

96

96

**REPORT OF THE
WORKING GROUP OF THE
PLANNING COMMISSION
ON
LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT & BOOK PROMOTION
FOR THE NINTH FIVE YEAR⁵ PLAN**

1997 - 2002



MAY 1996

[100 - PD 1007706



306.4490954

HRD-W, 1997

1997-2002

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
NEW DELHI**

No.M-12015/2/95-Edn.
Government of India (Bharat Sarkar)
Planning Commission (Yojana Ayog)
Education Division (Shiksha Prabhag)

Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-110001,

Dated the 31st May, 1996.

Subject: Second meeting of the Steering Committee on Art & Culture, Libraries and Informatics, Language Development and Book Promotion, for the IX Five Year Plan - Minutes regarding.

The Second meeting of the above-mentioned Steering Committee was held in Planning Commission on 22-5-96, under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Mira Seth, Member (PC).

In this connection, the undersigned has been directed to forward the minutes of the meeting to the Chairman and the Members of the Steering Committee.

A copy of the Report of Working Group on Language Development and Book Promotion, is also enclosed herewith for comments; which may be sent to this Commission in a weeks time.

K.S. Khalsa
(K.M.S. Khalsa)
Section Officer
Edn./SW&N/EC

Copy to: The Chairman and Members of the Steering Committee on Art & Culture.

JOD-PD-9

306-4490954

HRD-W

1997-2002

Minutes of the Second Meeting of the Steering Committee on
Art & Culture, Libraries and Informatics, Language Development
and Book Promotion for formulation of the IX Plan

The second & the final meeting of the Steering Committee was held in Room No.122, Yojana Bhavan, on 22.5.96 at 10.30 A.M.. The meeting was chaired by Dr.Mira Seth, Member, Planning Commission. The list of participants is at Annexure-I.

2. The chairperson welcomed all the present members of the Steering Committee in its second & final meeting. Expressed the hope that all the members have received the Reports of the Working Groups on Art and Culture & Libraries and Informatics and have gone through their contents. She informed the members that the Report of the Working Group on Language Development and Book Promotion is in its final stages which they will be receiving soon for their comments for inclusion in the final draft of the Steering Committee.

3. While opening the discussion, the chairperson emphasized that the Ninth Plan can only allot a 100 per cent increase over the Eighth Five Year Plan outlay in addition to the inflation built up during the VIII Plan. The Plan should confine itself to this allocation and prioritise the schemes, both of the VIII Plan and the new schemes being proposed for the IX Plan, which can be taken under this allocation. She further clarified that It is also not necessary that all existing schemes should be continued during the IX Plan. A second set of priorities could be defined provided the plan allocation is higher than this.

4. She observed that Department of Culture is spending nearly 80% of its Plan budget on autonomous organisations. As a result, hardly 12 per cent of the expenditure is being spent directly by the Government of India on promotion of culture throughout the country. We should find out ways of diverting all assistance to autonomous organisations funded almost entirely by the Government of India from non-plan expenditure. If this is not possible, a Fund should be created for funding the activities of these organisations. If this is also not possible, then all the rules of departmental undertakings should apply to these so called autonomous organisations. They cannot have it both ways - remain completely autonomous & 100 per cent centrally funded.

5. Chairperson impressed upon the Steering Committee to allocate more funds for promotion and dissemination of Art & Culture in the States' Budget as they have given a very low priority to this sector which is a matter of concern. Even the Report of the Working Group has not touched upon this aspect which needs our attention as we would also be finalising State Plan of Culture for the IX Plan. There are many things which can be put in the State Plan. A large part of expenditure should come from the State sector. Department of Culture should undertake an exercise what are the State sector schemes which we can safely

get funded through the State Sector to minimise the burden on the Centre.

6. The role of Zonal Cultural Centres has to be defined in more clear terms and they should promote culture which has a regional impact. They should not compete with the State Departments of Culture. There should be demarcation line of functions amongst Akademies, Z.C.C., An.S.I. in case of promotion of tribal, folk and performing arts to avoid duplication. It could also be examined if the scheme of Documentation of tribal & folk art could be entrusted to concerned Academy.

7. The role of National Akademies which are 100 per cent funded by the Government has to be reviewed in order to make them responsive to Government's directions. All autonomous cultural organisations, State funded museums & voluntary cultural organisations need to patronise publication programmes to make available knowledge about Indian Culture, nationally and internationally. Quality of publication has also to improve. It is important that they coordinate the distribution of publications as well as invite the best talents by giving at least 10 per cent royalty to authors.

8. While appreciating the Report of the Working Group on Art & Culture, the chairperson referred to the recommendations it has made for having museums in every state. She stressed that we should have museums of excellence in every district, in every region and State Capitals and existing museums need to be raised to a higher status after reviewing their functioning. Some museums will be multi-disciplinary e.g. science, folk art, tribal art, etc. District museums, art galleries and district libraries should necessarily be promoted and funded in every district of the country. There is need for making centrally sponsored schemes for promotion of folk & tribal arts in the country but we have to carefully examine what will be the exact role of different institutions associated with it. There will have to be a pattern of funding and an Apex body should be there for museums also as has been recommended in case of Libraries by the Working Group on Libraries & Informatics. However, chairperson stressed that the role of these bodies also need to be spelt out in detail.

9. Chairperson further commented upon the excellent suggestions made by the Working Group and that A.S.I. would prepare a complete list of Archaeological monuments, categorising the ones to be looked after by the states and the Centre. She further laid emphasis on conservation of archaeological remains of the country and that they should receive concentrated attention of technical personnel. The conservationists should get the best possible technical training so that national heritage is preserved and conserved with the latest technology. Equal emphasis will have to be on training people on conservation of wall paintings. Administrative Management of Archaeological Survey of India, museums and of the Libraries should be put in the thrust areas of IX Plan Document. There should be a policy for managing all those big museums and institutions which do not have any Head.

10. There should be a close coordination between tourism and the Department of Culture through its Akademies & other institutions including media i.e. Ministry of Information and broadcasting so that they can jointly promote the cultural image of India. There should be an Advisory Committee for Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which can help in creation of a parallel media instrument like Doordarshan for promotion of Indian art & culture.

11. The introduction of culture in educational sector needs reinforcement. Students in schools as well as in colleges must have opportunities to learn the visual and performing arts through teachers appointed by the state or private teachers who are given facilities for training by the educational institutions themselves. We have also to train at least one teacher on culture in the CCTs from among the high schools of the country.

12. Measures should be taken for attracting tourists to utilise the tourism potential of the country. Tourist Guides need training which our institutions/ constituent organisations of the Department of Culture could impart in an organised manner enabling them to improve their presentations to tourists in an authentic manner. We should have good quality tourist guide books. There is need to have more funds for other associated activities like publications on art & culture, basic facilities for tourists at monuments, their protection, survey & research, etc.

13. The theatre movement in the country also needs to be strengthened. Chairperson recommended that on the lines of National School of Drama, two Schools of Drama may be opened, one each in Maharashtra and West Bengal during the IX Plan, as theatre culture is very strong in these two states. We should also have national theatre festivals not only in Delhi but in all the four regions of the country. Facilities for interaction in national and regional seminars should be given to theatre persons.

14. Further referring to employment generation for artists such as dancers, folk singers, theatre people etc., chairperson pointed out that Working Group Report has not elaborated this point. Repertory companies of actors, musicians and dancers should be organised through a nodal agency in order to create year-round employment opportunities for artists and creation of marketing opportunities for their creativity.

15. Role of the scheme of National Cultural Fund needs to be clearly defined as to how it will help in promotion and dissemination of art & culture.

16. So far as networking of existing institutions is concerned, it needs to be highlighted and defined in the Plan document itself for optimum utilisation of facilities created in them.

17. Chairperson also welcomed the recommendations made by the Working Group on Libraries & Informatics for rational training and setting up of an apex body at national level to oversee the activities of Libraries at all levels and their effective networking. She suggested the model of British Public Library Network, which could be studied for adapting useful institutional framework which already exists keeping in view the large size of the country. This becomes more relevant when we propose to set up multifacet libraries at various levels - from village to the State capital. Clarity has to be emphasized among all types of Libraries & it is very necessary.

The Chairperson then invited the members of the Steering Committee to express their views. Following observations were made by members during the discussions.

18. Mrs. Meenakshi Hooja, Secy. Culture, Govt. of Rajasthan referring to the brief observations made by the Chairperson regarding allocations made by State Government to culture sector, highlighted the problems being faced by the State Government on account of lack of funds. Stressed that we need to build basic infrastructure at district and block level like auditorium etc. as they are very few. Community is also taking lot of interest in promoting dance, drama and other performing arts. Ravindra Rangmanch and Rangshala's need to be upgraded with modern requirements. This could be done by funding the states or NGOs at State/District level. Many NGOs has the capacity to run them.

19. While referring to protection of monuments in states, Mrs. Hooja stated that there are many monuments owned by private persons and State Government cannot do anything regarding their conservation as they have to enter into agreements with them in Rajasthan and which have not been done so far by the State Government. Further states also lack in technical expertise for their physical and chemical conservation. We can introduce such specialised courses in the technical science colleges and universities like Engineering, ITI's, Architecture, Museology, Archaeology, etc. Tourism will also benefit.

20. Museums are also in a very bad shape. There is greater need of trained staff. Exhibits need to be protected and conserved besides technical input. Display Galleries need to be reorganised on modern lines with more finances. We have valuable exhibits but quality of display is very poor. Revenue by charging entry fee etc. from these monuments have also increased considerably. But Plan funds have been cut down and urged Planning Commission and Department of Culture to give more funds as they are not getting adequate funds.

21. For improving the environment around the monuments Area Legislation should be enacted to regulate the area around the monuments thereby empowering the cultural authorities to do the needful.

22. Tourism Department in Rajasthan is promoting Tourism in a big way and License the tourist guides. Licensing should be done by Culture Department both at the Centre & State or with their due consent only. They are trying to sort it out with Tourism Department. Accordingly a legislation is also required so that only trained guides are given licenses.

23. Dr. Anand Dev of Lalit Kala Akademy raised some language problems of tribal people to whom we are trying to teach culture. He observed that they may not be knowing English but they know many other things. When they perform at various festivals like Apna Utsav, they attract crores of people but the money as allocated for them by Ministry of Finance, Department of Culture or Planning Commission, does not reach them. Even the concerned organisation does not receive in time. Their programmes should be on-going programmes and we should not always think for their commercialisation. Even our Media should also be rational in the information that it collects and uses for informing the common people.

24. Ms. C. Tshering Misra, Joint Secretary, Department of Tourism, drew the attention of the members towards common schemes which are both in Tourism and Culture and said that they have improved the environment around some monuments. She clarified that they do not touch the monuments. Only difficulty that they face is regarding clearance from A.S.I.

25. Chairperson intervened and informed that it is ASI responsibility to preserve and conserve the monuments. Secretary, Culture further clarified that Department of Tourism should submit proposals for regulated areas of the monuments only for expeditious decision on the part of A.S.I. & not for prohibited areas. Tourism construction activities cannot be allowed within the premises of monuments.

26. Chairperson impressed upon Secretary, Culture that they can specify some distance. At least we should provide minimum public facilities with a small cafeteria and gift shops. It will promote art also. Tourism Department could also coordinate.

27. Joint Secretary Tourism further enquired out that if it is possible for Department of Culture to have one Rural Art Commission like Urban Art Commission.

28. Chairperson advised her to make a reference to the Deptt. of Culture or Steering Committee in writing in this respect for their consideration. Continuing further she asked Joint Secretary if Deptt. of Tourism is maintaining a panel of performers. Answering in affirmative she informed that they are maintaining such a panel and they are giving priority to culture Tourism in close interaction with Deptt. of Culture . They are also giving more attention to Tourism in North Eastern part of India.

29. Sh. B.P. Singh Secretary, Culture and Chairman of the Working Groups on Art & Culture and Libraries & Informatics referring to the observations made by the Chairperson Dr. Mira Seth stated that they will go a very long way as guiding principles. There are very few countries in the world who could say that we have a developed culture though underdeveloped economically. Many of them are both culturally and economically underdeveloped. Culture has emerged as a very important factor globally after the cold war. India has a plural culture with unity in diversity and it needs to be highlighted in our Plan Document.

30. Now there is a shift in our perspective and Planning Commission should extend all its support. From financial allocations to Education Sector of 6% of GDP, 1% should go to the Sector of Art & Culture as has also been stated by Parliamentary Committee. Presently it is only 0.19% of Plan Allocations. We have to go ahead five times if we have to reach the target of 1%.

31. Referring to the Report of the Working Group on Art & Culture, Sh. Singh highlighted 20 new schemes that they have proposed to be initiated during the IX Plan. They also need to be prioritised. Archaeological Survey of India, a 135 years old organisation need a kind of support as it has not grown the way it should have. They propose to groom it for the role that it should have played. It requires administrative inputs and technical support both in terms of trained manpower and finance. Society will provide Intellectual support to A.S.I. through the scheme of National Culture Fund (being launched by Deptt. of Culture) so as to provide them a forum. State can also have the scheme on the pattern of National Culture Fund. Income from monuments should also go to N.C.F. We should also utilise social resources i.e. local talented manpower and could sensitize them.

32. Continuing further Sh. Singh highlighted the welcome change in the perspective of libraries. In his opinion knowledge is power, more than ever before and emphasized the need for dissemination of information and knowledge. A country ahead in information could become more powerful than others. The ability to convert information into knowledge demands ability to integrate complex information systems. The importance of technology, education and institutional strength, including its flexibility are very important. Information revolution is in its formative stage but we can foresee that the next step will be the convergence of key technologies such as digitisation, computer, telephone, television and library networking

33. He further stated that there has been an explosion of information. But at the same time some kind of information are not easily accessible as several of the developed countries are not willing to part with information and technology that they consider vital to their supermacy and leadership. Nonetheless it is widely believed that printed information in books and manuscripts are really about 80 per cent of total information.

34. He made the following suggestions for the consideration of the Steering Committee while advocating that all the major plan schemes under Libraries of VIII Plan should be continued during the IX Plan:

i) To make changes in the Legislation of Libraries for their effective networking among Zilla Parishads, Village Libraries in view of 73rd & 74th amendments of the Indian Constitution.

ii) Setting up of an Apex body in the Deptt. of Art & Culture, Ministry of HRD to oversee the activities of libraries spreadover throughout the country.

iii) Introduction of an All India Cadre of Indian Library and Information Services on the lines of other central services.

iv) To bring quality in profession, need to set up a National Training Institute of Library & Information Science in Delhi for imparting modern skill of Library & Information system to Librarians and Information technocrats.

v) To set up a National All India based Central Library in Delhi with a National Documentation Centre.

vi) Part of funds earmarked for Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, etc. may be diverted to Library networking in villages besides construction of school buildings.

35. For finances, Sh. Singh referred to the Working Group recommendations which has proposed an increase by more than 50 per cent in comparison to the VIII Five Year Plan proposals due to increase in the Price Index and fluctuations in foreign currency rates, compelling need of modernising our Library System, its facilities & services through modern technology, specialised basic infrastructure like conservation, development of human resource, networking of reference services, document delivery system, etc.

36. While appreciating the suggestions of Sh. B. P. Singh, Chairperson stressed that before having an All India based National Library & Documentation Centre at Delhi, we should work for District Libraries and develop a network of rural libraries in the country. She reiterated her recommendation for the study of British Library System which can be adopted for developing the All India Library Network including rural areas as per our requirements and conditions.

37. While talking about District Museums, Sh. Singh also emphasized on promoting of National Museum to function as a Premier Central Organisation amongst the Central and State Museums. Accordingly National Museum should also have the right to receive plan proposals from districts as A.S.I. is doing it. It receives proposals from both states, universities, etc. directly. Director General Museum can play a major role in

integrating museums maintained by Individuals & NGOs with the main stream.

38. Prof. Ghulam Sheikh of Art History from Baroda stressed on the need of including history of art with educational programmes. Books on Indian Art are not being published in India but outside. Similar is the case of contemporary Art. Lalit Kala Akademy can take up projects like History of Contemporary, Modern Indian Art & Culture, Encyclopaedia of Indian art including Anthropology, Archaeology & all the other areas. Media & archaeology should work together for popular culture. Our culture has survived in local languages & literature & our media can help in inculcating knowledge of history of culture in India in bridging up the gaps. Prof. Sheikh also highlighted some of the problems of visual Artists like inadequate finances, etc.

39. Sh. B. P. Singh (Secy.Culture) informed that Department of Culture have a scheme of supporting individual artists and visual artists can seek assistance under the scheme.

40. Chairperson impressed upon the need of exposure to Indian artists. But we should restrict movement our rare & valuable exhibits outside India as they are damaged in transit, transportation is expensive and if foreigners want to have access to Indian exhibits, they should come & visit India. Exchange should be reciprocal. Secy.Culture also endorsed the views of the Chairperson.

41. Dr. Saroj Ghosh, D.G.,NCSM, suggested that a chain of District Museums could also have integrated blocks which could work as science museums/ centres as part of District Museum & could be linked with State museums. These Distt. museums should have better system of cataloguing & could also conduct theatres and performing arts workshop by upgrading & utilising the existing facilities - infrastructure as an economic measure, instead of having a central umbrella organisation. Their activities could be coordinated through computer networking at the centre. What we require is an implementation strategy.

