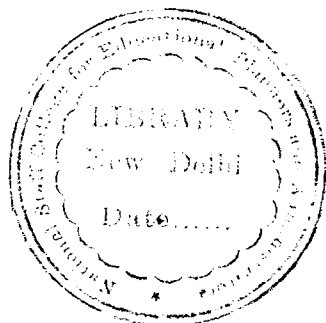


# ANNUAL REPORT

## 1974-75



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE  
NEW DELHI



## C O N T E N T S

PAGE  
1

### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

	I School Education . . . . .	17
CHAPTER	II Higher Education & Research . . . . .	29
CHAPTER	III Technical Education . . . . .	52
CHAPTER	IV Scholarships . . . . .	65
CHAPTER	V Book Promotion and Copyright . . . . .	78
CHAPTER	VI Youth Welfare, National Integration, Sports and Games and Physical Education . . . . .	85
CHAPTER	VII Languages . . . . .	99
CHAPTER	VIII Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO & National Staff College for Educational Planners & Administrators . . . . .	114
CHAPTER	IX Adult Education . . . . .	121
CHAPTER	X Education in Union Territories . . . . .	125
CHAPTER	XI Clearing House Functions . . . . .	137

### DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

CHAPTER	I Cultural Affairs . . . . .	143
CHAPTER	II Archaeology . . . . .	163
CHAPTER	III Anthropological Survey of India . . . . .	168
CHAPTER	IV Museums, Art Galleries, Archives and Librar- ies . . . . .	171
PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI IN DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:	. . . . .	184
APPENDIX	Financial Allocations of Items Discussed . . . . .	187
CHARTS	. . . . .	205-206

## INTRODUCTORY

The National Policy of Education adopted by Parliament in 1968 laid down the goals and objectives of the country's educational development. The various programmes and policies undertaken to achieve these goals are reviewed periodically by the Central Advisory Board of Education, the supreme advisory body in the field of education composed as it is of Education Ministers of all the States and the Union Territories and eminent educationists. At its 36th Session in September 1972, the Central Advisory Board of Education made such a review and recommended comprehensive programmes for the period of the 5th Five Year Plan. These programmes were estimated to cost Rs. 3320 crores during the 5th Plan period. It was hoped that an outlay of this magnitude along with the non-plan resources, would help the State Governments to speed up the progress towards the achievement of the major goals set forth in the National Policy on Education. However, prior to the finalisation of the draft 5th Five Year Plan, it became clear that plan resources available for education might not exceed Rs. 2200 crores. Accordingly the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education prepared a modified programme in June 1973 indicated the priorities within priorities for implementation within a total outlay of Rs. 2200 crores. In the draft 5th Five Year Plan, however, a sum of Rs. 1726 crores only would be provided. Owing to adverse economic conditions, the amounts provided in the annual plans have also been below expectations.

The Central Advisory Board of Education, accordingly met again and considered this situation at its 37th session on November 4-5, 1974. Earlier, the Education Secretaries of all State Governments also met and reviewed the position and placed their recommendations before the Board. The Board had also the benefit of an address by the Prime Minister. The Board recognised that in the severe economic crisis through which the country was passing, education like other sectors would have to bear its share of economy cuts. It however, drew the attention of the Government that in the long term interests of the nation and socio-economic progress, any disproportionate cuts in education would be undesirable.

The Board also recommended to the Central and State Governments that to ensure the best possible educational progress within the available resources the following steps might be taken;

- (1) Review of all non-plan expenditure with a view to eliminating programmes and practices which are no longer relevant and using the funds for initiating new programmes or for supporting existing programmes which are in need of additional funds;
- (2) Pooling non-plan and plan funds together so that any economies on the non-plan side become available for developmental activities;
- (3) Making more effective use of teaching personnel;
- (4) Making better use of available buildings and equipment in order to accommodate more students or to develop new programmes; and
- (5) Mobilising community support to supplement Plan allocation.

The Board also recommended a four-fold general strategy which included the following elements :

- (i) Controlling haphazard and un-planned expansion in secondary and higher education by rationalisation of existing institutions, maintenance of proper standards and regulated growth of enrolments. Restraint was to be observed in the establishment of new universities, and new colleges were not to be established excepting in areas which were largely under-developed. While the expansion of enrolment on a full-time basis was to be regulated with appropriate reservations for the backward classes and the deprived sections of the community, non-formal educational channels were to be developed to make higher education available to all those who desired to have it.
- (ii) There should be concentration of efforts on a few major programmes of identified significance and priority including universalisation of elementary education programmes, on qualitative improvement, vocationalisation of secondary education, adoption

of the uniform pattern of 10+2+3, development of Youth Services and a programme of non-formal education for out of school youth in the age-group 15-25.

- (iii) The exclusive emphasis on the formal system of education should be given up and non-formal education should be introduced within the system. Multiple entry and programmes of part-time education had to be adopted on a bigger scale. At the secondary and university stages, part-time and correspondence education should be developed.
- (iv) A climate of enthusiastic and sustained hard work should be created in all educational institutions through a deep involvement of teachers, students and the community in all programmes of educational reconstruction.

Steady progress has been reported in several directions during the year under review despite the critical economic situation and the consequent inadequacy of resources.

Among the major achievement were the steps taken towards the improvement in the status of college and university teachers, a major recommendation of the National Policy on Education. Revised salary scales were approved for all Central Universities and Colleges and for certain other Central higher educational and technical institutions. Accordingly, assistance has also been offered to the State Governments to the extent of 80% of the additional expenditure upto the end of the 5th Plan period, consequent on the introduction of the revised scales. (After the 5th Plan, the Finance Commission is expected to take into account the requirements of the State Governments in this regard.) The rates of scholarships under the National Scholarships Scheme and in the Institutes of Technology and in the post-graduate engineering institutions were revised upwards.

In regard to the implementation of the various programmes of educational development, it mainly rested with the State Governments. Many of them had already initiated action on programmes identified as priority areas as indicated below.

### *State Plans*

For the year 1974-75, the total plan outlay for educational programmes was Rs. 184.77 crores of which Rs. 60.07 crores was for the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes and Rs. 124.70 crores for the programmes of the States and Union Territories. As against the total Plan provision of Rs. 124.770 crores, the anticipated expenditure for the year 1974-75 in the State plans comes to Rs. 109 crores. Nearly 50% of the total outlay i.e. Rs. 60.09 crores, for 1974-75 was earmarked for elementary education for which the anticipated expenditure is about Rs. 50 crores. The major programmes included by the State Governments in their plans for 1974-75 were expansion of elementary education, the 10+2+3 pattern, vocationalisation, work experience, quality improvement programmes for secondary and higher education, programmes of youth services and social education etc. While the States of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal had made provision for the introduction of the new pattern of 10+2+3 in 1974-75 the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala had already introduced this pattern of education. Most of the States had made provision for the schemes of vocationalisation and work experience.

The size of the annual plan of Education for 1975-76 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 181 crores of which Rs. 118 crores will be in the State Sector. Most of the schemes in the next year's plan will be continuing schemes in view of the constraint on financial resources.

### *New Pattern of Education 10+2+3*

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala have already introduced this new pattern of education. The States of Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Goa, Daman and Diu have decided to introduce it. Uttar Pradesh has already in operation the 12 year period of education at the school level. It only remains now for this State to convert the 2 years degree course into a 3 year one. All the schools of the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi and Lakshadweep, which are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, will introduce the new pattern from the academic session beginning in May 1975, in accordance with the decision of the Central Board. The schools of the rest of the Union Territories are affiliated to the neighbouring State Boards of Secondary Education

and the changes made by the respective States will apply to those Union Territories.

Towards the steps relating to the introduction of the new pattern among the second category of States who have decided to introduce the new pattern, Gujarat introduced a revised syllabus from June 1973 in standard VIII. From June 1975, the introduction will cover other standards. Maharashtra fully introduced in 1974 a new syllabus which it started with standard VIII in June 1972. West Bengal introduced the new syllabus and curriculum in April, 1974. Goa has taken steps to conduct orientation and content courses for secondary teachers in Science and Mathematics following the introduction of the new pattern. The State has also taken preliminary steps for the preparation of syllabi for the new higher secondary classes to be started from 1975-76. Jammu & Kashmir has started pre-university classes in 13 higher secondary schools as part of the 12 year schooling under the new pattern.

#### *Vocationalisation and Work Experience*

In tune with the decision taken at the National level to vocationalise education, and introduce work experience Assam has introduced appropriate courses in all the schools. Gujarat has proposed to start work experience programmes in Standard VIII from 1974-75. Rajasthan has started a one year vocational course in six higher secondary schools. Students who have passed the Higher Secondary Examination are admitted to the course which is intensive and meant to generate self employment.

#### *Non-Formal Education*

Another decision recently taken is to give education a non-formal orientation. In accordance with this decision Haryana has formulated a new scheme of part-time education for girls and Harijan children in the age group 11-13. The Maharashtra Government proposes to run part-time classes of 2½ years duration for children up to the IV Standard at convenient hours. For the youth in the age group 14-25 Goa, Daman and Diu proposes to start non-formal education courses. Jammu & Kashmir has already started 45 centres for part-time classes and 40 centres for non-formal courses.



*Universal, Free and Compulsory Primary Education*

Substantial progress has been achieved in enrolments at the school level. However, due to primarily financial constraints, the goal set out in the constitution still remains distant. The table given below gives an indication of the progress made so far and projects the possibilities for the future.

Age group (6—11)	1950-51	1974-75 (Anticipated)
Enrolment Classes I—V	182 lakhs	646 lakhss
Percentage to population (11—14)	43 %	83·8%
Enrolment Classes VI—VIII	31 lakhs	168 lakhs
Percentage to population (11-14)	13 %	39 %

Education in classes I-V is already free in Government schools and in schools run by local bodies in all parts of the country. It is also free in classes VI-VIII in all States except Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These States also propose to extend free education up to the VIII class by the end of the Fifth Plan provided the necessary funds become available to them. Compulsory Primary Education Acts are available in all the States except Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura, and among the Union Territories, in Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Chandigarh.

*Qualitative Improvement*

During the period under report, programmes of qualitative improvement were undertaken in a big way. First mention should be made of the various training and extension programmes organised by the National Council of Educational Research and Training which included an Orientation programme for the Directors and staff of the State Institutes of Education, Training courses for Writers and Evaluators of text-books, for teacher educators, for trainees through the Language Laboratory, 95 Summer Science Institutes for School Teachers and Teacher Educators and Summer Institutes in Humanities and Psychology for Teacher Educators. Thousands of teachers from all parts of the country took advantage of these programmes designed to promote their professional competence.

The States have not lagged behind in their efforts to improve the quality contents of their educational programmes. Maharashtra continued their training courses meant for teachers of Public Schools in new educational techniques. 25 participants took advantage of these courses. In addition, mention should be made of the District-wise Summer Institutes in various subjects; Courses for Extension Officers and Teachers Educators, courses in programmed learning for selected school teachers, orientation courses in Work Experience and finally, an Orientation Course of Method Masters organised by the State Institute of Science Education in which 23 Method Masters were acquainted with the revised Science syllabus for standards VI and VII. Over and above all these, the State Government started 100 more School Complexes. Two types of activities-Teacher-centred and Pupil-centred are being vigorously pursued to improve the quality of education. Assam held a two weeks In-Service Training course for teachers of Secondary Schools. A new programme was started through All India Radio, Gauhati, by introducing school programmes to impart training to the teachers of various subjects at the secondary stage. Teacher training programmes in the Pre-primary Training Centre at Dibrugarh in 22 Basic Training Centres for Primary teachers and 7 centres for Middle School Teachers were organised. Gujarat sanctioned the opening of 12 additional classes for the in-service training of Primary Teachers. 540 more teachers will be trained in these classes. To equip the teachers handling Science and Mathematics in standards 1 to 6, Tamilnadu State Government provided in-service training for a week to acquaint the teachers with the methods of teaching according to the new syllabus. A more intensive training with UNICEF assistance has been sanctioned during 1974-75 for 1550 teachers of Primary schools and 3600 teachers in Middle schools. In Delhi the Mathematics Unit of the State Institute of Education participated in a special training programme organised by the Central Board of Secondary Education. Lakshadweep organised a two months' training course for 20 non-matric untrained teachers.

### *National Services Scheme*

The National Services Scheme which has now gathered momentum is in operation in all the States. Begun with the voluntary cooperation of teachers and students in Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamilnadu the scheme has now entered the heartland of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and other States.

During the year under report, 579 camps were organised in different parts of the country. The progress registered by the States of Orissa, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal and Karnataka in the operation of the scheme and in the organisation of the programme "Youth against Dirt and Disease" deserves special mention.

### *Rural Sports*

Another significant development during the year was the increasing popularity of Rural Sports. The Ministry organised the first All India Rural Hockey tournament for rural and tribal youth below the age of 16 at Warangal, Andhra Pradesh in October 1974. This was to provide a wider base to sports and games from the ground level. 16 talented players from among the participating teams were selected and put under special coaching and training in New Delhi. This was a very successful attempt at spotting sports talent in rural and tribal areas.

The States have been noticeably responsive to the idea of encouraging Rural Sports Tournaments. Assam held the third Annual Rural Sports Meet in Mirza in Kamrup District early this year. The popularity of rural sports is confirmed by the fact that 5000 competitors participated in various games in the inter-block level rural sports tournaments held in Delhi, early this year. Coaching camps were organised in different games and sports for the participants in the Delhi contingent of the 5th All India Rural Sports Tournament held at Shimoga in February, 1975.

### *Major Educational Developments at the Centre*

To Start with, the Budget Estimates for both the Departments of Education and Culture for 1974-75 are given followed by brief accounts of significant events in the various sectors of Education and Culture administered by the Centre, during the year under report.

### *Budget Estimates*

#### *Department of Education*

The total budget provision for 1974-75 and 1975-76 for the

Department of Education in the Demands for Grants concerning the Department is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
1	2	3	4
<b>DEMAND NO. 24—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</b>			
Secretariat of the Department, hospitality and entertainment and discretionary grant of Education Minister	118.39	130.79	140.51
<b>DEMAND NO. 25—EDUCATION</b>			
Provision for General Education, other Revenue Expenditure of the Department, including provisions for Grants-in-aid to States/Union Territories on Central and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes and also provision for loans for construction of hostels, etc. and other Educational Loans for Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes	11181.68	11543.25	13508.28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11300.07</b>	<b>11674.04</b>	<b>13648.79</b>

Demand No. 24—Department of Education, includes expenditure on the maintenance of Non-Plan and Plan establishment; the Discretionary Grant of the Education Minister and hospitality and entertainment. The increase (Rs. 12.40 lakhs) in the Revised estimates 1974-75, is mainly on account of the additional provision made for implementation of recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in respect of Class I Officers and payment of dearness allowance to employees at enhanced rates and also for meeting expenditure on account of three additional instalments of dearness allowance announced by Government in January, 1975. Two Supplementary demands have been obtained—one for Rs. 7 lakhs and the other for Rs. 6.50 lakhs. The increase (Rs. 9.72 lakhs) in the Budget Estimates 1975-76, as against the Revised Estimates, is mainly due to the anticipated expenditure on additional instalments of dearness allowance.

The provision under the other Demand 25—Education is for schemes and programmes both under Non-Plan and Plan. It also includes provision for Regional Offices of the Ministry of Education; Contributions to Unesco; Development of Modern

Indian Languages; grants to States/Union Administrations; loans for the construction of hostels in colleges, institutions and other educational loans. The Revised Estimates 1974-75 show an overall increase of Rs. 3.62 crores, which is mainly on account of payment of custom duty and incidental charges for Norwegian Paper which is being imported in the current year and some backlog incidental payment of Swedish paper imported earlier (Rs. 1.63 crores and provision needed for payment of the three additional instalments of dearness allowance to staff of autonomous bodies/organisations of the Ministry (Rs. 1.72 crores). Token Supplementary Demands for Rupees one thousand each have been obtained for Indian Institutes of Technology and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore as the grants to these organisations exceeded the budget estimates by limits prescribed for 'New Instrument of Service'. For the payment of the three additional instalments of dearness allowance, a supplementary grant of Rs. 1.72 crores, has been obtained.

The Budget Estimates 1975-76, show an increase of Rs. 19.65 crores as against the Revised Estimates. This is mainly on account of increase in grants for various programmes and organisations, namely, (i) over Rs. 1.35 crores to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; (ii) Rs. 5.93 crores to the University Grants Commission; (iii) Rs. 3.44 crores for grants to States for improvement of Salary Scales of University and College Teachers; (iv) over Rs. 90 lakhs for Regional Engineering Colleges; (v) Rs. 62 lakhs for Establishment of Nehru Yuvak Kendras; (vi) over Rs. 53 lakhs for grants to States for pay and allowance of NDS Instructors taken over by the States; (vii) Rs. 50 lakhs for enhancement of rates of scholarships under various Scholarships Schemes; (viii) Rs. 55 lakhs for the scheme of Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi Speaking States and sundry excesses in scheme/programmes.

#### *Department of Culture*

The Budget provision for 1974-75 and 1975-76 for the Department of Culture is as under :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Budget 74-75	Revised 74-75	Budget 75-76
Department of Culture . . . .	675.38	532.49	678.41
Archaeology . . . . .	517.56	473.35	590.32
TOTAL . . . . .	1192.94	1005.84	1268.73

The provision under the "Department of Culture" is for general administration of the Department and its various attached and subordinate offices and for miscellaneous schemes and programmes under Culture including museums, libraries and Cultural akademies.

The shortfall in the revised estimates (Rs. 148.19 lakhs) is due to drive for effecting economy in Government expenditure and non approval of Plan schemes.

The increase in B.E. 1975-76 vis-a-vis R.E. 1974-75 (Rs. 145.92 lakhs) is due partly to normal increase in Non-Plan expenditure and partly due to an increase in annual Plan allocation for 1975-76. The increase is also on account of additional provision required for Dearness Allowance. The National Archives of India and Anthropological Survey have been included in the Demand for the Department of Culture from 1975-76.

The provision under Archaeology is for the maintenance of archaeological monuments, explorations and excavations and special repairs. It is mostly normal maintenance expenditure. The shortfall in R.E. 1974-75 (Rs. 44.21 lakhs) is mainly on account of non approval of Plan schemes as a result of which most of the work could not be undertaken during the year and partly due to economy in expenditure.

The increase in B.E. 1975-76 vis-a-vis R.E. 1974-75 (Rs. 116.97 lakhs) is partly due to normal increase in maintenance expenditure and partly due to operation of the Antiquities and Art Treasure Act and provisions made for conservation of ancient monuments, archaeological explorations and excavations and the Central Archaeological Museums. It also includes additional provision required for Dearness Allowance.

### *School Education*

The National Institute of Education, a part of the National Council for Educational Research and Training, has been restructured during the year so as to ensure coordination in academic and research work and progress in programmes of qualitative improvement. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, which opened 17 more Vidyalayas, during the period under report, continued to maintain the outstanding record of earlier years. The Vidyalayas propose to adopt the 10+2 pattern of schooling from 1975. The Union Ministry has prepared a

scheme of vocationalisation to be implemented in the Fifth Five Year Plan in selected higher secondary schools. The recently launched Educational Technology Project, both at the Central and State levels, made considerable headway during the year.

### *Higher Education*

The development of higher education is vital for the economic and social advance of the country. Higher education can play the expected role if talented people are drawn to the Universities and colleges, which can happen if the salary scales of University and College teachers are attractive. It is hoped that as a result of the improvement in the conditions of work of persons engaged in teaching and research, it would be possible to obtain people possessing the requisite qualifications to work in the field of higher education and to create a system of higher education which would facilitate national development. Accordingly revised salary scales, recommended by the University Grants Commission, have been approved for Central Universities and Colleges and these scales have also been recommended for acceptance by the State Governments. Assistance has been offered to the State Governments to the extent of 80% of the additional expenditure up to the end of the Fifth Plan period whereafter the State Governments would be expected to take the entire responsibility.

The University Grants Commission has started new quality and innovative programmes like examination reform and autonomous colleges and restructuring of courses. In the field of examination reform, the Commission has drawn up a substantial programme and has issued a plan of action which provides for new methods of teaching and new types of examination questions based on classroom experience and suited to the levels and attainments of different groups of students. Other programmes, of the Commission like faculty improvement, improvements of science teaching and provision of research fellowships were continued during the year.

The new Central University at Hyderabad came into being on October 2, 1974. The Central Universities continued to carry out their normal functions during the period under report. Research programmes under the auspices of the University Grants Commission, the Indian Council of Social Science Research and

the Indian Council of Historical Research registered steady progress during the year.

### *Technical Education*

The All India Council for Technical Education made important recommendations at a meeting held during the year under report and these relate to the establishment of appropriate links between industry and educational research institutions, to programmes of vocationalisation and the establishment of teacher training centres in the field of management education. Following the review by expert bodies, the Indian Institutes of Technology are now poised for important changes. Details of these and other programmes are given in Chapter III of this Report.

### *Scholarships*

The operation of the various scholarships schemes and programmes of the Union Ministry of Education and Social Welfare maintained a steady pace during the year.

### *Book Promotion*

The Sixth National Book Fair was held at Bombay. A survey of Indian Book industry, the first of its kind to be taken up under the aegis of the National Book Trust, was completed during the year. The report on the survey gives comprehensive information about various aspects of book publishing in the country.

### *Youth Welfare, National Integration, Sports and Games and Physical Education*

With the National Service Scheme, having gathered momentum and the campaign "Youth Against Famine" launched in 1973 having made a significant impact, a special camping programme "Youth Against Dirt and Disease" was started in 1974. It is proposed to launch this year the "National Service Volunteers Scheme" which would provide opportunities to graduates to work on a full-time basis in rural areas for a year on a monthly stipend. Rural sports made further strides during the year and emphasis on broad-basing sports activities so as to involve rural and tribal youth in sports and games was maintained. On the 2—949EduSW/74



advice of the All India Council of Sports, Government laid down early this year certain guidelines subject to which Government financial and other assistance would be made available to National Sports Federations/Associations.

### *Languages*

The Union Ministry continued to give vigorous assistance towards the promotion and development of Hindi, modern Indian languages, Sanskrit, as well as English and other foreign languages. The various schemes under different heads relating to languages development and language teaching and to the production of university level books in Hindi and regional languages continued to be operated. The Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board was reconstituted during the year in order to streamline arrangements for obtaining expert advice on the production of books in Urdu.

### *Indian National Commission for UNESCO*

The 18th Session of the General Conference of Unesco was held at Paris from 17th October to 24th November 1974. The Indian Delegation was led by the Union Minister of Education, Culture and Social Welfare.

The 11th Conference of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco was held at New Delhi on 3-4 October 1974. The Commission gave its recommendations in regard to the draft programme and budget of Unesco for the biennium 1975-76.

### *Adult Education*

The 5th Plan Programmes in the field of Adult Education will relate to non-formal education for the age-group 15 to 25, functional literacy programmes relating to developmental activities for the age-group 15+ and non-formal education to meet the need of urban workers. The Directorate of Adult Education continued its work during the year and was nominated as a documentation centre in the area of adult education.

### *Cultural Affairs*

Cultural agreements were signed with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Senegal, Argentina, Colombia, Korea, Sudan, Guyana, U.A.E. Mauritius, Tanzania and Bahrein. Under the Indo-US Joint Commission agreement, which has been

signed very recently, a sub-commission has been set-up to promote educational and cultural cooperation between the two countries. Proposals for concluding Cultural Agreements with Rwanda, Italy and Srilanka are under consideration. Cultural Agreements with twelve other countries are in various stages of negotiation. Ten Cultural Exchange Programmes with other countries were drawn up during the year. As in the years past, there was a considerable interchange through visits of cultural delegations between India and a number of countries. The Akademies and other cultural organisations maintained their tempo of work during the period under report.

### *Archaeology*

Notable progress was achieved during the year in Archaeological Surveys, explorations and excavations and in the publication of volumes and archaeology.

### *Museums and Libraries*

The Rajya Sabha passed the Raza Library Bill 1974 and it is now pending consideration in the Lok Sabha. The bill is for the purpose of declaring the Raza Library, Rampur as an institution of national importance. The Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament, to consider the National Library Bill 1972 in order to provide for the administration of the National Library, Calcutta presented its report to the Lok Sabha in July, 1974. The Bill is now awaiting the consideration of the Lok Sabha.

All activities connected with Museums, Art Galleries, and Archives proceeded apace during the period under report.

### *To sum up*

Educational reform has necessarily to proceed through a series of consultations and by persuasion of all those involved such as teachers, students, educational administrators and parents as without such a process, there is always a risk of the reforms being introduced in form but not in spirit. It is also equally necessary not to cause dislocation in the educational system in the earlier stages of putting through major reforms. The progress might, as a result, appear slower than what one would wish, but in retrospect the educative phase of the reforms has always proved to be most crucial and a necessary foundation for further progress. It can be stated that during the year under review, the

major new ideas of educational restructure and renovation have been widely discussed and disseminated among all sections of educational thinkers, teachers, students and the public. Given the necessary additional resources and the climate of hard work to which the Central Advisory Board of Education has referred, one can look forward to a period of substantial progress in achieving the goals placed before the country in the National Policy on education.

## CHAPTER I

### SCHOOL EDUCATION

The main programmes funded by the Government of India relating to School Education are :

- (1) Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education.
- (2) The Educational Technology Project.
- (3) Qualitative Improvement Programmes in School Education.
- (4) Reorganisation and Expansion of Science Teaching at the school stage, and
- (5) Provision of Schooling facilities for children of Transferable Central Government Employees.

In addition, certain programmes are carried out by the Central Government in cooperation with the States and these are :

- (1) Universalisation of free, compulsory primary Education, and
- (2) Implementation of the 10+2+3 pattern.

The main Institutions of the Central Government through which these programmes are carried out are :

- (1) The National Council of Educational Research and Training.
- (2) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, and
- (3) The Central Board of Secondary Education.

#### *Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education*

The Ministry of Education has under consideration a scheme of vocationalisation for implementation in the 5th Five Year Plan in selected higher secondary schools. It is proposed that during this period 1000 schools should be selected throughout the country and 100 students given vocational training every year by each school. Stress will be laid on diversification of vocational courses and on adding new non-engineering vocational courses in addition to the technical courses being conducted by

Polytechnics, Industrial Training Institutes and Departmental Training Centres. Stress will be laid on educating for self-reliance and training for self-employment. The intake of courses will be regulated in accordance with employment opportunities available in a district. The Central Government is considering the proposal to assist the State Governments, to appoint a Vocational Education Officer in each District to assess the employment needs and to supervise the implementation of the scheme. It is proposed to utilise the spare capacity and facilities available in polytechnics, multipurpose schools and junior technical schools in the proposed 2-year vocational courses under the 10+2+3 pattern. The scheme has been discussed in some detail with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, most of whom have decided in principle to introduce vocational courses. Several State Governments have made financial provision for programmes of vocationalisation at the higher secondary stage.

#### *Educational Technology*

The Educational Technology Project is designed to stimulate and promote integrated use of mass media and instructional technology at all levels of education including non-formal education of the adults and thereby achieve a qualitative improvement as well as wider spread at lesser cost. The project is managed by the Centre of Educational Technology established as a separate institution of the NCERT at Delhi; and by the educational Technology Cells in the States which are being established in a phased manner.

Under the scheme, Educational Technology Cells have been established in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh during the current year. Similar Cells already exist in Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

Central assistance will also be made available to other States for establishing such Educational Technology Cells.

Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) is expected to commence educational broadcasts from August, 1975. Television sets are being installed in clusters of 400 villages in six States namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar. The Educational Technology Cells in the States concerned would assist in the training of teachers, preparation of programmes and follow-up action as far as the school television broadcasts are concerned. The school

broadcast will last about 20 minutes and will be available for 220 days.

### *State Educational Technology Cells*

In addition to the Educational Technology Cell established in Maharashtra, Educational Technology Cells have been set up in the States of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Cells in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka will also be set up soon and in other States in a phased manner.

The Maharashtra Cell tries to ensure the utilisation of educational television programmes which were started on June 24, 1974 on a thrice-weekly basis, by circulating guidelines to 564 secondary schools in Bombay and Poona. It also ensures the quality of the programmes through the appointment of subject committees and through seminars and workshops. Subject Committees for English, Physics, Chemistry and Biology help to select topics for television. Three Teachers' guides and a proforma for programme evaluation have been compiled. Two workshops on selection of programme personnel and one seminar for reviewing the quality of TV programmes were arranged. The State Governments have set up a suitable Committee to advise the cell in policy matters.

The setting up of the Cells in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa is under way.

### *Quality Improvement Programmes*

#### NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

A good deal of the programmes towards Qualitative improvement in school education is implemented through the National Council of Educational Research and Training. The National Institute of Educational Research and Training has been restructured during this year to ensure greater coordination in academic and research work and to make the functioning of the developmental wings more effective. It now consists of 5 Academic Departments, 4 Services/Production Departments and 6 Functional Units for specific items of work. Each department has an Advisory Board which examines and approves all programmes before they are taken up for implementation. As the Annual Report of the Council is separately placed before Parliament, only a very brief account of the programmes undertaken by the Council is given here.

### *Research Activities*

During the year, on the recommendation of the Educational Research & Innovation Committee of the Council, 51 research projects were initiated. Some of the areas of research covered by these projects are :

- (i) Fundamental research on language, thought and communication;
- (ii) Trends and new developments in Social Sciences and their implication for school education in classes I—X;
- (iii) Developmental Norm project for age group 5½—11 years;
- (iv) Intelligence test for age-group 7—16;
- (v) Tests or identification of talent-longitudinal stability;
- (vi) Effectiveness of Programmed Learning;
- (vii) Study on manpower planning for teacher education;
- (viii) Instrument for self-grading of teacher training institutions.

