in the service 'Selection for Educational Records 1854-1907' was completed and sent to Government of India Press for printing 222 pages of the proof received from the Government of India Press, Coimbatore corrected. This volume would contain important policy documents on Development of Technical Education in India from 1854-1907.
 - ii) Preliminary work of another volume of Technical Education in the various provinces of India (1860-1907) remained in progress. Brief synopsis of the material so far collected in respect of Madras, Bombay and the Punjab was compiled for the use of members of the Advisory Committee.

- iii) Material beyond Section II of the proposed Volume III in the series History of Educational Administration (1859-97) awaited final selection by the Hony. Editor Shri J.P.Naik.
- iv) Material for a volume on 'Female Education (1860-1947) collected audit remained under scrutiny.

B. Carton Boxes :

A fresh order for supply of carton boxes was placed by the DGS&D with a local firm but no supply was received during the year under report. No expenditure was therefore incurred on this during the year.

C. Acquisition of Microfilming, Private Archives and Rare Manuscripts.

No expenditure was incurred as the material could not be acquired for want of Foreign Exchange.

D. Central Repair & Microfilm Unit

Two microfilm processors and five Readers have been received in the NAI from abroad valuing Rs 46,200/-. Against this Rs 43,838.00 have been adjusted in the supplementary Account of March, 1968. The adjustment for the remaining cost (approximately 10%) is still awaited.

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

During the year under review, considerable progress was made in every branch of archaeological research and in the maintenance and preservation of ancient monuments and sites.

The progress made during 1967-68 on plan projects is as under:-

1. Preparation of Survey Plans of Monuments:

The project which is continuing from the 2nd Plan envisages preparation of Survey Plans based on local revenue maps defining the area of the protected monuments and protected areas surrounding them. Such plans are necessary to save the monuments from encroachments. Out of 5,000 monuments, 2,326 monuments had been surveyed upto 1967-68 and 100 more would be surveyed during 1968-69. An amount of Rs.2,64,860/- was incurred during 1967-68.

2. Copying of Ajanta Paintings

The project was started during the 2nd Plan for complete documentation of the world famous Ajanta Paintings by having copies made thereof by expert artists apart from the photographic records already available. The paintings bearing surface to be copied was 7,546 sq.ft. During 1967-68 an area 151½ sq.ft. was covered and an expenditure of Rs.44,168/- incurred.

3. Survey of Antiquities:

The project was initiated during 2nd Plan. About

61,000 villages would have been surveyed under the project upto 1968-69. An expenditure of Rs.2,48,669/- has been incurred.

4. Geochronological Studies:

These studies which were initiated during the 2nd Plan in order to bring Indian pre-historic studies in line with Western countries with the application of scientific techniques will have to be continued during the 4th Plan. Such studies and analyses during the 4th Plan will be made from the material from Kangra with a view to understanding environmental setting and glacial terrace sequences of the region. These are very important investigations involving specialised laboratory and field work. During 1967-68 an amount of Rs.44,186/- was spent.

5. Preparation of Archaeological Atlas:

A comprehensive series of maps has to be prepared and published to illustrate distribution of the principal archaeological industries, culture etc. of India from prehistoric times to the middle ages. This project was first initiated during the 2nd Plan on the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology. It did not, however, make any marked progress due to lack of competent supervision. The work is at stand still at present. An amount of Rs.59,885 was spent during 1967-68.

9. Grant-in-aid to institutions engaged in literary activities.

(a) Buddhist School of Philosophy, Leh.

The School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh is an autonomous organisation imparting education in modern and classical Tibetan on the Monastic pattern in Leh. As against the budget provision of Rs.1.47 lakhs, a sum of Rs.81,762 was incurred on the school during the year 1967-68.

(b) Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi.

The Institute has started functioning as a constituent wing of the Sanskrit University Varanasi w.e.f. 1.1.1968. The purpose of the Institute is to impart training in Lamaism and there after to awards degrees. According to the budget estimates sent by the Institute a sum of Rs.4 lakhs per year is required to run the Institute which means during the whole 4th Plan period Rs.20 lakhs will be needed. A sum of Rs.55,000/- was released in favour of the Institute during 1967-68.

(c) Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok

The Institute was established in October 1958 as a research Institute of Tibetology. The activities of the Institute include i) Building the collection of Tibetan Literature, ii) Sponsoring research in Tibetology by means of seminars publications etc. A sum of Rs.50,000/- was given to the Institute during 1967-68 for its maintenance. The scheme will continue during the 4th Plan.

(d) Dairatul Maarif il Osmania, Hyderabad.

An ad-hoc Committee constituted by the Government of India to examine the financial needs of the Dairatul-Maarif, Hyderabad approved the 4th publication programme of the Daira and agreed in principle to pay them a grant of Rs.50,000/- per annum. Besides this, the Committee also recommended Rs.50,000/- for the extension requirements during the year 1967-68. A sum of Rs.50,000 was given during 1967-68.

10. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

A sum of Rs.13,69,000 was provided for maintenance and development of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library during 1967-68. Against this provision, a sum of Rs.8,90,462 has actually been spent by the Museum. A sum of Rs.5 lakhs which was provided for construction of a library building could not be utilised because the Museum Society did not include this scheme in the Revised Estimates for 1967-68.

The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library completed its second year of existence on March 31, 1968 as an autonomous Organisation. During the year under review almost all the sections of the organisation developed according to the plan in the approved Project Report. A brief account of various activities of the Organisation is given below.

1) Museum:

Two special exhibitions were organised during the

year. An exhibition entitled "Home Rule Movement" was inaugurated on 27th May, 1967 and the second on the theme of "Advent of Freedom" was opened to the public on November 14, 1967. The museum was visited by nearly 6,21,800 visitors during the year.

ii) Library:

On 1st April, 1967, the total number of volumes in the Library were 11900. During the year under review 7100 have been added to the collection which now numbers 19000 volumes. About 4671 valuable books and documents have been received as gifts from various individuals and other sources.

iii) Library of Photographs:

At the end of March, 1968 the collection of photographs in the Library numbered about 17,155. A number of rare photographs relating to the period 1919-1922 have been added.

iv) Oral History Project:

With an additional 217 interviews recorded during the year under report, the total number of interviews in the Oral History Project, has risen to 309 with 145 persons including 35 foreigners.

v) Manuscript Collection:

Manuscript collection has been further enriched by the acquisition of several important papers.

vi) Lectures and Seminars:

A series of lectures on different aspects of modern Indian History were arranged during the year.

11. Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Against the Budget provision of Rs.2,51,000/- made for the year 1967-68 for the following schemes of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, total grants to the extent were released to the Indian Museum. The additional grant of Rs.2,52,400/- was meant for meeting DA expenditure sanctioned to the employees at the enhanced DA rates sanctioned for Central Government employees.

i) Pay and allowances of the staff of Archaeological and Anthropological galleries transferred to the Indian Museum.

ii) Setting up of new galleries, improvement of lighting and display arrangement of various galleries, museum workshop, publication and printing and mobile unit.

12. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.

It has two plan schemes, namely, General Repairs to Victoria Memorial Hall and purchase of Scientific instruments and material for Conservation Laboratory.

As regards the former schemes, a grant of Rs.1,52,737/- was released to the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta at the close of the financial year 1966-67 on the basis of the estimates prepared by the Victoria

Memorial Hall, Calcutta with the condition that the amount of the grant be utilised before 31-12-67. This amount of Rs.1,52,737/- has since been utilised by the Victoria Memorial Hall during the year 1967-68.

As regards the latter scheme, a grant of Rs.30,000/- was released to the Victoria Memorial Hall authorities in March 1968 with the condition that this grant be utilised before 31-12-68. The Victoria Memorial Hall has invited quotations for the purchase of scientific instruments for the conservation laboratory and the scheme is expected to be completed before 31-12-1968.

13. Re-organisation and development of Museums

Under this scheme financial assistance is given to Museums for such programmes as are necessary to develop the Museum on modern lines and Museum techniques. The financial assistance is provided for such items as building extensions, equipment, publication or training of Museum staff. The financial assistance is also provided to selected scholars for doing research in Museology. The provision of Rs.3.24 lakhs made for this scheme during 1967-68 was utilised in full.

14. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad

There was a budget provision of Rs.6.66 lakhs during the year 1967-68 for the completion of the Salar

Jung Museum building. The same provision was repeated in the Revised Estimates 1967-68 for the construction of the new building of Salar Jung Museum which is a plan scheme. Actual grant of Rs.5,87 lakhs was released to the Board of Salar Jung Museum on the basis of the estimates furnished by the State P.W.D. to S.J.M. Board. Against this amount the Museum has reported an expenditure of Rs.4.32 lakhs for the 1st three quarters of the year. The expenditure for the last quarter is not yet known. However the construction of the building has since been completed and the Museum shifted to the new building. The balance amount of our grants is meant for the installation of lift in the new building for which State PWD has been approached by the SJM Board.

15. Scheme of Financial assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisation for development of Public Libraries.

Under this scheme financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations for development of libraries on a sharing basis i.e. 60% of the approved expenditure on purchase of books, equipment and furniture and 40% of the total approved expenditure on construction of library buildings or Rs.30,000 whichever is less. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh was provided in 1967-68 budget for this purpose and whole of this amount has been utilised on purchase of books, equipment and furniture only. No building grants were given during 1967-68 during the year 1967-68 for want of funds.

16. Building grants to cultural organisations

Under this scheme the Govt. of India gives grants to voluntary cultural organisations to the extent of 50% of the approved expenditure, excluding the cost of land, subject to a maximum of one lakh per organisation. The scheme covers all voluntary organisation working primarily in the fields of dance, drama, music, fine arts, indology, literature other than public libraries, municipalities, universities and organisations run by any municipality or university.

As against the budget provision of Rs.2 lakhs, a sum of Rs.1,87,533/- was incurred during the year 1967-68. The scheme has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan with a total plan provision of Rs.40 lakhs.

17. National Akademies

During the year, the Sahitya Akademi and Sangeet Natak Akademi made some headway in implementing some of their plan schemes. They incurred expenditure of Rs.1,19,989/- and Rs.12,960/- respectively on the following schemes out of the Govt. grants of Rs.1,20,000 and Rs.40,000/- paid to them during 1967-68.

Sahitya Akademi

i) Publications - The Akademi brought out 16 publications, in addition to the four issues of the quarterly journals, Indian Literature.

ii) Sales promotion

Planned promotion of the sale of the Akademi publication yielded encouraging results. The income on this account exceeded the estimated amount of Rs.1,79,800 by Rs.28,619.42, and resulted in an increase in the overall income of the Akademi.

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The Akademi purchased costumes and musical instruments costing Rs.12,960. Besides orders were placed for the purchase of Manipuri and Kathak Dance costumes etc.

XII. GAZETTEERS

The Scheme of "Revision of Gazetteers" envisages the revision of the four volumes of the Imperial Gazetteer of India and the compilation and publication of 330 and odd District Gazetteers. The former is the responsibility of the Central Gazetteers Unit. The latter is primarily the responsibility of the Governments of the States and Union Territories, with the Central Gazetteers Unit acting as a guiding and coordinating body.

(i) Indian Gazetteers:- "The Gazetteer of India: Indian Union", as the revised Imperial Gazetteer volumes are entitled, is to be published in four volumes.

Volume I - 'Country and People' - was published in 1965. Its 5,000 copies were sold in a few months. It is being reprinted.

Volume II - 'History and Culture' - is being finally edited and made ready for the press. An Advisory Committee of eminent historians has been recently constituted with Prof. Sher Singh, Minister of State, as Chairman, to advise on technical matters concerning the Volume.

Contributors for Volume III 'Economic Structure and Activities' and Volume IV 'Administration and Public Welfare' have been appointed. Many of them have already sent their contributions.

(ii) Bhutan Gazetteer :- The compilation of the Gazetteer of Bhutan - which will be the first work on this strategic State - has also been taken up with the concurrence of the Ministry of External Affairs. The collection of data for this Gazetteer will be completed during this year. An Advisory Committee has been constituted and contributors to various Chapters will be soon appointed.

(iii) Data of a confidential nature:- In view of the importance attached to the Gazetteers is a repository of authentic information, it was felt that priority should be given to the compilation of the the Boarder/District Gazetteers. The Ministries of Defence and External Affairs appreciated our move. In fact, the former asked for some additional information of a confidential nature. This information was duly collected from the States, edited and passed on to the Ministry of Defence.

As against the revised budget provision of Rs. 1.92 lakhs the expenditure incurred on the compilation of above mentioned items amounted to Rs. 1.78 lakhs.

(iv) District Gazetteers :- The Scheme is making satisfactory progress in all the States and the Union Territories. Out of 330 and odd District Gazetteers, the drafts of 129 have been completed, of which 63 have been published and the rest are in various stages of publication.