42. Intervening, Chairperson observed that management of multidisciplinary museums at District level could be difficult, therefore, we need to reorganise our Training Programmes covering Management as one of the important component of their training courses. Then chairperson referred to the pending report of the Working Group on Language Development and Book Promotion and invited Sh. Francis Ekka, Director, Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore to speak.

43. Sh. Francis Ekka, also a member of the Working Group on Language Development & Book Promotion stated that the Working Group is laying emphasis on the recommendations of the National Policy on Education for development of Indian languages, with Hindi as the link language & other classical languages of India, effective implementation of three language formula, promote teaching of foreign languages, creation of Central Translation

Bureau, Development of Tribal Languages, involvement of NGOs in promotion & development of Indian languages, to strengthen existing language institutions, National Book Trust, etc. Its main thrust would be on retention & dissemination of tribal languages including languages spoken by small groups. Urdu & Sindhi, the important Indian languages have also been given due weightage. Efforts would also be made through schemes to streamline translation work through link language as well as directly. It is also going to recommend enhancement of overall allocations for development of language & book promotion in the country.

44. Chairperson asked them why they wanted to have a Central Translation Bureau when one has already been established by Sahitya Akademy at Bangalore. It would only amount to duplication of work & expenditure. She advised them to coordinate with Sahitya Akademy in this respect. Translation work could be done through projects. They need to create trained manpower for this specialised job, by channelising through established institutions/ Akademies who may be strengthened financially. For studying languages we should also make use of modern information technology.

45. Chairperson told Sh. M. C. Joshi, Director, Language Division, Deptt. of Education, to expedite the Report of the Working Group on Language Development & Book Promotion so that their recommendations could also be examined by the members & incorporated in the final draft proposal of the Steering Committee on Art & Culture, Libraries, Informatics, Language Development & Book Promotion.

46. Members also constituted a Drafting Committee with Adviser (Education) as the Chairman. Other members appointed to the Committee were:

- i) Smt. Anjali Sen, Director, Department of Culture.
- ii) Kalpana Dasgupta, Director, C.S.L. & D.P.L.
- iii) Miss Premlala Puri, Director, CCRI.
- iv) Sh. M. C. Joshi, Director, Language Div., Deptt. of Edn.

47. Chairperson thanked all the members for making their excellent contributions and appreciated the efforts made by the members of the Working Group in finalising their reports and recommendations in time.

48. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Annexure-I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Dr. Mira Seth
Member
Planning Commission
Sansad Marg
New Delhi-110 001.
2. Shri B. P. Singh
Secretary
Department of Culture
Ministry of HRD
Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi.
3. Smt. Kalpana Dasgupta
Director
CSL & DPL
Department of Culture
Ministry of HRD
Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi.
4. Shri Ravi Kant Chopra
Director
Department of Culture
Ministry of HRD
Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi.
5. Shri M. C. Joshi
Director
Department of Education
Ministry of HRD
Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi.
6. Shri S. R. Singh
D.E.A.
Department of Education
Ministry of HRD
Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi.
7. Shri T. S. James
Under Secretary
Department of Education
Ministry of HRD
Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi.
8. Shri Suresh Chand
Special Officer
Department of Education
Ministry of HRD
Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi.
9. Shri Francis Ekka
Director
Central Institute of
Indian Languages
Manasagangotri
Mysore - 570 006.
10. Shri Gulam Mohammad Sheikh
Niharika, Behind University
Health Centre
Pratapgunj
Vadodra - 390 002.
11. Dr. Saroj Ghosh
Director General
National Council of Science
Museums,
Sector V, Block GN
Bidhan Nagar
Calcutta - 700 091.
12. Ms. Chuden Tsheing Misra
Joint Secretary
Department of Tourism
Parivahan Bhavan
Sansad Marg
New Delhi.
13. Smt. Meenakshi Mooja
Secretary, Art & Culture
Govt. Secretariat
Government of Rajasthan
Jaipur - 302 005.
14. Dr. V. P. Garg
Jt. Adviser (Edn.)
Planning Commission.
15. Dr. Meena Gautam
Dy. Adviser (Edn.)
Planning Commission.
16. Dr. Madhulika Rakesh
S. R. O. (Edn.)
Planning Commission.
17. Smt. Usha Kiran
S. R. O. (Edn.)
Planning Commission.
18. Shri Venkateshwariu
R. O. (Edn.)
Planning Commission.

WORKING GROUP ON LANGUAGES DEVELOPMENT AND BOOK PROMOTION
FOR FORMULATION OF THE NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1997-2002).

I N D E X

			<u>PAGE NOS.</u>
<u>Chapter-I</u>	Introduction	-	2 - 3
<u>Chapter-II</u>	Promotion and Development of Languages other than Sanskrit and Classical Languages.	-	3A - 32
<u>Chapter-III</u>	Development of Sanskrit and Other Classical Languages	-	33 - 51
<u>Chapter-IV</u>	Book Promotion and Copyright	-	52 - 82
<u>Appendix-I</u>	Planning Commission order constituting the Working Group and its terms of reference.	-	83 - 89

ZOD-1R
306.4490954
HRD-W, 1997

WORKING GROUP ON LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND BOOK PROMOTION FOR THE
FORMULATION OF 9TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1997-2002)

CHAPTER-I. INTRODUCTION

Languages being the most important medium of communication and education, their development occupies an important place in the National Policy on Education and Programme of Action. Therefore, promotion and development of Hindi and other 18 languages listed in the schedule VIII of the Constitution including Sanskrit and Urdu on the one hand and English as well as other foreign languages on the other, have received due attention. In fulfilling the constitutional responsibility, the Department of Education is assisted by the following autonomous organisations and subordinate offices:-

- (1) Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi, with its 4 Regional Centres.
- (2) Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, New Delhi.
- (3) Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, with its 5 Centres.
- (4) Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, with its 4 Regional Centres and 2 Urdu Training and Research Centres.
- (5) National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi.
- (6) National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Vadodara.
- (7) Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi with its 7 Vidyapeethas.
- (8) Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratisthan, Ujjain.
- (9) Two Sanskrit Deemed to be Universities at New Delhi and Tirupati.

2. In addition, pursuant to the National Policy on Education 1986, the Government of India have formulated variety of schemes/programmes for the preservation, promotion and development of Languages. Also non-governmental agencies have evolved schemes and programmes for the promotion and development of languages. Financial assistance is provided by the Government of India to NGOs for implementing various schemes/programmes.

3. Literary works are the forte of Indian language publishing which lacks the variety of subjects covered by the Indian books in English. Even in the field of books for children only two languages Bangla and Marathi offer something comparable to the English books. The inability of most of the Indian languages to satisfy the varied interests of readers, coupled with the near non-existence of good bookshops, has created a situation of almost total dependence of publishers on the bulk purchase of books. Since the criteria of selection in such purchases is not

always the quality of books, these have given rise to the indiscriminate publication of books at excessively high prices. At another level, low-priced paperback editions of popular reading material are brought out and sold through the book stalls at public places such as the railway stations and the bus stands. Generally being of indifferent quality, these do not satisfy the requirements of serious readers. According to the readership surveys conducted by the National Book Trust, the main difficulties pointed out by the readers, with regards to the availability of quality reading material in Indian languages, were:

- (i) limited range of subjects covered;
- (ii) high prices; and
- (iii) lack of good bookshops.

Therefore there is urgent need to step up publication of reasonably priced quality reading materials, in English, Hindi and all other Indian Languages included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution, on a variety of subjects and for different age-groups and to promote the habit of reading and create awareness about the copyright. The National Book Trust, an autonomous organisation is assisting the Ministry in this regard.

4. The Working Group on Language Development and Book Promotion, in the context of the formulation of 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002), under the Chairmanship of Prof. Sukumar Azhicode, Chairman, National Book Trust reviewed the various ongoing schemes/programmes for the promotion and development of languages and Book Promotion. A copy of the Planning Commission order dated 5th February, 1996 indicating inter-alia the composition of the Working Group and its Terms of Reference is at Annexure-I. The Working Group constituted 8 sub-groups to study various aspects of languages development and book promotion to assist the Working Group. Scheme-wise review and recommendations of the Working Group are in Chapter II to IV.

CHAPTER-II.

PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES OTHER THAN SANSKRIT AND CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

A- HINDI LANGUAGE -----

1. CENTRAL HINDI DIRECTORATE

The Central Hindi Directorate was set up in 1960 as a subordinate office with the object of propagation and development of Hindi as a link language as per the Constitutional Directive contained in Article 351. The Directorate has four regional centres located at Hyderabad, Calcutta, Guwahati and Madras.

The Directorate is operating the following schemes for the promotion and development of Hindi:-

Contd...

(A) CONTINUING SCHEMES

(1) SCHEMES OF PUBLICATIONS

Presently 5 schemes are in operation under this category as detailed below:-

(a) Preparation of foreign language dictionaries - The Directorate is preparing dictionaries and conversational guides. Czech-Hindi and German-Hindi dictionaries have been published. Under the UN languages Dictionaries Programme, Hindi-Chinese, Hindi-Arabic, Hindi-French, and Hindi-Spanish dictionaries have been published. A consolidated Hindi-based dictionary of UN languages is under compilation. A project for the preparation of bilingual languages of Hindi and languages of neighbouring countries has been undertaken. Out of these, Hindi-Persian, Hindi-Singhalese and Hindi-Indonesian are ready for printing.

(b) Preparation of Bi-lingual/Tri-lingual dictionaries - The Directorate is compiling 13 Hindi and 13 regional languages based bilingual dictionaries. 12 Hindi-based and 12 regional-language-based trilingual dictionaries are also being compiled.

(c) Publication of Bhasha/Varshiki/Sahityamala - The Directorate brings out Hindi journals like "Unesco-doot", "Bhasha" Varshiki. "Sahityamala". etc.

(d) Holding of Exhibitions - For propagation of Hindi the Directorate organises/participates in book fairs/exhibitions.

(e) Free distribution of Hindi Books - Under this scheme Hindi books are distributed free of cost to voluntary organisations and educational institutions/libraries in non-Hindi areas.

(2) SCHEME OF CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

The Directorate is conducting an important programme of teaching Hindi through correspondence through the medium of English, Bangla and Malayalam. So far, approximately 3.15 lakh people have taken advantage of this programme. Generally about 10-12,000 persons enrol themselves annually under this programme. It is considered that computerisation of functioning of Unit in the Directorate handling this assignment will improve its operations and bring better results.

(3) AWARDS TO HINDI WRITERS

The Directorate is implementing 2 schemes under this category under which awards are given to promote Hindi, namely (a) Awards to Hindi writers whose mother-tongue is other than Hindi on books originally written in Hindi. The number of awards is 19 per year, and the amount of award money is Rs.15,000/- per book. (b) Shiksha Puruskar which is given to select books

written originally in Hindi on education-related subjects. The number of awards given annually is 4 @ Rs.25,000 per book.

(4) SURVEY OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Directorate is conducting a survey of official language for the last 2 years.

(5) EXTENSION SERVICES AND PROGRAMMES

The Directorate, under its extension services conducts annually 8 workshops for new Hindi writers; 2 conducted tours for students; 8 Lecture tours of university professors from Non-Hindi speaking areas to Hindi-speaking areas and vice versa; 2 Symposia of Hindi scholars to discuss the latest techniques and forms of literature; and travel grant to 20 research students.

(6) HINDI THROUGH CASSETTES

The Directorate has brought out audio/video cassettes for their programme of teaching Hindi. Funds are required for duplication of already prepared cassettes and also for preparation of new cassettes.

These schemes are considered essential for the promotion and development of Hindi and the Working Group recommends continuation of all these schemes during the 9th Plan. The financial requirement during the 9th Plan period for the above scheme is detailed below:-

i) Publication	140.00 lakhs
ii) Extension services and Programme.	35.00 lakhs
iii) Awards to Hindi Authors.	60.00 lakhs
iv) Survey of Spoken Language.	5.00 lakhs
v) Correspondence Course.	150.00 lakhs
vi) Cassettes.	10.00 lakhs

Total	400.00 lakhs

Year-wise phasing of the expenditure during the Plan period is as under:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	400.00

(7) GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS FOR PROPOGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI (INCLUDING DAKSHIN BHARAT HINDI PRACHAR SABHA) AND SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE FOR PUBLICATION/PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

For the development of Hindi as a link language, this scheme is in operation since the 1st 5-Yr Plan under which voluntary organisations are given financial assistance to the extent of 75% for undertaking activities like conducting Hindi teaching classes, shorthand/typing classes, Hindi libraries, publication of brochures/magazines etc. About 200 voluntary

organisations are receiving grants every year while there is demand by more such organisations.

Besides, assistance for publications in Hindi is also given to voluntary organisations and individuals. Individuals/voluntary organisations are also assisted by way of bulk purchase of Hindi books.

The Working Group was informed that there does not exist proper system of monitoring the activities of these organisations. It is therefore recommended that the activities of the grantees be monitored effectively and closely to ensure proper utilisation of funds.

The scheme may be continued in the 9th Plan period. The financial requirement is estimated to be Rs.3500 lakhs. Year-wise phasing of the expenditure during the Plan period is as under:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
500	600	700	800	900	3500

(B) NEW SCHEME

The Directorate proposes to conduct the correspondence course of teaching Hindi through 2 more languages, namely Telugu and Kannada. The proposal is considered necessary and a provision of Rs.50 lakhs during the 9th Plan period may be sufficient for this purpose. Year-wise phasing of the expenditure during the Plan period is as under:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00

2.COMMISSION FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY

The Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology was set up in October, 1961 for evolution of Scientific and Technical Terminology in Hindi and other Indian languages, production of university level books and reference literature in all disciplines, identification of pan-Indian Terminology, setting up a national terminology bank and organising terminology orientation workshops to facilitate smooth change over of media of instruction in universities. The Commission has so far evolved and published 5.5 lakhs Scientific and Technical terms of various disciplines.

A)CONTINUING SCHEMES

The ongoing schemes of the Commission are:-

(a) PUBLICATION - for undertaking publication of definitional dictionaries and Pan-Indian glossaries etc.

(b) TERMINOLOGY orientation workshops - for organising workshops for University/College teachers with a view to popularise the use of Scientific and Technical Terminology.

(c) TA/DA TO NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS - for meeting the expenditure of non-official experts in the work of the Commission. The Working Group recommends continuation of these ongoing schemes. The financial requirement for these programmes during the 9th Plan period is estimated at Rs.170.00 lakhs. Year-wise phasing of the expenditure during the Plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
30.00	30.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	170.00

(d) PRODUCTION OF UNIVERSITY LEVEL BOOKS IN HINDI AND IN OTHER INDIAN LANGUAGES.

In pursuance of the directive of the Parliament expressed in the Policy Resolution on Languages in 1968, which was also reiterated in National Policy on Education 1986, a scheme of Production of University Level Books in Hindi and in other Indian Languages was initiated by the Government in the year 1968 to facilitate the change to Indian Languages as the medium of instruction at the University level. In the beginning assistance was given to the participating States, which had universities of their own, to the extent of 75% which was later on increased to 100%, with the monitoring ceiling of Rupees One Crore for each participating State Government, to meet the expenditure on cost of production of books. Assistance was also provided to some University Cells for production of books in Indian languages. The State Governments set up Granth Academies/Text Book Boards for implementation of the scheme. All the participating States, except the States of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, lifted full grant admissible under scheme upto the ceiling of Rs. One Crore each. So far grants totaling Rs.16,47,41,352/- (Rupees Sixteen Crores forty seven lakhs forty one thousand three hundred and fifty two only) have been released in favour of the State Governments under this scheme. About 11,635 books in various Indian Languages have been produced.

These books have helped in encouraging the different Universities to prescribe the Regional Languages as an alternate medium of instructions. This is by and large true of most of the graduate level courses while a beginning has been made in the case of the post graduate courses. However, it will not be correct to say that the entire set of courses have now standard books in all Indian Languages or that entire student community has switched over to these languages. Such a change over will involve the availability of very large number of text books as well as the reference books. A sustained effort is required for this. Specially for the professional courses like medicine, engineering and agriculture.

The Government set up an Expert Committee in April, 1994 under the chairmanship of Shri M.R. Kolhatkar, former Adviser(Education), Planning Commission to assist the work done by the Grant Academies/State Text Book Boards and their present capability in order to enable the Government to consider whether further Central assistance is necessary under the scheme. This Committee submitted its revised Report in August, 1995. The Committee gave considerable thought to various issues and dimensions of the scheme with special reference to financial implication. The Committee made the following major recommendations:-

(i) The organisation for preparation and production of text books in Indian Languages should be a National Consortium under UGC with active collaboration of specialised apex organisations like All Indian Council for Technical Education(AICTE), India Council for Agricultural Research(ICAR) and Medical Council of India (MCI). This will require Rs.25 crores as seed capital assistance to be shared by the UGC (Rs.10.00 crores), AICTE (Rs.5.00 crores), ICAR (Rs.5.00 crores) and the Ministry of Health(Rs.5.00 crores).

(ii) The Committee recommended Rs.0.50 lakhs to each of the 10 States, namely, Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and Bihar. This will require Rs.5.00 crores.

(iii) Financial assistance should be given for establishment of new Academies/Boards in the States of Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur at the rate of Rs.1.00 crore for each State. This will require Rs.3.00 crores.

(iv) For the development of text books in local languages - Lepcha, Nepali and Limboo in Sikkim and Kakbaraka in Tripura, assistance of Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore should be taken for this purpose. The Committee has recommended a grant of 0.25 lakhs for each language which comes to a total of Rs.1.00 crore.