### *Developmental Work*

The major activities of the Council in this field are :

- (i) Development of Curriculum and Instructional Materials, e.g. textbooks and teacher guides for the 10+2 schooling in the main subject areas, namely languages, science, mathematics and social studies;
- (ii) Preparation of teaching aids such as science kits and audio-visual aids like film strips, charts etc. as a part of curriculum development;
- (iii) Expansion of UNICEF-Aided Science Project in various States;
- (iv) Development of work-experience and vocationalisation of education as a distinct area of school curriculum;
- (v) Evaluation of textbooks;
- (vi) Preparation of Supplementary Reading Materials in Science and Humanities;

- (vii) Publication of textbooks, teacher guides and supplementary books as well as research monographs and reports;
- (viii) Introduction of Population Education and National Integration in school curriculum;
- (ix) Development of programmed learning materials.

### *Regional Colleges of Education*

The four Regional Colleges of Education continued their normal academic programmes during the year. One important development in the field was the starting of post-graduate science programmes for the two-year M.Sc. Course.

### *Science Talent Search*

During the year a fresh batch of 350 scholars were selected and awarded national science talent search scholarship. Special summer institutes are organised for these scholars as well as those who were awarded such scholarships in the previous years as a follow-up measure.

### *Strengthening of Field Offices*

In order to strengthen liaison with the States, the number of Field Advisers/Offices in States has been increased from 9 to 15. The Field Advisers bring the problems of the States to the NCERT and make the expertise of the NCERT available to the States. At present almost all the major States have a Field Adviser's office.

### *Reorganisation and Expansion of Science Teaching at School Stage*

The School Science Education Improvement Programme started during the 4th Plan will remain operative during the Fifth Plan. Assistance to this programme from UNICEF will emphasize the primary school period and the application of science to the child's living conditions. Consequently, the support earlier provided by UNICEF for the middle school science education will be confined primarily to the supply of kits to those schools for whom supply of kits has commenced already and the sharing of the expenditure towards in-service training courses for middle school teachers.



States that have not yet completed the pilot phase, however, will be given an opportunity to do so, and for this purpose will receive assistance both at this primary and middle school level.

The diffusion of the programme at the primary level will be vigorously pursued and the States encouraged to proceed with its wider expansion.

A supplemental agreement on the above lines will be entered into with the UNICEF.

So far about 3,668 Metric Tonnes of paper has been received from UNICEF and allotted to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the printing of Science Textbooks, Teachers Guides etc. Here also the UNICEF will meet the requirements of the States/Union Territories for the primary level.

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

Under this scheme three textbook presses were to be established in Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar and Mysore. The equipment is to be given free by the Federal Republic of Germany, while the buildings and staff will be provided by the Government of India. The Chandigarh press was commissioned during the 4th plan. This press can print 10 million books annually.

The machinery for the Bhubaneswar Press, the building of which has been completed, is expected shortly. Orders for machinery for the Mysore Press, whose building is nearing completion, have been placed. Both these presses are now expected to be commissioned during 1975-76.

### CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Board took an important decision to implement the new structure of Education with effect from May, 1975, beginning with Class IX. The scheme of studies for Classes IX and X prepared by a special working Group was finalised after consulting various agencies and Member schools of the Board. The scheme, besides aiming at improving qualities of courses, provides for balanced growth of students, the expansion of the sphere of knowledge, and the study of languages according to the three language formula. To develop creativity the quality of self-reliance and dignity of labour the students are required to undertake work experience from among 41 types of work experiences

available, suited to the aptitudes, regional requirements and resources of schools. Besides regular subjects, provision has been made on the new scheme for Health Education and Community Service. The scheme emphasises material assessment and in respect of external examination, the students will be assessed on a five point scale. The syllabi and courses for the new scheme are being finalised.

The Board after surveying the requirements and employment opportunities prepared courses in 3 vocational subjects.

### *Publications*

10 publications in the subjects of Hindi, English, Sanskrit and Physics were brought out by the Board. A collaborative project has been taken up by the Board with the Overseas Development Agency, U.K. and the British Council. As a preparatory measure a brochure "Project Technology in Schools" was brought out and circulated to member schools.

### *Teachers Workshop*

To effect qualitative improvement in teaching, an orientation workshop in Mathematics was organised in August-September, 1974 in collaboration with the Centre for Advanced Mathematical Education, Technology, U.K. The material earlier prepared at CAMET by Indian teachers and finalised in this workshop is being published as Resource Material. Another workshop in Social Sciences was held in collaboration with the State Institute of Education, Delhi, to expose the new syllabus for Social Sciences prepared by the Board under the new pattern. A number of All India Workshops was organised by the NCERT for preparing books for the Board based on the New Science syllabus. A third in the series of workshop for Economics Teachers was organised by the Board in February, March, 1974 in collaboration with the State Institute of Education, Delhi. With this about 450 teachers in Economics of the member schools have been oriented in the new concepts and developments in Economics.

### *Improving School Mathematics Teaching*

The second batch of 3 Mathematics Teachers was sent to CAMET, UK, for advanced training in Modern Mathematics and preparation of resource material.

### *Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan*

The Sangathan administers 187 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country including one at Kathmandu and provides educational facilities for transferable Central Government employees. During the year under report, 17 Kendriya Vidyalayas were opened including some in difficult defence stations in the border areas and in public sector Enterprises.

The Kendriya Vidyalayas not only provide an uniformly high standard of education according to a common syllabus but strive to promote among the students a sense of social commitment, and national oneness. The pass percentage of candidates from Kendriya Vidyalayas appearing in the All-India Higher Secondary Examination in 1974 was 87.6, against the All-India pass percentage of 75. Out of the 133 Vidyalayas which sent up students for this examination, 23 schools obtained 100% pass results. Ten Kendriya Vidyalaya students secured merit positions. The Kendriya Vidyalaya students have also fared well at the entrance examinations to the Indian Institute of Technology, National Defence Academi etc.

As recommended by the Ministry of Education and the Central Board of Secondary Education, Kendriya Vidyalayas propose to adopt the 10+2 pattern of schooling from 1975. Preliminary action towards (a) the introduction of common course curriculum in classes IX and X in 1975 and 1976, and (b) the introduction of both academic and vocational streams in class XI and XII in subsequent years has already been initiated. The teaching staff of the Kendriya Vidyalayas are actively co-operating in formulating guidelines for framing syllabii for all 4 classes. 35 staff members are serving in Sub-Committees and Working Groups set up by the Central Board of Secondary Education for this purpose.

### OTHER PROGRAMMES

#### *Bal Bhavan Society*

This recreational-cum-educational Centre for children continued to provide facilities in the field of fine arts, humanities, sciences and physical education, and to stimulate children's growth on creative lines.

During the year seven Exhibitions and 19 workshops were organised. They pertained to Graphics, Photography, Puppet making, Clay models, Handicrafts, Wood Work, Batik and Painting. These workshops were attended by parents and teachers and also included nominees from Afghanistan and instructors from various Jawahar Bal Bhavans in India.

Besides this, 7 week-end courses were also conducted which were attended by the teachers of local schools. A special programme 'KNOW-HOW IN ART' was also attended by the teachers of the local schools.

6000 children participated in two seasonal festivals including the cultural programmes on Independence Day.

The Repertory Group of Bal Bhavan gave performances to the village school children audiences and to the Jhuggi and Jhonpri children. Some interesting musical comedies and short plays were staged by a group of rural artists in Bal Bhavan. These were televised so that they could be presented before a rural audience in 1975.

#### *Welfare of School Teachers*

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

The children of teachers are provided free education in varying degrees in various States and Union Territories.

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

As part of the Teachers' day celebration on September 5, 1974 a vigorous collection drive was organised throughout the country. Functions to honour the teachers were also held.

Collections during the year totalled about Rs. 41 lakhs. Of this, 80% has been released to States and Union Territories. A sum of Rs. 2.53 crores has so far been released to 27 State and Union Territory Working Committees. Jammu and Kashmir State has not yet joined the Scheme. The Foundation has built up a corpus of about Rs. 2.65 crores. The interest on this is given for various schemes of teachers' welfare

#### *National Awards to Teachers*

During 1974, 96 teachers of Primary, Middle, High and Higher Secondary Schools and Sanskrit teachers working in traditional Pathshalas and Tols have been selected for these awards. The awards carry a certificate of merit and a cash payment of Rs. 1000.

#### *Nehru Bal Pustakalaya*

Under this scheme, the National Book Trust has published 32 original titles and 267 translation titles so far. Four more titles are expected to be brought out during this year. While these books are sold in the market at a price of Rs. 1.50 per copy, they are supplied to the State Governments at a subsidised rate of 50 paise per copy. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made under the Fifth Five Year Plan for the Nehru Bal Pustakalaya Scheme. The provision for 1974-75 was Rs. 6.00 lakhs; and for 1975-76 a provision of Rs. 9 lakhs has been suggested.

#### *National Council for Women's Education*

The reconstituted National Council for Women's Education met in March, 1974 and made a number of recommendations. The important ones are :

1. A Standing Committee be set up to examine and guide the progress of the implementation of the recommendations made by the NCWE at each meeting and to watch the progress of the schemes and special measures introduced in each State for the promotion of the education of girls and women.
2. To induce suitable women to work as teachers in rural areas the following measures be adopted :
  - (a) seats may be reserved in teachers training schools for women who have successfully completed the condensed courses of education organised by the Central

Social Welfare Board and the rule about age of admission be relaxed.

- (b) the possibility of converting some of the existing condensed courses into condensed teacher training courses be examined.
  - (c) local women and girls willing to work as teachers in rural areas be selected for training and suitable stipends given to them during the period of training, so that on the completion of their training they may be employed as primary teachers in the rural areas to which they belong.
3. State Councils of Women's education be set up in all the States and Union Territories to give encouragement to the Education of girls and women and to initiate schemes to improve it.

#### *Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations*

Though no fresh grants have been made during the year as the scheme has been in abeyance since April, 1972, grants were released during the year to Institutions in respect of projects which had been approved earlier and to whom subsequent instalments of Government grant were due. During the year 1974-75, grants were released to 20 institutions. Grants were also given to Dr. Graham's Home, Kalimpong (Rs. 7,000) and Inter-State Board for Anglo-Indian Education (Rs. 4,000).

#### *Sri Aurobindo Bal Kendras*

These Bal Kendras are intended to provide recreational and educational facilities for the children of slum areas. They are distributed as follows :

1. Calcutta	..	4
2. Bombay	..	4
3. Delhi	..	3
4. Madras	..	2
5. Hyderabad	..	1
6. Bangalore	..	1
7. Ahmedabad	..	1
Total	..	<u>16</u>

A non-recurring grant at the rate of Rs. 62,000 per Bal Kendras has been sanctioned during the Fourth Five Year Plan to all State Governments concerned except Delhi. Concerned State Governments have constituted Planning Committees and the work of establishing these Bal Kendras is at different stages of implementation in different States.

Besides this, Ministry proposes to establish another 16 Bal Kendras during Mahavir's Centenary year i.e. from 13th November, 1974 to 15th November, 1975 broadly on the pattern of Shri Aurobindo Bal Kendras.

These new 16 Kendras are proposed to be established one each at Madras, Madurai, Poona, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Patna, Calcutta, Jabalpur, Indore, Lucknow, Agra, Jaipur and Hyderabad and two at Kanpur.

## CHAPTER II

### HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The Ministry of Education is primarily concerned with the maintenance and determination of standards in higher education, a function discharged through the University Grants Commission. Special emphasis has been laid in the programme for the consolidation and improvement of the quality of education. The Ministry has also been paying special attention to the improvement of the facilities available for students and to the enhancement of the status of teachers. The Ministry has also funded separate organisations for the promotion of social science and historical research. Provision of scholarship facilities for meritorious students in higher education has been separately dealt with in Chapter IV.

The institutions of the Government of India in this field are :—(i) the University Grants Commission, (ii) the Central Universities, *viz* the Aligarh Muslim University, the Banaras Hindu University, the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the University of Delhi, Visva Bharati, the North-Eastern Hill University and the recently set up University at Hyderabad, (iii) the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, (iv) the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, (v) the Indian Council of Social Science Research and (vi) the Indian Council of Historical Research.

#### *UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION*

The Commission continued to provide financial assistance for the ongoing general development programmes of universities and colleges accepted by it in the earlier plans. These include additional teaching and technical staff, scientific equipment, books and journals, academic buildings, student hostels and staff quarters. The Commission has also completed a review of the working of the major quality programmes started by it. Such programmes which continue to be assisted include the Centres of Advanced Study, Faculty improvement, Improvement of selected university departments and College Science Improvement Programmes. New quality and innovative programmes like examination reform, autonomous colleges, restructuring of courses, support for research and College Humanities Improvement Programmes have also been started. A detailed report of the activities of the UGC will be made separately to Parliament. The following programmes/problems/policies need emphasis.



During the Fifth Plan the main emphasis would be on consolidation, strengthening and proper orientation of the existing departments so that there would be considerable restraint on expansion of enrolment in formal and full time education particularly at the undergraduate stage. Since a higher proportion of students go in for post-graduate courses, post-graduate teaching would be consolidated as far as possible. Special efforts would be made to remove regional imbalances and to provide opportunities for higher education for the under-privileged sections of society.

General education courses in Arts, Science and Commerce particularly at the undergraduate level will be diversified and such courses would be planned as far as possible in collaboration with appropriate industries, trade and business organisations in the neighbourhood. The new plan proposals received from the universities are being assessed with the help of Expert Committees and on the basis of their recommendations, the Fifth Plan proposals of the universities will be finalised. Development proposals within an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs per college have also been invited for improvement of educational facilities at the undergraduate level.

There will be restraint in the establishment of new universities for which guidelines have been communicated by the Commission to all State Governments. There will also be restraint in the establishment of new colleges as the Commission's assistance to new colleges set up after June, 1972, would be available to only permanently affiliated colleges.

The Commission has devised since 1970-71 programmes for improvement of college education through College Science Improvement Programme. At present 26 university departments and 117 colleges are participating in this programme which has helped the selected departments and colleges to bring about significant improvement in undergraduate science teaching. It has also been possible under this programme to produce new text materials, new demonstration equipment and other teaching aids for class rooms as well as laboratory work. A similar programme has been initiated in 1974-75 to strengthen the teaching of the Humanities and Social Science subjects at the undergraduate level in colleges and to provide opportunities to undergraduate students to develop an aptitude, interest and ability in the study of the subjects of their choice. 42 colleges have so far been selected under this programme.

An Expert Committee is drawing up a programme for re-orienting the courses of study, suited to rural environment and urban needs. This is part of a major effort to restructure the present courses of study so as to make them more relevant to the country's developmental needs. Special diploma courses for improving the employability of students have been started in a number of universities like Gujarat, Andhra, Jammu and Madras.

A number of production units have been established in universities like Roorkee, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Banaras Hindu University to provide to students practical experience of work. An Expert Committee is at present drawing up details of projects for linking education with work experience.

The Commission has accorded priority to faculty improvement programmes and faculty awards. Institutional faculty improvement programmes have also been integrated with the college Science Improvement Programmes and College Humanities Programmes.

Provision for research fellowships in Science, Humanities and Social science subjects as well as in Engineering and Technology continued to be made. Assistance continued to be given towards provision of student amenities and student welfare.

The Commission has initiated a substantial programme of examination reforms and has drawn up a 'Plan of Action'. To begin with, 12 universities have been invited to set up special cells for this purpose to act as pace-setters. New methods of teaching and new examination questions will be developed on the basis of class room experience and suited to the levels and attainments of different groups of students.

#### *Autonomy to Colleges*

The Commission has also initiated steps towards giving autonomy to selected colleges so that they can experiment with new educational processes and bring about necessary changes in the teaching, courses of study and evaluation of techniques. The guidelines and criteria for selecting such institutions have been communicated to the universities and the process of selection of such institutions has also been started.

#### *Institutions Deemed to be Universities*

- (i) Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.
- (ii) Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar.

(iii) Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

(iv) Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

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

Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, another deemed University, was notified as a State University under the U.P. State Universities Act.

#### *Revision of Salary Scales of University and College Teachers*

On the recommendation of the University Grants Commission the Government of India have approved further revision of pay-scales of University and College teachers. The approved revised pay scales are as follows :

<i>Universities</i>	
Lecturers . . . .	Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600
Reader . . . .	Rs. 1200-50-1500-60-1900
Professor . . . .	Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500
<i>Affiliated Colleges (Postgraduate and Undergraduate)</i>	
· Demonstrator/Tutor (existing incumbents)	Rs. 500-20-700-25-900
Lecturer . . . .	Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1300-assessment-50-1600
Principal . . . .	(i) Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900 (ii) Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500

The Government of India, Ministry of Education have conveyed sanction to the University Grants Commission for implementation of the revised scales of pay for teachers in Central Universities. A similar sanction has been issued in respect of Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management and the Indian Institute of Science. University Grants Commission has since intimated the decision of the Government to the Central Universities. The revised scales will be effective from January 1, 1973. The Government of India have also offered to the State Governments financial assistance for the introduction of

the pay scales approved for the teachers in Central Universities. Central assistance will also be available even if the State Governments decide to introduce scales of pay different from but not higher than those for Central Universities. The revised scales may be made effective from 1-1-1973 or from a later date. The Central assistance to the States will be to the extent of 80% of the additional expenditure involved and will be available for the period from 1-1-1973 or the date of implementation to March 31, 1979.

The revision of scales of pay will be subject to certain conditions regarding the mode of appointment of teachers in colleges, age of superannuation, remuneration for examination work etc.

The pay fixation in the revised scales of pay will be according to the formula suggested by the Third Pay Commission and accepted by the Government.

#### *ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY*

The Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions in the University Act and the amended Statutes duly approved by the Union Ministry of Education and Social Welfare was constituted in June 1974, and the first meeting of the re-constituted Executive Council was held on 25th June 1974. The Court of the University has not so far been re-constituted as representatives of some of the constituencies of the Court have not been elected.

Professor K. A. Nizami, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, who was acting as Vice-Chancellor in place of Professor Abdul Aleem, who resigned from the office on 3-1-1974, relinquished his office on 30-8-1974, and Professor H. L. Sharma, the senior most Professor took over as Vice-Chancellor. This temporary arrangement continued till 19th September, 1974, and Professor A. M. Khusro, Director, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, appointed as Vice-Chancellor under Statute 2, took over charge on 20th September 1974.

#### *Games, Sports and Other Cultural Activities*

The different clubs, under the Games and Cultural Committees, continued their activities unabated during the period under report. The students took full share of the facilities available. One of the university players in Cricket was appointed as Captain of the U.P. Cricket team for the C. K. Naidu trophy. The Volley Ball team participated in the Inter-University tournament.

### *Representation in Conferences*

The University teachers continued to participate in International Conferences/Symposia/Seminars in and outside India as usual.

Dr. Mohammed Ahmad achieved a unique distinction by presiding over the 7th Annual Meeting of the International Study Group for Research in Cardiac Metabolism held at Quebec city, Canada, as a Chairman of the Conference.

Mr. S. A. Abbas, Principal, University Polytechnic paid a visit to Iraq as a member of the Indian Delegation appointed by the Government of India to discuss with the Government of Iraq the outlines of the Project report compiled by the delegation in respect of the three Institutes of Technology which the Government of India has undertaken to build in Iraq on a turn-key basis.

### *Seminars*

Within the Campus of the University also, several seminars were held as in the past years.

### *Distinguished Visitors*

During the year under report several distinguished visitors were received at the University. Special mention may be made of the Visit of His Highness Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of United Arab Emirates.

### *Extension Services*

The Extension Services Unit working under the Department of Education and the Maulana Azad Library continued their activities during the year.

### *Archaeological Laboratory*

The Archaeological laboratory set up at the Centre of Advanced Study, Department of History has given a fillip to the work of archaeological investigation on plant remains found in excavations by the Centre.

### *Development proposals of the University Under the Fifth Five Year Plan*

The University has submitted various schemes for the development of curricular and extra-curricular activities of the University during the Fifth Plan period, and the proposals are now under the consideration of the University Grants Commission. The University is awaiting approval of the Commission before embarking upon the implementation of the various schemes.

### *Building Projects*

Considerable progress in the completion of certain academic and non-academic buildings has been made particularly after the work was entrusted to the National Buildings Construction Corporation.

### *Finances*

The University did not have much relief in the financial difficulties it has been passing through. The U.P. State Government has released a grant of Rs. 7.50 lakhs this year towards the maintenance of the beds in the Hospital attached to the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College. Though sufficient economy has been effected in various items of expenditure under the normal budget during the current year, due to the steep rise in the cost of materials, books, paper and laboratory running expenses, the budgetary provisions have proved to be inadequate.

The University Grants Commission has released so far a sum of Rs. 3,01,89,000/- towards the maintenance budget of the University. A grant of Rs. 53,23,000/- has also been received towards the payment of arrears to the staff on account of the revision of scales of pay. In addition to the above, the Commission also sanctioned grants under 10 other categories to meet the immediate requirements of the University.

## **BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY**

### *Conferences, Seminars, etc.*

During the year under review, 79 teachers were deputed to attend seminars, conferences etc. within the country and 18 teachers were deputed to attend international conferences. Besides, 4 teachers also visited foreign countries under various schemes. 25 eminent educationists from abroad visited the University under

the various exchange programmes. The following symposia and conferences were held: (i) a six-day refresher programme for college teachers in Economics and Commerce (ii) Indo-French Seminar on Embryology (iii) All India Advanced Level Summer Institute in Animal Physiology and (iv) All India Conference on Women's education at Mahila Vidyalaya (Women's College) of the University.

### *Appointments*

The promotions under the Personnel Promotion Scheme were almost completed during the course of the year. 48 Lecturers were promoted to the posts of Readers and 24 Readers were promoted to the posts of Professors. A total of 5 Professors, 13 Readers and 64 Lecturers were appointed on a permanent basis in the various departments of the University.

### *Research Projects*

3 Research projects were sanctioned during the year. A training programme for laboratory and workshop technicians was organised during June-July, 1974. During the year, the University awarded 165 Ph.D. and 4,932 under-graduate and graduate degrees. 3 teachers of the University received Fellowships/Medals.

### *Scholarships and Financial Assistance to Students*

The University provides 210 Research Scholarships of the value of Rs. 250/- p.m. Out of these, 90 were awarded during the year and the remaining were renewed. Nearly 60 Junior Research Fellowships of the value of Rs. 300/- p.m. (now raised to Rs. 400/- p.m.) were also awarded. Besides these, 370 U.G.C./C.S.I.R. Junior/Senior Research Fellowships and Post-Doctoral Fellowships were sanctioned to the students of the University. The students were given special financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 18,062/- out of the Students Welfare Fund. Such Research Scholars who did not receive any scholarships were given assistance to the extent of Rs. 14,000/- for typing of their theses.

### *Development*

The projects undertaken by the University under the Fourth Five Year Plan were completed except a few buildings, partly on account of the ban on construction work and partly due to the size and nature of the building projects. The University was able

to consolidate its activities and introduce new courses on Linguistics and Journalism, Post-Graduate courses in Engineering and Technology and Medical Sciences. The various laboratories were equipped with modern and sophisticated equipment and the libraries were enriched. In the field of Games and Sports, additional coaches were provided for most of the important games, games material were made available to the students, playfields were developed and swimming pools were improved. Additional hostel accommodation was provided with better dining, water and lighting facilities. 71 additional quarters for both academic and non-academic staff were also constructed.

The Fifth Plan proposals of the University aim at qualitative improvement, improvement of teacher pupil ratio, and improvement in the ratio of senior and junior posts of teachers with better library facilities through the establishment of departmental and faculty-wise libraries. They also include inter-disciplinary teaching and research, introduction of highly specialised branches of learning, coordination with other universities and institutions at home and abroad, campus development, modern health centres etc.

### *Finances*

The following figures show the estimated financial position of the University during the year under review :

Head of Account	Receipt	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1. Non-Plan . . . . .	564	588
2. Earmarked . . . . .	68	67
3. Departmental deposits etc. . . . .	856	849
	1488	1504

Pending finalisation of the Fifth Five Year Plan the University Grants Commission has approved the following basic grants :

1. Science, Humanities and Social Sciences	Rs. 12.50 lakhs
2. Institute of Medical Sciences	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
3. Engineering and Technology	Rs. 4.00 lakhs



The University has undertaken a few economy measures keeping in view the difficult financial position in the form of restriction on appointment against vacant posts, postponement of the construction of new buildings and curtailment of expenditure on T.A./D.A. for deputation of teachers to attend Seminars/Symposia and Conferences.

### JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY

Shri G. Parthasarathi, the first Vice-Chancellor of the University, after completing his five-year term, relinquished charge of the office of the Vice-Chancellor on April 29, 1974. Dr. B. D. Nag Chaudhuri assumed charge of the office of the Vice-Chancellor of the University on July 1, 1974.

The Academic Council resolved to recommend that all Schools of Studies should earmark 20% of the seats for all programmes of study for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in accordance with the resolution passed by Parliament on the subject from time to time.

An Archives of Contemporary History of India with material pertaining to the Freedom Movement which is valuable to research scholars working on the history of the Indian National Movement has been set up.

The University gave recognition to the Jawaharlal Nehru University Karmachari Sangathan under certain conditions.

A Centre for Indian Languages has been set up and assigned to the School of Languages during the period under report.

#### *New Programmes of Study*

The following new programmes of study have been added during the year :

#### 1. *School of Social Sciences*

- (i) M.Phil./Ph.D. Programme at the Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies.
- (ii) Master's Programme in Population Studies at the Centre for the study of Regional Development.

## 2. School of Languages

- (i) Two-year programme of study leading to the Master's degree in English, Linguistics, Urdu and Hindi.
- (ii) Five-year (10 semester) programme in Specialised Translation and Interpretation in Japanese.
- (iii) Certificate of Proficiency in Italian and Portuguese.

### Research

During the period under report, 187 books/research papers/articles were published by the members of the Faculty. Fifty-two research papers/articles/projects have been completed and are ready for publication.

The School of Life Sciences of the Universities has taken steps to initiate research programmes in Biophysics besides Adaptive Biology, Development Biology, Photobiology, Radiation Biology and Experimental Genetics, Molecular Biology and Animal Physiology. The School is further exploring possibilities of initiating research programmes in areas like behavioural sciences and evolution studies.

### Library

A Major phase in integration of the library system on the main Campus was completed with the transfer of the Library units located at Sapru House and the School of International Studies at 35 Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.

The periodical unit of the Indian Council of Social Science Research has started functioning on the Campus during the year under report. The unit received nearly 2,230 periodical publications mainly in the field of social sciences. This has undoubtedly benefited our faculty and scholars pursuing research in the fields of social sciences. The current periodicals in Humanities and Sciences received by the University Library are also displayed in the same unit.

Nearly 24,000 volumes have been added in the Central Library during the period under report. The total collections in the Central Library is thus of the order of 2,07,000 volumes. Substantial gifts of books were received from the local Canadian and Australian High Commissions, the Prime Minister's Secretariat, Dr. Gian Chand, and National Library (Peking), and

the Library of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The percentage of research material received as gifts works out to about 25% of the total collections added to the Library during the year under report.

#### *Documentation*

Documentation work has come to occupy a place of pride among the Library activities over the past year. Indexing of over 1,000 periodicals in Humanities and Social Sciences, yielding more than 25,000 entries will be completed. Indexing of Life Sciences and Natural Sciences periodicals has also been started.

#### *Campus Development*

The following buildings would be available in the New Campus by the beginning of the Academic Session of 1975-76 :

- (1) Hostels for 1000 students and 20 residences for Wardens.
- (2) Residences for 144 faculty members and other staff members.
- (3) 82 staff quarters for non-academic staff.
- (4) One convenient Shopping Centre.
- (5) Computer Centre building.
- (6) One School building.

The proposal for constructing one more school building in the Fifth Plan is under active consideration.

#### *Academic Activities Outside Delhi*

The University maintains a Centre of Post-Graduate Studies at Imphal (Manipur). The recurring expenditure on the maintenance of the Centre is met by the Manipur Government. As regards Plan Expenditure, most of it is met from grants received from the University Grants Commission and a part by the Manipur State Government. The total estimated expenditure on this Centre during 1974-75 under Plan is :

	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Manipur State Government's share	1.28
(ii) University Grants Commission's share	15.96

## OTHER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

### UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

The total number of students on the rolls of the University during the year 1974-75 was 1,35,828 as compared to 1,24,530 students in the year 1973-74. Thus, there was an increase of 11,298 students over the previous year. The University has 78,362 regular students, 37,486 are enrolled with the External Cell, 13,211 are with the School of Correspondence Courses while Non Collegiate Women's Education Board has 6719 students.

2447 students were enrolled for the Ph.D., Degree. The total number of students on the rolls of the Faculty of Medical Sciences for various under-graduate and post-graduate degree & diplomas is 2746. The Faculty of Technology has 1258 students on its rolls. The number of students studying for the various Honours Courses in Arts, Sciences and Social Sciences etc. is 21,268; out of this Science Honours students are 3505.

#### *New Colleges*

No new College has been started during the year. The Central Institute of Education has been taken over by the University and will be run as a maintained institution.

#### *New Courses*

The following new under-graduate courses have been introduced :

- (a) Bachelor of Fine Arts (Painting).
- (b) Bachelor of Fine Arts (Sculpture).
- (c) Bachelor of Fine Arts (Applied Art).

#### *Centres of Advanced Studies*

The six Centres of Advanced Studies in the University in Sociology, Economics, Physics and Astrophysics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology continued their functions during the year.