The Centre at present meets 40% of the expenditure incurred on the compilation of a District Gazetteer, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 14,800 per volume and 40% of the actual expenditure incurred on its printing. In accordance with the decision of the Planning Commission, it is proposed to increase the Central Grant-in-aid to the States for the compilation and publication of the District Gazetteers to 100%, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 60,000 per volume. The papers have been referred to the Ministry of Finance for their concurrence to the increase in the Central Grant. A sum of Rs.2,85,000 was incurred on this scheme during 1967 - 68

XIII. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Annual Plans for 1966-67 and 1967-68 were drawn up with the expectation that they will eventually form integral parts of the Fourth Plan. In the absence of any firm indications about the scope and shape of the Fourth Plan, the Annual Plans had necessarily to be formulated merely to provide for the continuing schemes and no major expansion programmes were included in it.

The large scale expansion undertaken, particularly during the Third Plan, resulted in considerable shortages in buildings, equipment and teachers. A large number of new institutions set up in the Third Plan, and those whose admission capacity was expanded had to satisfy themselves with extremely inadequate physical facilities. The need to make good these deficiencies as a Crash Programme, consolidation and development of the existing institutions and improvement of quality and standard of technical education were the keynotes of development accepted in the Fourth Plan. The uncertainty of resources and the inability to find adequate funds have, however restricted the scope of this consolidation seriously in the three Annual Plan periods. Nevertheless, to the extent resources permitted, provision was made to make good the existing deficiencies in the three Annual Plans.

There have been serious difficulties in the Third Plan in equipping the laboratories and workshops of our technical institutions in an adequate manner. This was mostly due to the fact that the foreign exchange resources available for the development schemes were extremely short of requirements. This acute shortage of foreign exchange naturally affected the import of necessary equipment for technical institutions. Against an estimated requirement of Rs 11.00 crores in foreign exchange during the Third Plan, the actual amount made available was only Rs 2.00 crores.

It was to over-come the difficulties of this shortage of foreign exchange that an approach was made to the Government of the U.S.A. to advance dollar loan exclusively for the purpose of import of equipment for educational institutions. The Government of U.S.A. agreed to this request and an agreement for a loan of 12 million dollars was signed in June, 1967. This has been an important development as it is expected that equipment to be imported under the agreement from the U.S.A. will, to a very large extent, make up the deficiencies in our institutions. The allocation made for engineering colleges and polytechnics out of this loans is 5.4 million dollars (Rs 4.05 crores).

Indian Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur,
Bombay, Madras, Nagpur and Delhi.

The main purpose of the establishment of the Five Indian Institutes of Technology has been to promote post-graduate education and research at the highest level in the fields of engineering and technology and to impart ideal training to a set of students at the undergraduate level. Initially, the Indian Institutes of Technology had planned to attain a ratio of 4 : 1 between the undergraduate and postgraduate student population. The Council of Institutes of Technology at the meeting held in October, 1965 recommended that the Indian Institute of Technology should increase their facilities for post-graduate work and that the institutes should aim at an ultimate ratio of 2:1 between under-graduate students and post-graduate and research students. The Council set the ratio of 3:1 as the immediate goal. Accordingly, the Indian Institutes of Technology, Kharagpur and other Indian Institutes of Technology have increased the facilities for post-graduate and research studies to attain the goal set by the Council.

Departments of Aeronautical Engineering are being developed at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Kanpur, Bombay and Madras. Preliminary project reports to set up a school of advanced study in Material Science at Kharagpur and one in Aircraft

Propulsion and Design at Bombay, with substantial Soviet Assistance have also been drawn up for discussion with the Soviet authorities.

The Unesco programme of assistance for the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay completed in 1966. Equipment costing about Rs 170.00 lakhs was formally handed over to the Institutes by the Unesco in December, 1966. The Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur continued to receive assistance under the USAID Programme and the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi under the Colombo Plan. The total equipment received so far is estimated ^{at} about \$ 5.2 million for Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur and Rs 95.00 lakhs for Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. The assistance programme for the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras was renewed by the West German Government for a further period. Institute has already received equipment valued Rs 196.00 lakhs so far.

The expenditure position vis-a-vis Budget for 1967-68 for the five Indian Institutes of Technology is given on next page.

	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)
Kharagpur	54.00	48.25	38.75
Bombay	96.00	81.00	79.00
Kanpur	230.00	209.66	189.66
Madras	100.00	90.09	90.09
Delhi	<u>120.00</u>	<u>113.73</u>	<u>93.73</u>
	600.00	542.73	491.23

School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi

The School has been endeavouring to strengthen its activities in the post-graduate field. Some of the new courses proposed are: Architecture (urban design), integrated courses in Town and Country Planning, Housing and Community Planning and Traffic and Transportation Planning. It is also proposed to establish an Urban Research Unit for undertaking approved research projects and also a Department of Landscape Architecture. Against Revised Estimate of Rs 3.4 lakhs, the expenditure during 1967-68 is of the order of Rs 4.37 lakhs.

National Institute for Training of Industrial Engineers, Bombay.

The Institute started conducting short-term courses in productivity techniques from March, 1963.

In 1967-68, the institution organised 51 training courses in which about 600 persons participated. The institution also organised seminars at Delhi, Bangalore, Calcutta and Bombay and about 125 participants from various industries attended the seminar.

As against the revised Budget Estimates of Rs 9.74 lakhs for 1967-68 the actual expenditure is of the order of Rs 6.36 lakhs.

National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi.

The setting up of this Institute was considerably delayed. This was mainly due to the non-appointment of the Director and the delay in the acquisition of land. The Director has since joined the Institute and all the preliminary action has been completed. The first short-term course in Pattern Technology and Design is expected to commence shortly.

The United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) has agreed to assist in the establishment of this project. A plan of operations was signed in 1966 and the Chief Technical Adviser has joined the Institute. The special Fund will make available the services of 10 experts (186 man months) and supply equipment worth \$ 350,000.

In addition, 12 training places will also be provided in other countries for the staff of the Institute. An expenditure of Rs 1.87 lakhs was incurred during 1967-68 against the revised provision of Rs 3.00 lakhs.

9-10 Indian Institutes of Management at Ahmedabad and Calcutta.

Both the Institutes are in the developing stage, their plan for construction of educational buildings, staff quarters and students hostels having just begun.

The Institutes have also planned to increase the intake to the two-year post-graduate programme and to increase the number of short-term management training courses. The entire revised provision of Rs 22.63 lakhs for 1967-68 was utilised.

11. Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad.

Besides the normal activities, the college carried on progressively its new activities, viz. organisation of short-term courses in Consultancy and Research to tackle problems of individual undertakings to train managers on the job and to help them to introduce improved methods of work. An expenditure of Rs 77,000 as provided in the revised budget for 1967-68 was incurred in full. A provision of Rs 1.53 lakhs exists for 1968-69.