The recommendations made by the Kolhatkar Committee involve a total sum of Rs.34.00 crores for implementation of this scheme in 9th Plan, out of which Rs.24.00 crores will need to be contributed by the Department of Education and the remaining Rs.10.00 crores will need to be contributed by the ICAR and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare at the rate of Rs.5 crores each. If it is decided not to accept the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the National Consortium, then Rs.9 crores only will be required for implementation of the scheme during 9th Plan and the entire money will be provided by Department of Education. The Working Group considered the proposal and recommends its continuance during the 9th Plan period with the budget provision of Rs.2400 lakhs. Year-wise phasing of the

expenditure during the Plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	400.00	2400.00

B)-NEW SCHEMES

The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology have also proposed the following two new schemes, (which could not be placed before the sub-group):-

- (i) Establishment of Audio-visual Laboratory.
- (ii) Awards for thesis written in Hindi in any Science subject using terminology evolved by C.S.T.T.

The 9th Plan requirement for these new schemes is Rs.50.00 lakh. Year-wise phasing of the Expenditure during the plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00

3. KENDRIYA HINDI SHIKSHAN MANDAL, AGRA.

The Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra is a fully funded autonomous organisation under the Department of Education. It runs an institution called the "Kendriya Hindi Sansthan", Agra with five regional Centres in Delhi, Mysore, Hyderabad, Guwahati and Shillong. The Sansthan is responsible for the propagation and expansion of the uses of Hindi and its teaching in a specific language usage; survey of the tribal languages and introducing primary education through their mother-tongue and gradual switch-over in Hindi from their mother tongue; teaching through correspondence courses to the in-service Hindi teachers; and orientation courses for the short-term duration for teachers deputed by the State Governments, Hindi propagating agents and other agencies. In addition, following activities have also been allotted to the KHS:-

- (a) Hindi teaching material production.
- (b) Teaching and training programme for the foreigners.
- (c) Functional Hindi and socio-linguistic survey.
- (d) Correspondence courses in Hindi.
- (e) Tribal language research and material production; and
- (f) Extension service and orientation programmes.

2. Details of the continuing schemes and new schemes proposed to be implemented by KHSM during the 9th Plan period are

indicated below:-

A - CONTINUING SCHEMES

		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Strengthening of the scheme for Training and Research in Functional Hindi.	70.00
2.	Strengthening of the scheme for production of Graded Readers for North Eastern States and Union Territories.	70.00
3.	Strengthening of the scheme for orientation/ Refresher Courses.	70.00
4.	Expansion of B.Ed. level Diploma of Hindi Teachers of non-Hindi speaking States- 10 months residential teaching programme.	60.00
5.	Strengthening and expansion of B.Ed. level Diploma in Hindi Teaching through correspondence-cum-contact course.	70.00
6.	Strengthening of Language Technology and Audio-visual material unit especially for tribal areas.	100.00

The total financial requirement for the continuation of these schemes during 9th Plan period is Rs. 440.00 lakhs. Year-wise phasing of expenditure during the plan period is as

under:-

						(Rs. in lakhs)
1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
66.00	77.00	88.00	99.00	110.00	440.00	

B - NEW SCHEMES

1. Establishment of 3 new Centres of KHS in Orissa, Gujarat and West Bengal at an estimated cost of Rs.576.00 lakhs.
2. Establishment of a computer Lab in KHS, Agra at an estimated cost of Rs.498.50 lakhs as per details given below:-

1. Computer Lab	213.00 lakhs
2. Video Studio and Audio System for Video	128.00 lakhs

3. Staff Salary and 157.50 lakhs
and Maintenance of
equipment.

3. Installation of Intercom system at KHS, Agra at an estimated cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs.

4. In addition, KHSM has proposed strengthening of its existing regional centres and Sansthan Headquarters, construction of buildings, foreigners guest houses, foreigners hostel, auditorium, canteen, purchase of furniture etc. for the new buildings etc. The financial requirement for this purpose during the 9th Plan will be Rs.1200.00 lakhs. The total financial requirement for all the new schemes of K.H.S. is Rs. 2284.00 lakhs. Year-wise phasing of expenditure during the plan period for new schemes is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
573.00	463.00	350.50	345.00	353.00	2284.00

5. The various proposals submitted by KHSM, Agra were reviewed by the Sub-Group on Hindi and the above continuing and new proposals were found necessary by the Sub-Group for the promotion and development of Hindi. The Working Group considered the recommendations of the Sub-Groups and agree to the above proposals for being implemented during the 9th Plan period.

4. SCHEME OF PROPAGATION OF HINDI ABROAD

The scheme of "Propogation of Hindi Abroad" has been framed with the objectives of promoting Hindi abroad mainly in the Carribbean Countries, South-East Asia, West Asia and in the advanced countries like UK, USA, U.S.S.R., France, West Germany and Japan. The scheme was formulated and approved in the 4th five year plan. The specific programmes/activities under the scheme are (i) Award of scholarship to about 50 foreign students for study of Hindi in India for a period of one year; (ii) supply of Hindi books and other equipment for propagation of Hindi to Indian Missions abroad; (iii) deputation of Hindi Teachers to Surinam, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago; (iv) appointment of Hindi Librarian and part-time Hindi teachers in Embassy of India, Kathmandu and High Commission of India, Srilanka.

2. Against 50 scholarships offered to foreign candidates, 39 candidates during 1992-93; 48 candidates during 1993-94; 41 candidates during 1994-95 and 29 candidates during 1995-96 joined the course. While, 50 scholarships are offered to foreign candidates every year, actual number of candidates who join the course is less than that. Hence the shortfall. The scheme is being implemented through KHSM, Agra. The Sub-Group on Hindi reviewed the scheme and recommended its continuance during the

9th Plan period as there is great demand from foreign candidates to study Hindi. Assuming that 50 scholarships each year may continue during the 9th Plan period, the financial requirement will be approximately Rs.400.00 lakhs during the Plan period. The Working Group recommends the continuance of Scheme in its present form during the 9th Plan. Year-wise phasing of expenditure during the plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	400.00

5. SCHEME OF APPOINTMENT AND TRAINING OF HINDI TEACHERS IN NON-HINDI SPEAKING STATES/UTS.

Under this scheme, Central assistance is provided on approved pattern to non-Hindi speaking States/UTs on 100% basis towards the salary of the Hindi teachers and establishment/strengthening of Hindi teachers training colleges for untrained Hindi teachers. The assistance is given only for one Plan period and after the Plan period is over, the responsibility for maintenance of these teachers stands transferred to the State Governments/UTs. The posts of Hindi teachers can be created by the State Governments/UTs with prior approval of the Government of India.

2. During the 8th Plan period, against a target of 1000 Hindi teachers, 1521 posts of Hindi teachers have been created in non-Hindi speaking States like Orissa(600), Assam (500), Manipur (204), Mizoram (102), Nagaland (65) and Andhra Pradesh (50). There is a great demand from non-Hindi speaking States, especially from North-East for creation of posts of Hindi teachers. The Working Group reviewed the scheme and recommends its continuation continue it during the 9th Plan period. A target of 1500 posts during the 9th Plan period was decided for which financial requirement may be 3000.00 lakhs during the entire Plan period. The Working Group also desired that the implementation of the scheme may be closely monitored ensuring optimal utilisation of the funds. Year-wise phasing of funds during the plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
500.00	550.00	600.00	650.00	700.00	3000.00

B-OTHER INDIAN LANGUAGES

1. NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PROMOTION OF URDU LANGUAGE (NCPUL)

Urdu is one of the important modern languages spoken and understood all over India. This language has even enjoyed the status of court language and official language as early as in the 16th Century in the South and later in North India. Urdu is even used as a medium of instruction at the University level. Urdu newspapers are published from atleast 18 States and Union Territories. Urdu books, journals and magazines are being published in America, England, Africa and Russia. In India, more than 65 Universities have teaching facilities for Urdu besides hundreds of Urdu medium schools all over the country.

2. Recognising the need for institutional support for Urdu promotional activities, the Central Govt. established the Taraqi-e-Urdu Board in the year 1969 to advise the Govt. on matters pertaining to promotion and development of Urdu language. The Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, a sub-ordinate office of the Deptt. of Education was established to work as a Secretariat of Taraqi-e-Urdu Board to implement their recommendations and programmes. The Bureau has been implementing several schemes for the propagation of Urdu language over the years.

3. The Bureau for Promotion of Urdu has been converted into an autonomous body, namely, the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL) and this organisation has become functional w.e.f. 1.4.96. NCPUL has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. In the first meeting of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language held on 12.9.95, it was inter-alia decided that the activities undertaken by the BPU will be taken over by the NCPUL for implementation, after it becomes functional. Hence, all the programmes and activities of BPU stand transferred to NCPUL. As NCPUL has to incur expenditure on its establishment and maintenance, funds to the extent of Rs.350.00 lakhs will be needed for this purpose during the 9th plan period. Year-wise phasing of funds during the 9th plan period is as under.

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	350.00

The details of the important schemes/programmes of NCPUL are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES OF NCPUL

(i) SCHEME OF CALLIGRAPHY TRAINING CENTRES

4. This is a major scheme of NCPUL. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to voluntary organisations,

universities, Govt. institutions and State Urdu academies for running such Centres. Presently, 47 Calligraphy Training Centres are functional and each year about 500 students complete their training from these Centres. This scheme has helped in generating employment including self-employment among beneficiaries. However, to cope up with the technological advancements, it is proposed to establish Urdu computerised Calligraphy Training Centres in a phased manner at the rate of 2 centres per year in the major cities of the country. The estimated expenditure is @ Rs.10.00 lakhs per centre plus usual escalation. While the initial investment on such Centres will be on the higher side, there may be negligible recurring expenditure in the subsequent years. Since this scheme has been found very useful to preserve the art of calligraphy as also for generating employment, it is considered to implement both the existing and proposed centres of the scheme during the 9th Plan period also. The financial requirements for Rs.285.00 lakhs as indicated below:

i) Existing 47 Centres	175.00 lakhs
ii) 10 New Computerised Training Centres	110.00 lakhs

	285.00 lakhs

(ii) SCHEME OF PRODUCTION AND PUBLICATION OF BOOKS

5. Publication of books for the use of students as well as other readers is another important activity of the Council. Under the scheme general books, dictionaries and encyclopaedia are produced by the propagation of Urdu language. It is therefore considered to continue this scheme in 9th Plan period also. The financial requirement for continuing this scheme during the 9th Plan period will be Rs.237.00 lakhs as per details given below:

i) Production of general books @ 30 books per year	Rs.88.00 lakhs
ii) Production of Dictionaries	Rs.30.00 lakhs
iii) Production of Encyclopaedia	Rs.119.00 lakhs

	Rs.237.00 lakhs

(iii) SCHEME OF CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

6. The existing scheme of correspondence course in Urdu could not be implemented during the 8th Plan. In order to take the Urdu language to the masses in a big way, it is considered to continue the Scheme of Correspondence Course in Urdu during the 9th Five Year Plan period. The expenditure involved will be towards pay & allowances of the staff created in NCPUL for this purpose, cost of inputs for preparation and production of

teaching-learning material etc. The total requirement for this scheme during the 9th Plan period is estimated at Rs.35.00 lakhs as indicated below:

i) Cost of inputs for production of teaching/learning materials.	7.50 lakhs
ii) Pay & allowances of staff	27.50 lakhs
Total	<u>35.00 lakhs</u>

(iv) SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

7. The NCPUL provides financial assistance to voluntary organisations for the promotion of Urdu, Arabic and Persian languages towards maintenance grant, salary of teachers, scholarship, publication assistance to authors and conducting seminars, etc. This scheme has helped a lot in promoting these languages. Therefore, it is necessary to continue these schemes in the 9th Plan also. An amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs is required for the schemes for Arabic and Persian languages and Rs.100.00 lakhs for the Urdu language during the 9th Plan period.

8. The total financial requirement for the above mentioned continuing schemes of NCPUL during the 9th plan period is Rs.807.00 lakhs. The year-wise phasing of expenditure during the plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	167.00	807.00

B. NEW SCHEMES OF NCPUL

(i) ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL URDU LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

9. All manuscripts, rare books and periodicals in Urdu are scattered in private and public collections in several countries. All of them need to be collected and suitably preserved in the Central Urdu Library so that they become accessible to scholars. In addition, to make this library more useful to scholars, it is essential to establish a documentation centre to coordinate the sources of reference. The estimated cost of the Library and documentation centre will be Rs.55.00 lakhs during the 9th Plan period as indicated below:

i) Non-recurring	Rs.27.50 lakhs
ii) Recurring	Rs.27.50 lakhs

(ii) CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE ACCOMODATION ETC.

10. The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, being a newly established organisation will have to be located suitably in a rented building for the time being. Therefore, the NCPUL will have to incur expenditure towards rent till own building is constructed. The NCPUL is having plans to develop a self-sustaining campus either within Delhi or in the up coming surrounding areas wherever land is available. A provision of Rs.3.5 crores is recommended to meet the expenditure towards the construction of its office building. Year-wise phasing of expenditure for the two new schemes during the plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
90.00	95.00	85.00	70.00	65.00	405.00

2. APPOINTMENT OF URDU TEACHERS AND INCENTIVES
TO GIRL STUDENTS FOR STUDY URDU

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Appointment of Urdu Teachers and Incentives to Girl Students for Studying Urdu is under formulation in the Department. A Plan provision of Rs.100 lakhs was made for the Scheme in BE 1995-96. The State Govts./UT Administrations have been requested to offer their comments on the Scheme. Under the Scheme, 50% financial assistance to the State Govts. has been proposed. However, it is expected that the State Govt. may demand 100% financial assistance. After the comments from the majority of the State Govts. are received, final decision on the issues involved will be taken. Meanwhile, assuming that the scheme will be implemented during the 9th Plan, a provision of Rs.7.00 crores is suggested for this scheme. Year-wise phasing of expenditure during the plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
100.00	120.00	140.00	160.00	180.00	700.00

3. NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PROMOTION OF SINDHI LANGUAGE (NCPSL)

The Central Govt. has established the NCPSL as an autonomous body with its headquarters at Baroda. Hitherto the Sindhi language promotional activities were being undertaken by a Unit in the Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi. The objective of NCPSL is to develop, promote and propagate Sindhi language. Their activities, inter-alia, include publication of Sindhi literature holding seminars/symposia/workshops, awards to Sindhi writers, etc. It is essential to continue the existing schemes for the propagation of the Sindhi language. Since an autonomous body has been established now, it is proposed to broad-base the Sindhi Promotional Activities by introducing some new schemes as

follows during the 9th Plan.

1. Production of Technical Terminology.
2. Teaching of Sindhi through correspondence courses and grant to social organisation who are providing Sindhi teaching facilities.
3. Grant for organising Sindhi Kavi Sammelans.
4. Workshops for Poetry, Story, Drama, Sindhi Music and drama performance.
5. Sindhi Education in School & University level.
6. Preparation of Sindhi-Hindi-English Dictionaries and Sindhi Encyclopaedia.
7. Scheme for developing data base for computerised use of Sindhi language.

2. In addition, it is proposed to develop a self-sustaining campus at Baroda for which the land is expected to be made available by the Govt. of Gujarat, free of cost. Financial allocation for this purpose may be made for meeting the expenditure on developing the campus, construction of buildings, etc. The total requirement of funds of NCPSL during the 9th Plan is estimated Rs.9.00 crores as per details given below:-

i) Development of Campus & Construction	Rs.4.50 crores
ii) Staff salaries, etc.	Rs.1.50 crores
iii) Language Promotional scheme	Rs.3.00 crores

Year-wise phasing of funds during the plan period is as under:-
(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>1977-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
190.00	190.00	190.00	165.00	165.00	00.00

4. CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES, MYSORE

The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore was established on July 17, 1969 to help evolve and implement the language policy of the Government of India and coordinate the development of Indian languages, is charged with the responsibility of conducting research in the areas of language analysis, language pedagogy, language technology and language use in the society. The Institute is also responsible for devising a script for unwritten language, studying the compatibility of language as subject and language medium etc. Briefly, the Institute has been playing a pioneering role in the entire education process through language.

2. Details of the various continuing and new schemes proposed by the Institute for being implemented during the 9th Plan period are indicated below:-

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES

1. DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES THROUGH RESEARCH, TRAINING, MATERIAL PRODUCTION ETC.

The objective of the scheme is research, training and material production in Indian languages, as included in the Schedule VIII of the Constitution. The Institute has produced innovative educational material like nursery rhymes, pictorial glossaries, audio and video packages for language teaching, handbooks for helping teachers, software science, Maths, language games, posters on themes like language for light, learning, culture etc. With the national commitment of Education for all by 2000 A.D., development of innovative educational tools with multi-media applications and manpower development will constitute all important activity. The Working Group considered the proposal and recommends its continuation during the 9th plan period. The financial requirement for continuing the scheme during the 9th plan period will be Rs.240.00 lakhs. Year-wise phasing of funds during the plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
46.00	47.00	48.00	49.00	50.00	240.00

2. SCHEME FOR SETTING UP OF REGIONAL LANGUAGES CENTRES

Under this scheme Regional Languages Centres have been set up at Mysore, Pune, Bhubaneswar, Patiala, Lucknow and Solan which impart training to graduate in-service teachers deputed by the State Governments in Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi, Sindhi, Assamese, Bengali, Oriya, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Urdu. Since 1970-71 these Centres have trained over 7600 such teachers deputed by the States for learning a third language. The Regional language centres are also conducting a parallel contact-cum-correspondence course in Tamil, Bengali and Urdu for the past 3 years. As efforts are to be made to extend this distance education programme in all MIL, the Institute is planning to introduce training in Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali consequent upon its inclusion in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution in its existing centres at Pune and Guwahati respectively. This would need additional financial allocation of Rs.50.00 lakhs.