#### *Fifth Five Year Plan Allocations*

The University Grants Commission has informed the University that while it is difficult at this stage to indicate the financial allocation that may be made to each University it is suggested that

the University may prepare development programmes which would require from the University Grants Commission an amount not exceeding Rs. 300 lakhs during the Fifth Plan. The proposals may further be classified in three priorities to represent the first 50%, the next 25%, and the remaining 25% respectively.

The above allocation is meant for the development proposals of the University departments in Humanities, Social Sciences, Sciences, Commerce, Law and Languages and other general requirements, as in the earlier plan period.

#### SOUTH DELHI CAMPUS

The South Delhi Campus which was established in July, 1973 with nine post-graduate departments continues to function on the same basis and in the same premises as in the year 1973-74. The number of students increased from 497 to 960 in 1974-75. Some additional staff was recruited. Some more are in the process of being recruited. Plans regarding its reorganisation are, further more, under consideration. The number of books in the library which was 10,116 in 1973 has now increased to 13,867. In addition, 150 periodicals are also being received.

#### UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD

The new Central University at Hyderabad came into being with effect from October 2, 1974. Prof. Gurbakhsh Singh, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Banaras Hindu University has been appointed as its Vice-Chancellor.

#### THE NORTH-EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY

North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU) was established by an Act of Parliament on July 19, 1973; with its jurisdiction extending to Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. The Act provides for University campuses in Meghalaya and Nagaland, and enables the University to "establish campuses at such other places within its jurisdiction as it may deem fit". NEHU will seek "to pay special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions and welfare of the people of the hill areas of the North-Eastern region, and, in particular, their intellectual, academic and cultural advancement".

In the very first year of its existence, the University organised its first Inter-College Sports meet, a Student Leadership Training

Course (in collaboration with Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, Delhi) and a Social Sciences Workshop for College Teachers. In addition, it launched DRUMBEATSH its monthly news magazine.

The university at present offers Masters level courses in English, Philosophy, Political Science, History, Economics, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics. It proposes to start Ph.D., M.Litt. and B. Litt. courses soon, as well as to increase the number of subjects being taught. The teaching faculties consist at present of the School of Languages, School of Social Sciences, School of Life Sciences, and the School of Physical Sciences.

The student enrolment at the post-graduate level is as follows :

English 72 students; Philosophy, Botany and Zoology, 15 students each; History, Political Science, Economics and Mathematics, 40 students each.

The university's 22 affiliated colleges have a total staff of 570 and impart instruction at the Pre-University, B.A. (Pass), B.Sc. (General) and B.A. and B.Sc. (Honours) levels to a total of 14050 students.

The university has opened a small hostel for P.G. Women students.

### *VISVA BHARATI*

The total number of candidates working for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy during this period was 106 including 21 staff members of this University.

#### *Committee on Visva Bharati*

The Committee on Visva-Bharati, constituted by Government to determine the lines on which the Visva Bharati may develop and to recommend guidelines for amendment of the Visva Bharati Act, met several times under the Chairmanship of Justice S. A. Masud. Its Report is expected shortly.

#### *The Fifth Plan Programme*

The university has submitted its Fifth Plan requirements for physical facilities in tune with the guidelines given by the University Grants Commission.

The spillover in the unfinished tasks of the Fourth Plan is being attended to in 1974-75 with the concurrence of the U.G.C.

*Grants to Institutes of Higher Learning of All India Importance*

The Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehra Dun, Lok Seva Mahavidyalaya, Lok Bharati, Sanosara, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Poona and Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education, Pondicherry continued to receive grants from the Government.

*Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial Programmes*

(i) *Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial Trust*

The first meeting of the Trust, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister was held on April 16, 1974. It approved appointment of Dr. S. Ahmed Ali, Principal of the Delhi College (since renamed Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial College) as the Secretary of the Trust. The Trust also nominated 12 members on the Governing Body of the College in accordance with Article 2(vi) of the Memorial Association of the Trust.

The Trust reviewed the question of the acquisition of land for the College in the Minto Road Area. Efforts are being made to expedite the allotment of the land for the College.

(ii) *Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial Lectures*

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

(iii) *Establishment of Dr. Zakir Husain Institute of Islamic Studies*

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

*Conference of Indian and American Scholars*

A meeting of the Indian and American scholars was held from January 7-10, 1974 under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, University Grants Commission. They considered academic exchanges and research involving students, scholars and

institutions in both the countries and to increase collaborative efforts between the academic communities of the two countries.

#### *Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute*

Sixteen Fellows/language teachers have come to India for research on various subjects under its fellowship programme, and to study Indian languages. Under its library programme, the Institute had up to the end of September, 1974 purchased and despatched to Canada for distribution amongst its member institutions 29,211 books and publications worth Rs. 1.04 lakhs approximately. In view of the progress and impact of the programmes of the Institute in the field of Indian studies in Canadian Colleges and Universities, it has been decided to extend the activities of the Institute for a further period of three years from December, 1974. A grant of Rs. 12 lakhs has been released to the Institute during 1974-75.

In 1974 the second group of High School teachers and undergraduate teachers visited India under the Summer Programme organised by the Institute to gain first hand knowledge of Indian languages and civilisation.

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

41 language teachers have joined Indian Universities during 1974-75 for teaching Russian language and literature.

#### *Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme*

Five French teachers have joined Indian Universities during 1974-75 to teach French language and literature under the programme.

#### *Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme*

Fourteen language teachers will join various Indian Universities for teaching German language and literature.

#### *Indo-Bangladesh Cultural Exchange Programme*

Five delegates from Bangladesh came to attend Seminars/Conferences organised by Indian Universities. The invitations were extended by the Delhi University, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. Besides 12 Indian scholars attended the Conferences  
3—949Edu SW/74



organised in Bangladesh. Twelve scholars attended the Physics Symposium dedicated to Prof. S. N. Bose organised by the Dacca University.

#### *Rural Institutes*

During the year 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs has been released to the Rural Institutes.

The number of candidates who took the annual examination for various diploma/certificate courses conducted by the National Council for Rural Higher Education 1974 was 983. Of these 711 were declared successful.

### RESEARCH

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

Established in 1965, the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla provides facilities for multifaculty advanced study and research to teachers and research workers of the universities and similar organisations where such facilities are not adequately available.

During the last academic session, 41 Visiting Fellows and 2 Fellows continued working on their research projects. Ten Scholars availed themselves of Guest Fellowships at the Institute. The Institute also invited 2 Visiting Professors during this period. In addition Five Visiting Fellows and Research scholars worked the scheme of "Source Book of Ancient Indian and Asian Civilization" and one Visiting Fellow continued working on the research project entitled "India-200/A.D."

During the next academic session, two more Fellows and nine additional Visiting Fellows are expected to join the Institute.

#### *Indian Council of Social Science Research*

The various programmes undertaken by the ICSSR since its inception in 1969 continued to make headway during the year under report, though their volume had to be curtailed somewhat because of a 36 per cent cut in the plan allocation for the year.

In January 1973, the ICSSR had appointed its first Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah to review the current status of social science research in India

and its future directions, and in the light of its findings to evaluate the work of the ICSSR in the four years and to indicate the lines on which it should be developed during the Fifth Plan period. The Report of the Review Committee was received in November, 1973. Its recommendations, most of which have been accepted, after detailed discussions in the various organs of the Council, included the following : (i) the manner of appointment of the Chairman and Member-Secretary of the ICSSR, (ii) the composition of the Council, (iii) the disciplines to be covered under the scope of the ICSSR, (iv) the establishment of a network of ICSSR Centres, (v) doubling the number of research fellowships, (vi) introduction of full-time research methodology training courses in the Universities, (vii) organization by ICSSR of inter-disciplinary research methodology courses, (viii) decentralization of the ICSSR structure and techniques of functioning by the establishment of Regional Centres, (ix) encouragement to young social scientists, (x) treatment of social scientists on all fours with natural scientists and technologists in their professional work, and most important of all, (xi) the need for ICSSR to give more importance to its promotional role vis-a-vis its responsive role, which would ensure the inner growth of disciplines bearing on social relevance especially to the Fifth Plan objectives. The committee identified twelve inter-disciplinary research programmes, to which the Council have added four more, making a total of sixteen priority areas. These are : (1) Poverty and Unemployment; (2) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; (3) Law and social change; (4) Muslims; (5) Government systems and development; (6) Education; (7) Regional and inter-regional planning; (8) Social unrest and violence; (9) Studies in urbanization; (10) Area studies on Asia; (11) Efficiency of investment; (12) Political systems and processes, (13) Social development; (14) Droughts; (15) Social aspects of science and technology; (16) Demographic and population Studies; Studies relating to the census of India. Keeping in view the importance of the last recommendation, the Council has decided that the vast bulk of its resources should be earmarked for expenditure on research on priority areas (both in respect of its promotional and responsible roles) and that all the different research tools (i.e. research programmes, research projects, teachers' awards, fellowships and publication grants) should be utilized to promote research in priority areas.

A three-day conference on Social Sciences in Professional Education was organized in September, 1974. The Report of

the Study Team set up in this connection is likely to be completed during this year. The major project relating to the Study of Education among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (which includes 26 different studies) is expected to be completed during the year. The ICSSR organized a Seminar on Low Cost Building Technology at Trivandrum, and a Workshop for intensive discussion on the development of social sciences teaching in the North East Hill University Region. The ICSSR also organised two Foundation Courses in Research Methodology and two Discipline Specific Courses. In Implementation of the recommendations made by the ICSSR Review Committee, Joint-Panels have been constituted for collaboration with ICAR, ICMR and CSIR.

During the period under report, two National Fellowships, five Senior Fellowships, four post-doctoral Fellowships, and fifty-three doctoral Fellowships (including eight fellowships to research institutes) have been awarded. A sum of Rs. one lakh has been spent on the publication of Ph.D. theses and research reports.

The ICSSR has sanctioned forty four research projects involving a total expenditure of Rs. 923,344/-. The library and other buildings of the ICSSR Regional Centres at Bombay and Hyderabad are nearing completion. To promote international collaboration among special scientists, the ICSSR invited five overseas social scientists to visit India, and has also provided financial assistance to fifteen Indian social scientists for going abroad to attend conferences/meetings or for extended stay abroad to enable them to promote their professional interest.

Early in the year the ICSSR Data Archives organised a two-week training course in the use of SPSS Computer Programme package for social science data analysis. The course was attended by thirty research scholars and University and college teachers from different parts of the country. The Data Archives has also initiated a programme of Guidance and Consultancy Service at five selected research institutions located in different parts of the country to provide assistance to young social scientists in data processing and analysis.

In addition to its normal journals and other publications, the ICSSR has brought out a number of priced and non-priced Publications. Particular mention may be made of a survey of

Research in Sociology and Social Anthropology Vol. I and II Surveys of Research in Public Administration, Management Demography, Econometrics, Industrial Economics and Agricultural Economics are in press and expected to be ready before the end of the year.

The Social Science Documentation Centre of the ICSSR brought out during the year, the Union Catalogue of Social Science Periodicals relating to Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal and Delhi, Directory of Social Science Periodicals in India and Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi : A bibliography (both in English and Hindi). The periodicals Unit set up on the Jawaharlal Nehru University Campus which subscribes to almost every Indian periodical in social sciences and acquires about a thousand foreign periodicals in social sciences, continued to provide services to faculty members and students of the University and other social scientists. The Documentation Centre has established a Depository Library in which several libraries in Delhi have deposited back files of periodicals and newspapers as well as old government documents including reports of committees, commissions and debates of Legislative bodies. The Depository Library has now a collection of about 25,000 volumes. The Centre provided Study Grants to 52 students registered for Ph.D. to enable them to visit libraries in Delhi for their research work. The Documentation Centre continued its programme of providing grants-in-aid to bibliographical and documentation efforts. In collaboration with the Controller of Publications, Government of India the Centre is setting up a sales service for the sale of significant social science publications of the Government of India to Universities and research institutions in the country.

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

The Council approved 10 Research Projects and an amount of Rs. 45,272 has been released for these projects. The Council also granted 13 fellowships to research scholars amounting Rs. 1,00,773.

Eighteen theses / monographs / critically edited / translated source-materials have been approved for publication subsidy. These manuscripts are under various stages of printing. An amount of Rs. 2,500 has been released towards subsidy for its publication. The Council also extended financial assistance to

the publication of journals and professional organisations of historians amounting to Rs. 30,200. The Council took up the work of 27 surveys for reviewing the work done in History in the last 25 years and it has already received six reports, which are in the process of being published.

#### *Source Materials on Indian History*

The Council has started compiling source volumes in Ancient, Medieval and Modern Indian History. The work is under various stages of compilation. It relates to five volumes in Ancient Indian History, seven volumes in Medieval Indian History, including the Hindi Translation of the early source of Akbar's reign and seven volumes in Modern Indian History.

Besides, the Council has undertaken a programme of bringing out rare and out-of-print books. In this series, 26 titles have been assigned to historians.

#### *Translation of Important History Books*

Under the Council's programme of Translation, works have been assigned to more than 600 translators. Towards the smooth functioning of this programme, 12 local units in various parts of the country have been set up. The Council has received 28 manuscripts which are ready for press.

#### *Other Projects and Publications*

The work on preparation of a Source Book on Indian Culture is expected to be completed shortly. The book will be published in two parts comprising about 600 pages each.

The work of the project "Towards Freedom" has already started and the bibliography work has been completed.

A project entitled "Study of the Civilization of Central Asia" has also been undertaken by the Council.

The Council will bring out 11 volumes on the "Role of the State Legislatures in the Freedom Struggle". Three volumes will be ready for the press by the end of December 1974.

#### *The Indian Historical Review—A Bi-annual Journal*

The first issue of the Bi-annual Journal of the ICHR "The Indian Historical Review" was published in March, 1974. The

second issue of the Journal relating to "Trade and Commerce" is expected to be out shortly.

Nos. 2 and 3 of the ICHR newsletter have also been published.

The Council has published D. D. Kosambi Commemoration Volume namely "Indian Society : Historical Probings".

## CHAPTER III

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The main programmes of the Government of India in the field of technical education are :

- (1) Development of post-graduate studies and research, (2) Establishing linkages between technical institutions and industry, (3) Linking technical education with manpower requirements, (4) Consolidation of existing engineering colleges and polytechnics, (5) Reorganization of degree and diploma courses, (6) Faculty development through training programmes, (7) Curriculum development (8) Diversification of courses; and (9) Development of management education.

All these programmes are carried out through the engineering education complex consisting of Institutes of Technology, University Departments of Engineering and Technology, the Institutes of Management, the Specialised Institutes in Mining and Architecture, the Regional Engineering Colleges, the Technical Teachers Training Institutes, other engineering colleges and polytechnics.

There has been an improvement in the overall admissions to the engineering colleges and polytechnics in the country. Against the actual admissions of 19,997 to engineering colleges and 36,675 to polytechnics in the year 1972-73, the actual admissions made in 1973-74 were 21,199 and 41,333 respectively to engineering colleges and polytechnics. The out-turn of graduates and diploma holders in 1973-74 was 16,342 and 13,848 respectively. The All India Council for Technical Education which advises the Central Government on all aspects of improvement and coordinated development of technical education in the country, had recommended that the original admission capacities in technical institutions reached in the year 1966-67 should be restored, in stages, after ensuring adequate instructional facilities in each institution and examining the employment prospects for engineers. A meaningful and comprehensive assessment of manpower requirements on a long-term basis as recommended by the AICTE has to be undertaken after the 5th

Plan has been finalised and also adequate indications of the size and scope of the 6th Plan are available. It has, therefore, been decided that, in the meanwhile, and for the next year or two, the actual admissions to technical institutions be regulated within the existing total sanctioned admission capacities and in accordance with the instructional facilities available in each institution. The level of admissions should be left flexible enough so that all eligible students are admitted within the existing sanctioned admission capacities.

Notwithstanding the measures taken during 1974-75 to contain the expenditure on various development programmes due to constraints on resources, the anticipated expenditure in the annual Plan would be of the order of Rs. 10.16 crores as against Rs. 9.8 crores provided for the programmes of technical education.

Consolidation of the existing facilities and reorganisation of degree and diploma courses with a view to improving the quality and standard of technical education continue to be the key-note of the activities in 1974-75. A number of programmes under the Quality Improvement Programme Scheme were conducted to improve the quality of teaching in the institutions by providing to the teachers facilities for higher qualifications or giving short-term courses in summer institutes or providing training in industry. These programmes were designed to improve the professional competence of serving teachers and to acquaint them with modern methods of teaching. Evaluation of these has pointed to a need for more Ph.D. degree programmes and a longer period of attachment in industry. Improvement of the teacher would continue to be the focus even in the 5th and subsequent Plans.

Efforts were continued in 1974-75 also to provide a new orientation to technical education facilities at all levels with an eye on the requirements of technical personnel, in terms of quality and training, for industries. The programmes in the area of post-graduate education and research continue to be improved in consultation with industry for training highly specialised technical personnel for research, development and design.

Many institutions have developed expertise for undertaking research and problem-solving capability related to the industry. To utilise the extensive infrastructure already created in technical institutions to the best advantage, to facilitate the rapid



growth of industry and also to derive the benefit of the industry's collaboration for providing better training in the institutions, efforts were made to establish the closest links among technical institutions, industry and research institutions. For this purpose, industrial liaison centres were established in some of the institutions.

The Board of Post-Graduate Engineering Studies and Research which guides and oversees the coordinated development of post-graduate engineering education and research in the country, on the basis of a report submitted by the Task Force appointed to prepare a blueprint for development of post-graduate courses during the 5th Plan, has recommended that consolidation and proper development of courses already approved should be the first charge on the available resources. Proliferation of courses should be avoided. Additional courses may be sanctioned in those subject fields in which there is an established demand or in those subject fields which would be required in the future, after evaluating the competence of the concerned institutions and other relevant factors.

#### *Quality Improvement Programme*

The various schemes of Faculty and Curriculum Development under the Quality Improvement Programme continued in 1974-75.

#### *Faculty Development*

In 1974-75, 177 teachers of Engineering Colleges joined the Courses leading to M. Tech. and Ph.D. Degree. The total number of teachers trained or being trained under the M. Tech. and Ph.D. programmes will now be 708.

Up to 1973-74, 1134 teachers of Engineering Colleges and 2886 from Polytechnics were benefited by the Short Courses in various specialised areas. In 1974-75, 14 Short Courses at the Degree level and 37 Courses at Diploma level have already been organised during the first six months of the year. During the remaining period of six months, 27 Courses at Degree and 60 Courses at Diploma level are proposed to be organised. The number of teachers trained under the Summer Schools Programme remained 1200-1400 this year also. Under the programme of training in Industry for serving teachers, 1624 teachers from Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics have been trained so far.

### *Curriculum Development*

The Curriculum Development Programme continued to be organised at 5 institutions at Diploma level and 6 institutions at Degree level.

The entire programme of Quality Improvement has been reviewed in the light of the progress and performance achieved during the 4th Plan period and necessary modifications have been suggested in the scheme including further expansion during the 5th Plan period.

### *Post-graduate Courses and Research Work*

This scheme provides 100% Central assistance to selected State Government and Non-Government engineering colleges in the country to develop post-graduate courses for the advanced training of engineers and technologists. The assistance is for buildings, equipment, maintenance, staff and scholarships of Rs. 250/- per month per student to all the students and other expenditure for the development of post-graduate courses. 38 Government and Non-Government Engineering Colleges are covered by the Scheme with a total admission capacity of 1200 students per year for various post-graduate courses in engineering and technology.

### *Programme of Apprenticeship Training*

The Programme of Apprenticeship Training is aimed at providing an opportunity to Degree and Diploma holders passing out of Technical Institutions to acquire worthwhile practical experience in industry. Degree holders are given a stipend of Rs. 250/- P.M. and Diploma holders Rs. 150/- P.M. during the period of training which is normally of one year's duration. The training programme generally commences from September/October every year. The selection is made purely on merit as reflected by the percentage of marks secured in the final qualifying examination.

(Training facilities can be provided to about 10,000 candidates every year) under the programme) but due to paucity of funds during the year 1974-75, about 5,714 fresh trainees are expected to be paid stipends in addition to 3100 trainees selected during the year 1973-74 whose training will be over in the current year. A Budget Provision of Rs. 121.00 lakhs (Rs. 81.00 lakhs Plan and Rs. 40.00 lakhs Non-Plan) has been made for the Scheme for 1974-75.

The Apprentices Act, 1961 has since been amended to bring within its purview the training of Engineering Graduates and Diploma holders. The Apprentices (Amendment) Act, 1973 received the assent of the President on the 7th June, 1973. The Rules under the Apprentices (Amendment) Act, 1973 are being formulated by the Ministry of Labour in consultation with the Ministry of Education. The Amended Act will come into force from a date to be specified by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour.

*Grants to non-Government scientific and technical institutions for development and improvement*

Under this Scheme, grants-in-aid are sanctioned to non-Government Engineering and Technological Institutions towards their establishment and development at the first degree/diploma level and for various other schemes of technical education such as technical institutions for girls, Junior Technical schools etc. Private agencies sponsoring these institutions by themselves or in association with the State Governments concerned meet the non-Central portion of the assessed costs. The Scheme is designed to develop and improve non-Government Technical Institutions by providing them with physical facilities by way of instructional buildings, workshops, equipment, library, furniture, staff etc. Under this Scheme over 100 institutions have been established/developed since the commencement of the Scheme during the First Plan period, in accordance with the pattern of central assistance laid down for the purpose.

A budget provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs (Plan) exists for the Scheme for the year 1974-75.

*Loan for construction of students' hostel in technical institutions*

For provision of hostel facilities for students in technical institutions, loans are sanctioned both for Government and non-Government technical institutions to the extent of 50% of the student population. To ease difficulties experienced by non-Government technical institutions in repayment of hostel loans, it has recently been decided that 50% of the loans already given should be written off and the balance 50% recovered in the remaining number of instalments. 90 non-Government Institutions have agreed to make use of this offer. It has also been decided that the balance of the approved loans should be given

to these non-Government technical institutions in the form of 50% grant and 50% as loan recoverable in 25 annual instalments.

Before the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan 61,400 hostel seats had been provided. By the end of 1974-75, 875 additional seats will be made available. The following budget provision has been made for the Scheme for the year 1974-75 :

	Loan Rs.	Grant Rs.	Total Rs.
For State Government Institutions	20.00 Lakhs	..	20.00 Lakhs (Plan)
For Non-Government Institutions	7.50 Lakhs	7.50 Lakhs	15.00 Lakhs (Plan)

### INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY

The five Indian Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi conceived of as institutions of advanced learning in the fields of engineering and applied sciences with standards of education, training and research comparable to the very best in the world, are now poised for important changes. The Institutes which were reviewed by expert bodies, have been asked to undertake work in accordance with the following directions :

- (1) They should restrict admission to under-graduate courses to the existing level of in-take. They would, however, be allowed to increase admission at the post-graduate and research levels to meet the requirements of industry and of Science and Technology Plan and for the technological needs of the country.
- (2) Both the 3-year degree courses for science graduates and the 5-year degree courses be conducted in such a manner that selectivity of courses depends upon the infrastructural facilities available at the respective Institutes.
- (3) While the Institute should freeze the admission to under-graduate courses as well as the total under-graduate population, there should be flexibility in the total intake of students among the various disciplines and various courses offered.

- (4) Highest priority be given to the establishment or augmentation of computing facilities as they form the basic tools of training and research in modern science and engineering.
- (5) New teaching and training programmes be started in newer areas of national thrust for meeting the short-term and long-term needs of the Indian Economy.
- (6) Research programmes be oriented towards the identified areas in the Science and Technology Plan.
- (7) Emphasis be placed on the establishment of a School of Inter-disciplinary research in areas of vital importance to the nation.
- (8) Collaboration with Industry, Inter-action with other institutions, faculty development, training and placement should be carried out.
- (9) The staff-students ratio should be 1 : 8 at the undergraduate level and 1 : 4 at the post-graduate level. There should be in future only 3 categories of teaching staff viz., Lecturers, Assistant Professors and Professors.
- (10) A senior faculty member should be encouraged to handle junior classes.

During the academic session 1974-75, two of the IITs (viz. at Madras and Delhi) were able to introduce Post-graduate diploma courses in (a) Production Engineering and (b) Aeronautical Engineering and Inter-disciplinary School of Bio-Engineering and Bio-Sciences, three Institutes propose to introduce the following new courses during 1975-76 academic session :

*Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi*

- (1) M. Tech in Industrial Management Systems Engineering
- (2) M. Tech in Integrated Circuits
- (3) M. Tech in Refrigeration and Airconditioning
- (4) M. Tech in Rock Mechanics
- (5) M. Tech in Energy Systems
- (6) Inter-disciplinary Schools of (1) Material Studies (2) General Systems Studies (3) Energy Studies (4) Engineering Design Studies (5) Laser Applications and (6) Industrial Cooperative Research Centre for Textile Technology.

*Indian Institute of Technology, Madras*

D.I.I.T. Course in Television Engineering—a one-year Post-B.E. Course, designed to train personnel for research and development work in the area of television engineering with particular emphasis on the use of television systems aids in industry, in medical institutions and in education technology.

*Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay*

Post-Graduate Diploma Course in (1) Advance Aerial Photo Interpretation-Civil Engineering; (2) Aero Engine Design-Aeronautical Engineering.

The Inter-disciplinary approach will be an important feature of post-graduate education. The research programmes include both basic and applied research and inter-disciplinary programmes like Bio-Engineering, Bio-Science, Bio-medical engineering, delineation and environmental pollution studies and control etc. Apart from the training of specialist engineers and technologists, the Institutes are engaged in research and development activities in areas which are of crucial importance to the industrial and economic development of the country. Some of the Institutes have undertaken industry-oriented programmes. Besides, sponsored research projects are in progress e.g. Switchgear group of laboratories of the Department of Electrical Engineering has been assisting numerous switch and fusegear manufacturers of the country in the indigenous design, testing, analysis and development of switches, contact and circuit breakers.

To strengthen the existing infrastructure for research and development, the Institutes at Delhi and Kanpur already have computer facilities. IIT Madras has acquired a modern computer from the Federal Republic of West Germany. IIT Bombay has since obtained a Soviet Computer and IIT Kharagpur has recently offered a Soviet computer. The computing facilities will be available not only to the staff and students but to all users from outside organisations—educational, research and industry.

The present Indo-German Agreement for assistance to IIT Madras has ended on November 30, 1974; the extension for further assistance mainly in exchange of Scientists, Joint Research, Equipment, Training of T.V. Engineering has been agreed to. To establish a Centre for Bio-Chemical Engineering Education, Training and Research at IIT Delhi, an understanding has been reached between the Government of Switzerland and the Government of India.

The total student enrolment and out-turn of graduates from the five Institutes are given below :

	Enrolment during 1974-75			Out-turn of Graduate
	Under-Graduate	Post-Graduate and Research	Total	
Kharagpur . . .	1733	572	2305	590
Bombay . . . .	1328	764	2092	408
Madras . . . .	1278	1034	2312	512
Kanpur . . . .	1202	740	1942	301
Delhi . . . .	1198	819	2017	291
	6739	3929	10668	2102

A policy of reservation of seats for admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates was adopted and 230 such candidates were admitted in the first year in 1974-75..

Two new Directors have taken over namely Dr. A. K. De at IIT Bombay, Prof. C. S. Jha at IIT Kharagpur. Dr. Jagdish Lal has taken over as acting Director at IIT Kanpur. A new Chairman of the Board of Governors of the IIT Kanpur—Dr. M. L. Dhar has been appointed from the 4th January 1975.

#### *Indian Institutes of Management*

IIM Calcutta continues its progress in its two objectives—first to assist in meeting the growing needs of both private and public sector enterprises for managerial manpower and second to assist in the solution of management problems largely through the 2-year post-graduate Programme in Management, short-term Executive Development Programmes, Research and Consultancy Projects. Satisfactory progress is being made by the students in the Fellowship Programme.

IIM Ahmedabad continues to provide opportunities for training in management and for improvement of management practices through its Two-year Post-graduate Programme in Management and other Programmes/Activities including those for University Teachers and Researchers. From the academic

session 1974-75 the two-year Post-graduate Programme includes specialisation in Agriculture replacing the earlier one-year Programme for Management in Agriculture. Specialisation in Agriculture is possible in the second year for students who wish to choose careers in management and teaching in the agricultural sector.

#### *Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore*

The student enrolment in the Institute during 1974-75 academic session is 1023 including research.

The new projects initiated during the IV Plan period are fast becoming established as regular self-sustaining activities.

The Institute is forging its development in accordance with the directions given to it on the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee which include planned shift of emphasis towards the physical and chemical sciences, pre-Ph.D. Degree programme after Master's Degree Programme to make the student a better Ph.D. student, introduction of the Unit System, undertaking research projects relevant to the needs of the country, restricting full-time student population to one thousand, substantial input for maintenance and modernisation of equipment, fabrication of research equipment, forging link with other institutions, intensification of the programme of visiting scientist, increasing inter-Five-Year Plan period.

#### *Regional Engineering Colleges*

The fourteen Regional Engineering Colleges established in various States are making satisfactory progress with the programmes of consolidation and further development in engineering education. All these colleges are offering first degree courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Some are also offering courses in Metallurgy, Electronics and Chemical Engineering. Ten of these colleges have entered the second phase of their development with the introduction of post-graduate courses. Of these nine are conducting industry oriented post-graduate courses in specialised fields like design and production of high pressure boilers and accessories, transportation engineering, industrial and marine structure, electronic instrumentation, integrated power systems etc. The fifteenth college proposed to be established in Assam is expected to start functioning during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period.