12. Institute of Industrial Design, Bombay

Originally it was proposed to start an independent institution at Bombay but now it has been proposed not to start a separate institution at this stage but to make a beginning, with the organisation of training ⁱⁿ this field at the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay. The All India Council for Technical Education has also approved this suggestion of the Ministry. Up-to 1967-68 no expenditure was incurred.

13. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

Since July 1967 the School has been converted into an ^{no} autonomous body administered by a Society registered under the Registration of Societies Act. The school has also been declared

a "deemed University" under the provisions of the University Grants Commissions Act. It is expected that the school will make rapid progress as an autonomous educational institution. An expenditure of Rs. 1.69 lakhs was incurred against the revised provision of Rs. 3.41 lakhs.

14-15 Non-Government Scientific and Technical institutions for development and improvement including Commerce, Art and management education.

The purpose of this Scheme is to assist non-Government institutions for various schemes of Technical education for which definite pattern of Central assistance has been laid down at degree and diploma level. Many private institutions have been approved for development according to the standards prescribed by All India Council for Technical Education.

During 1967-68, a revised provision of Rs. 153.00 lakhs was made for giving grants to the various institutions for developmental programmes. The actual expenditure is of the order of Rs. 152.56 lakhs.

16. Correspondence Courses :

There has been no expenditure so far on the correspondence courses in engineering and technology though there was provision of Rs. 25,000 in 1967-68. This scheme is being considered in the context of the formulation of the revised Fourth Five Year Plan.

17. Part-time Degree and Diploma Courses :

The scheme was formulated with a view to provide opportunity for people working in industry and other technical establishments to improve their qualifications. Under the scheme, 25 centres for part-time diploma courses and 30 centres for part-time degree/AMIE courses were to be set up.

While all the centres for part-time diploma courses have been set up, the scheme of part-time degree courses did not register any appreciable progress. Although nine centres were approved for conducting these courses, there are at present only three centres conducting part-time degree courses. Another 8 centres for AMIE Course have also been approved of which seven are at present conducting the courses. An expenditure of Rs. 14.42 lakhs was incurred in 1967-68 as against the revised provision of Rs. 13.33 lakhs.

18. Practical Training Stipend Scheme

The objective of the Scheme is to provide organised practical training to fresh graduates and diploma holders in order to condition them for gainful employment. The value of stipends has been increased to Rs. 250/- p.m. for graduates and Rs. 150/- P.M. for diploma holders. The stipends are generally given for a period of one year except in the case of mining engineers for whom the period is between 1-2 year. The demand for training has been increasing every year and the number of places that could be actually provided will depend upon the availability of resources. The total no. of training places provided in 1966-67 and 1967-68 is about 4,5000.

Due to present unemployment among engineers and diploma-holders, it has become all the more necessary to secure more training places. It is hoped that over 5,000 places will be secured this year.

Against the A.E. of Rs. 18.72 lakhs for stipends, during 1967-68, the actual expenditure is about 15.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 19,000 was sanctioned as loan for construction of hostels for trainees.

19. Revision of Salary Scales of teachers in Technical Institutions.

§ The Scheme was approved in 1959 with a view to

improving shortage of teachers in technical institutions. The Central Government agreed to meet the entire additional expenditure involved for a period of five years in the first instance. The central assistance has now been extended upto 1968-69 after which the responsibility shall devolve on the State Governments. The State Governments have been asked to get the necessary allocation for this purpose from the Finance Commission. Except Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal all other States have accepted the Scheme either as such or with minor modifications.

Against a provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs in 1967-68, and expenditure of Rs. 16.45 lakhs was incurred.

20. Post-graduate Courses and Research

The Central Government is assisting various institutions with 100% financial assistance for conducting post-graduate courses in engineering and technology, on the lines recommended by the Thacker Committee. On the basis of the programme already approved, about 2100 seats are at present available for various courses. During 1967-68, an expenditure of Rs. 9.40 lakhs was incurred against the revised provision of Rs. 45.00 lakhs.

21. Summer Institutes

The organisation of Summer Institutes has proved to be successful experiment in the field of teacher training. The programme which began in 1964-65 has registered impressive progress. The programme aims at providing the teachers with an opportunity of learning the latest methods and techniques of teaching and becoming familiar with the recent developments of their field. They have been serving a useful purpose in achieving the long range goal of incorporating the "new" approach in laboratory and class room instruction.

In 1966-67, 20 summer Institutes in engineering and technology were organised with 820 participants. In 1967-68, the number of centres was increased to 23 and the participants to 1000.

The National Science Foundation of the U.S.A. is collaborating with the recently established National Council of Science Education in the project. The equipment to be imported from the United States under the \$ 12 million loan will also be utilised for the success of this programme. Against the revised estimated of Rs. 15.00 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 13.62 lakhs was incurred.

22. Technical Teacher Training Programme

Under this scheme, fresh engineering graduates were recruited and given training over a period of three years that includes advanced specialised training leading to a Masters' degree, teaching apprenticeship including pedagogical training and practical training in industry. The annual rate of recruitment under the scheme was 250 graduates. The scheme has been working very satisfactorily since its inception in 1959. However, due to the freezing of expansion programmes at the degree level since 1966-67 it has been found difficult to secure places for these trained graduates. As a sequel, the number of places is proposed to be limited to 50 fellowships in 1968-69. Here again the fellowships are intended only for sponsored teachers whose continued employment is guaranteed. In 1967-68, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 19.66 lakhs against the revised provision of Rs. 22.19 lakhs.

23. M.C.M. Scholarships

During the 1967-68, 2220 scholarships were instituted for degree students and 2100 for diploma students. Against the revised provision of Rs. 40.85 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 35.137 lakhs was incurred.

24. Defence Technical Training Scheme.

The scheme is designed to train defence personnel and to a limited extent, civilians for professional examinations. The Ministry of Education is financing the scheme. Against a provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs, the expenditure incurred during 1967-68 is Rs. 40,000 only.

25. School of Paper Technology.

This is a joint enterprise of the State and the Central Government and is being established with assistance from Swedish Government. The School provides training in diploma course in Paper and Pulp Technology and was started in 1965. The annual intake of the course is 30 and duration is 2 years. The school also conducts certificate course with an annual intake of 60 and 3 years duration for matriculates.

Against a revised provision of Rs. 11.08 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 3.50 was incurred during 1967-68.

26. Construction of students' hostels for Technical Institutions

On the recommendation of the Regional Committees, the All India Council for Technical Education approved the construction of hostels for students in a large number of institutions. The amount of loan paid in 1967-68 was Rs. 186.65 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 230.00 lakhs.

27. Establishment of Regional Engineering Colleges .

Fourteen Regional Engineering Colleges are at present functioning and preliminary action for the establishment of the fifteenth at Silchar (Assam) has been completed. Most of these colleges have completed the first phase of their development.