This scheme was introduced under the three Language formula of the Government for promotion of National Integration. There are no targets fixed. However, the intake capacity of the Regional Languages Centres is 400 trainees. The Scheme has stood

the test of the time and its continuance during the 9th Plan period is considered essential. The financial requirement for this purpose will be Rs. 246.00 lakhs. Year-wise phasing of expenditure during the plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
45.70	47.30	49.00	51.00	53.00	246.00

3. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS FOR SELECTED PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING PUBLICATION AND PURCHASE OF BOOKS FOR THE PROMOTION OF INDIAN LANGUAGES (OTHER THAN HINDI, SANSKRIT, SINDHI, URDU AND ENGLISH FOR WHICH SEPARATE SCHEMES EXIST)

This scheme is being administered since the financial year 1994-95 through the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, a subordinate office under this Department. The object of this scheme is to strengthen the facilities for teaching in Indian languages in the country. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for undertaking activities like organising classes in Indian languages, conferences, short-term studies and publication of books and periodicals etc. for the promotion of Indian languages. Under this scheme, assistance is given ranging from 50 to 80% (except descriptive catalogues for which 100% assistance is available) of the approved estimates with further monetary ceilings under each item.

With a view to encourage teaching and learning Indian languages, the Working Group decided to continue the scheme during the 9th Plan period for which a sum of Rs. 220 lakhs will be required. Year-wise phasing of expenditure during the plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
40.00	42.00	44.00	46.00	48.00	220.00

4. SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR APPOINTMENT OF MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS (SPECIALLY TAMIL, TELUGU, MALAYALAM, KANNADA) IN 7 HINDI SPEAKING STATES OF HARYANA, UP, BIHAR, MADHYAPRADESH, RAJASTHAN, HIMACHAL PRADESH AND DELHI.

This scheme was launched during 1993-94 with the target of appointment of 600 teachers each year. Under the scheme, the financial liability of newly appointed teachers was to be borne by the Central Government during 8th Plan period. Thereafter the liability stands transferred to the States/UTs. The response from the States/UTs has been very poor. There could be following

reasons for this:-

(a) the financial liability of newly appointed teachers is to be taken over by the States/UTs from 9th Plan period onwards;

(b) reluctance of the states to teach one of the Southern Indian Languages as third language vis-a-vis other languages like Urdu, Punjabi, Sanskrit etc.

Since this scheme is in the interest of National integration and bringing our multi-religious and multi-lingual society closer, the Working Group recommends continuation of the scheme during the 9th Plan period by making suitable adjustment in the scheme acceptable to both the Govt. of India as well as State Govts. The financial requirement for this purpose will be Rs.550.00 lakhs during the 9th Plan period. Year-wise phasing of expenditure during the plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	550.00

B. NEW SCHEMES

1. SETTING UP OF THE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR TRANSLATION AND SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

The Institute has proposed to set up a unit to develop methods and models for translation between Indian languages and to impart the translation methods and techniques to practising and intending translators. The Centre will be responsible for the training, research, coordination, collaboration, holding of seminars and conferences, clearing house of information on translation. The financial requirement for the implementation of the scheme during the 9th Plan will be Rs.195.00 lakhs. Year-wise phasing of expenditure during the plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	195.00

2. SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT OF COMMON CORE GRAMMAR OF INDIAN LANGUAGES FOR MT SYSTEM

This scheme of development of Common-Core Grammar covers Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu. The major objectives are: developing morphological analyzer, developing sentence parsers, generating a structure of core grammar of Indian languages, developing a system for conversion from source language to core grammar and developing a system for

realization from core grammar to target language. The development of common core grammar will increase the potentiality of developing a suitable interlingua for automatic translation between pairs of Indian languages. According to the Institute, it will also be a powerful tool for any research in the area of man-machine communication and artificial intelligence. The financial requirement for implementation of the scheme during 9th Plan will be Rs.64.00 lakhs. Year-wise phasing of funds during the plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
10.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	64.00

3. SETTING UP OF THE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR INFORMATION ON INDIAN LANGUAGES

The Institute, using its library which has excellent collections on Indian languages and linguistics, is developing computerized data base on Indian languages, consisting of bibliography and textual materials. Demographic information will be added to this database. This database will be useful for researchers, planners, administrators and parliamentarians who want to have different kinds of information on Indian languages. It is proposed to develop this database into a National Centre for Indian Languages and Linguistics analogous to such Centre for Science and other subjects in the country. The financial requirement for implementation of the scheme during the 9th Plan will be Rs.180.00 lakhs. Year-wise phasing of expenditure during plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	180.00

4. SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PROFICIENCY TESTS IN INDIAN LANGUAGES

The need to scientifically measure the proficiency in Indian languages has been from different domains like education, employment, etc. for placement requiring knowledge of Indian languages. Presently there is no standardised test to measure the proficiency in Indian languages which are learnt through different curricula, media and materials. Hence there is a need for developing asset of standardised proficiency tests in each of the major Indian languages. The financial requirement during the 9th Plan period will be Rs.96.00 lakhs. Year-wise phasing of

expenditure during the plan period is as under:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
15.00	17.00	19.00	20.00	25.00	96.00

5. STUDY OF COMMONNESS IN INDIAN LANGUAGES

The Indian languages have many common features between them at all levels of grammar. The shared features could be found at the national level and zonal level involving the languages spoken in a particular zone. Such common features are not documented. Documentation will help language teaching, material production, translation etc. In a seminar common features at various levels of grammar namely phonetic, phonological, morphological and syntactic were identified. Thus basic information and framework for further study are available. This study will establish that India is not only politically, culturally but also linguistically one. This will strengthen the notion of unity in diversity from the point of view of languages. The total financial requirement during the 9th Plan period will be Rs.125.00 lakhs. Year-wise phasing of expenditure during plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	125.00

6. SCHEME ON DEVELOPMENT OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND BILITERACY EDUCATION MODELS

Scheme on Development of Bilingual Education and Biliteracy education models for the promotion of tribal languages in education (tribal education) at the formal school level and non-formal adult education level. Tribal languages of all the 4 family of languages of India may be included. This scheme involves (1) the study of tribal languages and sociolinguistic surveys (2) material production and printing (3) conduct of orientation programmes for education administrators, primary school teachers, and adult education practitioners (4) adaption of schools at the district levels in different states; (5) monitoring of the scheme at various levels and evaluation. To begin with this scheme may be operated in some select states on experimental as well as non experimental basis. The total financial requirement for implementation of the scheme during 9th Plan period will be Rs.120.00 lakhs. Year-wise phasing of expenditure during the plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	120.00

. TRIBAL LANGUAGES

Out of the total number of 200 Indian languages, some 160 or so come under the tribal languages. These languages preserve the ancient cultural traits of their speakers and stand as their identity markers. Many of the tribal languages are prone to disappear under the impact of major languages with numerical majority, i.e. they are endangered. Their preservation is essential for more than one reason i.e. they retain and represent ancient Indian Culture through the tribal lore and language structure and have significant impact on the Grammar of major languages. The preservation is essential for the identity of the speakers. The rich oral literature of these languages is comparable to any poetry or oral literature. The Sub-Group of the Working Group identified the following thrust areas for the preservation and promotion of Tribal languages-

i) Basis and original research on the tribal languages including transcription (recording) of the language materials from words to paragraphs.

ii) Descriptive grammars of the languages with phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics including unique traits of the structure of each language.

iii) Preparation of bilingual/trilingual dictionaries from tribal language to major language(s) and vice versa. These will be pedagogical/comprehensive dictionaries.

iv) Tribal lore consisting of folk tales folk songs, narrations, proverbs, riddles and special expressions of discourse should be recorded.

v) Translation of tribal (oral) literature to other major Indian languages and English. Translation of important works into tribal languages.

vi) Material production - linguists with collaboration of educationists and psychologists can prepare primers and other text-books in the tribal languages.

vii) Literacy development through production of materials in tribal languages with a familiar content(s) as lessons.

2. The Sub-Group recommended the undermentioned schemes during the 9th plan period for promotion and development of tribal languages in the country commensurate with the thrust areas identified by the Sub-Group:-

i) SCHEME FOR ORGANISING WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, ETC. FOR TRAINING NATIVE SPEAKERS, FIELD WORKERS FOR VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND FOR CONDUCTING LINGUIST FIELD WORK IN REMOTE AND INACCESSIBLE AREAS ON TRIBAL LANGUAGES.

This will ensure availability of trained field linguist

as well as native speakers.

- ii) SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS FOR SELECTED PROMOTION ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF TRIBAL LANGUAGES INCLUDING PUBLICATION AND PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Hundred per cent assistance for this would be necessary as the market forces may not be interested in promoting tribal languages.

- iii) SCHEME FOR TRANSLATION FROM TRIBAL (ORAL) LITERATURE TO MAJOR INDIAN LANGUAGES AND VICE-VERSA

- IV) ASSISTANCE TO THE LITERARY SOCIETIES OF THE TRIBALS FOR PURCHASING OF BOOKS AND ALSO TO ORGANISE LITERARY FESTIVALS IN ORAL LITERATURE.

3. The financial requirement for implementing all these four schemes during 9th Plan period will be Rs.16.00 crores. Year-wise phasing of funds during the plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)					
1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	400.00	1600.00

The Working Group considered and accepted the recommendations of its Sub-Group on Tribal Languages.

C. FOREIGN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The major impediment in the way of efforts to improve standards of English in India is the inadequate competence of teachers in the teaching of English. The Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad which is a Deemed to be University is the nodal Advisory Body in the matter of English language teaching. The Institute is funded through University Grants Commission. However, for training programmes for school teachers, development of teaching materials, implementation and monitoring the scheme of English Language Teaching etc. CIEFL is funded by the Department of Education. The various ongoing and proposed new schemes for the promotion of English Language in the country and funded through the Deptt. of Education are as under:-

A - CONTINUING SCHEMES

1. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS FOR SELECTED PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE INCLUDING PUBLICATION AND PURCHASE.

This scheme is being implemented through the Central

Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad a fully financed autonomous organisation under this Department. The object of the scheme is to strengthen the facilities for the English language teaching in the country. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for undertaking activities like organising English classes, conferences, short term studies and publication of books, journals etc. for the promotion of English language. Assistance is given under the scheme ranging from 50 to 80% (except for descriptive catalogues for which 100% assistance is available) of the approved estimates with further monetary ceilings under each item.

2. The Sub-Group constituted by this Working Group reviewed the scheme and proposed continuation of the scheme during the 9th Plan with slight modifications in its scope suggesting inter-alia the inclusion of undermentioned publications within its fold:

- 1) Creative Literature (poems, plays, novels):
- ii) Critical works on Indian creative English literature including Ph.D. and M.Phil. Dissertations:
- iii) Folk Songs, folk literature, dramatics, theatre, customs, rituals etc.

With a view to further strengthen the facilities for English language teaching in the country, it is considered necessary to continue the scheme during the 9th Plan period as recommended by the Sub-Group. A sum of Rs.100 lakhs will be required for this purpose during the 9th Plan period. The year-wise phasing is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00

2. SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ENGLISH TEACHING INSTITUTES AND DISTRICT CENTRES FOR ENGLISH

The scheme provides 100% financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administration to set up one District Centre for English in a State/UT. The District Centre serves as a model for the State Govt./UT Admn. to set up more such centres in the State/UT. The District Centre is responsible for: (a) identifying teachers of English; (b) improving their teaching skills; (c) upgrading their proficiency in English; and (d) providing sequential and cumulative in-service courses, employing both face-to-face teaching and distance education.

- - The main objective of the scheme is to bring about specific improvement in the standard of teaching of English in the country at the school level by giving training to teachers.

So far 30 District Centres have been set up in as many States/UTs which train approximately 1350 teachers per year. It is proposed to increase the number of District Centres to 60 during 9th Plan period which would train a minimum of 2700 teachers every year. The Working Group considered the proposal and agree to its continuance during the 9th Plan period. The financial requirement for this purpose will be Rs.1050 lakhs during the 9th Plan period. The year-wise phasing is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
155.00	204.00	221.00	246.00	224.00	1050.00

3. SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS ELTIS/RIES FOR RAISING THE STANDARD OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING IN INDIA.

The Government of India launched English Language Teaching Institutions support scheme in the 7th Five Year Plan. The aim was to strengthen the English Language Teaching Institutions and Regional Institute of English which impart in-service training to English teachers. Under this scheme, assistance is provided to ELTIs and RIEs for augmentation of staff, payment of stipend in inservice training programmes, need based research, development of teaching materials, support for special programmes for tribal and rural areas, production of instructional materials, seminars, workshops etc., There are 9 ELTIs and 2 RIEs. The targets during the 8th Plan was to train school teachers at the rate of 150 training per ELTI annually but the achievement has been 90 training per ELTI annually.

The Sub-Group of the Working Group reviewed the scheme and proposed continuation of the scheme during 9th Plan with recommendations to enlarge the scope of the scheme. The Working Group accepted the recommendations of the Sub-Group with target of 10,000 teachers to be trained during the 9th Plan period. For this purpose, an allocation of Rs.525.00 lakhs will be needed during the entire Plan period, year-wise phasing is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
185.00	95.00	85.00	80.00	80.00	525.00

B-NEW SCHEMES

1. SCHEME OF A NATIONAL PROFICIENCY COURSE IN ENGLISH, ESPECIALLY FOR RURAL AND TRIBAL PEOPLE

There is a demand for the study of English all over the country, and presently, this demand is being largely met in urban areas through established educational institutions as well as

voluntary organisations, tutorial colleges and enterprising individuals. This demand exists and is not met in poor, backward, hilly, remote and tribal areas. CIEFL proposes to offer a National Proficiency Course in English through multi-media, using local newspapers local radio stations, printed lessons and recorded cassettes, through post, etc., addressed to whosoever wants to learn English wherever he or she is including working men and women, unemployed youth, housewives in different walks of life, including poorer sections of the society was considered by the Sub-Group of the Working Group. Such teaching will be followed by testing and certification, for which appropriate steps will be taken. The Working Group agree to the proposal and recommends allocation of Rs.150.00 lakhs for this purpose during the 9th Plan period. The year-wise phasing is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00

2. A SCHEME OF NATIONAL SURVEY OF ENGLISH IN INDIA

Whereas English has been used for different purposes all over the country for many years, and whereas important social, political, economic, scientific objectives have been achieved, there does not exist any major survey of English at the National level which would be concerned with the following, among other things:

- (i) a dictionary of Indian English especially in so far as the use of English words in India differs from the use of English words in native English speaking countries.
- (ii) a grammar of Indian English including its morphology and syntax, as well as semantics and style .
- (iii) sociolinguistics of Indian English, special code-switching mixing borrowing, modernization, standardisation, acceptability, intelligibility, pidginisation, attitudes to varieties of English.
- (iv) Indian contribution to the growth of English.

The Sub-Group of the Working Group recommended this scheme for being implemented in the 9th Plan period. The Working Group also considered the proposal useful. The financial requirements for this scheme will be Rs.150.00 lakhs during the 9th Plan period. The year-wise phasing is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00

D. ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION TRUST.

India is a perfect example of the multicultural society. In such a society, translation is a larger responsibility and is one of the foundation stones of the nation building. It is, therefore, essential that Translation is accepted as a major literary activity and all the languages of this country are utilised for this purpose. The Sub-Group of the Working Group considered the matter and proposed establishment of a National Translation and Interpretation Trust (NTIT) during the 9th Plan period on the pattern of National Book Trust. The Sub-Group also suggested that in case it is not possible to set up the NTIT, the Sahitya Akademi should establish a National Centre for Translation as a nodal agency which will may identify institutions all over the country like State Akademies, Universities, Colleges and other Non-Governmental organisations with reputed history to work as regional centres for translations.

2. The Working Group considered the recommendation of the Sub-Group Translation and agreed to the establishment of the proposed National Translation and Interpretation Trust during the 9th Plan period. The Working Group also examined the scope of development of Computer Assisted Translation System from English to Hindi for technical books and manuals in a specified domain in collaboration/consultation with C-DAC, Pune, an autonomous organisation under the Department of Electronics. It was agreed that a Textual Corpus of actual technical books and manuals will may be prepared which will be a sub-language having limited subject matter; lexical, syntactic and semantic restrictions; deviant rules of grammar; high frequency of certain constructs; specific style of writing and use of special symbols. After the successful completion of English to Hindi translation in the above specific domain it would be possible to extend it to other domains and also to develop techniques for multilingual translation. It was considered that this capability will also enable it to achieve machine translation between any language pair.

The total financial requirement for these proposals will be Rs.2000.00 lakhs during the 9th Plan period as per details given below:-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| i) setting up of N.T.I.T. | Rs.1000 lakhs. |
| ii) development of C.A.T.S. | Rs.1000 lakhs. |

The year-wise phasing of expenditure during the plan period is as under:-

						(Rs. in lakhs)
1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total	
400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	2000.00	

SUMMARY

Summary of the various schemes/programmes and the financial requirement thereof during the 9th plan period for the promotion and development of languages are given in Statements 1 to 3.