The Reviewing Committee, which was appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Planning Commission to review the present progress of the Regional Engineering Colleges and to suggest the lines along which they should be consolidated and further developed, has since submitted its report. The comments of the State Governments, the Regional Engineering Colleges etc. are being obtained and thereafter a decision on the recommendations will be taken by the Government of India.

### *Technical Teachers' Training Institutes*

The Technical Teachers' Training Institutes at Madras, Calcutta, Bhopal and Chandigarh during almost a decade of their existence have become more or less established in their activities. A stage therefore has come when it is necessary for an expert committee to review the progress of these institutions with reference to the objectives of their establishment, examine their specific problems and suggest the future course of development and activities, so that they should continue to function as high quality institutions. For this purpose the Central Government has set up a High Power Committee of experts under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. K. Kelkar, ex-Director, I.I.T., Bombay.

The Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Madras has started during the current year a short term "Television Maintenance and Servicing" Course. The Institute also conducted short courses on "Teaching Aids" and "Curriculum Development Workshop on Mathematics" for polytechnic teachers.

The agreement between the Government of India and Royal Government of Netherlands for providing assistance to Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Chandigarh after an extension of two years in its initial period of 5 years came to an end on 31st August, 1974.

The Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Bhopal has started receiving foreign assistance in the shape of experts, fellowship and equipment from the Government of the U.K.

The possibility of obtaining foreign assistance for the development of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Calcutta is being actively explored.

### *Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad*

The School continues its existing programmes at undergraduate and postgraduate level in Mining Engineering, Petroleum Engineering, Applied Geology and Applied Geophysics. In addition

to a two-year Industry-Oriented M. Tech. Programme in Mining, started last year, a condensed 3-month postgraduate programme in mining machinery for holders of a degree in Mech/Elec. Engineering already employed by the mining industry has been arranged this year. It is also developing extensive activity in the area of industry-oriented short term courses. It has a strong research programme in several areas in geo-sciences as well in Mining and Petroleum Engineering and has on its rolls over 30 Research Scholars and Fellows carrying out research work for M.Sc./M.Tech. and Ph.D. degrees as well as post-doctoral work in various disciplines including in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics. The total student strength is 369 including research scholars.

#### *Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad*

During the period under report, the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, continued to train administrative personnel and orient them to methods of tackling problems of day-to-day administration.

#### *School of Planning and Architecture*

The School conducts various programmes in town and country planning, and in architecture for under-graduate and post-graduate students. It undertakes research activities in town and country planning, housing and community planning, traffic and transportation planning, and arranges studies in landscape architecture.

The number of students undergoing the various First Degrees and Post graduate courses it steadily going up year after year.

### OTHER SPECIALISED INSTITUTIONS

Brief notes on the other higher level specialised institutions of technical education supported by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare are given below :

#### (1) *National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering*

The Institute provides comprehensive training facilities in Industrial Engineering and allied fields. It conducts two-year Post-graduate courses in Industrial Engineering and organises various short-term courses for industrial executives. The second batch of students completed the two-year post-graduate course during 1974-75. The annual in-take is expected to be raised from 20 to 25 from the next academic session. Research Doctoral programmes are also being conducted.

(2) *National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology*

The Institute provides special training to Foundry and Forge Technicians, Instructors, Engineers and Engineering Specialists, and promotes research and development activities pertaining to foundry and forge industries. It conducts various short-term courses for graduates and diploma engineers, and also provides testing facilities for testing raw materials and finished products. The Institute has completed the first advanced Diploma course of 18 months duration, and is amidst the second and third such courses. It is also organising various other special courses for the benefit of different industries on request.

## CHAPTER IV

### SCHOLARSHIPS

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare operates several programmes of scholarships which fall broadly into the following categories :

- A. Scholarships for Indian Students for study in India.
- B. Scholarships for Indian Students for Study Abroad.
- C. Scholarships for Foreign Students for Study in India.

A brief account of scholarships under each of the above three categories is given below :

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

##### (i) *National Scholarships Scheme*

The objective of the Scheme is to assist poor but meritorious students in pursuing their academic career. The Scheme which was started in 1961 continued as a Central Scheme in 1974-75. The Sixth Finance Commission in its recommendation took into account the financial requirements of the States towards Scholarships under Educational Schemes and provided requisite funds to them at the same level as reached at the end of the year 1973-74 as part of the committed expenditure of the State Governments. Following this recommendation of the Sixth Finance Commission no separate non-plan provision was made by the Government of India under the Scheme for the year 1974-75. Funds were, however, provided under (Plan) only for meeting the expenditure to be incurred over the level reached during the year 1973-74 by the State Governments including additional awards that need to be provided. During 1974-75 three thousand fresh scholarships were awarded under the Scheme. The Scheme is proposed to be continued in 1975-76 on the same basis as in 1974-75.

##### (ii) *National Loan Scholarships Scheme*

This Scheme enables the talented but economically weaker students to complete their education. In 1974-75, twenty thousand fresh scholarships were given under this Scheme. The Scheme is proposed to be continued in 1975-76.

(iii) *National Scholarships for the Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers*

The Scheme was started in 1961 as a recognition of the services rendered by school teachers to enable their meritorious children to pursue higher education. The expenditure on these scholarships up to the level reached during 1973-74 was met by the State Governments from the funds provided to them for the purpose by the Sixth Finance Commission.

(iv) *Scheme of Scholarships at the Secondary Stage for Talented Children from Rural Areas*

The objectives of this Scheme is to achieve greater equalisation of educational opportunities and to provide a fillip to the development of rural talent. Under this scheme about 10,000 fresh awards (at the rate of two scholarships per Community Development Block) were given every year.

(v) *Scholarships to Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi*

The main object of the Scheme is to encourage the study of Hindi in Non-Hindi Speaking States. During 1974-75, one thousand eight hundred and fifty fresh awards have been given under the Scheme.

(vi) *Government of India Scheme of Scholarships in Approved Residential Secondary Schools*

The objective of the scheme is to help the talented children whose parents have a low income and are, therefore, unable to avail themselves of the opportunity of reading in good Public Residential Schools. Under this scheme, 500 fresh scholarships were given during 1974-75 and the same number of scholarships is proposed to be awarded during 1975-76. 15% and 5% of the total number of scholarships are reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The Ministry has approved 64 Public/Residential Schools for the purpose of the scheme all over the country where the selected scholars are studying. At present the number of Scholars under this scheme is about 1,450.

## B. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS FOR STUDY ABROAD

### (i) *Partial Financial Assistance Scheme*

The Scheme provides for the grants of loans towards passage to such academically distinguished students as have obtained admission to foreign universities, organisations, etc. for study in subject-fields for which adequate facilities do not exist in India. Emergency loans to bonafide Indian Students are also given by our Missions in the USA, UK and West Germany. During 1974-75 such loans have been granted to 13 students.

### (ii) *National Scholarships for Study Abroad*

This scheme was instituted in 1971-72 to provide financial assistance to meritorious students who are citizens of India and who do not have the means to go abroad for further studies. A total number of 50 scholarships are earmarked every year under this Scheme. These scholarships are available for Post-graduate studies leading to Ph.D. Degree course, Post-Doctoral as well as research training. A few scholarships are also available for courses leading to the First Degree.

Only those candidates whose parents'/guardians' income is less than Rs. 1,000/- p.m. from all sources are eligible for the award of scholarships.

41 scholars were selected by the Selection Committee under this Scheme during 1974-75. At present 135 scholars are studying abroad under the Scheme. Each scholar is entitled to a maintenance allowance of \$ 3000 in USA and £ 900 p.m. in U.K. and other countries. Besides, Government of India also defrays tuition fees and all other compulsory charges, cost of books and equipment etc. on behalf of the scholar.

### (iii) SCHOLARSHIPS UNDER COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS PLAN

#### (a) AUSTRALIA

5 candidates have been nominated under Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Plan, 1975.

#### (b) CANADA

11 award letters have been sent under Commonwealth Scholarships/Fellowships Plan (Canada), 1974, and 20 nominations have been invited for 1975.

**(c) HONG KONG**

3 nominations have been invited against 4 scholarships offered to Commonwealth countries.

**(d) JAMAICA**

2 nominations have been invited against 1 scholarship offered to Commonwealth countries.

**(e) NEW ZEALAND**

4 candidates have been nominated for 1975.

**(f) NIGERIA**

3 nominations have been invited against 25 scholarships offered to Commonwealth countries.

**(g) SRI LANKA**

3 candidates have been nominated.

**(h) UNITED KINGDOM**

48 scholarships were awarded under Commonwealth Scholarships/Fellowships Plan 1974 and 67 nominations have been invited for 1975.

One candidate left for U.K. during 1973-74 against the offer of Commonwealth Education Fellowship for 1973-74. Against an offer of 30 fellowships for 1974-75, 35 candidates were nominated. Against 30 Fellowships for 1975-76, 35 candidates have been nominated. One candidate nominated for 1972-73 under Commonwealth Education Fellowship, U.K. Short term Award, will go to U.K. in January, 1975. Against an offer of 10 Fellowships for 1973-74, 15 nominations were sent. Of these, 8 have so far been accepted and 7 of them have gone abroad. The 10 long-term fellowships were converted into 20 short term fellowships. Of these 20, 10 were earmarked for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Only one of their nominees has been accepted and gone to U.K. Against 10 Fellowships, 12 candidates have been nominated. Of these 3 have left for U.K. and four more will go in January, 1975.

**(iv) SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS/ORGANISATIONS OR INSTITUTIONS****1. ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT**

An offer of 10 scholarships has been received from the Government of Arab Republic of Egypt, for 1974-75 which is under process.

## 2. AUSTRIA

20 candidates were nominated by the Government of India against the offer of an unspecified number of scholarships for different subject fields e.g. Hotel Management, Medicine & Surgery and Mining and Metallurgy for 1974-75. The Austrian Government have approved only 8 candidates in all the above mentioned subjects.

## 3. BULGARIA

Against an offer of 3 scholarships for 1973-74, one candidate has already proceeded to Bulgaria. The others are expected to go shortly.

## 4. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

An offer of 5 scholarships had been received from the Government of Czechoslovakia for 1974-75, but the offer could not be processed due to paucity of time.

## 5. DENMARK

3 candidates left for Denmark in January, 1974 against the offer of 1973-74. Besides this, 18 candidates were nominated for 1974-75. 6 candidates have been issued award letters and they are to proceed to Denmark in the beginning of 1975.

## 6. FRANCE

Against an offer of 20 scholarships, for higher studies for 1974-75, the Government of India nominated 19 candidates of whom 8 have gone to France. Approval in respect of 5 more candidates has been received. These candidates are expected to go during the end of 1974.

The Final Approval in respect of recommended candidates for fellowship for Indian Professor of French, 1974-75, is still awaited from the French Authorities.

The Government of France has offered 22 scholarships for higher studies for 1975-76. The offer is being examined.

## 7. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

An offer of 10 fellowships has been received under German Academic Exchange Service Fellowship Scheme 1975.



#### 8. *FINLAND*

Nominations of 9 candidates (including 3 reserves) for 1973-74, have been sent to Finnish authorities for their approval.

#### 9. *G.D.R.*

The G.D.R. Government granted scholarships to 6 candidates against the offer of 6 scholarships for Coaches, 1974-75. 5 candidates have so far left for GDR.

The offer of 10 scholarships for Post graduate studies 1973-75 is under process.

#### 10. *GREECE*

Approval of 2 scholars has been received for 1974-75. They are to leave for Greece shortly.

#### 11. *HUNGARY*

Approval of 5 candidates was received under Hungarian Government Scholarships for 1974-75 and the approval of remaining 1 candidate is still awaited.

#### 12. *ITALY*

The Government of Italy have offered 6 scholarships for Indian Nationals for 1975-76. The offer is under process.

#### 13. *JAPAN*

Against an offer of 8 scholarships for 1974-75, 6 candidates left for Japan during 1974.

An offer of 8 scholarships has been received for 1975-76 which is under process.

An offer of a long-term fellowship for a student and a short term fellowship for a teacher of Delhi University, has been received under Japan Fellowship (Foundation). Nomination is being sent shortly.

#### 14. *NETHERLANDS*

Against an unspecified number of fellowships for international courses for 1974-75, 62 candidates were nominated and the Dutch authorities have so far approved 28 candidates only and further approval of a few more candidates is expected.

15. *NORWAY*

6 candidates left for Norway during the year.

16. *POLAND*

An offer of 9 scholarships for 1974-75 has been received from the Government of Poland. Nomination of 12 candidates including 3 reserves has been sent to the Polish authorities for their approval.

Besides, the Polish Government has approved 2 candidates for the award of scholarships under COMECON Scheme 1974-75 and the candidates have already left for Poland.

17. *ROMANIA*

An offer of 10 scholarships for 1974-75 was received from the Government of Romania. All the 10 candidates selected by the Government of India have been approved by the donor country.

18. *SAUDI ARBIA*

The Saudi Arabian authorities have approved 4 candidates against the offer (1974-75).

19. *SWEDEN*

3 scholars have left for Sweden to participate in the International Seminar in Physics in the University of Uppsala, Sweden 1974-75.

20. *UNITED KINGDOM*

Against an offer of 2 fellowships under Imperial Relations Trust, U.K. 1974-75, 2 nominations were made. Both the candidates were selected but only one has been able to go to the U.K.

Against an offer of 10 scholarships, under British Council Scholarships, 14 scholars left for U.K. An offer of 10 scholarships has been received for 1975-76. The offer is under process.

Against an offer of 4 scholarships under the Confederation of British Industry Overseas scholarships, one scholar has left for U.K. An offer of 5 scholarships for 1973-75 is being processed.

Against an offer of 10 scholarships on a global basis under Royal Commission Scholarships, 2 candidates have been selected.

ted, and one has already left for U.K. Offer for 1975-76 is being processed.

#### 21. U.S.S.R.

Under the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme, 1974-75, the Soviet Government offered 100 scholarships including 32 scholarships for various institutions/universities in India. In addition the Soviet Ministry of Fishing Industry also offered 15 scholarships during 1974-75 for specialised training in Fisheries.

In all, 77 candidates were nominated against the 83 scholarships made available to this Ministry. In addition nominations of 6 candidates, including one reserve, were received from the Jawaharlal Nehru University (Centre of Russian Studies) New Delhi. 7 nominations including 2 reserve received from the I.I.T. Bombay, for the 5 scholarships offered to each of them by the Soviet authorities under the above programme, were also sent to the Soviet authorities for approval under the scheme. One candidate has also been nominated by the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, against one scholarship offered to them under the above scheme.

The Soviet Women's Committee offered 8 Scholarships to the National Federation of Indian Women during 1974-75. Eleven candidates including 3 reserve were recommended by the Federation under the above scheme. All the eight candidates approved by the Soviet authorities have since proceeded abroad for the diploma course in medicine and pedagogy.

#### 22. YUGOSLAVIA

20 candidates were approved for Scholarships under the programme of exchange of Scholars between India and Yugoslavia, 1973-74.

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

#### (i) *General Cultural Scholarships Scheme*

Under this scheme, 180 scholarships are awarded every year to the nationals of Asia, Africa and other Foreign countries for Post Matriculation studies in India. During 1974-75, 172 scholars were selected by the Selection Committee. 150 scholars have joined different educational institutions in India and 10 scholars have yet to join. Scholarships have been awarded in the fields of Agriculture, Engineering and Technology, Medicine, Pharmacy, Arts and Humanities. It is proposed to award 180

scholarships to the nationals of 55 countries during 1975-76 for which applications have been invited.

(ii) *Scheme of Scholarships/Fellowships for Nationals of Bangladesh.*

As part of their assistance to the Government of Bangladesh, the Government of India decided that among other things, facilities may be provided to their students in India. For this purpose, the scheme was formulated in 1972-73. During 1974-75, 100 scholarships were offered to the Government of Bangladesh for study/research in different subjects in India. Altogether there are 150 scholars from Bangladesh studying in various institutions at present in the fields of Medicine, Engineering and Technology, Agriculture, Fisheries, Fine Arts etc. The rate of scholarships to the Bangladesh scholars at the under-graduate level has been raised from Rs. 250 per month to Rs. 300 per month. Rs. 450 p.m. are paid to the scholars for Post-Graduate courses and those who are employed in the Bangladesh Universities as Lecturers etc. and those who are working in Government and Academic Organisations and if they come for advanced research are paid at the same rate of salary as they have been getting in their home Universities/Colleges etc. as the case may be subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 p.m. It is proposed to award 100 scholarships to the nationals of Bangladesh during 1975-76 for which applications have been invited.

(iii) *Special English Course for Foreign Students*

In order to enable foreign students who do not have proficiency in English to take up studies through English after joining the regular courses, the Ministry has been organising special English Courses every year. One such course was conducted for foreign students selected for the award of scholarships under the General Cultural Scholarships Scheme 1974-75 at the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, from March to June 1974. 23 scholars from certain selected countries have benefited from this course. In addition, some self financing foreign students were also permitted to take advantage of this course.

(iv) *Construction of International Student House, Calcutta*

It is proposed to construct an International Students House at Calcutta for housing the foreign students studying in various educational institutions in Calcutta. The cost of building (including the cost of land) has been estimated at Rs. 18 lakhs. This

expenditure is to be shared between the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal on an equal basis. This Ministry has already released a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs to the International Students House Society, Calcutta, which has been set up to supervise the construction of the building. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been included in Budget Estimates for the year 1975-76.

(v) *Commonwealth Scholarship/Fellowship Plan-Indian Awards*

(a) Under the Commonwealth Scholarships/Fellowships Plan, the Government of India have been offering since 1961-62, 45 scholarships and 5 fellowships to all the Commonwealth countries. During the year, 50 awards were made, out of which 19 have availed themselves of these and about 6 are expected to join the institute within 2 or 3 months. At present 61 scholars from different Commonwealth countries including those who were awarded scholarships in previous years are studying in India in the various Universities/Institutions. For 1975-76, 45 scholarships and 5 fellowships are being offered to all the Commonwealth countries.

(b) *Bursaries for Training of Craft Instructors*

Usually 10 bursaries are offered each year for the training of craft instructors from various Commonwealth countries. During 1974-75, 7 trainees (4 from Ghana, 2 from Guyana and 1 from Fiji) are undergoing training at the Central Training Institute for Instructors at Madras, Bombay and New Delhi. These bursaries are of one year's duration. 2 trainees from Tanzania are expected to join shortly.

(c) *Short term visit to India by Senior Educationists from Commonwealth Countries*

The scheme of short term visit of Senior Educationists from Commonwealth countries forms a part of the Commonwealth Education Cooperation Plan. Under this scheme, there is a provision for inviting 3 educationists per year. During 1974-75, no fresh nominations were invited but the Senior Educationists selected during 1973-74 are visiting during the year. Out of 3 Senior Educationists one from Sri Lanka visited from 26-8-1974 to 23-10-1974. The other is expected to visit India shortly.

(vi) *T.C.S. of the Colombo Plan and S.C.A.A.P.*

Under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan and Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan, mainly operated by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Econo-

mic Affairs), the Department of Education administers scholarships relating generally to Engineering, Technology, Science and Humanities subjects, mainly subjects other than those relating to Agriculture and Medicine..

During 1974, 84 and 15 scholarships respectively were utilised under the two schemes. During the year, 361 scholars were continuing their studies including those who were offered scholarships in the previous years.

(vii) *Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme*

Under the Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme, 30 scholarships are offered by the Government of India every two years. In the current block year of 1973-75, 30 scholarships/fellowships were offered, against which 28 applications from some European, Asian and Latin American Countries were received and 16 scholars have already been placed in different Indian Universities/institutions. 12 cases are still under process.

viii) *Fellowships from West German Nationals*

Under the scheme of Fellowships for West German Nationals 10 scholarships/fellowships are offered every year to West German Nationals. 6 Scholars against the offer for 1970-71 to 1973-74 were continuing studies. For 1974-75, 4 nominations were received and their placements have been finalised.

■ *Indo-Foreign Cultural Exchange Programme-Scholarships/ Fellowships for studies/research in India.*

i) **AFGHANISTAN**

Against 30 scholarships, 40 applications were received. 7 are studying. One has already left. 2 are expected to join the concerned universities/institutions. 8 are under consideration and 5 have been declined by the Universities and 7 were withdrawn.

ii) **BULGARIA**

3 scholarships are offered every year to Bulgaria. 1 Bulgarian scholar is at present studying in India.

iii) **CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

5 scholarships are offered to Czechoslovakia every year. No nomination was received.

(d) *FRANCE*

6 scholarships are offered every year to France. Against the offer for 1974-75, 3 applications were received which are under process. At present 5 scholars are studying.

(e) *G.D.R.*

For the block year 1973-75 three scholarships were offered. 3 nominations were received and accounts have been finalised.

(f) *GREECE*

At present two scholars are studying in India.

(g) *HUNGARY*

Five scholarships are offered to Hungary every year. 1 scholar is studying at present.

(h) *POLAND*

Against the offer of 5 scholarships every year, no scholar is studying at present.

(i) *ROMANIA*

Against the offer of one scholarship to Romanian nationals, no scholar is at present studying in India.

(j) *U.A.R. (Now A.R.E.)*

A cultural agreement has been finalised for two years 1973-75 to offer ten fellowships to the nationals of ARE. 7 scholars are studying.

(k) *U.S.S.R.*

Normally 20-25 scholarships are offered every year. 22 nominations were received. 19 scholars were studying in different universities/institutions in India.

(l) *YUGOSLAVIA*

3-4 scholarships are offered every year. One scholar is studying in India.

(x) *Aneurin Bevan Memorial Fellowship 1974-75*

The nomination of one candidate has been received from the High Commission of India, London but the selection of his candidature is still under consideration.

(xi) *Scholarship in memory of Late Dr. Amilcar Cabral for African nationals*

It has been decided to offer one scholarship/fellowship, under the special Indian scholarships for Africans to mark 'African Day' in the memory of (late) Dr. Amilcar Cabral. The Scholarship shall be awarded annually to an African national who has been associated with the liberation in Africa or with the struggle against racialism.

---



## CHAPTER V

### BOOK PROMOTION AND COPYRIGHT

Believing that one of the primary requirements for the development of educational programmes is an adequate supply of books and other reading materials, the Ministry of Education has taken in hand large scale programmes for the development and promotion of books at the university level of education as well as for the general reading public.

Its activities are briefly as follows :

#### NATIONAL BOOK TRUST

To meet the needs of growing literacy and the cultural and intellectual renaissance of the country after independence, the NBT was set up by the Ministry of Education in 1957 as an autonomous organisation for the production of good general reading material at reasonable prices to supplement the knowledge of readers who did not have the advantage of higher education. The Trust publishes such books as may not be attractive to commercial publishers in various series and in various languages for both adults and children entitled; India-Land and People, National Biography, Popular Science, Outstanding Books of the World, The World of Today, Folklore of India and Young India Library.

Another essential function, that of fostering book consciousness has also been entrusted to the NBT. In pursuance of this, the Trust has been organising book fairs at national and regional levels. It also conducts seminars, workshops and short-term training courses on the problems of writers, translators, publishers and distributors. In addition to these activities, the NBT has been entrusted with implementation of some important schemes, such as, Aadan-Pradan and the Nehru Bal Pustakalaya, to subsidise the publication of university level books in English by Indian authors.

The following are some of the important activities undertaken by the Trust during the year :

(a) In collaboration with the two professional organisations of publishers in the country, namely, the Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Associations in India, and the Federation of

Indian Publishers and the Maharashtra Publishers Association, the Trust organised a National Book Fair, the sixth in the series, in Bombay, from January 31 to February 11, 1974. Nearly 6,000 books published indigenously in all the major Indian languages and in English since 1971 were exhibited at the Fair. A workshop for Publishing Editors, the first of its kind to be organised in India, seminars on Co-production of Children's Books in Indian Languages and The Place of the Retail Bookshop in the Cultural Life of the Country as also a symposium on Copyright-India's National and International Needs, were organised during the currency of the fair. In addition to the private publishers, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu also participated.

(b) *Scheme of Subsidised Publication of University Level Books by the Indian Authors in English*

In order to provide suitable materials of indigenous origin at the university level in English at low price to our students and with a view to encouraging Indian authorship, a scheme has been in operation since 1970 for subsidising the publication of selected Indian works to make them economically competitive with foreign textbooks. The scheme covers original books, published works as well as adaptations of foreign books by Indian authors. During the period under review, 16 books were subsidised, bringing the total number of books published under this scheme since its inception to 54, including reprints.

(c) A scheme with USAID funds is made available initially during 1971-72 operated on the lines of the scheme for subsidised publication of university level books in English by Indian authors. So far, 55 books have been published out of these funds, 28 of them during the period under review. In addition, 46 titles have been approved for subsidy under this programme.

(d) Arising out of the recommendations of the National Book Development Board, a comprehensive survey of the book industry in India was taken up in September, 1972, by the National Council of Applied Economic Research with financial assistance from USAID Funds under the aegis of the National Book Trust. The survey which was completed during the year is the first attempt to collect information about the various aspects of the publishing industry in the country.

(e) *Aadan-Pradan*

To foster national integration and to build up a core of common books for the appreciation of Indian culture as a whole,

the Aadan-Pradan scheme was introduced in 1969. Under this scheme, the Trust brings out translations of representative books in one language into every other Indian language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. So far, the Trust has brought out 160 books and translations in the series and 142 more are in the press.

*Raja Rammohun Roy National Educational Resources Centre*

The Centre was set up in July, 1972 as a nucleus for an information centre for the publishing industry and for the documentation and statistical analysis of printed materials imported from abroad. To begin with, the centre has started a reference collection of university level books produced indigenously as well as the subsidised editions of foreign text-books brought out under the three collaboration programmes of the Ministry. These books are available for reference to university students and the teachers. Textbook writers and publishers are also welcome to use the facilities available in the centre to survey the existing field of books and to plan fresh publications. There are approximately 30,000 volumes in the reference collection which were consulted by about 9,340 specialised readers during the period.

The Centre issued 11 bi-monthly lists of addition to the Library as well as the second fascicule of annotated catalogue of low price publications and core-books. The supplements to the National Catalogue of University Level Books issued periodically are proposed to be brought out in a cumulative volume. As part of its programme to bring the indigenous books available to the notice of university students and teachers, the Centre organised three exhibitions of university level books in various universities. It also completed a sample survey on the various "Methods of Book Selection in Actual Use in University Libraries in the Country".

*National Book Development Board*

To foster a balanced growth of the book industry in the country, the Government of India set up a National Book Development Board in 1967, as an Advisory Body. The Board was reorganised in 1970 and it is proposed to reconstitute it for the third term with some additional functions and with a wider representation of different sectors of book industry and various governmental, and non-governmental agencies.

*Low-priced Editions of Standard Educational Material of University Level.*

Finding that imported standard educational materials were beyond the resources of most Indian students and keeping in view the fact that the production of standard indigenous works would take some time, the Government of India entered into collaboration arrangements with the Governments of the UK, the USA and the USSR in 1960, 1961 and 1965, respectively, to make standard educational materials from these countries available to Indian students at low prices. Under these joint programmes, the educational materials approved by the Government of India are reproduced in the UK and the USSR and marketed in India through normal commercial channels. In regard to books from the USA, Indian publishers are given a subsidy for bringing out Indian reprints of approved American works which are priced at approximately 1/5th of the original American edition. Since the inception of these programmes, 600 British, 1350 American and 230 USSR books have been brought out.

*Procurement of Translation Rights*

To facilitate the work of obtaining clearance from foreign copyright owners in regard to books selected by State Governments for translation into the Indian languages, the Ministry had set up a Copyright Clearance Cell to centralise such negotiations. Model agreements were negotiated with a majority of the American and British publishers. By the end of September 1974, a total number of 1,291 contracts for translation into the various Indian languages were executed with publishers in Britain and America.

*Import and Export Policy*

*Export Promotional Activities*

India is one of the leading publishing countries in the world and has a growing potential for exporting books not only to the established markets like the UK and the USA but to new markets in South East Asia, West Asia and the African countries. With a view to promoting exports, the National Book Trust has been given the responsibility of participating in various International Book Fairs, exhibitions, etc.

During the year under review, the Trust participated in the International Book Fair in Singapore (April, 1974), National Book Exhibition in Dacca (April, 1974 and February, 1975), International Book Fair in Frankfurt (October, 1974), Com-

monwealth Book Fair in London (October- November, 1974), the International Children's Book Fair in Ankara (November, 1974), and International Book Fair, Cairo (February, 1975). The Trust also arranged to send books contributed by various private publishers and autonomous publications units for display in special Indian book exhibitions organised in Bangkok (April, 1974), New York (June, 1974), and the book exhibitions organised by Indian Missions in Santiago, Guyana and Manila. Books were also sent for display at the Children's Book Exhibition, Bologna (Italy) (April, 1974), International Book Fair in Belgrade (September, 1974), Exhibitions in Sri Lanka (September, 1974), and Beirut (February, 1975). The Trust not only displays its own publications but those of other public sector publishing units as well as those of a number of Indian publishers who cannot participate individually in such fairs.

The Ministry continued to obtain market survey reports through the Indian Missions abroad which were circulated among various publishers and book exporters through the two Federations of publishers and booksellers. The Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Associations in India has also been assisted in the publication of a quarterly journal entitled 'Books India' for circulation abroad.

#### *Import Policy for Books*

The Import Policy for books, journals, magazines, children's literature and other educational material is laid by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in consultation with this Ministry. However, to ensure that imported materials do not impede the development of indigenous books, the importers are exhorted not to import books of which Indian reprints are available.