Seven Regional Engineering Colleges started in the Second Plan entered the second phase of development in 1966-67. These colleges have launched on a new programme of post-graduate

activity with the introduction of Industrially Oriented M. Tech. Courses. 14 new courses have already been introduced in collaboration with various industries and it is proposed to introduce six more courses this year. These colleges are being assisted in this new programme by the UN Development Programme (Special Fund). The Special Fund is making available the services of a large number of experts totalling 732 man months, equipment valued at 1.9 million US dollars and 352 man months, for training of Indian teacher abroad. The Special Fund assistance for this programme will continue upto 1968-69.

Against the revised provision of Rs. 519.00 lakhs (358 grants and 161 loans), the expenditure incurred during 1967-68 is 436.14 lakhs (306.05 grants and 130.09 loans).

28. Regional Institutes for Training of Technical Teachers.

The first batch of trainees completed their course at the three Institutes at Madras, Bhopal and Calcutta. The Chandigarh Institute admitted the first batch of trainees in 1967. These Institutes provide two types of courses, one of 18 months' duration for graduates and another of 2½ years for diploma holders. The trainees are given stipends at rates not exceeding Rs. 400/- per month for graduates and 250/- for diploma holders. The approved intake is 50 for each Institute.

The British Government has agreed to assist the Madras Institute with experts ~~from~~ under the Commonwealth Education Cooperation Programme and equipment under the Colombo Plan. The Chandigarh Institute will get similar assistance from the Government of Netherlands under an agreement signed for the purpose. Against the revised provision for Rs. 50.81 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 40.88 lakhs was incurred.

29. Establishment of Technical Schools and Departments of Advanced Studies.

Under an agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed on 10.12.66, the U.S.S.R. Government have agreed to assist in the establishment of four centres of advanced training and research and four technical schools with Soviet assistance during the Fourth Plan .

Advanced Centres

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. | Material Science |
| 2. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay. | Aeronautics |
| 3. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. | Automation and Computers. |
| 4. Osmania University, Hyderabad | Geophysics (Earth Science) |

5. Technical Schools

- | | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bhillai | Matallurgy |
| 2. Ranchi | Heavy Engineering |
| 3. Hardwar | Electrical Machine Design |
| 4. Baroda | Oil & Gas Industry. |

The project reports are to be finalised in consultation with visiting Soviet experts before these are taken up for implementation. In order to provide for the expenses on the visit of Soviet Experts to India and Indian Professors to U.S.S.R. for finalising the reports, a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs was made in 1967-68 but due to delayed arrival of Soviet experts, no expenditure was incurred. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made for 1968-69 to meet this preliminary expenditure.

SCIENTIFIC SURVEY & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

1. SURVEY OF INDIA.

(i) Surveys for Irrigation and Hydel Schemes.

For meeting the Survey and mapping requirements of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in connection with various hydro-electric and irrigation schemes, the Survey of India was expanded during the Third Plan period. The expansion programme envisaged the raising of 26 Field Parties, 3 Circle Offices and 3 Drawing Offices in a phased programme indicated below:-

Of these one Circle Office, 8 Field Parties and 3 Drawing offices were raised during 1966-67. The Field Survey Parties continued field work for development project surveys, departmental surveys and contourment surveys during 1967-68. Their Surveys are in progress. The three Drawing Offices continued to be engaged in compilation, fair mapping and scrutiny of departmental and development project maps drawn by the field survey parties. An expenditure of Rs.23.025 lakhs was incurred on this scheme during the year 1966-67. An expenditure of Rs.59.342 lakhs was incurred on this scheme during 1967-68.

(ii) Project for Pilot Production and Training Centre (Pre-investment Surveying, Mapping and Training Project with Assistance from U.N.S.F.).

This project has been undertaken by the Survey of India at Hyderabad with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund for a period of 5 years. The object of the scheme is to impart training to about 500 Surveyors comprising survey technicians, supervisory officers, etc.

every year to meet departmental requirements due to wastage and its expansion programme, and candidates deputed by other Central or State Govt. Departments, Project authorities, etc. The Pilot Production Centre will utilise the latest available equipment at all stages in surveying, drawing and printing. The Scheme was started in August, 1965 and will involve an expenditure of Rs.593.53 lakhs over a period of 5 years, the contribution of the U.N. in the shape of expert fellowships, equipment, etc. will be Rs.117.53 lakhs.

The Project is in its initial stages. Instruments and equipment involving foreign exchange are being received from the United Nations. Land for the project has been acquired at Hyderabad and is being developed. Construction programme of the buildings for the project at Hyderabad is being processed and is at various stages. Buildings for Pilot Production Centre & Reproduction Block are expected to be completed shortly. The training of Surveyors and Survey Officers with the existing resources is continuing.

A sum of Rs.4.467 lakhs was spent on this project during 1967-68.

(iii) Project for Indian Photo-interpretation Institute with the assistance from the Netherland Govt:

The project has been undertaken by the Survey of India at Dehradun with assistance from the Netherlands Govt. The Project caters for training in aerial photo-interpretation techniques to be used by geologists, soil surveyors, foresters, irrigation engineers, etc. in their own fields to

speed up and economise on the surveys considerably. The Institute was started on the 15th November, 1965. It involves an expenditure of Rs.224.894 lakhs spread over a period of 5 years, the contribution of the Netherlands Govt. in the shape of experts, fellowships and equipment etc. being Rs.72.917 lakhs. The first two courses of training have already been completed and the third course in Geological Division has now commenced. The Institute will eventually cater for about 60 trainees.

A sum of Rs.5.69 lakhs was incurred on this project during 1967-68.

(iv) Project for Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources with assistance from U.N.S.F.

This is a plan scheme of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation, The (Forest) Party raised under this scheme continued to be engaged on fair mapping and plotting of base maps of high potential forest areas with a view to plan the establishment of industries based on forest resources in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

A sum of Rs.3.576 lakhs was spent on this project during the year.

2. BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh was provided under 'Plan' during the year 1967-68 in respect of the Schemes of the Botanical Survey of India. These schemes were examined in

detail in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and sanction was issued to the incurring of expenditure of Rs. 1.73 lakhs on account of expansion and re-organisation of the Botanical Survey of India covering the following schemes:-

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Amount</u> Rs.
1. <u>Development work in connection with National Orchidarium under Eastern Circle, Shillong.</u>	
i) Fencing of Orchidarium	4,800/-
ii) Departmental construction of two roomed tenements for chowkidars at the Orchidarium.	3,500/-
iii) Construction of store shed at the Orchidarium.	2,500/-
iv) Renovation of Polythene archid House at the Orchidarium.	7,200/-
Total	<u>18,000/-</u>
II. <u>Purchase of instruments for the Experimental Garden and Plant Introduction Section attached to the Indian Botanic Garden.</u>	20,000/-
III. <u>Development of Central Botanical Laboratory, Calcutta.</u>	
i) Purchase of Scientific instruments etc. for Plant Physiology Section.	7,000/-
IV. Purchase of Garden implements, insecticides etc. for the Indian Botanic Garden.	55,000/-
V. <u>Publication</u>	
Reprinting of publications in the Flora of India Series.	73,000/-
Grand Total	<u>1,73,000/-</u>

In addition to this a further sum of Rs.73,000/- was sanctioned during the year for bringing out Floras of Madras and Bombay. Thus total plan expenditure sanctioned during the year 1967-68 for the expansion of the Botanical Survey of India amounted to Rs.2,46,000/- which was utilised in full during the year.

3. Zoological Survey of India, Anthropological Survey of India, and National Atlas Organisation:

Ad-hoc provisions of Rs.2.50 lacs, Rs.1.91 lacs and Rs.2.23 lacs were made in B.E. 1967-68 in respect of the schemes of Zoological Survey of India, Anthropological Survey of India and National Atlas Organisation respectively. This, however, remained unutilised as the schemes proposed by the Departments could not be finalised during that year.

4. Scheme for grants-in-aid to Scientific Societies/Institutes

Under this scheme the development programmes of the scientific research institutes and societies registered under the societies registration Act XXI of 1860 are financed by Government Development grants to the private scientific institutes and societies are paid out of the plan allocation for purchase of equipment and furniture, construction of laboratory, buildings, workshops etc.

During 1967-68 a provision of Rs.16.58 lakhs was made under plan for the purpose. Against this provision a sum of Rs.11.86 lakhs was paid to the various scientific institutes.

5. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Council has not furnished any report as there are no schemes with them concerning Education and Research at school and university level.

6. National Research Development Corporation of India.

During the year 1967-68, 163 inventions were reported for development by 21 Research Institutes and individuals, bringing the total number of inventions reported upto 31st March, 1968 to 1971. Of these, 292 have been dropped or withdrawn leaving 673 effective inventions in hand.

The Corporation has issued 57 licences for the commercial development of various processes and have circulated 30 announcements during the year 1967-68.

Progress of projects:

1. Phthalic Anhydride:

During the year 1967-68 pilot plant tests on the Phthalic anhydride project were hampered due to mechanical troubles in the plant. Necessary repairs were made and operation was resumed and a run was given. The main object of the run was (i) to test the activities of catalyst, (ii) to find out the efficiency of the new modified catalyst collar. The run lasted 216 hours.

CFRI has now desired to incorporate properly designed condenser with additional funds.

The Corporation, however, did not extend the life of the project beyond 31st March, 1968 and constituted a Sub-Committee to go into the details of the work done so far on the project for evaluation. The Committee would also discuss with the Director, CFRI, the question of using some raw material other than naphthalene or O-dylene for the manufacture of Phthalic Anhydride.

2. Lightening arresters:

The most important and at the same time the most severe test on the lightning arresters is the operating duty test. During the year 1967-68, an electronic control unit incorporating the point-on-wave selector for conducting the operating duty test in conjunction with the available high current generator and the special power frequency transformer has been developed. The unit has just worked all right and is expected to be tested in all respects shortly.

An important requirement for high voltage (greater than 30 KV) arresters is the magnetic blow-out device which effectively quenches the power follow current during arrester operation. This device in addition to the above enables to obtain lower residual voltage and hence allows much higher degree of protection to the apparatus. Steps are already on hand for developing this device and this will form the main line of investigation during 1968-69.

3. Integrated Processing of Oil Seeds:

Pilot Plant trials on the project of 'Integrated Processing of Oil Seeds with special reference to Ground-nut' have now been completed and no further work for the year 1968-69 on the plant is envisaged.

M/s. TOMCO, Bombay, have already started regular production since January, 1967 and are producing at the rate of about 1 tonne per day, as per our agreement with the firm, the plant has now been handed over to the firm for regular operation. Agreement to license the know-how to the firm is under execution.

STATEMENT I

SECTOR-WISE PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE
ON CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED
SCHEME

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(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	SECTOR	Budget 1967- 68	Actual Expendi- ture 1967-68
1.	2.	3.	4.
I.	School Education	119.17	94.65
II-III	University & Higher Education	1232.11	1261.85
IV.	Book Promotion	7.30	6.32
V.	Physical Education & Youth Services	41.60	25.35
VI.	Social Education	5.28	4.94
VII.	<u>Promotion of Languages</u>		
	a) Hindi	131.64	112.35
	b) Sanskrit	25.08	24.97
	c) Modern Indian Languages	20.08	18.10
VIII.	Scholarships	333.76	298.98
IX.	N.C.E.R.T.	144.38	N.A.
X.	Cultural Programmes	53.06	46.87
XI.	Gazetteers	5.70	4.63
XII.	Technical Education	1748.33	1484.79
XIII.	Scientific Survey & Development	804.73	1008.02
	TOTAL (EDUCATION)	4722.22	4391.82

STATEMENT - II

Scheme-wise progress of expenditure on Central
and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(Rs in lakhs)

S.No. S c h e m e s	Budget 1967-68	Actual Expenditure 1967-68
I. SCHOOL EDUCATION		
1. Improvement of Secondary Education (Crash Programmes)		
1) Strengthening of Science Laboratories	48.89	48.89
11) Strengthening of State Secondary Science Education Units/Institutes	20.00	13.43
2. State Institutes of Education.	30.00	16.62
3. Central Institute of English, Hyderabad	4.00	4.00
4. State Education and Vocational Guidance Bureaux	3.50	3.06
6. State Units of Evaluation and Examination Reforms	3.25	2.81
6. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations in the field of school education	8.00	5.71
7. Subsidy towards interest charged on loan to children's Book Trust	1.43	-
8. Seminars and Conferences	0.10	0.13
9. TOTAL: (SCHOOL EDUCATION)	119.17	94.65