Rao

STATEMENT I

PLAN

LANGUAGES DIVISION

Projection for IX Five Year Plan 1997-98 to 2001-2002
for Scheme for promotion and development of Indian
Languages (other than Sanskrit and classical languages)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	9th Plan Allocation		
		Contd. Scheme	New Scheme	Total
1.	Central Hindi Directorate	3900.00	50.00	3950.00
2.	Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology	2570.00	50.00	2620.00
3.	Kendriya Hindi Sansthan	840.00	2284.50	3124.50
4.	Appointment and Training of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi speaking States/UTs	3000.00	-	3000.00
5.	Central Institute of Indian Languages	706.00	2380.00	3086.00
6.	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	1157.00	405.00	1562.00
7.	National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language	150.00	750.00	900.00
8.	Centrally Sponsored schemes of financial assistance for appointment of MIL teachers (other than Hindi) in Hindi speaking States/UTs.	550.00	-	550.00
9.	Appointment of Urdu Teachers and Incentives to Girl students for Study Urdu	-	700.00	700.00
10.	Scheme of financial assistance for English Language Teaching Institutes and District Centres for English, Regional Institutes of English	1675.00	300.00	1975.00
11.	Establishment of a National Translation and Interpretation Trust	-	2000.00	2000.00
Total		14,548.00	8,919.00	23,467.00

PLAN
STATEMENT - II

Projection for IX Five Year Plan 1997-98 to 2001-2002
for Scheme for promotion and development of Indian
Languages (other than Sanskrit and classical languages)

CONTINUING SCHEMES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	9th Plan allo- cation	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1.	Central Hindi Directorate	3900.00	580.00	680.00	780.00	880.00	980.00
2.	Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology	2570.00	530.00	530.00	535.00	535.00	440.00
3.	Kendriya Hindi Sansthan	840.00	136.00	152.00	168.00	184.00	200.00
4.	Appointment and Training of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking States	3000.00	500.00	550.00	600.00	650.00	700.00
5.	Central Institute of Indian Languages	706.00	131.70	136.30	141.00	146.00	151.00
6.	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Languages	1157.00	220.00	225.00	230.00	235.00	247.00
7.	National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language	150.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
8.	Centrally Sponsored scheme of financial assistance for appointment of MIL teachers (other than Hindi) in Hindi speaking States/UTs.	550.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00
9.	Appointment of Urdu Teachers and Incentives to Girl students for study Urdu	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Scheme of financial assistance to English Language Teaching Institutes (ELTIs) and District Centres for English Language, Regional Institutes of English Language, Voluntary Organisations etc.	1675.00	360.00	319.00	326.00	346.00	324.00
TOTAL:		14548.00	2587.70	2227.30	2920.00	3121.00	3192.00

PLAN

STATEMENT - III

Projection for IX Five Year Plan 1997-98 to 2001-2002 for Scheme for promotion and development of Indian Languages (other than Sanskrit and classical languages)

NEW SCHEMES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	9th Plan 1997-98 allocation	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1.	Central Hindi Directorate	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2.	Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3.	Kendriya Hindi Sansthan	2284.50	173.00	463.00	350.50	345.00
4.	Appointment and Training of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking States	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Central Institute of Indian Languages	2380.00	420.00	439.00	457.00	474.00
6.	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Languages	405.00	90.00	95.00	85.00	70.00
7.	National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language	750.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	135.00
8.	Centrally Sponsored scheme of financial assistance for appointment of MIL teachers (other than Hindi) in Hindi speaking States/UTs.	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00
9.	Appointment of Urdu Teachers and Incentives to Girl students for study Urdu	700.00	100.00	120.00	140.00	160.00
10.	Scheme of financial assistance to English Language Teaching Institutes (ELTIs) and District Centres for English Language, Regional Institutes of English Language, Voluntary Organisations etc.	300.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
11.	Establishment of National Translation and Interpretation Trust.	2000.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
TOTAL:		8919.50	2023.00	1757.00	1672.50	1664.00

CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENT OF SANSKRIT AND OTHER CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

Sanskrit is not only a classical language, but also a repository of our cultural heritage. Preservation, propagation and development of this heritage is therefore essential. The Government of India have formulated various schemes/programmes for the development of Sanskrit education in pursuance of the National Policy on Education (1986) and as per 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India. These programmes/schemes are being implemented through the following agencies:

1. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan.
2. Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Vidya Pratishthan.
3. Central Plan Scheme for Development of Sanskrit Educational through State Governments (including Academy of Sanskrit Research, Melkote and others).

RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN

The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan an autonomous organisation registered under the Societies' Registration Act 1860 (Act XXI of 1860) was established in October 1970 under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education for the development preservation and promotion of Sanskrit learning in the country. It is fully funded by the Govt. of India.

The major objective of the Sansthan is to develop and promote and encourage Sanskrit learning and research and to serve as a Central administrative and co-ordinating machinery for the development of Sanskrit. For achieving these objectives, the Sansthan has undertaken the programmes (1) to establish Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas in different States, (2) conduct teaching of Sanskrit on traditional lines at secondary, undergraduate, graduate, post-graduate and doctorate levels, (3) provide teacher-training at B.Ed level, (4) conduct and coordinate research work in various disciplines of Sanskrit learning, (5) conduct examinations and confer certificates and degrees at school and university levels, (6) establish Sanskrit libraries, Manuscripts Collection Centre, and (7) publication of rare books in Sanskrit. The Sansthan is implementing various other schemes/programmes for promotion, propagation and development of Sanskrit. These schemes will also continue during the IXth Five Year Plan. Following are the schemes/programmes of the Sansthan.

A. ON GOING SCHEMES - (REVIEW AND PROJECTIONS)

(a) Establishment of Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas

All on-going schemes of the Sansthan have been reviewed in 1995 by the Review Committees of Sansthan. The Working Sub-Group on Sanskrit has also recommended these schemes for 9th Plan.

The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan is running and managing seven Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas (KSVs) located at Jammu, Jaipur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Puri, Guruvayoor and Sringeri. The objective of these Vidyapeethas is to provide facilities to study the Sanskrit language upto Postgraduate level through regular courses of Prathama, Purvamadyama, Uttar Madhyama, Prak Shastri, Shastri, Acharya, Shiksha Shastri, Vidyavaridhi and Vachaspati. The students of the Vidyapeethas are provided scholarship at different levels. The teaching includes teaching from Prak-Shastri to Acharya level, teachers; training for the award of Shiksha Shastri degree which is equivalent to B.Ed in Sanskrit as one of the important professional and academic course for the benefit of Sanskrit students. The Ganganath Jha KSV, Allahabad is exclusively meant for carrying out research in selected branches. It provides the degree of Vidyavaridhi which is equivalent to Ph.D in the general stream of the education. The Ganganath Jha KSV brings out Ganganath Jha Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Research Journal from the Vidyapeetha itself at Allahabad.

Six Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas are being provided recurring grant under non-plan budgets of the Ministry whereas Sringeri Vidyapeetha is receiving recurring grant from the Ministry under Plan budget. The research activities of the Vidyapeetha also include publication, re-print of out-of-print books, rare books and special projects, such as dictionary and various commentaries on vedas and dictionary of vedic grammar. The Sansthan will continue to maintain these Vidyapeethas in 9th Plan period also.

In the 8th Plan establishment of seven KSVs was proposed. Of these only one KSV was established at Sringeri during 1992-93. For 1996-97 i.e. the last year of the 8th Plan, three KSVs at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) and Mumbai (Maharashtra) have been approved for the establishment by the Governing Council of the Sansthan and the Ministry. The remaining three targetted KSVs for the 8th Plan could not be established for lack of approval of funds from the Ministry of Finance, although budget provisions were made on an adhoc basis for this purpose.

During 9th Plan the Sansthan has proposed to establish five KSVs at Somaiya Trust, Mumbai, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai, Muzaffarpur (Bihar), Bhatinda (Punjab) and Baghola (Haryana). Of these, the Shashi Parishad of the Sansthan has approved establishment of KSV at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai. The proposals of other four KSVs will be placed before the Governing Council of the Sansthan for approval.

The establishment of one KSV requires non-recurring expenditure of Rs.2.5 crores for the period of five years. Besides, recurring expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakhs per annum is involved. Thus the total expenditure on one KSV during the 9th Plan will be Rs.4.00 crores (non-recurring) and total expenditure for 5 KSVs will be Rs.20.00 crores (Rs.12.50 non-recurring and Rs.7.50 crores recurring). Accordingly, the budget in the 9th Plan will be required as under:

<u>(Rupees in lakhs)</u>					
<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
200.00	280.00	380.00	500.00	640.00	2000.00

(b) Construction of Buildings of existing Vidyapeethas

This scheme has been recommended by the working Subgroup for 9th Plan. The review reveals that in the 8th Plan the Sansthan had proposed to construct the building of the headquarters of the Sansthan at New Delhi and of KSV, Guruvayur besides construction of boundary wall of four KSVs at Jammu, Jaipur, Lucknow and Puri. The building of the Sansthan has been completed. The building of KSV at Guruvayur has also been completed with a total cost of Rs.2.19 crores. The original estimate of the cost of the building was Rs.1.10 crores but subsequently the CPWD demanded enhanced amount. Out of this enhanced amount final payment of Rs.55,39,000/- was made on 31.3.96 with the approval of Vice-Chairman of the Sansthan. The works Committee of the Sansthan is going into the details for the enhanced cost of construction of the building demanded by the CPWD. Boundary wall of three KSVs at Jammu, Jaipur and Lucknow have also been completed and the boundary wall of the fourth Vidyapeetha i.e. at Puri is expected to be completed in the current financial year.

In the 9th Plan the Sansthan has proposed to construct the buildings of the KSVs at Sringeri, Puri, Lucknow, Jammu and Jaipur. The building of the KSV, Puri has been declared as unsafe to house the Vidyapeetha and it is uneconomic to repair the building. The Project reports for the construction of these buildings have been received from the CPWD in the Sansthan. Therefore, the construction of these buildings is essential in 9th Plan.

For the purpose of construction of buildings of 5 KSVs mentioned above, the following plan out-lay is proposed for the 9th Plan:

(Rupees in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
250.00	275.00	300.00	325.00	350.00	1500.00

(c) Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Shodh Sansthan

The scheme has been recommended by the Working Sub group on Sanskrit language. Under the scheme of financial assistance to Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Shodh Sansthans, 16 institutions are getting 95% recurring grant and 75% non recurring grant from Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan. In 8th Plan it was proposed to recognise additional 7 Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas for financial under this scheme. Of these only two Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas could be recognised for financial assistance at Hulasganj (Bihar) and Bangalore. But during 1995-96 two Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas have been de-recognised i.e. KSR Madras & NSASN Kanchipuram. Thus number of the recognised Mahavidyalayas remained 16 in 1995-96. In the year 1996-97 two additional ASMS are proposed to be recognised by the Sansthan for financial assistance at Varanasi and Kanchipuram. These proposals are lying with the Sansthan. Under the scheme 95% recurring grant for salary of staff and 75% non recurring grant for development is sanctioned to each ASM.

For IXth Five Year Plan it is proposed to recognise ten such Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Shodh Sansthans under the scheme. The proposals are pending with the Sansthan. These proposals will be placed before the Shashi Parishad of the Sansthan for approval. Each of the recognised ASM requires recurring grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and non-recurring grant of Rs. 2.00 lakhs per annum. For this purpose the following plan budget is proposed under the scheme.

(Rupees in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
100.00	150.00	200.00	250.00	300.00	1000.00

(d) Financial Assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations

Financial assistance to the limit of 75% of the approved expenditure is sanctioned to Voluntary Sanskrit organisations towards the payment of salary of teachers, Scholarship, Purchase of Library Books, Furniture and other non recurring expenditure. In the VIIIth Five Year Plan the number of these voluntary organisations increased from 600 to 750. Under the scheme financial grant to the VOs is considered through the GIAC in the Sansthan on the recommendations of the concerned State Governments. There is demand for increase in the salary of

teachers due to rise in the cost of porice at the parity of the salary in comparable Sanskrit institutions in States i.e. from Rs.600/-p.m. to Rs. 3000/-p.m. The ceiling of Rs.600/- was fixed long ago in the Ministry.

Accordingly in the IXth Five Year Plan the poroposal is to increase the salary of teachers in two scales one is undergraduate teachers in the comparable scale available to the PGTs in aided schools i.e. Rs.1640-2800 and the other scale in the equivalent to Lecturer in higher educational institutions i.e. Rs.2200-4000. There is justification to enhance the salary of teachers so as to provide them atleast the amount on which they can survive on the following rates.

Under-graduate teachers PGT Rs.2000/-p.m.

Teachers at higher Education Rs.3000/-p.m. level.

Accordingly the following plan budget is proposed under the scheme.

(Rupees in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Tota</u>
300.00	350.00	400.00	450.00	500.00	2000.00

(e) Utilisation of retired Sanskrit scholars.

The scheme has been recommended by the Working Sub-Group on Sanskrit Language. Under this scheme, the services of eminent retired Sanskrit scholars is utilised by providing them appointment in the Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Vidyapeethas of the Sansthan and other such Sanskrit institutions for a period of two years which is extendable for another one year. The selection of Sanskrit scholars is made by the GIAC. The objectgive of this scheme is to preserve the indepth studies of different subjects relating to studies in Sanskrit and to utilise scholarly knowledge of the Sanskrit scholars. This scheme has been continuing in the VIIIth Five Year Plan and will also continue in the IXth Five Year Plan. The rate of remuneration being paid to the Sanskrit scholars is Rs.1000/-p.m. There has been a demand from the Sanskrit scholars for an increase in remuneration. To examine various aspects, the Sansthan constituted a Review Committee which inter-alia reviewed this scheme also. It has recommended that the amount of honorarium presently being paid to these scholars may be revised to Rs.2500/- so that these scholars may concentrate on scholarly work. At present under the scheme 125 scholars are being benefitted. On the basis of the recommendations of the Review Committee the following plan budget is proposed under this scheme.

(Rupees in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	250.00

(f) Vocational Training Scheme

The scheme has been recommended by the Working Sub-group on Sanskrit language. Sanskrit institutions are provided financial assistance for organising short term vocational training for the students. About 40 students per class for 21 days training is provided under this programme. For this purpose 15 institutions are getting grant for providing training on Jyotish, Karam Kand, Paleography, Manuscriptology, Codification, Sanskrit Shorthand and typewriting and computer training. This programme has been continuing in the VIIIth Five Year Plan and will also continue in the IXth Five Year Plan. For this scheme

the plan budget is proposed as follows:-

(Rupees in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	30.00

(g) Book Purchase Scheme

The scheme has been recommended by the Working Sub Group on Sanskrit language. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has been giving grant to individuals/publishers/organisations for printed books (general books of reference) on account of purchase from authors/publishers for free of cost for distributions among the Sanskrit institutions and libraries to encourage the authors and publishers and the Sanskrit literature. For the implementation of the scheme during VIIIth Five Year Plan, it has revealed that the printing cost of publication and paper has gone up. Therefore to ensure the good paper and quality of work there is a need to increase budget on this account in the scheme. For 9th Plan the following budget plan is proposed for the scheme.

(Rupees in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
25.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	35.00	150.00

(h) Financial assistance for Production of Sanskrit Literature

The scheme has been recommended by the Working Sub-Group on Sanskrit language. Financial assistance is provided to scholars for production of research work and original writings in Sanskrit. This scheme also covers the publication of journals to improve their quality and contents. This scheme has been continue in the VIIIth Five Year Plan and will also continue in the IXth Five Year Plan. There is an increase in the cost of printing, printing material and there is demand to enhance the budget under this scheme. The following budget plan is proposed accordingly.

(Rupees in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
25.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	35.00	150.00

(i) Purchase and publication of rare Sanskrit Manuscripts

The scheme has been recommended by the Working Group on Sanskrit language. 100% financial grant is given to scholars for the publication such rare manuscripts of different shastras of Sanskrit which are rarely available with the scholars in various parts of the country. This scheme is providing a good treasurer for the Sanskrit through the preservance and publication of these manuscripts. This scheme will also continue in the IXth Five Year Plan. The following budget proposals is suggested:-

(Rupees in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	20.00

(j) All India Elocution Contest

The scheme has been recommended by the Working Sub-Group on Sanskrit language. The scheme of preservation of oral tradition of vedic recitation through Elocution Contest is very old scheme and being implemented through Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan. The main objective of the scheme is to encourage the oriental talents of students studing in traditional Sanskrit pathshalas in various branches of learning. Under this scheme an honorarium of Rs.1000/- to 1250/-p.m. to Swadhyayean and two students are being provided Rs.175/- per month each. This scheme will also continue in IXth Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to organise four regional elocution contest and literary comopetition each year. The additional amount to cover the elocution contest and four literatry competitions each year will involve an expenditure of Rs.10.00 lakhs. This scheme has been very useful for the development of the Sanskrit. Accordingly in the IXth Five Year Plan the following budget plan are suggested.

(Rupees in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
7.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	40.00

(k) KASHMIR SHAIVA DARSHAN KOSHA PROJECT

The scheme has been recommended by the Working Sub-Group on Sanskrit language. A good number of manuscripts on Kashmir Shaiva Darshana has been collected by the Kashmir Shaiva Darshana Unit of Jammu Vidyapeetha and editing and publication work of some of them is in the progress. The Kashmir Shaiva Darshana Kosha is also under print.