The main features of the import policy are that individuals can import educational books for their own use up to Rs. 500 per year without an import licence. They can also import other books up to Rs. 400 in each case against licences. Libraries and educational institutions can import educational, scientific and technical books up to Rs. 10,000 per year for their own use without licence. For requirements exceeding Rs. 10,000 they can also obtain import licences for import of such books.

The established importers are allowed quota licences for import of books, non-technical journals, news magazines, etc., up to 100% of their basic quota. They are also allowed supple-

mentary licences for twice the value of their quota licences for import of educational, scientific and technical books. The quota and supplementary licences are also made valid for import of scientific and technical journals.

New comers to the import trade of books who had been in the internal trade of books for a minimum period of one full year and had an annual internal purchase turnover of Rs. 1 lakh, are also allowed import licences for import of books for Rs. 2 lakhs or more depending upon the number of years they have been in the internal trade and their annual purchase turnover.

The State Trading Corporation which had for the first time taken up import of scientific and educational journals and magazines assisted universities and other institutions of higher learning by arranging imports of scientific and technical journals for their use. The State Trading Corporation not only plans to extend its services to cover a larger number of universities and other institutions of higher learning but also to undertake import of such books which the universities find difficult to obtain through the normal trade channels.

### COPYRIGHT

The Copyright Board as constituted under the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1957 (14 of 1957) during the period 1st April, 1974, to 7th October 1974, held four meetings in different zones of the country to hear 23 cases listed for hearing and decided 13 cases.

During the same period viz. 1st April, 1974 to 7th October, 1974, the Copyright Office registered 956 Artistic Works and 223 Literary Works. It also effected changes in 26 entries made in the Register of Copyrights of Artistic Works and in 520 entries made in the Register of Copyrights of Literary Works.

The amendments to the Indian Copyright Act, 1957 necessitated due to certain lacunae found in the working of the existing Copyright Act, 1957 (14 of 1957) have been drafted and the Copyright Act (Amendment) Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament shortly. This would *inter alia* also incorporate changes necessitated by the revision of the two International Copyright Conventions, namely, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Original Literary and Artistic Works and the Universal Copyright Convention which were last revised at Paris in

July, 1971, and contained clauses to assist in the field of reproductions and translations of foreign works.

During the period under review India ratified the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against unauthorised duplication. India also acceded to (a) the administrative provisions of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works as revised and signed at Paris in July, 1971, and (b) the Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organisation signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

## CHAPTER VI

### YOUTH WELFARE, NATIONAL INTEGRATION, SPORTS AND GAMES AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

In the fields of Youth Welfare, National Integration, Sports and Games and Physical Education, the Union Ministry pursued the following programmes during the year under report;

(1) Programmes meant for student and non-student youth and cooperation on an international level in matters affecting youth welfare.

(2) National Integration Programmes like inter-State camps for school children, and National Integration Samities in universities and colleges.

(3) Sports and Games for which financial assistance is given to the Institute of Sports, Patiala, the Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior, National Sports Federations, State Sports Councils, and development programmes in the field, like Rural Sports Tournaments, Coaching Camps, Provision of Sports Facilities and Sports Talent Scholarships.

(4) Physical education which includes the activities of Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior, National Physical Efficiency Drive, and the Promotion of Yoga.

(5) Other programmes such as mountaineering, hiking, scouting and guiding.

A brief account of the activities under these programmes carried out during the year is given in this Chapter.

#### *Youth Welfare*

##### *The National Service Scheme*

In tune with the National Policy Resolution on Education and in order to make the education of college students more complete and meaningful, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has been operating the National Service Scheme which involves students in constructive and socially useful activities. During the Fifth Plan, the emphasis in the activities under this scheme is on special camping programmes during the vacations, which are sought to integrate national service with curricula studies of as many disciplines as possible, including on-the job training.



The tempo of the National Service Scheme has been continued to be maintained despite financial constraints, by increasing progressively the student coverage. The programme has been extended to such of the States and Union Territories which were not participating in the scheme during the Fourth Plan. The target of student coverage for 1974-75, allocated to different States has been kept at 2,00,000. The control mechanisms of the scheme have been streamlined and effective steps have also been taken towards the qualitative improvement of the activities.

The proposal for integrating National Service with the curriculum of studies was pursued with the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission has accordingly recommended that the National Service Scheme should be progressively extended to cover all the students at the first degree course level on a compulsory basis. It has also recommended that the Universities may consider integration of National Service in as many disciplines as possible.

The usefulness of the "Youth Against Famine" campaign launched during 1973, as part of the National Service Scheme, having been appreciated, a Special Camping Programme "Youth Against Dirt and Disease" was launched during 1974. A Central Advisory Committee was set up to evolve proper guidelines and directions for the programme in consultation with Youth Organisations. Unlike the Youth Against Famine Programme, camps under the Youth Against Dirt and Disease campaign were organised in different parts of the country by various Universities and colleges not only during the summer vacation, but also during other vacations in the year. Grants totalling about Rs. 43 lakhs were sanctioned to various State Governments and Union Territories, which, together with the State share of expenditure, could cover about 75,000 students and non-students under the campaign. Under the programme, camps of 10-15 days duration each involving about 25-30 students and teachers were held mainly in rural areas. A few local non-student youth were also added as resource persons wherever necessary. The camping programmes concentrate chiefly on :

- (i) Environmental sanitation;
- (ii) Medico-social work, such as mass immunisation against preventable diseases including primary vaccination;
- (iii) Provision of portable water; and

#### (iv) Popularisation and construction of Gobar Gas Plants.

The Special Camping Programme during vacations has been made a regular part and feature of the National Service Scheme.

To establish rapport and liaison at the State and University level and to implement speedily the various youth programmes in general and the National Service Scheme in particular, 4 NSS Zonal Centres have been functioning at Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Chandigarh and Madras, and 11 Regional Centres at Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Delhi, Gauhati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Patna, Poona and Trivandrum. The functioning of these Centres has been further streamlined with a view to making them more effective in the tasks assigned to them.

#### *Planning Forums Scheme*

The scheme for financial assistance to the registered Planning Forums in Universities and Colleges through the State Governments has been continued. The Planning Forums aim to create an awareness of the need for planned development of the country, both among the student and non-student community and involve them in national development effort right from the planning stage, through activities like Plan Information Centres, Exhibition, talks, debates and discussions, socio-economic surveys etc.

#### *Nanak Bhavans*

The construction work on a few of the Nanak Bhavans, grants for which were sanctioned in earlier years, was continued during the year. The budget provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for 1974-75, towards Centre's share of balance contribution to State Governments for Nanak Bhavans, could not be utilised fully due to financial stringency. Suitable provision has been made in the Non-Plan budget for 1975-76 for this purpose.

#### *Youth Welfare Boards and Committees*

Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to cover 50% of the administrative expenditure incurred by Universities on the employment of a whole-time Director or Dean of Student Welfare, and a small complement of staff to assist him, besides miscellaneous contingent expenditure on certain approved items. For the present, a Non-Plan budget provision is proposed to be made during 1975-76 to meet the committed expenditure.

### *Programme for Non-Student Youth*

Of the schemes included in the National Non-Student Youth Programme, two relating to development of Play-fields and establishment of Work-Centres, were started in 1971-72. Two more schemes viz., the Establishment of Youth Centres at District level and financial assistance for Training of Youth Leaders launched in 1972-73 were continued.

#### *(a) Play-fields in District*

The idea is to provide facilities for large groups of people to partake in healthy open air activities by developing and maintaining open spaces in towns. Under the scheme for the development of play-fields, Central financial assistance is given to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, for developing play-fields in urban areas at Rs. 50,000/- per district, to cover approximately 50% of the cost of developing play-fields in the district.

#### *(b) Work Centres*

The basic objective of the Work Centre is to train out-of-school youth with potential for self-employment in various occupational skills, and help them to establish themselves in a productive vocation after training in work centres. Central Financial assistance is available to cover 50% of the non-recurring expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh for Work Centre Project for State, and 50% of the recurring expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 6,000/- per year per project. A grant of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned in 1972-73 to the Calcutta Youth Self Employment Centre (CYSEC), a voluntary organisation sponsored by representatives of social service organisations and financial institutions, which has undertaken a number of projects offering facilities for self employment to unemployed youth. A grant of Rs. 57,600/ has been sanctioned to A & N Islands for the establishment of a work centre at Port Blair, during the year 1974-75.

#### *Nehru Yuvak Kendras*

The scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendras envisages establishment of Youth Centres at District Headquarters other than metropolitan towns, designed to provide a forum at the distinct and Block levels for the involvement of Non-student youth in the main stream of the nation building process.

The main scheme was to provide through the Nehru Yuvak Kendras, for non-student youth, a programme of

- (a) non-formal education for all categories of youth in the age group 15-25, youth participation in the removal of illiteracy, adult education programmes, establishment of Science Museums and library service; technical and vocational training, etc.
- (b) Popularisation of nationally accepted objectives among the youth such as pride in Indianness, self-reliance, socialism, secularism, democracy, national integration, scientific out-look etc.,
- (c) broad-basing of sports and games and physical education activities especially in the rural areas,
- (d) cultural activities through participation in performing arts, community singing, theatre and activities conducive to the promotion of national integration; and
- (e) programmes of social and community service involving students as well as non-student youths.

Started on November 14, 1972, 83 Kendras have so far been established under this scheme and 11 more have been sanctioned for the year. 16 more Kendras are proposed to be sanctioned for 1974-75.

There is a Plan provision of Rs. 600 lakhs for Nehru Yuvak Kendras during the Fifth Plan period. During the current financial year, there is the sanctioned budget of Rs. 64.29 lakhs out of which Rs. 34.29 lakhs is under Plan and Rs. 30 lakhs under non-Plan.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1,05,472/- has been sanctioned for the training of Youth Leaders at various institutions under the aegis of Nehru Yuvak Kendras. Some of the training programmes sanctioned during the year 1974-75 will continue during the next financial year i.e., 1975-76. 670 Youth Leaders have received training during the year under report.

#### *National Integration*

Camps are conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training and other Voluntary bodies to provide opportunities for the exchange of young students at their impressionable age from one part of the country to another. Participants from schools from 4 or 5 different States stay in a school in a 6th State for a period of 10 to 15 days where they stay, live, play together and discover their common bonds. A new programme under this scheme has been initiated during 1974-75 under which the NCERT will organize teachers camps each com-

prising 100 teachers with a view to promoting national integration in educational institutions. The teachers will be drawn from different sections, regions, and linguistic groups and they will camp together for a period of 15 days. Two such camps have already been sanctioned so far to cover 200 teachers.

#### *National Integration Samities*

The National Integration Samities established in Universities and colleges continued their programmes for the promotion of national integration during the period under report. There are 60 Samities functioning in Universities, 57 in affiliated colleges and 3 in Public undertakings. The Samities have been carrying out the programmes as indicated in its Constitution. Some of them have been functioning, with considerable success and have taken up meaningful programmes.

All the activities are valuable in themselves. However, there is much scope for strengthening the programme of these Samities so that they develop into strong youth cadres which will be able to play a positive role in promoting fraternal feelings and in resisting the expression of communalism, casteism, and regionalism. In addition to enlarging the Samiti's Programmes to cover more universities and colleges and enlarging their membership so as to cover a large section of the student community, it is necessary to augment their programmes so that they may achieve this objective.

#### *Sports & Games*

The Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala was established by the Government of India in the year 1961 with the primary object of producing qualified coaches in various games and sports. By the end of 1973-74, the Institute had produced 2528 coaches in 13 different sports and games. 321 students are undergoing training during the 1974-75 academic session. Admission of trainees during the current year was raised from the earlier limit of 250 per session to 321, to cope with the increased demand for trained coaches. Those undergoing training in the current course include 12 international players, and a large number of National players. Five trainees from Bangladesh are also undergoing training.

The Institute organised three orientation courses of six weeks each during the summer vacation 1974, at Patiala, Delhi and Bangalore, and was attended by 431 Physical Education Teachers.

Coaching camps were organised by the Institute for the

National teams, prior to their participation in important international events. The teams trained include, the Women's Hockey team for the first World Cup tournament, the Youth Football team for the Asian Youth Championships and the various teams for the Asian Games 1974. As a result of rigorous training provided under ideal conditions, and under expert coaches, the teams trained by the Institute gave a good account of themselves, in the respective tournaments. The Women's Hockey team secured the Fourth position in the World Tournament, the Indian Youth Football team were the co-winners with Iran, and Indian teams which participated in the Asian Games 1974 bagged 28 medals.

The Institute received foreign coaches in art Gymnastics from GDR; Table Tennis coaches from North Korea; a Swimming coach from West Germany; and a Weightlifting coach from USSR. These coaches conducted clinics for in-service coaches, and organised coaching camps in the respective games for the benefit of junior and senior players. Four coaches of the NIS are on coaching assignments in Nigeria, Nepal and Mauritius.

In collaboration with UNESCO and the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences, the Institute organized in October, 1974, an International Symposium on Exercise and Sports Physiology. 100 delegates including 35 foreign delegates attended this Symposium. In its publication programme, the Institute issued regularly the NIS Journal, Sports Medicine Journal, Athletic Asia, and Asia International. A revised and large edition of the playing field manual is under print. The Hindi edition of this book has already been published. The swimming pool under construction at the Institute is likely to be completed shortly. A Gymnasium is also being constructed and is expected to be completed during the next year.

#### *All India Council of Sports*

The All India Council of Sports, reconstituted in April, 1972 continued to function during 1974-75, to advise the Ministry on all matters pertaining to the promotion and development of Sports and Games in the country. The Council held 4 meetings in April, August, November and December, 1974.

#### *Grants to State Sports Councils*

The scheme of financial assistance to State Sports Councils to enable them to construct utility stadia, swimming pools, flood-lighting of stadia, coaching camps, purchase of sports equipment

and establishment of Rural Sports Centres was continued during 1974-75. Grants totalling Rs. 8.23 lakhs were sanctioned by the end of 1974.

#### *Rural Sports Centres*

The scheme of establishment of Rural Sports Centres was continued during 1974-75. So far grants for the establishment of 641 centres have been given.

#### *Sports Talent Search Scholarships for School Students*

225 scholarships at the National level, and 550 scholarships at the State level of the value of Rs. 600/- per annum and Rs. 300 per annum respectively have been awarded. Besides, 100 National level scholarships and 180 State level scholarships awarded during the preceding year were renewed.

#### *Grants to National Sports Federations*

During the year 1974-75, grants totalling Rs. 6.97 lakhs (Plan), 1.65 lakhs (Non-Plan), have been sanctioned to various National Sports Federations for holding annual championships, participation in international sports competitions, visits of foreign teams to India, and payment of salaries of paid Assistant Secretaries, holding coaching camps and purchase of sports equipment.

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

(i) *VII Asian Games 1974* : The VII Asian Games were held at Tehran from 1st to 16th September, 1974. A contingent of 159 members (Competitors, Managers, Coaches and contingent officials) participated in the Games. The Indian sportsmen won 4 Gold Medals, 12 Silver Medals and 12 Bronze Medals. India secured the 7th position in the final medal tally amongst the participating countries, after Japan, Iran, China, South Korea, North Korea and Israel.

(ii) A women's Hockey Team participated in the 1st World Cup Hockey Tournament for Women, held at Nice. In its first appearance the team secured the fourth position.

(iii) *Davis Cup* : India reached the Finals of the Davis Cup Tournament 1974, in which it was to meet South Africa. However, in accordance with the national policy of total opposition to the South African Government's policy of apartheid, India did not play against South Africa.

(iv) *Asian Youth Football Championships* : The Indian Youth Team were joint winners of the Championships with Iran.

(v) Seven Indian hockey players were selected for the All Sitar Asian Hockey Team which played against a selected European team, in a match at Brussels during September, 1974, held to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the International Hockey Federation. The combined Asian team later played matches in Pakistan and India during October-November, 1974.

*Exchange Programmes :* Among the significant exchanges with friendly countries in the field of sports, the following may be mentioned :

- (a) The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, deputed a Swimming Coach to work at the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, for a period of 6 months to train Indian swimmers.
- (b) The Government of USSR had deputed a Weight-lifting Coach for a period of 3 months to organize clinics and to train weightlifters.
- (c) A Chess-Grand-Master from USSR is to visit India during February-March, 1975 for training chess players.

#### *National Sports Organizations*

The progress of the programmes under this scheme which aims at the promotion of excellence in sports & games amongst college students is given below :

(a) *Physical facilities :* Due to financial constraints, no new projects for the construction of gymnasia and play fields in colleges and universities could be undertaken. However, projects already under construction were continued and grants totalling Rs. 6.5 lakhs were released to the U.G.C. for this purpose.

(b) *Coaching :* 76 trained coaches in various games & sports continued to work in different universities.

(c) The Association of Indian Universities (formerly known as the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon) reviewed their programmes of coaching and training etc., of university and college students. The revised programme envisages as under :

(i) *Sports Talent Scholarships :* The number of Scholarships will be raised from the 4th Plan level of 50 per annum to 100 per annum.



(ii) *Coaching Camps-Cum-Competitions* : Under this programme, competitions would be organised during the summer vacation in Athletics (men & women); Hockey (men & women); Football; Wrestling and Volleyball (men & women). The selection of zonal teams for attending these coaching camps and competitions, would be made on the basis of the Inter-University Tournament. During the zonal coaching camps, and competitions the combined University teams in concerned games will also be selected for participation in important tournaments.

(iii) *Affiliation with National Sports Federations Associations*:

It is proposed that affiliation of the Sports Board of Association of Indian Universities would be sought in all major games so that combined university teams could participate in National Championships etc. At present such affiliation has been secured from the Board of Control for Cricket in India, All India Lawn Tennis Association, Indian Hockey Federation, Amateur Athletic Federation of India and Badminton Association of India.

(iv) 1975-76 marks the Golden Jubilee of the Association of Indian Universities. During this year, university teams from neighbouring countries are proposed to be invited to participate in the Inter-University Tournaments to be held in India.

#### *Programmes for broad-basing of sports*

Emphasis on broad-basing of sports activities and to involve the rural and tribal youth in sports & games was maintained during the year. The following specific activities were arranged :

(i) The first All India Rural Hockey Tournament for rural and tribal youth below the age of 16 was held at Warangal (Andhra Pradesh) during October, 1974. Sixteen talented players from amongst the participants in the tournament were selected and put under special coaching in New Delhi. A team consisting of these players was entered in the All India Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament, and reached the finals.

(ii) The second All India Rural Swimming Coaching Camp and Competition for children of people living on aquatic vocation was held in New Delhi in September-October, 1974. 12 States and Union Territories sent their teams for this camp. These young swimmers were also entered in the All India Chacha Nehru Swimming Invitation Competition held at New Delhi and won three medals.

(iii) The second All India Rural Archery Competition was held at Agartala in October, 1974. 8 States participated in the Competition.

(iv) The second All India Rural Athletic Meet for boys and girls was held at Ranchi during September, 1974. The competition was preceded by a coaching camp of 2 weeks' duration. 15 States participated in this meet.

(v) The Fifth All India Rural Sport Tournament will be held at Shimoga (Karnataka), from 1st to 5th February, 1975. About 1500 participants from all over the country are expected to take part in the tournament.

#### *Sports Activities during the International Women's Year (1975)*

1975 has been proclaimed as the 'International Women's Year'. As a part of the celebrations, special sports programmes will be organised during 1975 for women in Athletics, Basketball, Hockey, Volleyball, Swimming Gymnastics and Kho-Kho. The programmes will be held at the district and State levels, culminating in the National Sports Festival to be held at New Delhi in October, 1975. The State Governments have been advised to hold suitable programmes for women on these lines.

#### *Physical Education*

##### *Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (Gwalior)*

The College continued to maintain the improvement in its in-take of students. For the academic year 1974-75, 155 students, including 28 girls, were admitted to the 3 year Bachelor of Physical Education Course and 18 students, including 4 girls, were admitted to the 2 year Master of Physical Education Course. For the first time since the inception of the College all the three B.P.E. Classes have more than 100 students on rolls, when the annual intake capacity of the BPE Course is 100. The College continues to draw students from almost all parts of the country including a few from abroad.

##### *National Physical Efficiency Drive*

The Scheme of National Physical Efficiency Drive continues to be organised by the Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (Gwalior).

In the 1973-74 Drive, the actual participation was of the order of 9 lakhs.

The 1974-75 National Physical Efficiency Drive was lunched in the different States and Union Territories of the country during October 1974, to continue till January 1975.

*XIV. All-India Competition for National Awards in Physical Efficiency*

The XIV All-India Competition for National Awards in Physical Efficiency under the National Physical Efficiency Drive was held at Gwalior on the 22nd and 23rd February, 1975. Sixty-five competitors including 16 women from various States and Union Territories participated in the Competition. Sixteen persons including six women won the National Awards.

*Promotion of Yoga*

In accordance with the Government of India's policy to assist the Yogic institutions of all-India character, for the promotion of research and/or teacher training programmes, the Kaivalyadham Shreeman Madhav Yoga Mandir Samiti, Lonavala, and the Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram (Delhi and Katra Vaishnav Devi Centres continue to be assisted for their recurring as well as non-recurring expenditure. On account of limitation of funds, it has not been possible to extend the scope of financial assistance to other Yogic institutions.

*Promotion of Popular Literature on Physical Education and Sports*

The Fourth National Prize Competition for Published Literature on Physical Education, Sports and Games (1973-74) was organised through the Lakshmbai National college of Physical Education (Gwalior). As against the maximum of 5 national prizes stipulated under the Competition only one book was selected for the National Prize.

Entries have also been invited for the Fifth National Prize Competition (1974-75) under the Scheme.

*Other Programmes*

(a) *Mountaineering*

Financial assistance continued to be given to the Indian Mountaineering Foundation. The total grant released during the year amounted to Rs. 2.24 lakhs. The Foundation has assisted so far about 30 mountaineering expeditions during the year under report.

In addition to the grants to I. M. F., assistance is also

given to Universities which have formed mountaineering clubs; to the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling and to the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttar Kashi, for conducting Adventure Courses.

(b) *Adventure Facilities*

Financial assistance of the order of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been given to the Explorers Club of India, Calcutta, which is headed by the well-known Swimmer, Shri Mihir Sen, for organising a Sail Boat expedition, from the East Coast of India to Bali (Indonesia) and back to Breach (Gujarat). The Boat is being constructed by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.

(c) *Scouting and Guiding*

Financial assistance continued to be given to Bharat Scouts and Guides for the promotion of scouting and guiding. The type of assistance extends from meeting a part of the organisational and administrative expenses, to expenditure on approved items like training camps, national and international Jamborees and participation in international camps and rallies. Possibilities are also being explored to utilise the services of the scouts organisations in training non-student youth in scouting/guiding at places where the Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been established.

The National Headquarters of the Bharat Scouts & Guides, New Delhi, which organised the 7th All India Jamboree at Faridabad during November, 1974, was given an *ad-hoc* grant of Rs. 1 lakh for the purpose. The Bharat Scouts and Guides was also given financial assistance to send Rover Scouts to Bangladesh, for participation in the Rover Scouts Week organised by the Dacca University, in September, 1974. They were also given financial assistance to enable their Assistant National Training Commissioner to attend International Training-cum-Team Course at Kuala Lumpur organised by the World Association of Boy Scouts.

*Assistance to Voluntary Organisations*

Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to voluntary youth organisations of an all-India character for activities engaged in or promoting national integration, significant experimental or pilot projects/research in youth work, training of personnel for youth work, organisations of conferences, tours, festivals,

seminars, refresher courses, workshops devoted to problems of youth welfare, camps or any other activities which help in strengthening national cohesion. During 1974-75 so far, grants have been given to 5 bodies.

## CHAPTER VII

### LANGUAGES

During the year under report, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare continued to give vigorous assistance towards the promotion and development of Hindi, other Modern Indian Languages and Sanskrit in addition to English and other foreign languages. In what follows, an account is given of the various activities and programmes under each of these heads.

#### *Spread and Development of Hindi*

Governments of non-Hindi speaking States were rendered financial assistance, as in the previous years, to appoint Hindi teachers in their schools and to train them. Learning of Hindi on a voluntary basis was encouraged through correspondence courses by providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations in the non-Hindi speaking States for holding Hindi teaching classes, and for certain other activities; scholarships to students in such States for studying Hindi beyond the matriculation level. Awards were given to Hindi writers belonging to non-Hindi speaking States. The development of the methodology of teaching Hindi to non-Hindi speaking students, the preparation of suitable teaching material, and advanced teacher training were undertaken by the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra; the work of evolution of terminology in Hindi for adopting it as a vehicle of scientific and technical knowledge was continued; the Central Hindi Directorate continued supporting publication of Hindi books and free distribution of reading material in non-Hindi speaking States; extension activities were also undertaken through that Directorate and the work of promotion of Hindi in foreign countries was continued; the Ministry provided assistance to the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, in holding the World Hindi Convention at Nagpur in January, 1975.

#### *Promotion of Modern Indian Languages*

The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, continued its work on improved teaching methodology, preparation of teaching materials suited for the learning of different languages and the training of second language teachers in its Regional

language Centres; the adoption of regional languages and Hindi as media of instruction at the university stage was promoted through the Centrally sponsored scheme of Production of University Level Books in these languages; prizes were awarded to authors for writing quality books in languages other than their mother-tongue; production of academic and popular literature in Urdu was continued under the guidance of the Tarraqui-e-Urdu Board to make books on modern knowledge available to the Urdu knowing public; steps were also initiated to produce books in Sindhi.

#### *Improvement of Foreign Language Teaching*

The Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, an institution deemed to be a university, forged ahead with the training of English and foreign languages teachers; the evolution of improved teaching methodology; the preparation of teaching materials for these Languages; and the holding of seminars of foreign language teachers working in universities and other institutions.

#### *Promotion of Sanskrit*

The year under review, being the first year of the Fifth Plan, witnessed the development of Sanskrit in a pronounced form covering a wider area of operation. In this chapter, the salient features of the various activities undertaken by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, the publication brought out, scholarships granted and financial assistance rendered to institutions working in the field are outlined.

### SPREAD AND DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

#### *Teaching of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States*

The Ministry continued to provide facilities for the teaching of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States by : (1) providing financial assistance to the non-Hindi speaking States in appointing Hindi teachers in their schools and providing such assistance for the training of their Hindi teachers; (ii) awarding scholarships to students belonging to non-Hindi Speaking States for the study of Hindi beyond the stage of matriculation; (iii) encouraging voluntary institutions to hold Hindi teaching classes through financial assistance; (iv) providing funds to the Central Hindi Directorate for continuing and expanding its programme of Hindi correspondence courses; and (v) organising research on the methodology of teaching Hindi to different mother-tongue groups and allied matters through the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra.

## FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO NON-HINDI SPEAKING STATES

### *Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi Speaking States*

With the completion of the Fourth Five Year Plan in 1973-74, the liability of maintaining nearly 22000 Hindi teachers appointed till the end of that Plan became that of the respective State Governments. During the year under report, a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs only became finally available for the scheme due to the present financial stringency. This amount has been utilised for giving grants to various States for the appointment of about 2200 additional Hindi teachers in the various non-Hindi speaking States. The scheme will be continued next year and about 1500 teachers are expected to be appointed in view of the constraint on resources.

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

The scheme which is being implemented in the Fifth Five Year Plan is a continuation of what was undertaken during the previous Five Year Plans. During the year under report, a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs only is likely to become finally available for the scheme due to the present financial stringency. Within this provision, however, two, new Teachers' Colleges/Wings have been sanctioned in Manipur and Mizoram besides the thirteen sanctioned teachers' colleges.

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

The Ministry awarded during the year under report, 1850 scholarships for the study of Hindi at the post-matric stage by students belonging to non-Hindi speaking States. For the year under report, there is a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for the scheme. By the end of the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to increase the number of scholarships to about 2500 per year.

### *Financial Assistanc to Voluntary Hindi Organisations*

During 1974-75, grants amounting to over Rs. 17 lakhs are expected to be given to voluntary organisations for the spread and development of Hindi. It is estimated that the different organisations have been running more than 2000 Hindi classes in the non-Hindi speaking States. Some organisations are also running Hindi typewriting classes and have opened Hindi libraries.



### *Hindi Correspondence Courses*

Another important scheme in this field is the scheme of Teaching Hindi by correspondence courses. The Central Hindi Directorate continue to implement the scheme. The present annual enrolment is of the order of 6000 students both from India and abroad. During the year under report, there were 350 foreign scholars studying in these courses. The medium of instruction at present is English but it is proposed gradually to make available the medium of Indian languages also during the Fifth Plan by expanding the present arrangements.

### KENDRIYA HINDI SANSTHAN, AGRA (CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HINDI, AGRA)

#### *Research and Material Production*

The Sansthan continued to conduct research in teaching methodology and materials production for facilitating the teaching of Hindi to non-Hindi speaking students by the use of improved methodology and materials. The Sansthan prepared teaching materials suitable for use in different linguistic regions in the shape of basic Hindi readers, bi-lingual textbooks, Hindi glossaries, phonetic drill books, Hindi grammar books, books on Hindi composition, translation exercise books, script exercise books, tapes, Hindi self-taught books, and books on Stylistics, etc. The Sansthan also prepared textbooks, rapid readers, glossaries, etc. for use in Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

#### *Advanced Teacher Training*

The Sansthan continued to arrange courses for imparting advanced teacher training to teachers working in the non-Hindi speaking States. Ten teachers took the Nishnat (equivalent to M.Ed.) examination from the Institute in 1974. Besides, 60 Hindi teachers from non-Hindi speaking areas attended the Parangat (equivalent to B.Ed.) course of the Sansthan. The Sansthan also gave training to teachers under the schemes of (i) Intensive teaching-cum-training courses for trained graduates; (ii) specialised intensive Hindi teaching-cum-training course for the untrained teachers of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland; and (iii) Short-term advanced orientation courses for University teachers and short-term orientation courses for school teachers. The Sansthan also conducted a summer language programme (an improvement course for Hindi learners) and also a diploma course in applied linguistics.