	1	2	3	4
II & III. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION: AND HIGHER EDUCATION:				
1. Development Grants to Institutions deemed to be universities - Jamia Millia Islamia, Gujarat Vidyapith, Kashi Vidyapith, Aligarh Vidyapeeth and Gunkul Kangri.			13.00	6.99
2. Summer Science Institutes for College Teachers - Cost of foreign experts			0.30	-
3. Grant to Jawaharlal Nehru University & University for the hills areas of North Eastern Region of India			99.00	96.80
4. Educational Conferences, Exchange of professors and Delegations			0.77	0.70
5. Institutions of Lectures by Prominent persons on Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru teachings.			0.23	0.10
6. Gandhian Philosophy - other expenditure			0.10	-
7. Grant-in-aid to University Grants Commission.			1100.00	1100.00
11. 8. Grants to Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla.			8.77	8.77
9. Grants to Institute of Russian Studies, New Delhi.			10.00	10.00
10. Grants to Voluntary Organisations for construction of hostels in big cities.			1.50	0.73
11. Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varamsi.			0.00	-
12. All India Institutes of Higher Education			3.00	3.40
13. Centre for Study of developing Societies.			2.25	2.25
14. Special Development Grant to Jammu & Kashmir University			15.00	12.32

	1	2	3	4
15(a) Loans to Union Territories for construction of hostels in affiliated colleges etc.			3.50	1.40
(b) Loans to Union Territories for construction of hostels in affiliated colleges			-	-
(c) Loans to Universities and constituent colleges of Delhi University for Hostels and staff qrs.			2.00	0.25
16. Deshbandhu College, Delhi (Building Programme)			-	-
17. Rural Higher Education			21.605 21.69	18.14
TOTAL: (UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION)			1254.92 -1222.11	<u>1242.06</u> 1261.85

IV. BOOK PROMOTION

1. Cheap Publication of Text Books			2.10	-
2. Expenditure on Meetings of the National Book Development Board and its Sub-Committee.			0.20	0.12
3. National Book Trust			5.00	6.20
TOTAL: (BOOK PROMOTION)			<u>7.30</u>	<u>6.32</u>

1	2	3	4
V. <u>PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS</u>			
<u>YOUTH SERVICES</u>			
1.	National Physical Efficiency Drive .	2.50	1.72
2.	Lakshmbai College of Physical Education, Gwalior.	5.00	2.50
3.	Scheme of Strengthening of Private Physical Education Training Institute.	2.50	2.18
4.	Promotion of Research in special branches of physical education including Yoga and Recreation.	1.50	1.24
5.	Seminars on Physical Education	0.05	0.01
6.	National Fitness Crps. (Instt. for Training of in-service PET/A.C.C Teachers)	4.00	3.56
7.	Grants to National Sports Federations.	9.00	6.34
8.	National Institute of Sports and National Coaching Scheme	-	-
9.	National Sports Centre, Sports House, Sports Hostel, Delhi.	2.50	-
10.	Youth Festivals ,		
	(a) Inter-College S X	0.50	0.02
	(b) Inter-University S X		
11.	Grants to State Sports Councils .	1.20	0.58
12.	Indian Mountaineering Foundation.	0.75	1.00
13.	Construction of Stadia Guest Houses	1.50	1.50
14.	Labour and Social Service Camps	1.25	1.27

1	2	3	4
15. Campus Work Project Scheme		2.25	1.54
16. Planning Forum.		3.70	0.53
17. Scouting & Guiding		3.00	0.96
18. Youth Welfare Boards and Committees.		0.30	0.30
19. Youth Leadership & Dramatic Trng.			
(a) Camps (By Ministry)	X	0.10	0.10
(b) Youth Leaderships & Dramatic Trng. Camps (By University)	X		
TOTAL: PHYSICAL EDUCATION; SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES		41.60	25.35

VI. SOCIAL EDUCATION

1. Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations working in the field of Social Education (Excluding Libraries)		2.50	2.50
2. Workers' Social Education Institutes.		0.93	0.93
3. Production of Literature for Neo-literates.		1.11	0.77
4. Assistance to Voluntary Orgns. for production of literature for neo-literates		-	-
5. Sahitya Shivirs for Trng. Authors in technique of writing for neo-literates		0.25	0.25
6. Regional Literacy Programme		0.49	0.49
TOTAL: (SOCIAL EDUCATION)		5.28	4.94

1	2	3	4
VII. LANGUAGES			
(a) Hindi			
1.	Appointment of Hindi Teachers	100.00	82.83
2.	Hindi Teachers Trng. Colleges	8.50	6.18
3.	Grants to Voluntary Hindi Orgns.	11.00	11.31
4.	Grants to Kendriaya Hindi Shiksha Mandal, Agra	6.20	6.20
5.	Preparation of Hindi Encyclopaedia	0.74	0.50
6.	Award of Prizes on Hindi Books	0.20	0.10
7.	Preparation of Terminological Indexes	0.10	0.10
8.	Extension Programmes	0.50	0.50
9.	Publication of Omnibus Volumes	0.20	0.20
10.	Compilation of Dictionaries and Grammars	0.92	0.92
11.	Preparation of Primers and Readers	0.03	0.03
12.	Primers for foreigners	0.07	0.07
13.	Preparation of popular books in collaboration with publishers	1.00	1.15
14.	Publication of Desh Samskhar Jagat	0.18	0.16
15.	Correspondence Course	1.00	1.00
16.	Free gift of Books	1.00	1.10
Total: (Hindi)		131.57	112.35

1	2	3	3.4
(b) Sanskrit			
1.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations and Development of Gurukulas	8.00	8.00
2.	Award of Research Scholarships to the products of traditional sanskrit Pathshalas	1.25	1.86
3.	Implementation of the recommendation of the Sanskrit Board and All India Elocution contest	0.17	0.18
4.	Financial assistance for purchase and publication of rare manuscripts	1.71	1.12
5.	Purchase of Sanskrit books for free distribution to Sanskrit Institutes (ii) Production of Sanskrit Literature (iii) Re-printing of out-of-print Sanskrit books and (iv) bulk production of Sanskrit Journals.	1.80	1.66
6.	Grants-in-aid to Sanskrit Kēndriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati.	1.00	1.00
7.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Skt. Vidyapeetha, Delhi.	4.15	4.15
8.	Award of Scholarships to students of High/Higher Secondary Schools	7.00	7.00
9.	Modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas.		
10.	1 Providing facilities for teaching of Skt. in Secondary Schools.	7.00	7.00
11.	Grant of financial assistance to Sanskrit Pandits who are in indigent circumstances		
12.	Grants to State Govts. for promotion of Sanskrit (including Sanskrit teachers in Engg. College/OPolytechnics)		
Total : (Sanskrit)		25.08	24.97

1	2	3	4
(c) <u>MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES:</u>			
1.	Assistance to State Governments	1.00	0.42
2.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations.	4.76	3.85
3.	<u>Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology.</u>		
i)	Scheme for preparation, Translation and publication	12.80	12.69
ii)	Preparation of Manuals on the basis of Terminology evolved, publication of journals of scientific and Technical Terminology.	0.15	0.12
iii)	CSTT- Establishment	0.60	0.46
	<u>grants to Cultural Organisations doing good work on Languages.</u>	0.58	0.56
	Total : (M.I.L.)	20.08	18.10
(a)	Hindi	131.64	112.35
(b)	Sanskrit	25.08	24.97
(c)	M.I.L.	20.08	18.10
	Total: (Languages)	176.80	155.42