The following is the plan outlay for IXth Five Year Plan for this scheme:

(Rupees in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
5.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	30.00

B NEW SCHEMES OF THE RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN

The proposal to declare the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan as an Institution of National Importance is under active consideration of the Ministry. If this is approved the Sansthan will have to have to shoulder bigger responsibilities in the coordination of activities in the field of Sanskrit development in the country, issuing guidelines to Sanskrit institutions, recognition of other Sanskrit institutions for examination purposes and to interact with other Sanskrit and other universities on a national issues relating to the development of Sanskrit. The scope of activities of Sansthan will also increase so as to undertake the activities at the national and international level for the development of Sanskrit. Effective steps will be required for the utilisation of treasures in the Sanskrit language for the humanity. In other words, the promotion, propagation and development of Sanskrit at National and International level will be increased manifold for the Sansthan in the next Five Year Plan period. It is, therefore proposed that the following schemes will .LS 2 be undertaken by the Sansthan.

a. UTILISATION OF TRASURE OF KNOWLEDGE, CONTENT IN SANSKRIT

The scheme has been recommended by the Working Sub-Group on Sanskrit languages. The scheme contains two components on holding of national and international seminars and regional workshops at periodical intervals on variety of topics and publication of science and technology series as a regular feature of the Sansthan activities. The scheme will provide a facility to interact with Sanskrit scholars at the national and international levels, Thus in the IXth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs3.00 crores is proposed.

b. Establishing contact and collaborating with similar Institutions abroad.

The scheme has been recommended by the Working Sub-Group on Sanskrit language. The Sansthan has proposed that study

of Sanskrit indology has been receiving a good deal of attention in many of the countries both in east and West. India is a country which can play a very effective role in establishing better coordination between East and West. It is contemplated that a number of scholars from these countries will visit various universities and centres of studies in those countries involved with indological and Sanskrit studies. While supplying literature available in our country regular projects will be made for collecting of available literature of the relevant fields in those countries. Scholars of those countries will also be invited to the important Sanskrit institutions in these countries. For this scheme the Sansthan has projected an allocation of Rs.5.00 crores for 9th Plan.

c. Establishing of Central Sanskrit Library

This scheme has also been endorsed by the Working Sub-Group on Sanskrit language. It has been acknowledged that it is extremely important to have a library and documentation centre with the Sansthan as its headquarters. This library will have all relevant Sanskrit education documents and publications in the country and these could be made available to those who are in need of it from any part of the world. Attempts will be made simultaneously to acquire such materials produced in other countries either in the form of books or any microfilms. Scholars may be engaged to prepare bibliography on different topics and catalogues. The library will also provide the facility of most modern documentation and reprography. The library will also cater to the need for Sanskrit institutions as a national library of Sans Sanskrit books and documentation. An allocation of Rs.1.00 crore is therefore proposed for this purpose.

d. Establishment of Computer Centre

There is a separate proposal under consideration of the Govt. to declare the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan the Institute of National Importance. Therefore, the Sansthan has proposed to set up a Computer Centre at the Headquarter in New Delhi. This will help the Sansthan in the collection and documentation of Wealth and Knowledge contained in Sanskrit. It has also proposed to have a Research and Development Centre for studying the potentiality and developing the capabilities for the use of Computer. A budget of Rs.2.00 crores is proposed in 9th Plan period for this purpose.

e. Shiksha Shastri (B.Ed.) through correspondance

There is increasing demand from untrained Sanskrit teachers for Shiksha Shastri course should be provided by the Sansthan through correspondance. Accordingly the Sansthan is proposing to undertake this course in IXth Five Year Plan. The budget proposal are suggested as under:-

					(Rupees In lakhs)
1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	10.00

e. Shikshacharya (M.Ed.) Programme in Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas in Sansthan.

The Sansthan has proposed to introduce a new course of one year training programme of post-graduate level through regular teaching in Delhi. The selection of the students will be made through a process of written examination. This course will be based on traditional teaching and training for employment purposes. The Working Sub-Group on Sanskrit has also recommended the proposal. The following budget proposal is suggested under the scheme:

					(Rupees in lakhs)
<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	60.00

f. Production of teaching materials in Sanskrit

The scheme has been recommended by the Working Sub Group on Sanskrit language. At present no institution/organisation is producing the teaching material/textbooks for the traditional course at the level of Poorva Madhyama, Uttar Madhyama, Prak-Shastra and Shastri Acharya levels. In all Sanskrit Institutions, including the KSVs the old textbooks are being taught which are not suitable for the students of modern times. The Sansthan has proposed to undertake the production of textbooks/teaching material at comparable cheap rates as are being produced by the NCERT for school students. The ultimate objective is to produce standard textbooks/teaching material on modern techniques at different levels of Sanskrit. Accordingly, the Sansthan has proposed budget as under:

					(Rupees in lakhs)
<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	60.00

g. Sanskrit Conferences (National and International)

This is an on going programme in the Ministry on adhoc basis. Since there is a regular demand from the Sanskrit world to organise national and international conferences, it requires a

permanent source of budget every year. The organisation of national and international Sanskrit conferences will be decided by the Shashi Parishad of the Sansthan and the Ministry. Accordingly, the Sansthan has tentatively proposed to organise national and international conference annually for the benefit of the Sanskrit scholars at national international levels. The budget proposals are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
5.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	30.00

h. Production of simplified Sanskrit learning material

The scheme has been recommended by the Working Sub-Group on Sanskrit language. The Sansthan has proposed to produce the Tape material, video programme and computer lessons for learning Sanskrit easily at no-profit no-loss basis. The simple learning materials/graded textbooks will be produced on the basis of the common words available in Indian languages, such as Malayalam. These courses will be benefit the employed persons who are keen to learn Sanskrit through this facility. The budget provision of Rs.1.00 crore will be required.

i. Computer aided teaching Shastras

The scheme has been recommended by the Working Sub-Group on Sanskrit language. The Sansthan has proposed to produce computer aided teaching of Shastras as karam-kand, dharam shastra and different learning of shastras through various programmes. The total budget provision of Rs. 1.00 crore is proposed for this purpose.

j. Pre orientation programme of Sanskrit teachers refresher course.

At present there is no facility available with the Sansthan to re-orient its teachers at Acharya and Shastri levels for teaching in traditional Sanskrit institutions in the country including KSVs, ASMs, and Sanskrit institutions affiliated to Sanskrit universities. The Sansthan has proposed to organise 10 refresher courses at different levels in different regions for short-term of 4 weeks for the benefit of Sanskrit teachers. The Shashi Parishad of the Sansthan will decide the mode of selection and the places where this course will be organised by the Sansthan. One short-term programme will cost Rs. 50,000/-. Therefore, for 10 refresher courses a budget provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per annum will be required. The total budget for 9th

Plan will be Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

(Rupees in lakhs)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total.</u>
5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00

Taking into account the total requirement of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan and its schemes will be of Rs. 86.05 crores in the IXth Five Year Plan (detailed statement is annexed).

2. MAHARISHI SANDIPINI RASHTRIYA VED VIDYA PRATISTHAN

Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan was established in 1986-87 in Delhi. It was transferred to Ujjain in 1993. The objective of the Pratishthan is to preserve, conserve and develop the oral traditions of vedic studies, and to provide for research facilities in modern, scientific and technological knowledge to students of vedic studies.

In the 8th Plan, Government has provided the Pratishthan total fund of Rs. 10.00 crores to build up the corpus fund for meeting recurring expenditure on salary of staff out of the interest of the corpus fund. This, however, does not include the expenditure on construction of building. The Pratishthan is also implementing various schemes of financial assistance to vedic institutions out of the grants given to the Pratishthan separately by the Government.

The Pratishthan has proposed to increase the amount of corpus fund by another grant of Rs. 10.00 crore in order to maintain old and new staff of the Pratishthan. It has also requested for the construction of building for which the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has allotted 23.6 acres of land to the Pratishthan. The Pratishthan is expected that plan estimates of the building will be ready by that time. For this purpose Rs. 10.00 crore capital expenditure will be required. Therefore total budget for the May be Rs. 20.00 crores.

(Rupees in crores)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00

3. Development of Sanskrit through States/UTs

This is the central plan scheme for the development of Sanskrit under which financial grants are sanctioned to the States & UTs. This is an on going scheme since IIIrd Five Year Plan, and it will also continue in the IX Plan. Grants are

provided to the States on 100% basis under one head of Budget for the five following segments of the scheme;

- (i) Eminent Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances.
- (ii) Award of scholarship to students of high and higher secondary schools.
- (iii) Facilities for teaching of Sanskrit in secondary schools.
- (iv) Modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas.
- (v) Programme/scheme of State Government for Promotion of Sanskrit.

It has been felt that some of the States are not being provided funds due to paucity of budget. Moreover, from time to time at various forums including Central Sanskrit Board and Grants-in-aid Committee, there has been a demand of increase in the amount of honorarium to the Sanskrit Pandit from Rs. 4000.00 to Rs. 10,000.00. The amount of Rs. 4000/- was fixed in 1988-89. Similarly the rate of scholarship to students studying from IXth and Xth should be increased from Rs.25/-p.m. to Rs.100/-p.m. and from Rs.35/-p.m. to Rs.150/-p.m. for XIth and XIIth. Similarly modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas providing facility of Sanskrit teaching in the secondary school needs to be reviewed. Accordingly the following budget proposal for the scheme in the IXth Five Year Plan is suggested.

(Rupees in crores)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00

4. INDIAN CLASSICAL LANGUAGES GRANTS COMMISSION

This proposal has not been recommended by the working sub-group on Sanskrit for 9th Five Year Plan. In the VIIIth Five Year Plan, the High Power Committee set up by Govt. in 87, recommended the establishment of Indian Classical Languages Grants Commission. The proposal was examined in consultation with the UGC. This proposal is likely to be matured in IXth Five Year Plan. Accordingly a token premium can be made for this purpose.

4. Total Projection of the Sanskrit during IXth Five Year Plan will be Rs. 101.05 crore.

5. MODERNISATION OF MADRASA EDUCATION

The High Power Panel on Minorities set up by the Govt. in 1980 emphasised the need for modernisation of Madrasas/Mahtabs. Accordingly, the Group on Minorities' Education which set up by the Dept. of Education in July 1990 to suggest

some programmes for development of educationally backward minorities has recommended that traditional institutions like Madrasas should be encouraged and assisted to include Science, Maths and English in their curricula. The Cabinet Committee on 15 Point Programme for Minorities Welfare has also suggested formulation of a scheme on modernisation of Madrasa Education.

2. Accordingly the Central Plan scheme of financial assistance to States/UTs for Modernisation of Madrasa Education was introduced in 1993-94. The objective of the scheme is to encourage traditional institutions like Madrasa and Maktabas by giving financial assistance to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curricula. The process of Modernisation of traditional Madrasa and Maktabas is on the voluntary basis.

3. The scheme provides that in the Eight Five Year Plan, institutions providing primary education will be covered. The Primary Classes of middle and secondary schools will also be covered under the scheme in the First Phase. The coverage could be extended to institutions providing education equivalent to secondary stage in the Second Phase during Ninth Plan.

4. Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to the extent of 100% for appointment of qualified teachers for teaching of science, Mathematics, social studies and languages. The salary for teachers appointed under the scheme is paid similar to other teachers appointed by the State Government. For part-time teachers, the salary is limited to Rs.600/-per month of which 75% is met by the Government and 25% by the voluntary organisation.

5. For the VIIIth Five Year Plan, in all 250 Madrasas were targeted for coverage i.e. 50 Madrasas per annum. In 1993-94, 10 Madrasas were covered in UP, whereas in 1994-95, 64 Madrasas were covered in MP(19), UP(40) and Haryana (5). But during 1995-96 the response of the State Government was very encouraging. In 1995-96, 401 Madrasas were covered in 14 States, Assam-64, Delhi-5, Karnataka-9, Kerala-42, Haryana-5, MP-39, Tripura-24, Sikkim-1, Tamil Nadu-1, UP-130, West Bengal-80, and Chandigarh-1. In 1996-97 it is estimated that about 1000 Madrasas providing primary education will be covered for financial assistance.

6. There are more than 12,000 Madrasas/Maktabas all over the country. The States are giving grant to one teacher per Madrasa at primary level with the salary of Rs.2200/-p.m. and for Science/Math kits Rs.4000/- per Madrasa. In the IXth Five Year Plan the scheme envisages the coverage of Madrasas at the secondary level with three teachers per Madrasa at TGT pay scales in the States. Rs. 70,000/- per Madrasa will be provided to the State for science equipment. It is proposed to cover in the IXth Five Year Plan additional 2000 (1000 primary and 1000 secondary level Madrasas/Maktabas) for which a total of Rs. 35.00 crores will be required. Accordingly the budget provision suggested is as under:-

(Rupees in crores)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001- 2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00

Statements regarding projection in respect of on-going and new scholars for the development of Sanskrit and modernisation of Madrasa Education for 9th five year plan may be seen at annexure-I,II,III.

PROJECTION FOR IX FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR 1997-98 TO 2001-2002

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Schemes</u>	<u>Actuals during VIII Five Year</u>	<u>B.E for 1995-96</u>	<u>B.E for 1996-97</u>	<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<u>ON GOING SCHEMES</u>											
1.	Kendriya Skt. Vidyapeethas		15.00	20.00	200.00	280.00	380.00	500.00	610.00	2000.00	
2.	Adarsh Mahavidyalaya		53.00	75.00	100.00	150.00	200.00	250.00	300.00	1000.00	
3.	Construction of Building of Vidyapeethas.		112.00	500.00	250.00	275.00	300.00	325.00	350.00	1500.00	
4.	Financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations.		105.00	160.00	200.00	350.00	400.00	450.00	500.00	2000.00	
5.	Utilisation of Eminent Scholars.		12.00	20.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	250.00	
6.	Special Orientation Course		3.00	3.00	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	30.00	
7.	Purchase of Sanskrit Books		15.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	30.00	32.00	35.00	150.00	
8.	Production of Skt. Literature		20.00	25.00	25.00	23.00	30.00	32.00	35.00	150.00	
9.	Purchase & Publication of Rare Manuscripts.		-	3.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	20.00	
10.	All India Elocution Contest		3.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	40.00	
11.	Kashmir Shaiva Darshan Kosha Project		1.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	30.00	
12.	Collection & Preservation of Manuscripts.		-	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	
13.	Silver Jubilee Function		15.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total (A)			2200.00	355.00	842.00	962.00	1179.00	1416.00	1473.00	1950.00	7180.00

ANNEXURE-II

RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN
NEW DELHI

PROJECTION FOR IXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR 1997-98 TO 2001-2002

Sl.No	Scheme	Actuals during VIII Five Year	B.E. For 1995-96	B.E. For 1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total	
(Rupees in lakhs)											
NEW SCHEMES											
1.	Utilisation of Wealth of knowledge - contained in Skt. for human welfare.	-	-	-	30.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	90.00	300.00	
2.	Establishing contact and collaborating - with similar institutions abroad.	-	-	-	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	150.00	
3.	Establishment of Central Skt. Library -	-	-	-	5.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	35.00	100.00	
4.	Setting up of Study Centres within and outside the country	-	-	-	55.00	65.00	85.00	95.00	100.00	400.00	
5.	Establishment of Computer Centres	-	-	-	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	100.00	
6.	Shiksha Shastri (B.Ed) through Correspondence Course.	-	-	-	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	10.00	
7.	Shikshacharya (M.Ed) Programmes in Sansthan/Kendriya Skt. Vidyapeethas.	-	-	-	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	60.00	
8.	Production of Teaching Materials in Skt.	-	-	-	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	60.00	
9.	Sanskrit Conferences. (National/International)	-	50.00	-	5.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	30.00	
10.	Simplification of Skt. learning and distance education	-	-	-	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	100.00	
11.	Computer aided teaching of Shastra.	-	-	-	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	100.00	
12.	Reorientation programme for Sanskrit teachers (Refresher Course)	-	-	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00	
TOTAL (B)					50.00	161.00	223.00	292.00	350.50	408.00	1435.00
GRAND TOTAL A&B		2200.00			892.00	1123.00	1402.00	1708.00	2023.00	2358.00	8615.00

(Rupees in crores)

Projection to IXth Five Year Plan 1997-98 to 2001-2002

Name of the scheme	Actuals during 1997-98 Eight Five Year Plan including expected during 1996-97.	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
1. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan.	22.00	11.23	14.02	17.08	20.23	86.05
2. MSRVP	10.59	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
3. Development of Sanskrit Education through State Govts.	3.18	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
4. Modernisation of Madrasa Education.	-	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
Total	35.77	23.23	26.20	29.08	30.23	146.05

BOOK PROMOTION AND COPYRIGHT

We do not have exact statistics about the number of books brought out in the country. The only indication we have is the number of books received under the Delivery of Books Act. Since many publishers do not submit their publications, this figure needs to be doubled to arrive at something close to the reality. During 1993-94, the National Library had received 19,647 titles. Out of these more than half--10,895--were in English and the rest in various Indian languages. In terms of numbers, the three most active Indian languages were Bangla, Hindi and Tamil. However, despite the small number of books received by the National Library in languages such as Kannada, Malayalam and Marathi, it is well-known that these languages are strong in publishing.

Literary works are the forte of Indian language publishing which lacks the variety of subjects covered by the Indian books in English. Even in the field of books for children only two languages--Bangla and Marathi--offer something comparable to the English books. The inability of most of the Indian languages to satisfy the varied interests of readers, coupled with the near non-existence of good bookshops, has created a situation of almost total dependence of publishers on the bulk purchase of books. Since the criteria of selection in such purchases is not always the quality of books, these have given rise to the indiscriminate

publication of books at excessively high prices.