#### *Activities at New Delhi Campus*

The Sansthan is conducting, on the request of the Ministry of

Home Affairs, Intensive Hindi courses for Central Government employees. During the year under report 120 officials were trained. Besides, the Sansthan also conducted one month Intensive Hindi Teaching Courses for trainees and probationers of the Institute of Secretariat and Management for 100 officials. Hindi courses were also conducted for 21 foreigners who came to India under the scheme of 'Propagation of Hindi Abroad'.

#### *Other Activities*

The Sansthan published a number of useful Hindi books. It also conducted a Two-day conference on "Functional Hindi". Besides, it continued to extend expert assistance to Hindi teaching and training Institutions in the country.

#### *Award of Prizes to Hindi Writers of Non-Hindi Speaking States*

To encourage writers belonging to non-Hindi Speaking States to write in Hindi also, the Ministry continued its scheme of awarding prizes to such writers for quality books written by them in Hindi as the very concept of the development of Hindi as the Link language of the country implies that more and more persons whose mother-tongue is not Hindi take to the use of Hindi, in addition to their own mother-tongue, for purposes of communication and self-expression. During the year under report, it is proposed to award 15 prizes to the various authors belonging to non-Hindi speaking States. The value of the first prize is Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 500/- of second prize.

#### *Evolution of Terminology*

Availability of the necessary terminology in a language is a prerequisite for the language to become a means of communicating modern knowledge, including knowledge of science and technology. With a view, therefore, to making Hindi more suitable for this purpose, the Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology continued its work of evolution and finalisation of Hindi terms. During the year under report, 17600 equivalents in Agriculture have been coordinated. The basic terminology work on basketball and volleyball has been finalised. The work on 8 branches of engineering terminology consisting of about 85,000 technical terms is in progress. A consolidated glossary, of medical science containing 36000 terms of medical sciences, 9500 terms of pharmaceutical science and 4500 terms of physical anthropology has been published. Besides the above, about 2,00,000 technical terms in the different disciplines have already been finalised.

### *Publication of General Books and their Dissemination*

The Central Hindi Directorate continued to operate during the year its scheme of publication of books in collaboration with publishers. Under this scheme, 1000 copies of books published are purchased by the Directorate and distributed free among schools, colleges, libraries, etc. The books published under the scheme invariably concern dissemination of modern knowledge to the general public. Under the Scheme, 14 books have been published during the year and 16 more are expected to be brought out by the end of the year.

The Directorate continued to operate its scheme of purchase of Hindi Books for making free gift to schools, colleges, institutions/public libraries in the non-Hindi speaking States. During the year under report, books of the value of about Rs. 2 lakhs were purchased for such distribution.

The work regarding the Hindi-German and the German-Hindi Dictionaries is in progress. Two German specialists who arrived in November, 1974 were helping in the completion of the work. The preliminary discussions for compiling the Hindi-Czech and Czech-Hindi Dictionaries were also held.

### *Extension Activities of the Central Hindi Directorate*

The Central Hindi Directorate which is a subordinate office of the Ministry, besides implementing the schemes of correspondence courses, publication of books and their dissemination, continued during the year to implement its extension programmes. It organized a number of workshops for Hindi writers belonging to non-Hindi speaking States in different parts of the country and organised lecture tours of eminent Hindi scholars. It also organised five Book Exhibitions including one at the World Hindi Convention at Nagpur.

### *Propagation of Hindi Abroad*

Under the scheme, Hindi books worth Rs. 1,15,000/- were purchased during the year under report for distribution abroad with a view to providing reading material to those who have already learnt Hindi. A Hindi Press was delivered to the Government of Mauritius as a gift. The Ministry continued in the year under report to maintain the three Hindi lecturers working in the Carribean countries and two part-time lecturers in Sri Lanka. Two students from Mangolia, four students from Fiji, two from

Guyana, one from Cambodia are studying Hindi in India on fellowships provided under the scheme.

A delegation consisting of 20 artists from Mauritius was received under the scheme and attended the World Hindi Conference held at Nagpur.

A project for the preparation of a comprehensive German-Hindi and Hindi-German dictionaries has been taken up in collaboration with Humboldt University, Berlin, GDR under the Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme. Other specific requests from any foreign country which could lead to the promotion of Hindi are also entertained under the Scheme. For the current year, there was a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs but due to economy cut this has been reduced to Rs. 4 lakhs. This amount is expected to be utilised in full.

#### *Hindi Shiksha Samiti*

The Hindi Shiksha Samiti continued to tender valuable advice to the Union Ministry in the field of spread and development of Hindi.

### PROMOTION OF MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

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

The Institute continued its activities of teacher training in the field of second language teaching, research, teaching methodology, preparation of teaching materials, and the study of tribal languages. Its programmes, all intended to promote language learning were aimed mainly at facilitating the implementation of the three language formula.

#### *Teacher Training*

During the year under review, the Institute trained through its language training centres at Mysore, Poona, Bhubaneswar, Patiala and Solan, 261 teachers in second language teaching relating to 13 Indian languages and made the teachers competent to teach these languages at the school level. For the next session, the Institute has admitted in its different centres 280 teacher trainees from different States and Union Territories. Besides its regular programme of teacher training, the Institute organised, as a supplementary programme, a three month course in spoken Kannada.

#### *Preparation of Teaching Materials*

The Institute has a Teaching Materials Unit which is assisted

in its work by the various regional language centres. The complete material in respect of basic courses in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Sindhi will be ready for publication by the end of the year. Substantial progress in the preparation of basic courses in Assamese, Bengali, Oriya, Gujarati and Punjabi is also expected to be made during the year. The Institute published in this period 22 books bringing the total number of books published by the Institute to 100. The new books published include books on language teaching relating to Tamil, Oriya, Malayalam and others. In the field of common vocabulary, the Institute is working on Hindi-Kashmiri, Hindi-Telugu and Hindi-Oriya common vocabularies. It has prepared film strips for the teaching of Bengali, Devanagari, Assamese, Urdu, Gurmukhi, Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Kannada and Tripuri scripts. The Institute has also prepared a number of tapes containing teaching material in respect of several languages.

The Institute held during the year a number of seminars, workshops and conferences for assisting it in the field of production of materials and evolution of teaching methodology (second language teaching).

#### *Study of Tribal Languages*

Besides the work already done, the Institute collected data on Lushai, Jantia/Simting and Angami. Phonetic readers of Mundari, Kuvi, Angami and Sema have been published. Such readers for Kurwkh, Manipuri, Balti, Brokskat and Ladakhi are in press alongwith grammars of Mundari, Tripuri and Ao-Naga. A trilingual dictionary with Ladakhi as one of the languages is likely to be made ready for press soon alongwith dictionaries involving Ao-Naga and Thaado.

#### *Other Programmes*

The other programmes of the Institute also continued to make progress. These included the mother-tongue teaching project sponsored by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Socio linguistic survey project, a reading project, a Folk-lore Unit and the programme of linguistic cartography. The library and the language laboratory of the Institute continued to provide useful assistance in the various programmes of the Institute.

### PRODUCTION OF UNIVERSITY LEVEL BOOKS IN HINDI AND REGIONAL LANGUAGES

#### *The Main Scheme*

The aim of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Book Pro-

duction at the University level in Hindi and regional languages, launched in 1968-69, is to facilitate the adoption of these languages as medium of instruction for higher education. Keeping in view the progress made by the States during the last Plan, a Fifth Plan provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for providing financial assistance to the State Governments participating in the Scheme. It has been decided that funds within this plan allocation will be made available to the participating States during the Fifth Plan towards the implementation of the scheme, provided the total grants made available to any particular State since 1968-69 do not exceed the sum of Rs. 1 crore.

By the end of March, 1974 grants amounting to Rs. 572.32 lakhs had been released to the 15 participating States. According to the reports received from the State Governments about 2500 books have been produced under the Scheme in Hindi, Urdu and regional languages. Of these, about 500 are translations and about 2,000 original writings. Another about 1,000 books are reported to be in press. Work is reported to be in progress on another 3500 books which are in different stages of writing. The investment made in the Scheme is beginning to give returns and the sale proceeds of books produced under the scheme are expected to reach a figure of Rs. 200/- lakhs soon.

#### CENTRAL SUB-SCHEMES

##### *Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board—Production of Books in Urdu*

The Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board was set up in June, 1969 to advise Government regarding the production of academic literature in Urdu with a view to making modern knowledge available in the language. To streamline arrangements for obtaining expert advice, this Board was reconstituted in January, 1974 with a whole time Chairman. The Board comprises the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, 12 Urdu knowing specialists in various branches of modern knowledge and 4 other members. An allocation of Rs. 75 lakhs has been proposed for the production of books in Urdu and Sindhi. The Board has set up a Standing Committee to look to details of the programmes. It consists of seven members of the Board and is presided over by the Board's Chairman. Secretariat assistance to the Board is provided by the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, a Government organisation.

So far, 57 titles have been published and it is expected that by the end of 1974-75, the Board would have brought out about

75 books. The preparation of reference books which include an Urdu Encyclopaedia in 12 volumes and an Urdu-Urdu Dictionary in 5 volumes, and an English-Urdu Dictionary in 5 volumes has also been undertaken. In the field of terminology, about 90,000 Urdu technical terms have been finalised. The working terminology in the subjects of Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy, Psychology and Education, History and Political Science, Geography and Geology, Statistics, Economics and Commerce has been completed. Three Calligraphy Centres have been established for the training of calligraphers at Delhi, Bombay and Hyderabad.

#### *Production of Books in Sindhi*

Like Urdu, Sindhi is not confined to any one State. It has, therefore, been decided to undertake the production of Books in Sindhi as a Central Scheme, the choice regarding the script in which the books should be written being left to the authors. In the initial stages, the implementation of the Scheme has been entrusted to the Central Hindi Directorate.

#### *Production of Core Books*

The programme aims at producing standard books suitable for university studies which could be published initially in English, and subsequently in Hindi and regional languages according to the need. Under this programme, the National Book Trust in collaboration with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi has initiated production of a number of medical books. The National Book Trust has also undertaken publication of authoritative books on Science.

The Indian Council of Historical Research under this programme has taken up translation of a set of selected titles in History in different Indian languages; preparation of a series of a source volume in History to give the necessary source orientation to the teaching and study of history in India and publication of six volumes on the history of India, emphasizing the interpretational and analytical aspects of history.

#### *Award of Fellowships for Writing Manuscripts*

The Scheme, which is being implemented by the University Grants Commission aims at promoting Indian authorship in the field of university level books by providing fellowships to young subject experts to work under the guidance of senior Professors for producing authoritative manuscripts in different disciplines.

The number of on going projects so far approved by the University Grants Commission is 262. Manuscripts of 26 projects are likely to be completed shortly.

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

The Scheme has been launched to confer honour on and recognition to writers of outstanding books of the university level which are conceived and are written in Indian languages. The Scheme envisages conferment of awards of the individual value of Rs. 10,000/- on each such author. The first batch of awards under the Scheme is likely to be made some time in 1975. The subjects and the languages in which the awards will be made have already been announced by the University Grants Commission which is implementing this Scheme.

*Book Production in Hindi in Agriculture, Medicine and Engineering Subjects*

Since the production of University level books in technical subjects, such as medicine, agriculture and engineering requires specialised knowledge, the work of production of such books in Hindi has been undertaken centrally. So far, 46 books in Hindi have been produced, 45 books are in press and another about 547 books are at various stages of preparation.

**IMPROVEMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING  
IN THE COUNTRY**

*Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad*

The Institute, an institution of higher learning deemed to be a university under the UGC Act, pursued vigorously during the year its programmes of research, production of teaching materials, provision of extension services, training of English and foreign language teachers, and strengthening of foreign language units in universities. Its Regional Centre in Shillong also continued its work vigorously. Besides departments of English, the Institute has set up departments of German, Russian and French and is receiving academic cooperation from the German Democratic Republic, USSR and France in the programmes of these departments.

During the year, the Institute conducted courses of post-graduate certificates in the teaching of German, French and



Russian and also evening courses leading to certificates of proficiency in these languages. A new German radio course has been started for beginners, while a special ten week intensive course in spoken Russian was held for engineers and computer programmers at the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad. A four week intensive course in spoken French for engineers of the Electronics Corporation of India was held in addition to a four month course for the engineers of the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.

In the field of English teaching in India, the Institute undertook, *inter alia*, the following activities :

- (a) The expert deputed by the Institute to assist the Department of English in the University of Kabul, Afghanistan continued to assist that University in its English language teaching programmes.
- (b) A three week workshop in modern English structure was held at the University of Poona. This included one week's intensive course in Intonation Theory and Practice.
- (c) A 9-week course in English composition and Functional Grammar was given at the Hyderabad Sub-Centre of the Indian Institute of Bankers, Bombay to prepare candidates for the Associateship Examination of that Institute.
- (d) Lessons were prepared and produced by the Radio and Television Unit of the Institute and were broadcast by AIR Hyderabad for VII, VIII, IX and X classes. A number of lessons in spoken English have also been recorded by the Language Laboratory of the Institute and are available for distribution to Educational Institutions.
- (e) 2 Workshops on testing under the Bureau of Tests and Examinations of the Institute were conducted at Marathwada University and Andhra University as a part of the Summer Institute Programme.
- (f) A Book of Prose Selections for Degree classes was sent to the press for publication and an Annotated Bibliography on designing Language Syllabuses was also prepared.

- (g) A two-week course in the Phonetics of English was given to M.A. (English) students of Dibrugarh University.
- (h) A 10-day course in English was given to lecturers (other than English) at the Agricultural College, Poona.
- (i) A 3-week course was organised at Hyderabad Public School for teachers of English.
- (j) The various post-graduate diploma courses and special short courses in English for foreign students were organised.
- (k) The Institute continued to coordinate the activities of the State and Regional Institutes of English located in the different parts of the country.

### PROMOTION OF SANSKRIT

#### *Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan*

More than 1500 students appeared for the various examinations of the Sansthan. A total number of 1323 students have been admitted into the Vidyapeethas under the Sansthan for various courses besides 204 students who have enrolled themselves for the Correspondence Course. The Journal of the Sansthan 'Sanskrit Vimarsha', was continued. Sixteen new publications from the Sansthan as well as from Vidyapeethas were published during the year. More than 875 scholarships were awarded to the students of the Vidyapeethas under the Sansthan.

#### *Sanskrit Dictionary on Historical Principles at Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona*

A sample fascicule with an introduction to the proposed dictionary circulated to scholars all over the world evoked good response. Editorial work progressed further during the current year and a grant of Rs. 3.75 lakhs was given to the Institute during the year under review.

#### *Scholarships*

Research scholarships to 51 products of Sanskrit Pathshalas were awarded during the year, besides 90 scholarships to Shastri

and Acharya students and more than 180 scholarships to the students in the Post-matric classes.

#### *Financial Assistance*

Grants amounting to about Rs. 20.00 lakhs are likely to be released to about 600 Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations and 17 Gurukulas by the end of the current financial year.

#### *Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 15 lakhs was released to different State Governments and Union Territories for the 5 Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely :

- (1) Grant of financial assistance to eminent Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances;
- (2) Award of scholarships to students of High and Higher Secondary Schools studying Sanskrit;
- (3) Providing facilities for teaching of Sanskrit in Secondary Schools;
- (4) Modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas;
- (5) Promotion of Sanskrit covering different schemes initiated by the various State Governments.

#### *Sanskrit Literature*

Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was given to individuals/voluntary organisations for publication of original Sanskrit works, commentaries and translations of important Sanskrit texts, compilation and publication of catalogues of Sanskrit manuscripts, editing and publication of rare Sanskrit manuscripts and Sanskrit journals/periodicals. Besides this, published literature relating to Sanskrit language and literature worth Rs. 2.00 lakhs was purchased and distributed to different educational institutions and universities.

#### *All India Elocution Contest for Sanskrit Students and Vedic Convention*

The thirteenth All India Elocution Contest for the students of Sanskrit Pathashalas and the fifth Vedic convention were held

from 19th to 22nd December, 1974 at Kendriya Sanskrit Vidya-peeth, Tirupati. More than 50 students from different States participated in the contest. Individual prizes were also given to the first three contestants in each of the eight events. The Vedic convention was attended by nearly 60 scholars.

### *Sanskrit Day Celebrations*

The Ministry in cooperation with the Sansadiya Sanskrit Parishad and the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan celebrated Sanskrit Day on Shravani Poonima in August 1974 in Delhi. Encouraging reports about the celebrations of Sanskrit Day all over the country were received.

### *Kendriya Sanskrit Parishad and its Committees*

The Visheshagya Samiti of the Kendriya Sanskrit Parishad met twice in the year and gave expert advice.

### *Arabic and Persian*

The Ministry launched during the year, two schemes for the preservation and promotion of classical languages other than Sanskrit like Arabic and Persian. The schemes are :

- (i) Financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of classical languages other than Sanskrit including Arabic and Persian, and
- (ii) Research scholarships to the products of traditional institutions. A provision of Rs. 0.60 lakhs was made available for the two schemes.

CHAPTER VIII  
INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR  
COOPERATION WITH UNESCO  
AND  
NATIONAL STAFF COLLEGE FOR  
EDUCATIONAL PLANNERS & ADMINISTRATORS

India has been a member of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation since its inception in 1946. Article VII of the Constitution of UNESCO requires that "each Member State shall make arrangements as suit its particular conditions for purposes of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of the Organisation preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the Government and such bodies", and further provides that "National Commissions or national cooperating bodies, where they exist, shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference and to their Governments in matters relating to the Organisation and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it". Accordingly, an interim Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO was set up in 1949, and a permanent Commission was established in 1951. Since then the working of the Commission has been reviewed from time to time and it has again been reconstituted in September, 1974 so as to provide *inter alia* for only four Sub-Commissions as against five Sub-Commissions earlier, corresponding to the four sectors of UNESCO's activities namely, (1) Education, (2) Natural Sciences, (3) Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture and (4) Communication, and to limit the total number of 'individual' and 'institutional' members to 60 and 40 respectively.

The functions of the Commission are: to promote understanding of the objects and purposes of UNESCO among the people of the Republic of India; to serve as a liaison agency between the Government of India and the institutions concerned with the working for the advancement of education, science and culture; and to advise the Government of India on matters relating

to UNESCO. During the year under review the Commission actively cooperated with UNESCO in its efforts to promote international understanding and world peace through education, science, culture and communication.

*Eighteenth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO*

The Eighteenth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO was held at Paris from October 17 to November 23, 1974. Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, was the Head, and Shri I. K. Gujral, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, the alternate Head of the Indian delegation. There were four other delegates, five alternate delegates and four advisers in the Delegation.

Apart from discussions and decisions on the Draft Programme and Budget of UNESCO for the next two years, 1975-1976, which had been proposed by the Director-General of the Organization, the Conference also considered several important issues, namely :

- (i) to formulate guidelines for the medium Term Plan of UNESCO for the six-year term, 1977-1982,
- (ii) ways and means by which UNESCO could contribute, in its field of competence, to the establishment of a new international economic order,
- (iii) intensification of UNESCO's role in strengthening universal peace, security and co-operation between countries with different socio-economic systems, and
- (iv) election of the new Director-General.

At the instance of the Government of India, the Conference also considered the question of acute paper and newsprint shortage which is confronting many of the developing countries.

India was one of the countries which had proposed the candidature of Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, a 53 year old Senegalese who had been UNESCO's Assistant Director-General for Education since 1970 after being a Minister in his own country, as the candidate for the office of the Director-General of UNESCO in succession to Mr. Rene Maheu who held this office for 13 years. Mr. M'Bow was elected as the Director-General of UNESCO on 14 November 1974 by a massive majority of 123 votes in favour and one against. In his first policy address, the new Director-General stressed the need for devising new methods of

work which could be tried to ensure optimum use of scarce resources, simplifying procedures, economising on large meetings where possible. He also stressed his desire for a review of the structure of UNESCO to reduce its rigidity and try to get more decentralization of its powers and activities by giving increased authority and strength to the Regional Offices and Centres.

The policy statement made by the new Director-General is broadly in consonance with the stand which the Government of India has been proposing in the different organs of UNESCO.

In the key-note address delivered on 26 October 1974, Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Education Minister, stressed the following points :

- (i) the problem of maldistribution of natural and human resources in the modern world and the crucial role which UNESCO could play in bringing about a greater harmony and a balance between the developed and the developing worlds;
- (ii) moral and ethical problems which arose out of sociological and technological imbalances and the grave dangers posed for the future of mankind; and
- (iii) the vital role which non-formal education could play in the essential elements of programmes of educational reconstruction.

India sought and was elected to the office of one of the 15 Vice-Presidents of the General Conference, thereby maintaining its previous record of being fully associated and represented at the policy-making Organ of the General Conference. India also stood for elections to and got elected to the following Councils or the Directing Committees of UNESCO :

- (i) The Council of International Bureau of Education,
- (ii) The International Co-ordinating Council on Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB),
- (iii) The International Council of the International Hydrological Programme,
- (iv) The Steering Committee of the UNISIST, and
- (v) The Executive Committee of the International Commission to save the Monuments in Nubia.

At the instance of the Indian Delegation the General Conference authorised the Director-General of UNESCO to promote co-operation among the organisations within the UN System mainly concerned with the causes and effects of paper shortage and to promote World Action aimed at :

- (a) the projection of world needs for paper and newsprint for the ensuing decade,
- (b) research and development of additional paper resources on the basis of alternative raw materials readily available, and
- (c) the establishment of world paper bank which would hold or identify stocks of paper available to meet urgent, educational, cultural and communication needs, particularly of developing nations.

Among the other highlights of the Conference were :

- (i) Election of Dr. (Mrs.) Magda Joboru of Hungary as the first ever woman President of the General Conference. (This election was particularly significant in the context of the Declaration of 1975 as the International Women's Year by the United Nations),
- (ii) Admission of three new Member-States i.e. the Democratic Republic of Korea, San Marino and Guinea Bissau raising the total number of Member-State of UNESCO from 132 to 135,
- (iii) Admission of two new Associate Members i.e. Papua Guinea and Namibia,
- (iv) Inviting as Observers the representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization and African Liberation Movements to participate in the General Conference,
- (v) Adoption of a record budget of \$ 169,992,000 for the biennium 1975-1976.

For the first time since 1956 when UNESCO held its General Conference in India, the Conference decided to hold the next session of its General Conference away from Paris. By acclamation, it accepted the invitation from the Government of Kenya to hold the 1976 Conference at Nairobi.

The Eleventh Conference of the Commission was held at New Delhi on 3rd and 4th October, 1974. The Commission mainly considered, and gave its recommendations with regard to the



draft Programme and Budget of UNESCO for the biennium 1975-1976.

In response to the request by the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO, five State Governments viz., Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat have set up UNESCO Committees. The State Unesco Committees function as focal centres for coordinating the activities of the State Governments, Departments and Non Governmental Organisations in the fields covered by the programmes of UNESCO.

During the period under report, the participation of about 1000 schools and teacher training institutions continued in a fruitful manner in the Programme of Education for International Understanding. As a part of the Implementation of this project, the Indian National Commission requested all secondary level schools participating in this project to supplement their activities in the programme by setting up UNESCO Clubs in schools. About 150 Schools have established UNESCO Clubs. The Commission has supplied to these Clubs special kits containing information and pictorial materials on UN, Unesco and Human Rights etc. Kits of information materials on UN, UNESCO, life and culture of other countries have been supplied to all the participating institutions. In addition, the Commission has continued to publish and supply the special bulletin—"The World in the Classroom" and other materials to all the participating institutions for the use of Classroom projects in the field of education for international understanding.

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

The National Commission has been promoting the establishment of UNESCO Clubs in various centres including Universities, libraries and educational and cultural institutions. So far 116 such UNESCO Clubs have been established throughout the country. These clubs undertake activities to disseminate information about the aims and the policies of UNESCO, U.N. etc. and arrange various programmes in the fields of education, science, culture etc. to promote international understanding, cooperation and world peace. The Clubs have been asked to take up action programmes of utility to the communities in which they are located. The Commission has been sending publications, periodicals and other materials received from UNESCO or brought out

by the Commission itself to all clubs regularly. Special kits of the material are sent to these clubs to enable them to celebrate U.N. Day and Human Rights Day in a befitting manner. India was elected as one of the two Vice Presidents of the newly established Asian Federation Unesco Clubs and Associations, at a Regional Meeting held in Tokyo in July 1974.

The Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO continued to get the Hindi and Tamil editions of UNESCO 'Courier' published through the National Book Trust, India, and the Southern Languages Book Trust, Madras, respectively.

The Commission continued to operate the UNESCO International Coupon Scheme designed to assist institutions and individuals working in the fields of education, science, culture, and communication to import books and educational materials from foreign countries on payment in Indian rupees. Coupons worth Rs. 6 lakhs approximately were sold during 1974.

#### NATIONAL STAFF COLLEGE FOR EDUCATIONAL PLANNERS AND ADMINISTRATORS

Prof. M. V. Mathur relinquished charge of the office of the Director, National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, New Delhi, on 16 April, 1974, consequent on his appointment as Director-General, National Council of Applied Economic Research. Pending the appointment of a full-time Director, Shri Veda Prakasha, Head, Asian Programmes Division in the Staff College has been appointed to look after the current charge of the duties of the Director, in addition to his own duties. Shri Veda Prakasha attended the seminar on 'Education Innovations' organised jointly by the Asian Centre of Educational Innovation for Development, Bangkok and the National Institute of Educational Research, Tokyo from 26 August to 5 October 1974.

During the period under report, the National Staff College undertook the following programmes :

- (i) The work on the first Survey of Educational Administration (as part of the Third All India Survey of Education) continued to make progress.

- (ii) A training programme for two State Education Service Officers from Uttar Pradesh was organised from 15 to 17 August 1974.
- (iii) In collaboration with the Government of Uttar Pradesh, two one-week training courses from 26 August to 6 September 1974 were organised at Allahabad for Senior Education Officers of that State.
- (iv) In collaboration with UNESCO, a four-day National Meet of Experts on Population Dynamics in Education was held from 28 to 31 October 1974.
- (v) Under the UNDP programme of fellowships, a special study programme for seven Education Officers from Afghanistan was arranged from 11 November 1974.
- (vi) The College brought out a number of publications which included (i) Institute News (3 issues) and (ii) Education Innovations in India—Some Experiments.

The Government of India have decided that the National Staff College will function as a national focal Centre for undertaking educational activities in collaboration with the International Bureau of Education, Geneva. The College is also being developed as a national documentation Centre for educational administration.

## CHAPTER IX

### ADULT EDUCATION

Being the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the main emphasis during this year was on formulating schemes, defining new approaches, and working out programme details. Continuing schemes were strengthened.

Adult education programmes in the Fifth Plan will push forward on three major fronts, the sub-schemes lending necessary support. These are : Non-formal Education programmes for the age-group 15—25; functional literacy programmes related to developmental activities for the age-group 15; and non-formal education programmes for urban situations

#### *Non-formal Education Programme*

This represents one of the major plans of educational strategy in the Fifth Plan. Since full time institutional education is unable by itself to meet the major educational objectives, non-formal ways of imparting and acquiring education need to be developed for all categories of learners and at all levels of education. During the Fifth Plan, a beginning is being made with the youth in the age-group 15—25, which has an important role to play in society, being by and large productively engaged, capable of rendering socially useful service, involved in many community activities and above all being dynamic and alert. Priority will be given to the illiterate group of youth, and attempts will be made to reach a target of around 6 million. The programme will be multi-faceted, diversified and closely related to the needs, interests and environment of youth. It will be organised in about 100 centres in each district, each centre enrolling 30 young people. During the current year, it is hoped that the programme will be started in one or two selected districts in each State.

#### *Functional Literacy Programme*

The Farmers Functional Literacy Programme represents the single largest on-going country-wide programme of out-of-school adult education built around a major developmental objective, namely of increased agricultural production.

Of the three components : Farmers Training, Functional Literacy and Farm Broadcasting, the Ministry is responsible for functional literacy. The project is in operation in 107 districts in different States in the country. Up to the end of the Fourth Plan, over 3 lakh illiterate farmers had been brought within the ambit of the programme. In the Fifth Plan, the programme will be expanded and strengthened.

During the year 1974-75, emphasis has been directed towards strengthening the project through training of personnel at various levels, preparation of adequate learning and teaching materials, and coordination, supervision and guidance. The Directorate of Adult Education organised three training courses for all the district project officers. The coordination machinery at various levels was revitalised.

The highlight in the project was the try-out of experimental problem-oriented materials in selected centres in Jaipur district. This project arose out of a major need for curricular materials which would provide answers to the specific problems confronting farmers in implementing modern agricultural practices in these areas. The materials developed through several scientific stages consist of a first book, a set of 10 charts and a teacher's guide. Thirty centres were selected, the teachers oriented to the use of the new materials, and the experiment was started in November. The results are awaited.

#### *Non-formal Education Programmes for Urban Situations*

The programme of adult education for urban workers constitutes another major area of non-formal education. Two experimental programmes have been in operation; the Polyvalent Adult Education Centre in Bombay, and the Workers' Social Education Institutes at Indore and Nagpur. The Polyvalent Centre in Bombay, conducts a variety of integrated vocational-cum-general education programme for groups of workers in the organised and unorganised sectors. The programme is being continued in the Fifth Plan; the existing centre will be strengthened and new centres will be opened.