1	2	3	4
VIII. SCHOLARSHIPS			
1. National Scholarships Scheme	81.00	79.90	
2. National Loan Scholarships Scheme	237.61	205.25	
3. National Scholarships for children of school teachers	7.45	6.73	
4. Shri Merit Scholarships in Public Schools.	4.05	4.05	
5. Scholarships for Higher Studies in Hindi for persons from non-Hindi Speaking States.	2.95	2.49	
6. Foreign Scholars coming to India under Exchange Programmes.	0.70	0.56	
TOTAL: (SCHOLARSHIPS)	333.76	298.98	

(Rs. in lakhs)

1.	2.	3.	4.
IX. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH & TRAINING			
1.	N.C.E.R.T. Headquarter	4.75	-
2.	Publication Unit	21.57	-
3.	Central Institute of Education	1.62	-
4.	N.I.R.(Other than Deptt. separately dealt with under N.C.E.R.T.- Headquarters.)	3.94	-
5.	<u>N.I.E. Department</u>		
	a) Deptt. of Field Service	8.11	-
	b) Educational Survey Unit	1.67	-
	c) Science Education	15.14	-
	d) Curriculum & Evaluation	3.15	-
	e) Agricultural Foundation	5.31	-
	f) Teachers Education	0.84	-
	g) Audio Visual Education	0.62	-
	h) Basic Education	-	-
	i) Adult Education	2.45	-
	j) Educational Administration	0.06	-
	k) Foundation of Education	1.30	-
6.	<u>Regional Colleges of Education</u>	63.24	-
	a) Ajmer		
	b) Bhopal		
	c) Mysore		
7.	Foreign Aid programmes (C.A. & Colombo Plan programmes including local cost of foreign experts etc.	9.80	-
Total (N.C.E.R.T.)		144.38	N.A.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
X.	<u>CULTURAL ACTIVITIES:</u>			
	1.	National Library, Calcutta	4.20	0.48
	2.	Central Reference Library, Calcutta.	2.80	2.80
	3.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi	5.15	5.37
	4.	Connemara Public Library Madras	2.00	2.00
	5.	Central Library, Bombay	1.00	1.00
	6.	National Register of Records Scheme	0.36	0.26
	7.	National Archives of India New Delhi	1.58	0.54
	8.	Archaeological Survey of India	6.10	6.62
	9.	<u>Grant-in-aid to Institutions and Individuals engaged in Literary activities</u>		
	a)	School of Buddhist Philosophy Leh.	1.47	0.82
	b)	Institute of Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	0.55	0.55
	c)	Nangyal Institute of Tibology, Gangtok	0.50	0.50
	d)	Dairatul Maarif-il-osmania, Hyderabad	0.50	0.50
	10.	Establishment/Development of Nehru Memorial Museum and Library	8.00	8.90
	11.	Indian Museum, Calcutta	2.51	2.52
	12.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	0.30	0.30
	13.	Reorganisation and development of Museums.	3.24	3.24
	14.	Salarjang Museum, Hyderabad-Construction of new Building for the Museum	6.66	5.87
	15.	Scheme of Central assistance to Voluntary Organisations for running Public libraries	1.00	1.00

1.	2.	3.	4.
16.	Building Grants to Cultural Organisations	2.00	4.00
17.	<u>National Academies</u>		
i)	Sangeet Natak Akademi	1.20	2.00 0.40
ii)	Sahitya Akademi	1.20	0.40 1.20
iii)	National Gallery of Modern Art	-	-
Total (Cultural Programmes)		53.06	46.87
XI	<u>GAZETTEERS</u>		
1.	Revision of Gazetteer of India	1.92	1.78
2.	Revision of District Gazetteers (G.S.)	3.78	2.85
Total: (Gazetteers)		5.70	4.63
XII.	<u>TECHNICAL EDUCATION:</u>		
1.	Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur	48.25	38.75
2.	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	81.00	79.00
3.	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	90.09	90.09
4.	Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur	209.66	189.66
5.	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	113.73	93.73
6.	School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi	3.04	4.37
7.	National Institute of Training of Industrial Engineers, Bombay	9.74	6.36
8.	National Institute of Foundry and Forge, Technology, Ranchi	3.00	1.87
9.	Indian Institute of Management Calcutta	3.33	3.33
10.	Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad	19.30	19.30
		22.63	22.63

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		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	2.	3.	4.
11.	Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad	0.77	0.77
12.	Institute of Industrial Design Bombay	-	-
13.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad Non-Govt. Scientific & Technical (including	3.69	1.69
14.	Commerce education, art education and Management studies at other centres)	153.00	152.56
15.	Correspondence Courses	0.25	-
16.	Part Time Degree and Diploma Courses	13.33	14.42
17.	a) Practical Training Stipends scheme (Plan portion only)	18.72	16.00
	b) Loan for construction of hostels trainees under the Practical Training stipends scheme	0.50	0.19
18.	Revision of Salary scales of teachers	35.00	16.45
19.	Post-graduate courses and research	45.00	9.40
20.	Summer Institutes	15.00	13.62
21.	Fellowships for Trg. of teachers for technical Institutions.	22.19	19.66
22.	Merit-cum-Means Scholarships scheme	40.85	35.14
23.	Defence Technical Trg. Scheme	7.00	0.40
24.	School of Paper Technology Saharanpur	11.08	8.50
25.	Construction of students hostels for technical institutions.	230.00	186.65
26.	Regional Engineering Colleges	519.00	436.00
27.	Regional Institutes for Training of Technical Teachers at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Calcutta and Madras	50.81	49.88
28.	Establishment of Technical Schools and Department of advanced studies corporation	1.00	-
TOTAL (Technical Education)		1748.33	1484.79

(Rs. in lakhs)			
1.	2.	3.	4.
XIII. SCIENTIFIC SURVEYS AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION			
1.	Survey of India	71.50	59.34
2.	Reorganisation and expansion of Botanical Survey of India	0.50	-
3.	Reorganisation and expansion of zoological survey of India	1.20	-
4.	Grant-in-aid to Scientific Research Institutes and Societies	16.58	11.86
5.	<u>Council of Scientific and Industrial</u>		
	a) Grant-in-aid	-	-
	b) Loan	-	-
6.	National Research Development Corporation	7.96	5.97
		804.73	1008.02