At another level, low-priced paperback editions of popular reading material are brought out and sold through the book stalls at public places such as the railway stations and the bus stands. Generally being of indifferent quality, these do not satisfy the requirements of serious readers.

According to the readership surveys conducted by the National Book Trust, the main difficulties pointed out by the readers, with regard to the availability of quality reading material in Indian languages, were:

- (i) limited range of subjects covered;
- (ii) high prices; and
- (iii) lack of good bookshops.

The situation with regard to the books in English is far better. Supported by the growing middle-class of professionals, the English-medium private schools, the institutes of higher learning, and increase in the demand of books abroad, the Indian publishers of English books are bringing out titles on a wide range of subjects and except for the books meant for institutional purchases, pricing them quite reasonably. In the sale of books they are helped by hundreds of booksellers in various cities and towns, who prefer to deal only in English books. However, though it is generally accepted that the English language publishing in India has improved a great deal in recent years, in terms of

the quality of editing, designing and production our publications lag far behind the books published in Britain, USA and the other developed countries. The quality is also affected adversely because of the frequent and sharp increases in the price of paper which is often of unreliable quality.

One thing that is shared by publishers of all languages including English is the general ignorance of, and the lack of respect for, the copyright. There is need to step up efforts for disseminating information about the copyright not only for improving the author-publisher relations but also to ensure that maximum benefit accrues to the author from his/her intellectual property.

With the rapid advances in technology, the role of copyright industries in the national economy is growing more and more important. However, infringement of the copyright laws eat away a large chunk of the benefits that should rightfully accrue to the copyright owners. This adversely affects productivity and, thereby, ultimately the economic development of the country. While comprehensive Copyright Act and Rules have been framed, the copyright enforcement machinery has not been strengthened adequately to face the challenges posed by new technologies, particularly digital technology. Not enough steps have also been taken to create proper awareness about copyright matters among the dealers and consumers of copyright material. Considering the stress being laid in international trade and commerce negotiations

on the protection of intellectual property rights, the country needs to develop expertise in international copyright matters and also professionalism in the management of copyright.

In view of the need to step up the publication of reasonably priced quality reading material, in English, Hindi and all other Indian languages included in the 8th Schedule of Constitution, on a variety of subjects and for different age-groups and to promote the habit of reading and create awareness about the copyright, it is recommended that the following on-going and new schemes may be continued/introduced.

I. BOOK PROMOTION

A. BOOK PROMOTION & COPYRIGHT DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Book Promotion & Copyright Division of the Department of Education is responsible for promoting the production of good quality books at reasonable prices, encouraging indigenous authorship, promoting reading habits, providing assistance to Indian book industry and for promotion of children's literature.

Ongoing Schemes

1. Assistance to voluntary/private organisations for organising seminars/training courses/workshops/annual conventions, etc., with the objective of promoting books

This scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations was formulated in 1986 for providing financial assistance, on ad-hoc basis, to organisations registered under the Societies

Registration Act, 1860 (Act 21 of 1860) for any of the following purposes:

- (a) seminars of Indian authors/publishers/booksellers on subjects which have direct bearing on book promotion in India;
- (b) training courses on subjects directly related to book promotion;
- (c) annual conventions/conferences of writers/publishers/printers/booksellers;
- (d) research/survey connected with the book industry; and
- (e) any other activity which may be found conducive to the development of book industry.

Since organisations based in and around Delhi only have been taking maximum advantage of this scheme, it is proposed to popularise the scheme in other parts of the country so that associations working in various Indian languages could also organise seminars, workshops, etc.

During the VIIIth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs 30.00 lakhs was provided. Since the commencement of the VIIIth Plan, the expenditure at the end of financial year 1995-96 on the Scheme has been to the tune of Rs 10.82 lakhs. The main reason for the shortfall in the expenditure was the ban imposed by Ministry of Finance since 1990-91 and therefore, only a few organisations were released grants, as special cases, in relaxation of Ministry of Finance orders. Subsequently, on the recommendations of Parliamentary

Standing Committee on Demands for Grants, Ministry of Finance lifted the ban on 23.3.1994. For this purpose, an enhanced provision of Rs 40.00 lakhs will be needed during the IXth Plan period to meet the increase in expenditure under the Scheme.

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00

2. National Book Development Council (NBDC)

The National Book Development Council (NBDC), an advisory forum representing authors, publishers, booksellers, librarians, etc., has been functioning under the Department of Education for many years. The forum was first set up in 1967, then known as the National Book Development Board, and was reconstituted a number of times till 1990, when it was last reconstituted for three years. The proposal for reconstituting the Council was approved by the then Minister for Human Resource Development and its composition decided.

During the VIIIth Five Year Plan, a Budget Outlay of Rs 20.00 lakhs was provided under this Scheme towards the TA/DA etc. of the members. Therefore, an enhanced plan provision would now be required during the IXth Five Year Plan period due to hike in these rates. The budget provision of Rs 40.00 lakhs would be required during the IXth Five Year Plan period to meet the expenditure.

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00

3. International Standard Book Numbering System (ISBN)

The International Standard Book Numbering System (ISBN) which is controlled by an agency based in Berlin, is a world recognised system for identifying books. The system also helps with the rationalization of many important functions such as stock control, accounting, ordering, etc. Therefore, ISBN is equally important for librarians, booksellers, and others who work with books. The National Agency for ISBN was established in 1985 as a part of the Book Promotion Division of the Department of Education, and it has since been making registration of Indian publishers under the ISBN system. The Agency has, however, not been able to achieve wide acceptance for the system, specially among Indian language publishers. It is, therefore, proposed to open a few regional centres with the objective of achieving total adoption of the ISBN system in the country.

For the above purposes a provision of Rs 50.00 lakhs is proposed in the IXth Five Year Plan period.

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00

B. NATIONAL BOOK TRUST, INDIA

The National Book Trust, India (NBT) is an autonomous organisation of the Government of India, established in 1957 to promote books and the habit of reading. The main objects

for which NBT was established are:

- (a) to produce and to encourage the production of good literature, and to make such literature available at moderate prices to the public;
- (b) in furtherance of the above objectives to publish more particularly books of the following types in English, Hindi and other languages recognised in the Constitution of India:
 - (i) the classical literature of India;
 - (ii) outstanding works of Indian authors in Indian languages and their translation from one Indian language to another;
 - (iii) translation of outstanding books from foreign languages;
 - (iv) outstanding books of modern knowledge for popular diffusion; and
- (c) to bring out book lists, arrange exhibitions and seminars and take all necessary steps to make the people bookminded.

a. **On-going Schemes**

1. **Regional Offices**

NBT's regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore are essential for the sale and marketing of NBT publications. the main responsibility assigned to the regional offices is to maintain a close contact with the book trade and the government book buying agencies, and to supply books as per their requirements. the regional offices also promote books

by mailing catalogues and other publicity material to the educational institutions, public libraries, etc., organising exhibitions, and participating in book fairs.. It is because of the regional offices that NBT has been able to widen its sales network, and increase the sale of NBT publications particularly through the non-government channels. This is evident from the figures given below:

	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
	(Amount Rs in lakhs)			
Agents, Distributors and Voluntary Agencies Enrolled	67	96	93	87
Net sale of Books	144.67	186.30	189.33	246.78
Sale through Non-government channels	78.69	133.46	141.43	184.90

The continuance of the Regional Offices is necessary because for improving the availability of its publications NBT is committed to cover all towns with population of more than 2 to 3 lakhs.

The total outlay for the 8th Plan period was Rs 1.60 crores. The requirement for the 9th Plan period would, however, be Rs 2.80 crores as per year-wise break-up given below:

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>2002-2003</u>	<u>Total</u>
45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	70.00	280.00

2. Subsidy Scheme

The broad objectives of the Scheme for the Subsidised Publication of Books is to provide assistance to authors and

publishers for producing books of an acceptable standard at reasonable prices for students and teachers of Indian universities and technical institutes. The books may be in English, Hindi or in any other language listed in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution, and may serve as textbooks, discipline-oriented supplementary reading material and reference books.

Only such books are subsidised under the scheme for which a definite need is felt and which relate to subject areas where books of an acceptable standard are either not available or are so highly priced to be beyond the means of the students.

The objective of this scheme has been expanded recently to include the publication of thought-provoking works of non-fiction, addressed to the general reader, on subjects relating to various fields of arts, humanities, social sciences, science, technology, medicine, etc., including dictionaries and encyclopaedias, in the Indian languages as recognised by the Constitution.

It has also been decided that NBT should be selective about accepting titles in English and should encourage publishers of Indian languages to derive the maximum benefits of the scheme.

To encourage private publishers and non-government agencies bring out general reading works of science,

humanities and social science, it is proposed that assistance may also be offered by way of (i) grants to cover the cost of translation, and (ii) loans at a nominal interest towards the production of books.

The target for the 8th Plan period was 70 titles and the budget provision Rs 0.70 crore. It is estimated that NBT will be able to subsidise 64 titles at the total expenditure of Rs 0.458 crore only.

In view of the scarcity of text and reference material and thought-provoking works of non-fiction in Indian languages, it is felt necessary to continue the scheme during the next Plan period. It is estimated that for subsidising 250 titles, NBT would require Rs 2.50 crore only.

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00

3. Core Book Project

Assistance to Indian authors is provided under this project for preparing medical books (text and reference material) for Indian universities. A number of such titles have been developed under this project which may not have been prepared by Indian authors if NBT's assistance and encouragement were not available. Some of these titles have even replaced foreign books as essential text and reference material for students of Indian medical colleges. However, there continues to be serious gaps in the publishing of

medical books. It is, therefore, proposed to continue this project during the next Plan period.

The 8th Plan target was to develop 12 manuscripts. NBT is likely to exceed this target. As against the approved outlay of Rs 0.06 crore, the total expenditure is likely to be Rs 0.07 crore.

For the 9th Plan period, NBT would like to make a provision of Rs 0.10 crore and develop 25 manuscripts.

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.10

4. Normal Promotional Activities

Under this project, NBT participates in book fairs, and organises book fairs, festivals and exhibitions, and seminars and workshops. NBT also provides financial assistance to registered voluntary bodies for organising book fairs in areas where these are normally not held.

In the absence of good bookshops, the organisation of book fairs, exhibitions, etc., is the most effective way of promoting books and the habit of reading. There is need to do a lot in this direction.

The various activities undertaken under this scheme are described below:

(a) Participation in Book Fairs

For the promotion of its publications, NBT participates in all major book fairs held in the country. The target for

the 8th Plan period was 75 but NBT is likely to touch 89 by the end of the Plan period. The target for the 9th Plan period is being fixed at 100.

(b) Organisation of language-wise and genre-wise exhibitions of books

NBT puts up language-wise and genre-wise exhibitions of select, moderately priced books brought out by publishers of the private and public sectors. These include exhibitions of post-literacy reading material which are held in the villages. Since September 1992, NBT has organised exhibitions in Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. As against the target of 280 for the 8th Plan period, NBT is likely to hold almost 500 exhibitions. The target for the 9th Plan period is 600.

(c) Organisation of seminars, workshops, etc.

Organisation of seminars and workshops is an important activity of NBT. During the 8th Plan period, it was estimated that 35 such events would be organised. However, since a number of such activities were organised as part of the World Book Fair, there is a shortfall in the number of seminars, workshops, etc. held under this scheme. Still, it is hoped that NBT will be able to touch the figure of 20. The target for the 9th Plan period is 50.

(d) Book Festivals

NBT organises Book Festivals in such areas where people are not exposed to such events, and are not aware of the wide

range of books brought out in the country. A number of literary programmes are also organised during the Festival, thus providing a platform for interaction between publishers, writers, readers, etc. During the first two years of the 8th Plan period, NBT had organised two Book Festivals every year. However, from the third year, this number had to be reduced to one because funds had to be diverted for the construction of NBT building.

During the 9th Plan period, NBT would like to organise two Book Festivals every year.

(e) National Book Fair

A National Book Fair is organised every alternative year in a major city outside Delhi. Three National Book Fairs were proposed to be organised during the 8th Plan period, in the years 1992-93, 1994-95 and 1996-97.

During the year 1992-93, a National Book Fair was organised at Bangalore, and during 1994-95 at Nagpur. The next National Book Fair would be held at Varanasi, tentatively from 1 to 9 November 1996.

It has now been decided to organise a National Book Fair every year. Five National Book Fairs would, therefore, be held during the 9th Plan period.

(f) Financial assistance to registered voluntary bodies

NBT provides financial assistance to registered voluntary bodies for organising book fairs in areas where

these are normally not held. To encourage other organisations, specially NGOs, to organise exhibitions including those of books for the rural readers in villages, it is proposed to give soft-loans for the purchase of exhibition vans.

The total requirement of funds for the 9th Plan period would be Rs 250.00 lakhs. The year-wise break-up is given below:

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00

5. Publication for Post Literacy Education

Post-literacy reading material for neo-literates is brought out under this scheme. Most of these books are the outcome of workshops organised in rural areas with participation of local people. Titles are also assigned to authors/experts and suitable books adapted and abridged. To make the books relevant to the needs of neo-literates, the books are written in an idiom familiar to them and are field tested. These are also extensively illustrated.

A provision of Rs 1.00 crore was made in the 8th Plan period for organising six seminars/workshops and publishing 300 titles. However, during the first three years of the Plan period, NBT was able to organise all the six workshops and publish 280 titles, at the total expenditure of Rs 0.413 crore.

During the course of organising exhibitions in villages, NBT has experienced that post-literacy reading material is not able to satisfy the reading interests of the entire village population. It is, therefore, proposed to widen the scope of publishing books for the rural readers by including suitable reading material for

- (i) rural adults with class 6-10 education;
- (ii) neo-literates; and
- (iii) village children.

The total financial requirement for this scheme, for the 9th Plan period, is Rs 100.00 lakhs, as per details given below:

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00

6. National Centre for Children's Literature

The National Centre for Children's Literature (NCCL) has been set up by NBT as the nodal agency to promote children's literature in all the Indian languages. The main responsibility of the NCCL is to help the creation and translation of children's books and to monitor, coordinate, plan and aid the publication of books for children.

The primary objective of setting up the NCCL is to collect and make available to authors, illustrators, publishers and others interested in children's literature,

Indian and foreign material and expertise which is relevant to the promotion of a rapid and balanced development of children's literature.

The NCCL also promotes reading among children through the setting up of Readers' Clubs in schools and non-formal education centres.

It was estimated that during the 8th Plan period NCCL would organise eight exhibitions and four workshops. Till now five exhibitions have been organised and another three may be put up during the year 1996-97. The target of workshops has already been exceeded and another three are likely to be organised during the year 1996-97.

It is anticipated that during the 9th Plan period, NCCL would organise two exhibitions and three workshops every year. The total financial requirement for the 9th Plan period is Rs 100.00 lakhs.

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	100.00

7. Book Export Promotional Activities

To promote Indian publications abroad, NBT participates in international book fairs and puts up special exhibitions of select titles brought out by various Indian publishers. The main focus areas of NBT's book export promotional activities have been South Asia and Africa.

A provision of Rs 0.60 crore was made for the 8th Plan period and it was anticipated that NBT would participate in 12 international book fairs and organise 26 exhibitions abroad. While NBT has already exceeded the target of book fairs and hopes to participate in another six book fairs during 1996-97, the number of exhibitions organised abroad may fall short of the target. The target for the 9th Plan period is more realistic being six book fairs and three exhibitions every year. Wherever possible, NBT would also involve groups of non-resident Indian to invite authors for holding literary programmes. NBT would also get a web-site for promoting book through the Internet.

The total financial requirement for the 9th Plan period is Rs 120.00 lakhs, as under:

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
20.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	120.00

8. Nehru Bhavan (NBT's office building)

NBT has acquired a plot of land measuring one hectare for its building in the Institutional Area, Vasant Kunj Phase II. The design has been prepared by M/s Kanvinde Rai & Chowdhury and the responsibility for getting the building constructed has been assigned to the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

The payment for the plot of land was made by NBT out of

the savings of the 7th Plan period. During the 8th Plan period, NBT has already advanced Rs 3.04 crores to the CPWD, and stands committed to pay another Rs 2.00 crore during the year 1996-97. NBT would require Rs 3.00 crores during the 9th Plan period.

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
200.00	100.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	300.00

9. New Sales Promotional Measures

Under this scheme, NBT takes innovative measures to promote the sale of its publications. These include sale of books through the NBT Book Club and sales promotion agents, and provision of sales promotional material to the registered booksellers. Due to the nature of the measures taken, it is not possible to fix physical targets for this scheme. The scheme is, however, necessary for the innovative marketing of NBT publications. During the 9th Plan period NBT requires Rs 0.25 crores as per break-up given below:

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	25.00

10. Reproduction of Books in Punjabi

The project for the reproduction of books in Punjabi was introduced to promote Punjabi language, literature and culture. Under this project NBT has been bringing out select reference books, and organising workshops, exhibitions and book fairs. As against the target of publishing 8 titles, NBT

hopes to bring out 7 volumes by the end of the Plan period. Initially, it was proposed to organise one Punjabi Pustak Mela every year but only two Pustak Melas could be put up so far because the Board of Trustees in its 74th meeting directed that NBT should not organise book fairs exclusively for promoting Punjabi books. In the case of workshops too, there is a shortfall as NBT may not be able to organise more than two workshops during the Plan period. The target was four. On the other hand, it is hoped that NBT will be able to exceed the target with regard to the organisation of exhibitions--the target of 40 exhibitions has already been achieved and it is proposed to organise another 15 exhibitions during the year 1996-97.

The approved outlay for the 8th Plan period was Rs 0.16 crore, and the total amount is likely to be used. The projected requirement for the 9th Plan period for publishing 10 titles, and organising 5 workshops and 50 exhibitions is Rs 0.20 crore.

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	20.00

b. New Schemes

1. Development and Production of Interesting, Informative and Innovative Activity Books and other Reading and Reference Material for Children and Teachers

It is proposed to introduce a scheme to involve individuals and institutions interested in the field of children's literature, and private publishers in a co-

publishing programme for bringing out activity books and reference material for the young readers.

The total financial requirement has been estimated as Rs 0.80 crore.

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	80.00

2. Organisation of Short-term Training Courses on Publishing

Under this scheme it is proposed to organise short-term training courses on subjects such as editing, marketing, production, designing, electronic publishing, copyright, etc., for young publishing professionals, and a full-time certificate course on publishing for new entrants who wish to take up publishing as a profession.

The total financial requirement is Rs 0.20 crore only.

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00

3. Promotion and Marketing of quality books brought out in the country, in various Indian languages, including English

For establishing a sales network for marketing quality books brought out in the country, book stalls may be constructed by the National Book Trust in towns where good bookshops do not exist, and given to be run on commission

basis to local individuals or institutions committed to the promotion of books. The individuals/institutions so appointed may be free to order books as per their requirements, out of a comprehensive list of books screened by NBT. These books may also be made available to readers all over the country through a book club.

NBT has already decided to set up a permanent display-cum-sale centre for the promotion of select titles brought out in various Indian languages, including English. A prominent area, measuring approximately 7,000 sq.ft., has been earmarked for this purpose in the design of NBT's office building. The books displayed at the centre would also be used for the following purposes:

- (a) developing a computerised data-base of books in print;
- (b) offering the select books to members of the NBT Book Club; and
- (c) making the books available through the book stalls proposed to be constructed by NBT, and through booksellers, NGOs and government agencies.

The setting up of such an agency could go a long way in meeting the demand that arrangement be made for the availability of quality reading material in Indian languages, on a permanent basis, all over the country. It could also remove the main obstacle in the growth of publishing in Indian languages.

It is also proposed that existing bookshops may also be provided financial and other assistance for improving their

stocks and services.

While this proposal has already been approved in principle both by the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees, a detailed proposal with financial implications is yet to be prepared and submitted for their approval. It is, however, estimated that NBT would require Rs 2.50 crores for this project during the 9th Plan period.

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00

4 **Setting up of a computerised data-base to bring out a 'Books-in-Print' of Indian publications in various Indian languages, including English, together with a system for compiling statistics on Publishing**

It is necessary to set up a system for the collection and dissemination of information regarding the books published in our country, and the compilation of accurate statistics on publishing. This job would entail collection of information from publishers of various languages, including author-publishers, and building up of a data-base of books in print for circulation, language-wise, either in volume form or as a CD-ROM.

A proposal to introduce the above scheme has already been approved in principle both by the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees. However, a detailed proposal with financial implications is yet to be prepared and submitted for their approval. It is estimated that NBT would require Rs

1.00 crore for this project during the 9th Plan period.

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
15.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	100.00

5. Promotion of Books through Radio and Television

The growth of the electronic media, specially television, is generally seen as a threat to the existence of books. On the contrary, it has been proved in the developed countries that the electronic media can be used, most effectively, for the promotion of books. NBT has, therefore, been working on a proposal to produce radio and television programmes for promoting books and the habit of reading. NBT has already submitted a proposal for a 13-episode programme for Doordarshan's Channel 1.

While a proposal to introduce the above scheme during the 9th Plan period is yet to be prepared and submitted for the approval of the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees of NBT, it is estimated that NBT would require Rs 1.00 crore for this purpose.

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
15.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	100.00

II. COPYRIGHT

BOOK PROMOTION & COPYRIGHT DIVISION

New Schemes

1. **Setting up Copyright Enforcement Cells at the State Headquarters**

Enforcement of the Copyright Act and Rules falls under the purview of the State Police. In view of the specialised nature of the activity, a separate enforcement cell for copyright would be required to be set up in every State headquarters. States have been citing lack of funds as a ground for not setting up/strengthening the Copyright Enforcement Cells. In order to encourage the states to set up such a cell, financial assistance may be provided to them, during the 9th five year plan. Towards this an amount of Rs 4.8 crores is proposed in the 9th Five Year Plan period (@ Rs 3.00 lakh per State/UT per year for 32 States/UTs.

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	480.00

2. **Scheme for Organising seminars/workshops on copyright matters**

Training of enforcement personnel, mentioned at 2 above as well as creation of public awareness about copyright related issues is of the utmost importance for the project to be successful. A central scheme for giving financial assistance for organising such seminars and training

workshops is proposed to be included in the 9th Five Year Plan. Towards this purpose, an amount of Rs 1.50 crores is proposed (@ Rs 30 lakh per year).

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00

3. Financial assistance for research on Intellectual Property Rights

With a view to motivating universities/research organisations to take up research on Intellectual Property Rights, a scheme for providing financial assistance to such institutions be included in the 9th Five Year Plan with a provision of Rs 1.00 crore (@ Rs 20 lakhs per year)

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00

4. Financial Assistance for Setting up of Collective Administration Societies for Copyright.

While collective administration societies for copyright and neighbouring rights have been functioning in developed countries for quite long, the practice has not picked up much in India. The 1994 Amendment to the Copyright Act provides for establishment of such societies for different classes of works. The setting up of Copyright Societies for different categories of works may be encouraged by providing financial and other assistance through the International Copyright Unit of the Department of Education. Towards this purpose, an

amount of Rs 100 lakhs is proposed in the 9th Five Year Plan.

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00

5. Modernisation of the Copyright office

Upgradation of the existing hardware/software of the Copyright office is essential in order to ensure a smooth and structural registration process besides a speedier retrieval of information related to registered works. In addition to the above, there also exists an acute need for a well stocked documentation centre in the Copyright office. Accordingly, an amount of Rs 50.00 lakhs is proposed in the 9th Five Year Plan (@ Rs 10 lakh per year) for the above purpose.

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00

PROJECTION FOR IXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN FROM 1997-98 TO 2001-2002

RUPEES IN LAKHS

SCHEMES	OUTLAY DURING VIII FIVE YR. PLAN	BE FOR 1995-96	BE FOR 1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	TOTAL
<u>BOOK PROMOTION</u>									
<u>BOOK PROMOTION & COPYRIGHT DIVISION</u>									
<u>GOING SCHEMES</u>									
ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY/ PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS FOR SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS	-	-	-	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
NBDC(NATIONAL BOOK DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL)	-	-	-	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
I.S.B.N.	-	-	-	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
TOTAL:	-	-	-	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	130.00

NATIONAL BOOK TRUST

GOING SCHEMES

REGIONAL OFFICES	160.00	35.00	42.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	70.00	280.00
SUBSIDY SCHEME	70.00	11.00	12.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00
CORE BOOK PROJECT	6.00	0.75	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
NORMAL PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES	146.00	21.00	31.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00
PUBLICATION OF POST LITERACY MATERIAL	41.00	-	-	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
NATIONAL CENTRE FOR CHILDREN'S LITERATURE	45.00	8.25	15.50	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	100.00
BOOK EXPORT PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES	60.00	14.00	14.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	120.00

S.NO.	SCHEMES	OUTLAY DURING VIII FIVE YR. PLAN	BE FOR 1995-96	BE FOR 1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	TOTAL
08	NEHRU BHAVAN NDT OFFICE BUILDING	714.00	165.00	210.00	200.00	100.00	-	-	-	300.00
09	NEW SALES PROMOTIONAL MEASURES	20.00	2.00	16.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	25.00
10	REPRODUCTION OF BOOKS IN PUNJABI	16.00	3.50	4.50	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	20.00
	TOTAL:	1278.00	260.50	348.00	409.00	322.00	231.00	240.00	253.00	1455.00

b. NEW SCHEMES

01	DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF INTERESTING, INFORMATIVE AND INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES AND OTHER READING AND REFERENCE MATERIALS FOR CHILDREN AND TEACHERS	-	-	-	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	80.00
02	ORGANISATIONS OF SHORT TERM TRAINING COURSES ON PUBLISHING	-	-	-	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
03	PROMOTION AND MARKETING OF QUALITY BOOKS BROUGHT OUT IN THE COUNTRY IN VARIOUS INDIAN LANGUAGES INCLUDING ENGLISH	-	-	-	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00
04	BOOKS IN PRINT	-	-	-	15.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	100.00
05	PROMOTION OF BOOKS THROUGH RADIO AND TELEVISION	-	-	-	15.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	100.00
	TOTAL:	-	-	-	104.00	99.00	109.00	119.00	119.00	550.00

PROJECTION FOR IXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN FROM 1997-98 TO 2001-2002

RUPEES IN LAKHS

S.NO.	SCHEMES	OUTLAY DURING VIII FIVE YR. PLAN	BE FOR 1995-96	BE FOR 1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	TOTAL
II. COPYRIGHT										
<u>BOOK PROMOTION & COPYRIGHT DIVISION</u>										
<u>NEW SCHEMES</u>										
01	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR SETTING UP COPYRIGHT SOCIETIES	-	-	-	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
02	SETTING UP OF COPYRIGHT ENFORCEMENT CELL	-	-	-	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	480.00
03	ORGANISING SEMINAR/ WORKSHOP ON COPYRIGHT	-	-	-	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00
04	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR RESEARCH ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS	-	-	-	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
05	MODERNISATION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE	-	-	-	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
TOTAL:		-	-	-	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00	880.00

PROJECTION FOR IXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN FROM 1997-98 TO 2001-2002

RUPEES IN LAKHS

BOOK PROMOTION & COPYRIGHT

S.NO.	SCHEMES	OUTLAY DURING VIII FIVE YR. PLAN	BE FOR 1995-96	BE FOR 1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	TOTAL
<u>ON GOING SCHEMES</u>										
01	NBT, INDIA	1278.00	260.50	348.00	409.00	322.00	231.00	240.00	253.00	1455.00
02	BOOK PROMOTION & COPYRIGHT DIVISION	-	-	-	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	130.00
	TOTAL	-	-	-	435.00	348.00	257.00	266.00	279.00	1585.00
<u>NEW SCHEMES</u>										
01	NBT, INDIA	-	-	-	104.00	99.00	109.00	119.00	119.00	550.00
02	BOOK PROMOTION & COPYRIGHT DIVISION	-	-	-	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00	880.00
	TOTAL:	-	-	-	280.00	275.00	285.00	295.00	295.00	1430.00
	GRAND TOTAL:	1278.00	260.50	348.00	715.00	623.00	542.00	561.00	574.00	3015.00

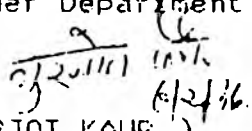
Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-110001
dated, February 5, 1996.:

ORDER

Subject : Constitution of the Working Group on Language Development and Book Promotion for the formulation of Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002).

In the context of the formulation of Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) it has been decided to set up a Working Group on Language Development and Book Promotion.

2. The composition of the Working Group may be seen in Annexure-I.
3. The Terms of Reference of the Working Group will be as in Annexure-II.
4. The Chairman of the Working Group, if deemed necessary may constitute sub-groups and/or co-opt additional members. However, convener of the Working Group concurrently keep Education Division of the Planning Commission informed about the same.
5. Name of representative of the Ministry/Organisation/Department may be communicated to the Chairman of the Working Group.
6. The Working Group will submit its report by 31st April, 1996.
7. The expenditure on TA/DA etc. of official members in connection with the meetings of the Working Group will be borne by the parent Department/Ministry/Organisations to which the member belongs. Non-official Members will be entitled to TA/DA as admissible to Grade-I officers of the Government of India and this expenditure will be borne by the Convener Department.

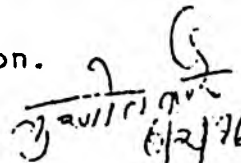

(GURJOT KAUR)
Director (Administration)

Copy to :

Chairman and Members of the Working Group on Language Development and Book Promotion .

Copy also to :

1. P.S. to Dy. Chairman, Plg. Commission
2. P.S. to MOS (P&PI)
3. P.Ss. to all Members, Plg. Commission
4. P.S. to Member-Secy., Plg. Commission
5. P.S. to Spl. Secretary, Plg. Commission
6. P.S. to Secretary (Expdr.), Dept. of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, North Block, New Delhi.
7. P.S. to Secretary (Home), Dept. of Home, Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
8. All Heads of Divisions, Plg. Commission
9. IFA Unit, Plg. Commission.
10. Admn./Accounts/Gen. Branches, Plg. Commission
11. Under Secretary (Admn.), Plg. Commission
12. Information Officer, Plg. Commission
13. Library, Plg. Commission
14. P.C. Division, Plg. Commission
15. P.S. to Director (Admn.), Plg. Commission.


(GURJOT KAUR)
Director (Administration)

Working Group on Language Development & Book Promotion

Prof. Sukumar Azhicode, Chairman
Chairman,
National Book Trust,
New Delhi.

Prof. U.R. Anantha Murthy, Member
President,
Sahitya Akademy
New Delhi.

Prof. Vachaspati Upadhyay
Vice-Chancellor,
Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyalyaya
New Delhi

Shri S.B. Raghuynathacharya,
Vice Chancellor,
Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth,
Tirupati.

Prof. Shehryar
Aligarh Muslim University
Aligarh.

Dr. Mahavir Saran Jain,
Director,
Kendriya Hindi Sansthan,
Agra.

Dr. Ganga Prasad Vimal,
Director
Central Hindi Directorate,
New Delhi

Dr. Nitya Nand Tewari,
Professor,
Department of Hindi,
University of Delhi.

Prof. Laxmi Tatacharya,
Director
Academy of Sanskrit Research
Melkote
Karnataka

10. Prof S.K. Verma " "
 Director,
 Central Institute of English & Foreign
 Languages,
 Hyderabad.
11. Director Member
 Bureau for Promotion of Urdu
 West Block I
 R.K. Puram
 New Delhi.
12. Prof . I.N. Choudury " "
 Secretary
 Sahitya Academy
 Rabindra Bhavan
 New Delhi.
13. Dr. S.K. Mahapatra
 C-1/37, Pandara Park
 New Delhi - 110 001.
14. Prof. P.S. Saklani " "
 Chairman,
 Commission for Scientific & Technical
 Terminology
 Block 8, R.K. Puram
 New Delhi.
15. Dr. Kartar Singh Duggal " "
 P-7 Hauz Khas Enclave
 New Delhi - 110 016
16. Director
 Central Institute of Indian Languages
 Manas Gangotri
 Mysore.
17. Shri N. Gopaldaswami, " "
 Advisor (Edn)
 Planning Commission
 New Delhi

18. Prof. B. Ramakrishna Reddy,
Dean,
School of Languages Development,
Telugu University,
Hyderabad.
19. Ms. Mahasheweta Devi
18A, Ballyganj Station Road
Calcutta - 700 019
20. Ms. Kundanika Kapadia
Nandigram
Tal. Valsad,
District Valsad
(Gujarat)
21. Siva Sankari
7, First Link Street
Karpagam Gardens
Adayar
Madras - 600 020
22. Sujatha Kumari
'VARADA'
13/507, Nandavanam
Tiruvanathapuram-33
(Kerala)
23. Shri Dilip Chitre
28-29 D
Mountain View Coop. Housing Society
Shivaji Housing Society
Pune - 411 053
- 24 Joint Secretary (Languages)
Department of Education
Ministry of Human Resource Dev.
Shastri Bhawan
New Delhi

Member-Convenor

Terms of Reference of Working Group on Language Development
and Book Promotion - Ninth Five Year Plan

1. To review the present status of language development and book promotion and to provide a focus for the development perspective for this sector for the 9th Plan.
2. To make suggestions for the future direction of the programmes in this sector including their expansion and qualitative upgradation in terms of standards, facilities and attainments and with special reference to the backward regions/districts and weaker sections.
3. To suggest measures for the utilisation of the modern computer and communication technologies in the development and future direction of this sector.
4. To examine critically -
 - (i) resource requirement under different activities/programmes in this sector;
 - (ii) suggest measures for involving the community/NGOs for the effective implementation of the programmes in this sector; and
 - (iii) the strategy for involving the Panchayati Raj Institutions for the village, taluka/block and district levels and the municipal bodies in the urban areas, with a view to achieving the goals set for language development and book promotion.

LIST OF MEMBERS COOPTED ON THE SUB-GROUPS OF THE
WORKING GROUP ON LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND BOOK
PROMOTION

Sl. No.	Name	Sub-Group
1.	Dr. K.K. Mishra, Director, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi.	Sanskrit
2.	Sh. Hakim Abdul Hameed, 25, Kautilya Marg, New Delhi.	Madrasa Education
3.	Sh. Syed Hamid, Jamia Mumtaz Companies, Sangam Vihar, Tugkhabad, New Delhi.	- do -
4.	Prof. Hemant Durbari, Prof. Coordinator, C-DAC, Pune University Campus, Ganesh Khind, Pune - 411 007.	Language Technology Computer Assisted
5.	Sh. Arvind Kumar, Director, National Book Trust, A-5, Green Park, New Delhi.	Copyright and Book Promotion
6.	Sh. D.N. Malhotra, 30, Jor Bagh, New Delhi - 110 003.	- do -