The two Workers Social Education Institutes at Indore and Nagpur continued their activities.

### *Documentation Services*

The Directorate of Adult Education was nominated as a Documentation Centre in the area of adult education. The Documentation Unit initiated action on the collection and compilation of various kinds of data relating to adult education and annotated bibliographies on different aspects of adult education.

### *Production of Literature for Neo-literates*

The scheme consists of the following components :

- (i) National Prize Competition of Books for Neo-literates;
- (ii) Grants-in-aid to the State Governments for the production of literature for neo-literates;
- (iii) Production of literature for Neo-literates through the Directorate of Adult Education;
- (iv) Supply of literacy material for eradication of illiteracy through National Service Scheme.

#### *(i) National Prize Competition of Books for Neo-literates*

The result of the XVII Competition was announced and 28 winning entries in different languages were awarded prizes of Rs. 1,000/- each.

#### *(ii) Grants-in-aid to State Governments for the Production of literature for Neo-literates*

During the year 1974-75 Central grant amounting to Rs. 2.5 lakhs was released to the State Governments for this programme.

#### *(iii) Production of Literature for Neo-literates through the Directorate of Adult Education*

The Directorate of Adult Education purchased and supplied literacy and follow-up materials worth Rs. 4 lakhs, to various Adult Education Centres.

#### *(iv) Supply of Literacy Material for Eradication of Illiteracy through NSS Programme*

Sets of literacy materials were also supplied to NSS units in different universities.

*Assistance to Voluntary Organisations Working in the Field of Adult Education*

Financial assistance continued to be provided to various organisations taking up projects in adult education, non-formal education, eradication of illiteracy, and post-literacy programmes. Being the International Women's Year, special emphasis was placed on programmes for women.

*Publications*

During the year under Report, the Directorate of Adult Education brought out publications on various aspects of adult education.

## CHAPTER X

### EDUCATION IN UNION TERRITORIES

The Government of India bear a special responsibility for education in the Union Territories. The Territories of Goa, Diu and Daman, Pondicherry and Mizoram have their own legislatures and exercise powers specified in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. Delhi has a Metropolitan Council and an Executive Council which function according to the provision of Delhi Administration Act, 1966. The other territories, namely, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, and Arunachal Pradesh have no legislatures. An account of the educational facilities and related details in respect of each of the above Union Territories is given in the paragraphs that follows.

#### ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

##### *Educational Facilities*

There are 201 educational institutions in the territory comprising, 1 Government Degree College, one Teachers Training School, 15 Higher Secondary Schools, 30 Senior Basic Schools, 150 Junior Basic Schools and 4 Pre-Primary Schools, with a total enrolment of 25,090. The total number of teachers is 1331 of which 435 are women. School Education in these islands is tuition free. Free travel concession is given to students in Middle or Higher Secondary classes and who reside at a distance of more than 4 kilometres. Books are supplied free to school students the income of whose parents' is less than Rs. 2,500 per annum and to college students if it is less than Rs. 3,000/- per annum. Stipends are given to hosteliars at the rate of Rs. 50 per month. An additional sum of Rs. 10 is paid to each tribal border. Mid-day meals are supplied up to Class VIII @ 20 paise per head per working day. Post Higher Secondary Scholarships for Higher education on the mainland are given for such subjects for which facilities are not available in the Government College. Arrangements for reservation of seats in various institutions are also made by the Administration. The total number of beneficiaries of the aforesaid facilities is 37,410.



*Teachers Training*

There is one Teachers Training School at Port Blair which provides a two years instruction at the under-graduate level to train Primary School Teachers. There are 82 students on roll in this school. The syllabus for the course has been revised laying stress on contents and methodology.

*Education of the Scheduled Tribes*

There are two Higher Secondary Schools, 6 Senior Basic Schools 24 Junior Basic Schools and one Pre-Primary School catering to the needs of tribal students, with a total enrolment of 1851 students.

## ARUNACHAL PRADESH

*School Education*

During the year under report, 5 Pre-School Education Centres, and 40 Primary Schools were set up. 21 Primary Schools were upgraded to Middle Schools and 3 Middle Schools were upgraded to Higher Secondary Stage, bringing the total number of Higher Secondary Schools to 21. Under the Midday Meals programme 1800 students in the age group of 6—14 years in selected schools are covered at a total cost of Rs. 1.80 lakhs. Under the programme of vocationalisation of education, the trades of Agriculture and Commerce have been introduced in 2 Higher Secondary Schools.

*University Education*

The J. N. College, Pasighat, is the only institution that imparts collegiate education up to B.A. standard. PUC course in science was started in the College in 1973.

*Teacher Training*

There is one Teacher Training Institute at Changlang which trains matriculate teachers for Primary/Middle Schools.

*Science Education*

UNICEF assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.30 lakh has been sanctioned for providing science equipment to Secondary Schools.

A record number of 42,273 students are expected to be provided with educational facilities from the elementary to the University stage as against 34,805 in 1973-74.

### CHANDIGARH

The development of education in the Union Territory maintained its pace of progress.

#### *School Education*

The enrolment at various stages rose as compared to the previous years as under :

S t a g e	1973-74	1974-75	Increase
Class I — V . . . . .	32100	34700	2600 ,
VI — VIII . . . . .	13600	14700	1100
IX —XI . . . . .	7400	8000	600

To cope with additional enrolment in Government Schools, 73 posts of Elementary teachers and 26 posts of Secondary teachers were created. One new Government Model School was started and double shift was introduced in one Government Higher Secondary School.

#### *Incentives for Children of Weaker Sections of Society*

Attendance scholarships @ Rs. 4/- p.m. to all children mostly girl students and children belonging to poor sections studying in primary classes have been granted. Books and stationery were provided free to 2600 children at this stage.

#### *Science Education*

To improve Science education, 40 Science kits for primary stage and 21 composite kits for Middle stage have been given under the UNICEF aided programme.

#### *Non-formal Education*

To provide facilities to those persons who could not complete school education due to domestic circumstances and had to take up professions, 3 Evening schools have been started.

### *College Education*

Enrolment at this stage has risen from 17600 to 18000. M.Sc. classes in Clothing and Textiles have been started in Government Home Science College.

### *Scholarships*

10 new Merit-Cum-Means scholarships at the Middle stage and 10 scholarships at the Post-graduate stage have been created.

## DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

### *Educational Facilities*

There are 4 Pre-Primary Schools, 157 Primary Schools and 4 High Schools in this Union Territory. Education in all schools up to SSCE stage is free. Free midday meals are supplied to the pupils in all Government Primary Schools including 4 Pre-Primary Schools. The facility of free supply of textbooks, notes, slates etc. to pupils of primary and secondary schools has been extended to the scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and economically backward class students in Government schools. Clothes are also supplied free to such students in primary schools. Medical treatment is given free to pupils of Primary and Secondary schools after annual inspection. Hostel facility is available to students of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and economically backward classes. There are 8 Government Social Welfare hostels with a total strength of 463 including 16 girls. The entire boarding and lodging expenses of these hostels are borne by the Administration. There are 2 Public Libraries and one new library is proposed to be added during the current year. All Central Primary Schools and all High Schools have libraries.

### *Scholarships*

During the year 3 Pre-matric scholarships, 11 Post-matric scholarships, 3 National scholarships and 2 National Loan scholarships were granted.

### *National Cadet Corps*

National Cadet Corps continued their activity during the year in two High Schools. There were 346 candidates including 166 girls on roll.

*Applied Nutrition Programme*

There are 11 Primary Schools where the Applied Nutrition programme is being implemented by the Block Development.

*Vocationalisation of Secondary Education*

Vocational, Technical and Agricultural subjects have been introduced in all the 4 High Schools.

**DELHI***School Education*

There has been further expansion of school education facilities in Delhi to cater to the needs of the increasing population. 20 new Higher Secondary schools, 12 Middle schools and 50 Primary schools were opened during the year. The percentage of enrolment has also gone up to 97.9 in the age group 6-11, 86.1 in the age group 11-14 and 67.8 in the age group 14-17.

*University Education*

15 degree colleges are functioning under the Administration and the number of seats in these colleges has been increased to accommodate all eligible students.

*Adult Education*

2 more Evening Higher Secondary Schools were started bringing the total number of such schools to 12. In addition, correspondence courses in Matriculation and Higher Secondary have also been arranged for 4540 persons who are unable to attend schools.

*Supply of Free Textbooks*

Free Textbooks worth Rs. 4.5 lakhs have been supplied to those students the income of whose parents/guardians is less than Rs. 300 per month. The Bureau of Textbooks supplied 11 lakhs copies of 13 textbooks.

*Buildings*

Owing to the ban on new constructions, only the incomplete buildings were completed. These included Tuitional buildings, Gymnasium and Residential quarters.

*Girls Education*

Separate schools are started where the number of girl students is considerable. 7 Higher Secondary schools for girls and 3 co-educational schools were started. Free bus service is provided for girls in rural areas. At present 2100 girls in 105 villages are getting this facility.

*Science Teaching*

298 Higher Secondary Schools provide facilities for teaching science.

*Scholarships*

There are 26 Scholarships Schemes covering all deserving students.

*Teachers' Welfare*

Every year 10 teachers with meritorious services are honoured by State Awards.

*Television*

Delhi is the only State which provides education through television. This facility is available in 424 Higher Secondary and 86 Middle schools. A television laboratory has also been set up.

*Quality Improvement*

New Science books for Class V were provided to those schools where science is taught according to a UNICEF project. 162 kits in different subjects were distributed to Primary Schools. 100 students were awarded Junior Science Talent Scholarships.

## GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

*Educational Facilities*

Education in this Union Territory is free up to class VIII. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students and students belonging to economically backward classes are exempted from payment of fees in classes IX to XI also.

There are 1132 schools at the Primary level with an enrolment of 1,25,000. At the middle level there are 49,750 students

in 362 schools. At the Secondary level there are 220 schools including one Higher Secondary school with an enrolment of 35,900. Under the new pattern 10+2+3 which is being implemented in this territory, the first batch of students in the new SSC class X, will appear in the examination in April 1975. The new Higher Secondary class of 2 years' duration will be introduced from 1975-76, and for this purpose, 6 new Higher Secondary Schools are proposed to be started.

There are 14 colleges and a Post-graduate Centre with a total enrolment of 8866. There is also one Food Crafts Institute offering courses in Cooking, Bakery and Book-keeping with an enrolment of 45.

#### *Education of Girls*

To promote education among girls, special incentives to those belonging to poor sections in the form of uniforms, slates and books are being provided. During the year a sum of Rs. 90,000 is proposed to be spent for the benefit of 2250 girls.

#### *Science Teaching*

Posts of Subject Inspectors for Science and Mathematics have been created to guide the teachers in teaching these subjects in Higher classes.

#### *Scholarships and Other Concessions*

50 National Scholarships, 35 National Loan Scholarships, 15,000 Freeships, 10 Merit Scholarships, and 35 scholarships for Study of Sanskrit have been provided.

#### *Teachers Training*

A two year Diploma course for Primary Teachers has been started in Government College with an enrolment of 100 untrained Government teachers every year. There is one Secondary Teachers Training college under private management providing Diploma, B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses.

#### *Special Facilities for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Backward class students*

Besides free education, stipends are given to such students in Middle and Secondary classes for purchase of books, uniforms

etc. Under a new scheme, all Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students at the 3 stages are proposed to be paid grants for purchase of books and uniforms. 35 Post-Matric scholarships are also given for higher education in college and other technical institutions.

#### *Adult Education*

215 Adult Literacy Centres were opened and 7000 adults were enrolled.

### LAKSHADWEEP

#### *Educational Facilities*

There are 41 educational institutions consisting of 1 Junior College, 1 Higher Secondary School, 6 High Schools, 7 Senior Basic Schools, 17 Junior Basic Schools and 9 Nursery Schools. The total strength of students is 8,600 against 8,092 in 1973-74. The number of teachers is 384 against 359 during 1973-74. Facilities for education up to pre-degree level exist in this Union Territory.

#### *Special Facilities For Education For Girls*

3 Senior Basic Schools and 1 Junior Basic School cater exclusively to the needs of girls. A separate girls section for high school classes functions in the High School at Kalpeni. 2 girls hostels are run by the Administration at Kavaratti for Higher Secondary and College students. Free boarding and lodging are provided in these hostels. Out of 8,600 students in the schools, 3,340 are girls.

#### *Facilities for Science Teaching*

General Science is taught in all schools as a compulsory subject. The Science Talent Search Scheme has been implemented in the Higher Secondary School. Science teachers are given in-service training conducted by the State Institute of Education, Kerala.

#### *Scholarships and Grants*

The scheme for granting scholarships to students in High/Higher Secondary Schools and colleges is being continued. The rate of scholarships and grants have been enhanced from January,

1975. Education is free at all stages. Seats are reserved in the institutions on the mainland for university, technical and professional education. The total number of scholarship holders is 748 including 98 for study on the mainland. Students studying in islands other than their native islands are provided with free boarding and lodging facilities. Textbooks and writing materials are supplied to the students free of cost. Free midday meals are also supplied in pre-primary, primary and middle school classes.

#### *Facilities for Teacher Training*

Candidates are sent for training in institutions on the mainland.

#### *Special Facilities For Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes*

The inhabitants of this territory are Muslims who are classified as Scheduled Tribes. All facilities provided by the Administration are meant for them only.

#### *Adult Literacy*

Adult Education Centres are run under the Social Education Pilot Project scheme. Reading room-cum-Libraries have been established in all the islands.

#### *Other Development Activities*

3 new Nursery Schools have been started. 4 Feeder Schools were upgraded into Junior Basic Schools. Arabic is proposed to be taught in Primary Schools also. To cope the additional enrolment, 6 additional Matric trained teachers have been appointed. One Senior Basic School is proposed to be upgraded into High School bringing the total number of High Schools to 7. Typewriting, Fisheries Technology as well as Music and Dancing are proposed to be introduced in High Schools.

### MIZORAM

This Union Territory came into existence in January 1972. Since then, quite a large number of important steps were taken to accelerate the development activities in the field of Education.

There are 93 High Schools including 83 privately managed ones, 208 Middle Schools including 140 privately managed ones,



and 457 lower Primary Schools including 31 non-Government institutions. The privately managed institutions have been given grants-in-aid to effect needed improvements in their physical facilities and to appoint qualified teaching staff.

There are 3 colleges (1 Government and 2 non-Government) in this territory. These colleges which were formerly affiliated to Gauhati University have now been brought under the jurisdiction of North Eastern Hill University.

Scouts and Guides movement has been started in a large number of Primary, Middle and High Schools. A number of Physical Efficiency Test Centres have been opened and financial assistance provided for youth and welfare activities.

The quantum of central grant for stipends/scholarships for Post-Matric studies by students of scheduled caste/tribe has been increased to enable this territory to provide financial relief to all eligible post-Matric students.

The new campus of the Industrial Training Institute at Aizawl is ready and the Institute will be shifted to its premises before March 1975.

1849 illiterate adults in the age group 18-45 were made literate through new literacy centres run by voluntary organisations with financial assistance from the Education Directorate.

A separate wing has been created for propagation of Hindi. Hindi libraries have been opened in a number of High and Middle schools. 17 Graduate and 47 under-graduate teachers have completed their Hindi Training and have been posted to various schools.

Training of Elementary School Teachers has been reorganised by increasing the intake in both the existing institutions and also by starting a two-year Training Course in place of the existing one-year Course. A B.Ed. training institution is being started in 1974-75.

## PONDICHERRY

### *Elementary Education*

To expand facilities for providing institutional care for children of the age group 3-5, 2 Pre-Primary Schools have been

opened, 40 additional/new classes have been started for the children of the age group 6-11, as also 60 middle school classes (VI to VIII). To encourage regular attendance of children and to improve standards of learning, stationery articles like bags, slates, pencils etc. were supplied free of cost to 20,000 poor and deserving children. Under the special nutrition programme, about 43,000 poor children have been given Midday meals. With the assistance of UNICEF, the teaching of Science and Mathematics has been strengthened by giving orientation in-service training to 450 Secondary grade teachers in the teaching of these subjects.

### *Secondary Education*

To meet the increased demand for schooling facilities, 2 new High Schools and 21 additional classes (Standards IX to XI) were started. 2 High Schools were supplied with Science equipment, library books and furniture. Science clubs have been set-up in 8 High Schools and Book Banks in 4 High Schools in rural areas.

### *University Education*

Facilities in this field have been expanded by starting more classes/course in 7 colleges. 125 fresh awards of scholarships have been instituted for the benefit of poor deserving students.

### *Technical Education*

There are two Technical Education institutions functioning in this Union Territory. A new course in Radio Mechanism has been introduced in these institutions. The intake in the Motilal Nehru Polytechnic, Pondicherry has been increased from 140 to 200.

### *Sports and Youth Welfare Programme*

A separate Inspectorate for Physical Education has been functioning under the Directorate of Education for implementing various Physical Education programmes.

### *Other Education Programmes*

A Gazetteer Unit has been set up to bring out a Gazetteer for the Union Territory. The draft Gazetteer is under scrutiny and is expected to be published in 1975-76.

*Science Education*

Special programmes for the improvement of Science and Mathematics education in schools are being implemented with assistance from UNICEF. 20 Primary and 30 upper Primary schools have been covered under the schemes. 85 sets of Science kits were supplied to schools. 168 reams of printing paper were also supplied by the UNICEF for printing and supplying textbooks in science free of cost to the children.

## CHAPTER XI

### CLEARING HOUSE FUNCTIONS

In the field of Education, one of the important functions of the Central Government is to act as a clearing house of information. It is accordingly one of its responsibilities to collect, compile and publish educational statistics covering the entire country. In addition, it brings out journals and other published material on education and culture both in English and Hindi and a large part of this material relates to some selected programmes and schemes of the Ministry. A Students' Information Service operates in the Ministry and attends to enquiries about facilities for Higher Education in India and abroad.

In this chapter is given an account of the various activities in this area as well as of important conferences and meetings at the Central level.

#### *Conference of Education Secretaries and Directors of Education/ Higher Education/School Education of States and Union Territory Administrations*

The Conference of Education Secretaries and Directors of Education/Higher Education/School Education of States and Union Territory Administrations was held on November 1—3, 1974 to recommend to the Central Advisory Board of Education the strategy to be adopted for the development of education in the context of constraint on resources.

#### *37th Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education*

This Meeting was held on 4th and 5th November 1974 in New Delhi and was **attended, among others**, by all the members of the Board, State Education Ministers, Member (Education), Planning Commission and Shri Om Mehta, Minister of State for Home Affairs. The Union Education Minister inaugurated the Meeting. The importance of the event, in the context of the present scarcity of resources, was underlined by the presence of the **Prime Minister** on the occasion. Details of the Meeting are given in the **Introductory** narrative preceding the chapters of this Report.

### *Standing Advisory Committee on Educational and Cultural Statistics*

The First meeting of the Advisory Committee on Educational and Cultural Statistics was held on 30th April and 1st May, 1974 at New Delhi, with the object of looking into the deficiencies of the current statistical system of Educational and Cultural Statistics. The meeting suggested many modifications to improve the collection of educational data. The tentative recommendations are to be placed before a conference of State Statistical Officers scheduled to be held in the near future.

### *Training Courses*

The Ministry assisted the Government of Madhya Pradesh in conducting the Inservice Training Courses at Ujjain for the officials dealing with the work of collection of educational statistics at District and Division levels by deputing its officials for the purpose.

### *Crash Programme*

Under the Crash Programme of clearing the arrears of collection of educational statistics, the officials of the Ministry went round the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh for the expeditious collection and finalisation of educational statistics on-the-spot. Officials of the Ministry were also sent to the Universities of Bangalore, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Karnataka, Madurai, Mysore, North Bengal and Sri Venkateswara for on the spot collection and reconciliation of educational data. Besides, the States of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of A & N Islands, and Delhi deputed their officials to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare for reconciliation and finalisation of the data on the spot.

### *Publications*

The Statistical Division of the Ministry brought out in printed and mimeographed form 12 documents on educational information and statistics. The Publication Unit brought out 23 publications during the year under report. These included the journals of the Ministry, the Education Quarterly, Shiksha Vivechan and Sanskriti.

### *Students' Information Unit*

The Students' Information Services Unit continued rendering educational guidance services to the students and Student Advisory Bureaux in the country. It attended to about 7,350 enquiries regarding facilities for higher education in India and abroad. Nearly 2,000 persons visited the Reference Library attached to the Unit to consult the prospectuses and calendars of various Universities/Institutions in India and abroad. The work of collection and revision of informative material on facilities for higher studies in India and abroad was continued. 80 compilations on different topics/subjects of higher education in India and abroad were brought out/revised during the period under report. 672 additions were made to the Reference Library of the Unit by way of latest calendars, prospectuses and other reference literature about India and abroad. Some of the Students Advisory Bureaux attached to various Universities were also supplied with informative material to help them deal with the enquiries that they receive from students.

### *Paper situation*

In view of the shortage of paper required for Educational purposes, this Ministry has been assisting the State Governments/ Union Territories in procuring paper from Indian Mills through the Ministry of Industry & Supply, so that Textbooks and Exercise Books are made available to the students at reasonable price. The Ministry of Industry and Supply has agreed to allot paper from the Mills for educational purposes at concessional rates.

During the period ending 31st December, 1974, the Ministry has allotted 68669 tonnes of paper to State Governments/ Union Territories and Universities for various purposes such as School Textbooks, Exercise Books, School Examinations, Private Publishers, Granth Akademies, Universities Examinations and Correspondence Courses conducted by the Universities.



**DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE**





## CHAPTER I

### CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The main institutions and programmes of the Department of Culture are :

- (1) Sahitya Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi and other institutions engaged in literary and cultural activities;
- (2) Cultural Agreements, Cultural Exchange Programmes, in-coming and out-going Cultural Delegations;
- (3) Shankar's International Children's Competition; Building Grants to Cultural Organisations; Propagation of culture among college and school students, and Financial Assistance to Dance-Drama and Theatre Ensembles;
- (4) Cultural Scholarships and Cultural Talent Search Scholarships Scheme; and

#### SAHITYA AKADEMY

The Akademi completed its 20 years on March 13, 1974 and to mark that occasion, an exhibition of all publications in all languages and of books that had received the Sahitya Akademi's award, was organised at Rabindra Bhavan in New Delhi from March 12—18, 1974. A symposium of award winners was also held on March 19, 1974.

Another significant event was the election of His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of Senegal as the first Honorary Fellow of the Sahitya Akademi. The Fellowship Casket was presented to the distinguished poet and statesman by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, at a function held in New Delhi on May 21, 1974.

Four other new Fellows viz. Prof. V. R. Trivedi, Dr. Masti Venkatesha Iyengar, Dr. Sukumar Sen and Prof. V. V. Mirashi were also elected by the General Council of the Akademi at its

meeting held on February 28, 1974. At a special fellowship function held at Surat on October 13, 1974 Prof. Yashwant Shukla, Vice-Chancellor of Saurashtra University, presented the fellowship to Prof. V. R. Trivedi.

During the year, the Akademi organised a number of meetings of its informal literary forum at its headquarters and regional offices. The Akademi's various offices have also brought out a total number of 27 publications in several languages. These include two double numbers of quarterly journal '*Indian Literature*'.

Dr. B. B. Agrawal, Deputy Secretary (Programme) was deputed by the Akademi to attend the 48th session of the Union Academique International at Brussels from June 16—22, 1974.

The Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi selected 17 books in the various Indian languages for the Akademi Award, 1974. The winners of the awards are Sri Saurabh Kumar Chaliha (Assamese), Sri Nirendranath Chakravarti (Bengali), Prof. Madan Mohan Sharma (Dogri) Sri Anantrai M. Raval (Gujarati), Dr. Shiva Mangal Singh 'Suman' (Hindi), Sri M. Gopalakrishna Adiga (Kannada), Sri Vennikkulam Gopala Kurup (Malayalam), Sri N. Kuniyamohan Singh (Manipuri), Sri V. V. Shirwadkar (Marathi), Sri Sitakanta Mahapatra (Oriya), Sri Sohan Singh Seetal (Punjabi), Sri Vijai Dan Detha (Rajasthani), Dr. S. B. Varnekar (Sanskrit), Sri Lal Pushp (Sindhi), Sri K. D. Thirunayukkarasa (Tamil), Sri Dasarathi (Telugu), and Prof. Al-i-Ahmad Suroor (Urdu). The other of the books were given the awards at a function organised on February 26, 1975.

#### LALIT KALA AKADEMI

The Lalit Kala Akademi (Akademy of Arts) was established in 1954 to promote the visual and plastic arts. Though the aims of the Akademi are wide in scope, it lays emphasis on publications and exhibitions. It has brought out a series of widely acclaimed monographs on ancient Indian art and published the results of new research in Indian arts in its journals. The institution has recently started releases of large colour reproductions of paintings.

The Akademi holds annual national exhibitions to present the best works of the preceding year. Once in three years it holds the Triennale, an international exhibition. Forty countries

took part in the last Triennale which was held in 1971. 22 countries have participated in the third Triennale held in February, 1975. Among the important exhibitions held in the country and abroad in which the Akademi took part, mention may be made of the following :

- (1) 18 graphic prints comprising the works of Jai Krishna Jyoti Bhatt, Jagmohan Chopra and Anupam Sud were sent as Indian participation in the IV International Biennale of Graphic Art held in Florence in May-June, 1974. Jai Krishna won the gold medal for his graphic work.
- (2) An exhibition of multi-colour reproduction and graphic prints was organised in Agartala.
- (3) The Australian High Commission, New Delhi and Lalit Kala Akademi jointly organised an exhibition of Serigraphs and paintings by Alum Leach Jones, a well-known artist from Australia. The exhibition was on view from September 19—25, 1974 at the Lalit Kala Gallery.
- (4) The Akademi compiled a collection of 21 panels of frescoes and murals for being shown in Paris on the occasion of UNESCO General Conference.

The Fellowship of the Akademi was conferred on Prof. N. S. Bendre at a function held in Bombay on October 4, 1974, when Prof. T. K. Tope, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University presided. On this occasion, the Akademi organised a retrospective exhibition of Bendre's works.

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand was also made a Fellow of the Akademi on November 2, 1974. Dr. Anand also delivered the 5th Coomaraswamy Memorial Lecture, under the title "An appreciation of India Art" on November 2 & 3, 1974.

Under the auspices of the Akademi, a conference of State Lalit Kala Akademies was held in September, 1974. The Conference discussed topics of common interest and was presided over by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha. It was attended by 29 delegates from various State Akademies, art organisations and institutions.

## SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI

The significant activities of the Akademi during the period under report are as follows :

1. The Akademi presented programmes of dance and music on behalf of the Ministry of External Affairs in honour of several visiting dignitaries, notably, His Excellency U Ne Win, President of Burma and Dr. Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, United States of America.
2. The Akademi arranged three performances of Ramayana presented by the Central Children's Theatre, Moscow on October 13, 14 & 15, 1974, in New Delhi on behalf of the Department of Culture.
3. The following are some of the important publications proposed to be brought out by the Akademi :
  - (i) A monograph on Tamasha.
  - (ii) Second edition of "Classical Indian Dance in Literature and the Arts" by Dr. (Smt.) Kapila Vatsyayan.
  - (iii) Indian Folk Musical Instruments—2nd edition.
  - (iv) "Who is Who of Indian Musicians"— Revised edition.
  - (v) "Dhrupada Sangeet Bihar".
  - (vi) Monograph on Music Education in India.
  - (vii) Monograph on Uday Shankar.

Two issues of the journal "Sangeet Natak" Nos. 30 & 31 and an issue of Akademi News Bulletin have been brought out.

4. A festival of Young Dances will be held in February, 1975. A nationwide theatre festival in which leading theatre groups from 4-5 language areas will be participating, is also scheduled to be held in Bhopal in February, 1975.

During the period, 170 books have been added to the Book Library and 29 discs to the Disc Record Library. The Library, especially Listening room, continues to be widely utilised by

scholars and students. For the tape archives of the Akademi, some items in Hindustani and Karnatak music—both vocal and instrumental—have been recorded in the studio of the Akademi.

The documentation unit of the Akademi was mainly engaged in consolidating the documented material in the archive. More than 3000 photographs and slides were suitably captured, about 6000 feet of 16 mm movie film in shape of map print has been edited and about 150 hours of taped material have been catalogued. The Unit further proposes to cover in the shape of tape recording, filming and photography the music and dance of Punjab, tribal music and dances of Arunachal Pradesh, music and dance of Oraon tribe of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, Tairiyar Tera Yattu of Kerala (1st phase) and Karyala Folk Theatre of Himachal Pradesh. The Unit has also programme of production of 2-Reeler, 16 mm film on tribal dances and a cassette on folk dance music.

The Akademi selected the following eminent artists for awards during 1974 :

*Music*

1. Shri Kumar Gandharva . . . (Hindustani Music-Vocal)
2. Shri Nikhil Bannerji . . . (Hindustani Music--Instrumental-sitar)
3. Shri M. D. Ramanathan . . . (Karnatak Music-Vocal)
4. Shri T. N. Krishnan . . . (Karnatak Music-instrumental-violin)

*Dance*

1. Shri Kittappa Pillai . . . (Bharat Natyam teacher,
2. Shri Gauri Shankar . . . (Kathak)
3. Shri Kalamandalam Raman Kuttu Nair . . . (Kathakali)
4. Mrs. Libemhal Devi . . . (Manipuri)
5. Shri Bhagban Sahu . . . (Folk dance of Orissa)
6. Shri Puna Ram . . . (Folk Theatre-Pandavani)

*Drama*

1. Shri S. D. Sundaram . . . (Play-writing-Tamil)
  2. Shri Damu Kenkre . . . (Direction)
  3. Shri Tapas Sen . . . (Stage technique)
  4. Shri Prausukh Naik . . . (Acting)
-

INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS ENGAGED IN LITERARY AND  
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

*Institutions Receiving Annual Grants*

During 1973-74 some important institutions like the Institute of Traditional Cultures, Madras, Asiatic Society, Calcutta, Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, Numismatic Society of India, Varanasi, Pen All India Centre, Bombay, Islamic Culture Board, Hyderabad, Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Trust, Amritsar etc., have been given financial assistance. The working of the Institutions like Rama Krishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta, Asiatic Society, Calcutta and Indian Academy of Philosophy, Calcutta has been reviewed by the Visiting Committees. The reports on Asiatic Society, Calcutta and Indian Academy of Philosophy, Calcutta have since been received and are under examination. The report on Rama Krishna Mission Institute is awaited.

*Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok, Sikkim*

The Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok is an Institution engaged in research on Buddhism. The Institute is being aided both by the Sikkim Administration and the Government of India, each of these Governments has increased its contribution from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1 lakh a year for the maintenance of the Institute. Under the Scheme of "Award of Fellowships at the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology", Gangtok, two fellows have been selected for the year 1973-74.

*Daira-tul-Maarif-il Osmania, Hyderabad*

The Daira-tul-Maarif-il-Osmania, Hyderabad, is an Institution engaged in the publication of manuscripts in Arabic and Persian. The Institute has been in receipt of a grant of Rs. 50,000/- a year. The working of the Institute was reviewed by a Visiting Committee. According to the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee, it is proposed to increase the annual grant to Rs. 60,000/-. In addition, it is also proposed to give Rs. 30,000/- during 1974-75 to the Institute for construction purposes.

*School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh*

The School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh, an autonomous organisation fully financed by this Department was established

in October, 1959. The School is registered under the J&K Societies Registration Act and has a Board of Management which includes scholars of Buddhist Philosophy and the Tibetan Language representative of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, a representative of the Ladakh Gonpa Association and officials of the Central Government. A hostel building and some staff quarters are to be taken up for construction as Plan programmes and the State Government has been asked to make available a suitable plot of land for the purpose.

*Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad*

The Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad, has been established with the object of conducting research in History, Philosophy, Culture, Languages and other allied areas of study.

On the recommendations of a Review Committee, the Institute is receiving an annual grant of Rs. 12,000/- for the following purposes :

- (a) Research fellowships
- (b) Supervisor allowances
- (c) Research equipment
- (d) Publication charges etc.

During 1974-75, it is proposed to review the working of the Institute for reviewing the pattern of grant to be paid in future.

*Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi*

The Institute was established in November, 1967 and prepares its students for the following courses, all mainly related to Tibetan Buddhism :

- (1) Purva Madhyama
- (2) Uttar Madhyama
- (3) Shastri
- (4) Acharya
- (5) Vishishtacharya
- (6) Vidyavaridhi



At present, there are about 246 students on the roll of the Institute and teaching strength comprises of 19 teachers including the Principal.

The working of the Institute was reviewed by a Committee constituted by the Government of India in September, 1970. Some of the recommendations of the Committee viz. Shastri Course with an annual intake of 30 students, Acharya Course with an annual intake of 15 students, Vishishtacharya/Vidya Varidhi Course with an intake of 5 students, creation of the post of Director/Registrar/two senior lecturers/two junior lecturers, have been implemented.

#### *Centenary Celebrations*

During the year, the tri-centenary of the Coronation of Chattrapati Shivaji was celebrated all over the country. The programmes for the celebrations were drawn up by a National Committee set up for the purpose under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

The 2500th anniversary of Bhagwan Mahavir's Nirvan fell on November 13, 1974. The National Committee set up under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister for the purpose formulated suitable programmes to celebrate the occasion in a befitting manner.

#### *Cultural Agreements*

The following Cultural Agreements were concluded during the year with :

- (i) *People's Democratic Republic of Yemen* : It was signed in New Delhi on March 17, 1974 by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture on behalf of the Government of India and by H. E. Mr. Mohammad Saleh Mutie, Foreign Minister of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.
- (ii) *Senegal* : It was signed in New Delhi on May 21, 1974 by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture on behalf of the Government of India and H.E. Mr. Assane Beck, External Affairs Minister of Senegal on behalf of the Government of Senegal.

- (iii) *Argentina* : The Cultural Agreement was signed in Buenos Aires on May 29, 1974 by Shri Surendra Pal Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs on behalf of the Government of India and by H.E. Mr. Alberto Juan Vignes, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship on behalf of the Government of Argentina.
- (iv) *Columbia* : The Cultural Agreement was signed in Bogota on May 22, 1974 by Shri Surendra Pal Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs on behalf of the Government of India and by H.E. Mr. Alfredo Vazues Carrisosa, Minister of National Education on behalf of the Government of Columbia.
- (v) *Republic of Korea* : The Cultural Agreement was signed in Seoul on August 12, 1974 by Shri Swaran Singh, Minister for External Affairs on behalf of the Government of India and by H.E. Mr. Dong Jo Kim, Foreign Minister on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Korea.
- (vi) *Sudan* : The Cultural Agreement was signed in New Delhi on November 28, 1974 by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture on behalf of the Government of India and by H.E. Mansour Khalid, Foreign Minister on behalf of the Government of Democratic Republic of Sudan.
- (vii) *Guyana* : The Cultural Agreement was signed in Georgetown on December 30, 1974 by Dr. Gopal Singh, High Commissioner of India on behalf of the Government of India and by Mr. F. S. Ramphal, Minister of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Government of Guyana.
- (viii) *United Arab Emirates* : The Cultural Agreement was signed in New Delhi on January 3, 1975 by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Cultural on behalf of the Government of India and by H.E. Ahmed Khalifa-Al-Suwaidi, Minister of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Government of United Arab Emirates.

- (ix) India and Mauritius exchanged on January 3, 1975 in New Delhi Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-Mauritius Cultural Agreement which was signed in Port Louis on February 6, 1973. The exchange was done by Shri Mohan Mukerji, Additional Secretary, Department of Culture on behalf of the Government of India and by H.E. R. Ghurburrun, High Commissioner of Mauritius in India on behalf of his Government.
- (x) *Bahrain* : The Cultural Agreement was signed in New Delhi on January 8, 1975 by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture on behalf of the Government of India and by H.E. Shaikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa, Foreign Minister on behalf of the Government of Bahrain.
- (xi) *Tanzania* : It was signed on January 17, 1975 in New Delhi by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education and Social Welfare on behalf of the Government of India and H.E. G. Mapunda, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare on behalf of United Republic of Tanzania.
- (xii) *Zambia* : The Cultural Agreement was signed in New Delhi on January 26, 1975 by Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs on behalf of the Government of India and by H.E. Mr. V. J. Mwaanga, Minister of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Republic of Zambia.

These Agreements envisage strengthening of relations with other countries in the fields of art and culture education including academic activity in the field of science and technology, sports, mass media of information, public health, etc. In pursuance of these Cultural Agreements, regular Cultural Exchange Programmes are drawn up which comprise exchange of visits of professors, writers, artists, grant of scholarships for higher studies, exchange of books, publications, art exhibition, etc.

Under the Indo-US Joint Commission Agreement which was signed recently, a Sub-Commission to promote educational and cultural co-operation between the two countries has been set up. A meeting of the Sub-Commission was held in New Delhi from February 3—5, 1975 and it was chaired by Shri G. Jarthasarathy,

former Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and Dr. Robert F. Goheen, Chairman of Council on Foundations, New York. The sub-commission covered a wide range of topics during the discussions and made a number of recommendations, among which was a proposal to develop in addition to the existing programmes, a Government to Government programme of scholarships and visitorships. The recommendations of the sub-commission will be discussed by the Joint Commission.

Proposals for concluding Cultural Agreement with the following countries are under active consideration :

1. Italy
2. Portugal
3. Rawanda
4. Algeria
5. Jordan
6. Syria
7. Sri Lanka

Negotiations are also at various stages for entering into Cultural Agreements with the following countries :

1. Chile
2. Mexico
3. Uruguay
4. Cambodia
5. Malaysia
6. Thailand
7. Fiji
8. Zaire
9. Lebanon
10. Spain

#### *Cultural Exchange Programmes*

A number of Cultural Exchange Programmes were drawn up during the year :

1. Indo-Belgian Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1974 and 1975 was signed at New Delhi on 15-3-1974.

2. Indo-U.S.S.R. Cultural Exchange Programme for 1974-75 was signed in Moscow on 26-4-1974.
3. Indo-G.D.R. Cultural Exchange Programme for the year 1973-75 was signed at New Delhi on 9-5-1974.
4. Indo-Czechoslovak-Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1974-76 was signed in New Delhi on 20-5-1974.
5. Indo-Romanian Cultural Exchange Programme for the period 1-4-1974 to 31-3-1976 was signed in Bucharest on 10-7-1974.
6. Indo-Bangladesh Cultural Exchange Programme for the period from 1-10-1974 to 30-9-1975 was signed in Dacca on 27-9-1974.
7. Indo-FRG Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1975 and 1976 was signed in New Delhi on 15-11-1974.
8. Indo-Bulgarian Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1974-76 was signed in Sofia on 18-11-1974.
9. Indo-Japanese Cultural Exchange Programme for the year 1974-75. Letters exchanged in New Delhi on 18-11-1974.
10. Indo-Mauritius Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1975 and 1976 was signed on 9-1-1975 in New Delhi.

The Cultural Exchange Programmes generally envisage co-operation in various fields of education, art and culture, radio, television, press and films, health, sports, etc.

#### *Cultural Delegations (Incoming)*

To promote mutual understanding and good-will and to foster closer relations with foreign countries, a number of cultural delegations and art exhibitions are invited to visit India every year under the various Indo-foreign Cultural Exchange Programmes and the Cultural Activities Programme of the Department of Culture.

The Cultural delegations invited to visit India from foreign countries consist of performing delegations, non-performing delegations, Journalists, Educationists, Officials, Musicians, Writers.

Painters, Scholars, Indologists etc. and Art Exhibitions comprising paintings, theatre art, photographs, graphic arts, posters etc.

Till February 28, 1975, 43 Cultural delegations (7 performing, 35 non-performing and one art exhibition) visited India under the various Indo-foreign Cultural Exchange Programmes and the Cultural Activities Programme of the Department of Culture.

Performing Groups/Ensembles from the G.D.R., the U.S.S.R., Republic of Korea (South Korea), Yugoslavia, Bhutan, Afghanistan and Hungary visited the country and gave performances during the year under report.

Besides, distinguished visitors who have made a mark in the fields of Art, Letters, and Culture from Bulgaria, the USSR, Romania, Bangladesh, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, France, Burma, the GDR, Trinidad, El-Salvador, Sri Lanka, Brazil, U.S.A., Iraq, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, Hungary and Sweden were received in the country during this report. One art exhibition from Czechoslovakia was also held during the period.

During the period from 1st to 31st March, 1975, four cultural delegations (non-performing) from Hungary, the GDR and Thailand are likely to visit India under the various Indo-foreign Cultural Exchange Programmes and the Cultural Activities programme of the Department of Culture.

#### *Performing Delegations Abroad*

Indian dancers/musicians participated in the following International Festivals under various Cultural Exchange/Cultural Activities Programmes :

- (i) *4th Festival of the Arts of India*—was organised by the Sanskritik Centre of Indian Arts Ltd., London during May-June, 1974.

A six-member group led by Birju Maharaj, who was on a private visit to New York, were sponsored to participate at the Festival in May, 1974. Another 13-member group of musicians, dancers and instrumentalists from India participated in the Festival in June 1974 and presented 18 performances in 25 days in the U.K., France and Italy. They received good reports from the press.

- (ii) *Copenhagen Youth Band Festival, July, 1974*—20-member Folk Song and Dance troupe of Calcutta Youth Choir led by Smt. Ruma Guha Thakurta, participated in the Festival and won the first prize, in the Copenhagen Youth Festival there.
- (iii) *International Choir Song Festival*—Miedzzydozrje and Arts Students Festival (FAMA) Swinonjsie (Poland) were held in May 1974.

Paranjoti Academy Chorus, Bombay conducted by Coomwadia was given assistance by the Department of Culture to participate in these Festivals. They got a prize from Polish Radio for their particular artistic qualities.

- (iv) *18th Berlin Festival of Theatre & Music*—was organised at the 25th Anniversary of Foundation of the German Democratic Republic in 1974. 40-Member Theatre Troupe of the Mumbai Marathi Sahitya Sangh, Bombay participated in the Festival and presented Marathi version of Brecht's 'The Caucasian Chalk Circle'. In addition to the performances in Berlin they toured the G.D.R. and also visited Switzerland for giving performances at Zurich. Their performances evoked great appreciation in the audience as well as many theatre critics.
- (v) *The Belgrade International Theatre Festival—September 1974*—Dance/Music ensemble consisting of Kumari S. Kanaka (Bharatanatyam dancer) with five accompanists and Lok Bharatiya Group of folk singers led by Shri Nirmalendu Chaudhuri gave one performance at the Festival. Thereafter they along with Rani Karna (Kathak dancer) with five accompanists toured Yugoslavia, Romania, France and the U.S.S.R. for giving performances there. Their performances were watched by capacity houses and received thunderous applause.
- (vi) 21-Member dance/music troupe of Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Baroda, led by Miss Pratibha Pandit visited Kuwait, West Germany, France and the U.K. The troupe won all-round praise for its performances in the countries visited.

### *Visitors to Foreign Countries*

Under the Cultural Exchange/Cultural Activities Programmes, over 25 eminent Indians were sent abroad to attend meetings/conferences organised in the country of their visit and for meetings and exchange of experience with their counterparts in those countries wherever possible.

### *Exhibitions*

- (i) Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi sent an exhibition to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Belgium and Poland for display in those countries from December 1973 to April 1974 on behalf of this Department. The Exhibition represented an intriguing and exciting cross-section of both experiment and achievement on the Indian Art Scene and was a great success.
- (ii) An Exhibition of Murals and Wall Paintings compiled by Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi and accompanied by Shri A. Das Gupta, Technical Expert from Lalit Kala Akademi, was displayed in Paris on the occasion of Unesco General Conference that was held there in October-November 1974. Thereafter the Exhibition was displayed in Denmark, Yugoslavia, Romania and G.D.R.
- (iii) An Exhibition of Indian Miniatures compiled by the National Museum, New Delhi on behalf of this Department was displayed at Brussels (Belgium). This Exhibition was held at the Bibliotheca Royale at Brussels under the patronage of the King of Belgium from October 1974.
- (iv) An Exhibition of the Paintings of Prof. N. Roerich was sent to the USSR under the Cultural Exchange Programme in connection with his centenary observed in the USSR. Mr. & Mrs. S. Roerich accompanied the exhibition.
- (v) It has been decided to send an Exhibition of Sculptures for display at the Middleheim Biennial at Antwerp (Belgium) in May 1975. The number of Exhibits envisaged is 30 sculptures.



*Travel Subsidy*

A part of economy class air fare was granted to the following for their cultural tour abroad;

- (i) Dr. T. S. Satyamurthy, Director of Museums, Madras for participation in the Conference of International Council of Museums at Copenhagen in June 1974.
- (ii) Shri Faiyaz Khan, Tabla Player for lecture-cum-demonstration programme in Universities of Australia during July-August 1974.
- (iii) Miss H. K. Singh, Miss M. Ramdurai and Mrs. Citra Ghosh, delegates nominated by the University Women's Association for participation in the Biennale Conference at Tokyo and Kyoto of the International Federation of University Women in August 1974.

*Plan Projects*

The work on the preparation of a Source Book on Indian and Asian Civilization has been going at the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla and at the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi on behalf of this Department at a steady pace. The Council is expected to finish its part of the work by December 1974. The work by the Institute will continue till the Project is completed.

*Transferred Items of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations:*

1. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations under "Transferred Items" sent seven Cultural Delegations abroad. These included Smt. Shanno Khurana, Vocalist, Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma, Santoor Player and Kumari Sumitra Mitra, Kathak dancer to Afghanistan on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Afghanistan; Smt. Vijayantimala Bali with party to Nepal in connection with Independence Day Celebrations; Smt. Maya Rao and party of the Natya Institute of Choreography to Sri Lanka; Smt. Meera Banerjee with party, Shri Jyotirindra Mitra, poet, composer and singer to Bangladesh in connection with the celebration of the 105th birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi in Bangladesh. Smt. Swapan Sundari, Kathak dancer and her party to Nepal and Smt. Rohini

Bhate and party from Poona to Colombo on the occasion of Republic Day Celebrations, a team of 8 eminent writers from the different States in India to Bangladesh to participate in a 7-day Literary Seminar organised by the Bangla Academy on the occasion of the Language Movements Martyr's Day during February 1975.

2. Prizes consisting of Indian handicrafts and books were sent for award to the prize-winners in the Essay Competition held in France, Ethiopia, Kenya, the U.S.A., Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Mexico, Mauritius, Sikkim, Thailand, Turkey, A.R.E., Czechoslovakia, Fiji, Indonesia, Malawi, Guyana, Afghanistan.

3. Under the Book Presentation Programme, books were despatched to Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Malawi, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Afghanistan, Hungary, Indonesia, Mauritius, U.S.A., Austria, Ghana, The Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Vietnam, Nigeria, Bangladesh, A.R.E., Ethiopia, Guinea, Lebanon, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Somalia, Tunisia, Trinidad, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Fiji, and Poland.

#### *Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations*

The scheme covers all organisations primarily working in the cultural fields of dance, drama, music, fine arts, indology, literature, other than religious institutions public libraries, museums, municipalities, schools and universities. Due to continued financial stringency and the ban imposed on construction programmes, no fresh applications were invited for consideration for assistance during the current year also. However, the institutions selected in the past, continued to receive the instalments of grants as admissible under the scheme.

#### *Shanker's International Children's Competitions*

This year about 1,50,000 entries from about 120 countries were received for this competition which continues to receive financial assistance from the Government.

#### *Financial Assistance to Professional Dance-Drama and Theatre Ensembles*

The objective of the scheme is to provide help to performing troupes in the country which have been working in the field

through purely voluntary efforts during the last 10-15 years. Under the scheme, 13 dance-drama and theatre groups in the country were covered during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The scheme is being continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan, and during the current year, two more institutions, besides the 13 selected during the Fourth Plan, will be covered.

#### *Propagation of Culture among College and School Students*

150 educational kits each comprising a projector, slides, cassette tape-recorder and tapes, eight booklets on literature, architecture, painting, music, dance, theatre etc. and plaster casts on sculpture were got prepared during the year.

153 sets of these educational kits were formally presented by Sri D. P. Yadav, Deputy Minister for Education, Social Welfare and Culture to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan at a function held on 20th August 1974 for distribution to those schools of the Sangathan from which teachers were deputed for the refresher courses. Efforts are afoot to organise about three refresher courses including one at Poona during the current year.

#### *National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property*

In view of the vast Cultural heritage of India, there is a great need for research in the field of conservation of cultural property and technical study of objects of art, archaeology, anthropology, etc. The Department of Culture has accordingly formulated a plan scheme for establishing a National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property. The Laboratory will eventually have divisions for scientific analysis and for research in methods of conservation of wall-paintings, museum-objects, paper-materials, bio-deterioration of objects, etc. The Laboratory is in the planning stage now.

#### *Cultural Scholarships*

##### *Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields*

Under the scheme 25 scholarships are awarded to young artists of outstanding promise in the age-group 18 to 28 years for advance training within India in the fields of Hindustani and Karnatak music, Western Classical music, classical forms of Indian dances, traditional theatre, drama, painting and sculpture. The value of the scholarship is Rs. 250/- p.m. and the

duration is two years. In exceptional cases scholarship is extended by another year. A provision of Rs. 1,70,000 has been made during the current year for the scheme. This scheme has so far been operated as a non-plan item but it is proposed to award from the current year 25 additional scholarships annually under the Fifth Five-Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for 1974-75 for awarding the additional scholarships.

#### *Cultural Talent Search Scholarships Scheme*

This is a plan scheme under which facilities are provided to outstanding young children of the age-group 10-14 years to develop their talents in various cultural fields, i.e., music, dance, painting and sculpture. During the current year, besides renewing 39 scholarships awarded last year, it is proposed to award 755 fresh scholarships under the scheme. The duration of the scholarships is one year at a time and it is renewable from year to year till the completion of the secondary stage of education or till the scholar attains the age of 18 years, whichever is earlier. During the current year a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 has been provided for this scheme. The value of the scholarship is Rs. 600 per annum for children receiving training at their normal place of residence and Rs. 1200 per annum for those who have to go out to another station. Besides, the actual tuition-fee paid is reimbursed to the scholar subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1000 per annum.

#### *Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Promotion of Indian Languages*

The Scheme has been in operation from the middle of the Second Five Year Plan, and grants under this are sanctioned up to 50 per cent of the expenditure on approved items for bringing out publications like encyclopaedia, dictionaries, books of knowledge, publications bringing out the similarities among the different languages, catalogue of manuscripts and books of cultural, literary, indological, linguistic and scientific subjects. The scheme also provides for purchase of copies of the printed publications in Regional Languages, and grants for holding multi-lingual literary conferences, seminars, book exhibition etc.

#### *Gazetteers*

Volume I—Country and People—and Volume II—History and Culture—of the Gazetteer of India have already been published.

All the copies of Volume I were sold out. Its second edition has also been brought out. Some of the chapters of this volume have been brought out separately in the form of booklets such as People, Languages, Physiography, etc. The major part of Volume III—Economic Structure and Activities—has been printed and is likely to appear in published form shortly.

2. The Scheme for the Revision of District Gazetteers has been taken up by all the States and Union Territories. The drafts of 216 districts gazetteers have been completed, of which 207 have been approved for publication.

3. The project of 'Who's Who of Indian Martyrs' has been completed and all its 3 volumes have since been published.

## CHAPTER II

### ARCHAEOLOGY

The Archaeological Survey of India, during the period under report, continued to give its attention to the various fields of activity under its charge, an account of which follows :

#### *Preservation of Monuments*

A substantial programme of preservation of monuments, being the primary responsibility of the Survey, was initiated in different parts of the country. Special repairs were executed to the following important monuments : *Maha-stupa* at Amaravati, District Guntur, Mukhalingam temple, Mukhalingam, District Srikakulam, Parameswara temple at Gudimallam, District Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh; Ahom Palace in Assam; Nirvana-stupa at Kushinagar and the excavated remains at Vaisali in Bihar; Zafar Mahal, Red Fort, Jantar Mantar and Roshanara Baradari in Delhi; Dwarkadhish temple at Dwarka, and three gates at Ahmedabad in Gujarat; Churches at Old Goa, Goa; Shaikh Chilli's tomb at Thanesar in Haryana; Bijapur monuments in Karnataka; Mattanchery palace at Cochin in Kerala; temples at Martand and Avantipura and Pathar Masjid in Kashmir; tomb of Muhammad Ghaus at Gwalior and Siva temple at Bhojpur in Madhya Pradesh; Raigadh Fort, District Kolaba and rock-cut caves at Ellora and Ajanta, District Aurangabad, Maharashtra; Sun Temple at Konarak and Varahi temple in Bhubaneswar, District Puri, Orissa; Bhatinda fort in Punjab; Ranathambhor Fort District Sawai Madhopur and Bharatpur fort in Rajasthan; Shore temple at Mahabalipuram, District Chingleput, Aivarkovil, and Kadumbalur, District Tiruchirappalli, in Tamil Nadu; Fatehpur Sikri and Taj Mahal complex in District Agra, and Bara Imambara, Lucknow, in Uttar Pradesh.

The celebrated temple of Jaganatha at Puri in Orissa which is an important centre of pilgrimage and known for its architectural style is being declared a monument of national importance. The final notification is being issued. The repairs, which are to be initiated during this financial year, aim at stopping the leakage through the roof and strengthening the structures by way of changing cracked and fractured members.

*Expedition Outside India*

The Survey continued the work of conservation and preservation of the famous Buddhist rock-cut shrines at Baniyan in Afghanistan. During this year the work at the shrine of the Big Buddha (55 m. high) was taken up. During the clearance work around the feet of the Buddha, the lower portion along with the pedestal on which Buddha stands, was cleared and stamps of later walls were exposed.

At the instance of the President of Afghanistan, the Survey also took up repairs to the late fifteenth century Timurid mosque, known as the shrine of Khwaja Parsa at Balkh. The structure had developed many cracks due to earthquake-shocks, and its front portion had sunk as a result of stagnation of water in the area around it and inside the underground chamber. The structure has been strengthened by filling in cracks, by providing arches along the intrados of the dome.

*Explorations and Excavations*

While the Survey has been largely concerned with the archaeology of the historical period, investigations in the prehistoric period were also continued. Of the latter work mention may be made of the excavation of the palaeolithic site at Yasar, District Dhulia, in Maharashtra, which brought to light tools of the Early, Middle and Late Stone Ages. Sites of the Early and Middle Stone ages were also discovered in the Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts in Andhra Pradesh.

An outstanding discovery during the year has been that of a unique art treasure at Daimabad, in District Ahmadnaga, Maharashtra. It consists of four bronze objects, representing a chariot with two animals yoked to it; a rhinoceros; an elephant and a bull.

Of the historical sites excavated by the Survey, mention may be made of Mathura, where excavations were taken up in the area between Katra Kesava Deva and Mahavidya temple in the western sector of the city. The excavation among other things, brought to light almost complete outline of fortifications of the Saka-Kushan times. The limits of the Kushan settlement outside the fortifications still remain to be established.

Excavations at Amaravati, in District Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, have unfolded evidence which has been divided into five periods, ranging in date between *circa* fourth century B.C. and eleventh century A.D. The excavations have further helped in providing a firm basis for the chronological framework relating to the early history of the *Maha-Chaiti*. The occurrence of the sherds of the Northern Black Polished Ware in the lower levels has provided confirmatory evidence of the mechanism of diffusion of the Ware in this part of the country.

Further excavations at Piprahwa, District Basti, in Uttar Pradesh, which has been identified with ancient Kapilavastu, brought to light the remains of a large house-complex with as many as sixteen rooms. Excavations were further continued in the eastern monastery, where burnt clay sealings had been found earlier, and revealed that it was quadrangular in plan with thirty-three cells around a central courtyard. Nearly a dozen burnt clay sealings bearing inscriptions were found besides other antiquities.

Excavations were continued at Antichak, in District Bhagalpur, Bihar, which is identified with the famous university-site of Vikramsila. During the course of the work, besides other structures, a 3.63 m. wide passage, rammed with kankar, was exposed to a length of 15.25 m. to the east of northern gate of the monastery. Among the important finds, mention may be made of a small bronze image of Avalokitesvara; terracotta sealings, one of which has an inscription and the other having two triangular symbols; a torso of Buddha in black stone; ivory dice; a copper bell; iron objects and terracotta animal figurines.

Excavations at Virabhadra, Rishikesh, District Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh, brought to light remains of two brick temples belonging to the Gupta and post-Gupta periods, besides unfolding important evidence regarding the antiquity of the site.

#### *Chemical Preservation*

Chemical preservation was done at the following monuments: paintings in the Buddhist monasteries at Tabo, District Lahul and Spiti, Himachal Pradesh; polychrome enamel decorations in Lotan Mosque, Gaur, District Malda, West Bengal; Sun Temple, Konarak, District Puri, Orissa; paintings at Ajanta in District Aurangabad, Maharashtra, in terms of the recommendations of



the Experts Committee, paintings and reliefs in the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram, District Chingleput in Tamil Nadu; paintings on the ceiling of Rang Mahal, Red Fort, Delhi and Churches at Old Goa, Goa.

### *Biography*

An important inscription of the Satavahana Period (second century A.D.), discovered recently in Banvasi (ancient Vaijyanti), was copied. Besides, inscriptions in the area around Khandagiri in Orissa were copied.

More than three hundred Arabic and Persian inscriptions found at various places in Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh were copied and examined. Among the outstanding inscriptions the following deserve mention; Qutab-Shahi inscription from District Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh; an epitaph of Shamsi nobleman, found at Mehrauli, near Delhi; new record of Ghiyathu'd-Din Balban, reported to be originally from Narnaul, District Mahendragarh, Haryana, and now in Patiala Museum; inscription of the Tughlaqs and Sultans of Gujarat and other inscriptions of the fourteenth century from Districts Kaira and Mahesana and eighteenth-nineteenth century inscriptions from Cambay in Gujarat; records of Humayun and hitherto-unnoticed sixteenth century inscriptions from Haryana; records of Shah Jahan from District West Nimar in Madhya Pradesh; 16th, 17th century inscriptions from District Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan, etc.

### *Publications*

During the year, considerable progress was made in regard to the publications programme of the Survey: *Ancient India*, No. 22, *Indian Archaeology* 1965-66 and 1970-71, *Epigraphia Indica* Vol. XXXVIII, pt. 4, were published; New editions of the guide-books to Ajanta and Sanchi were reprinted. Picture post-card sets of the following sites were printed, Konarak, Set A, Gingee, Thanjavur; Sringeri, Warangal, Hanamkonda and Palampet; Halebid and Somanathpur.

*Indian Archaeology* 1971-72 has already been sent to press while the issues for the years 1972-73 and 1966-67 are being made pressready. *Ancient India*, No. 23 and a next double number are also being taken up for editing. The guide to Old

Goa; Kanchipuram; Martand, Avantipur, and Pandrathan; *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*; Vol. VI, Inscriptions of the Silaharas, by Prof. V. V. Mirashi and the *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Inscriptions of the Paramaras by Dr. H. V. Trivedi are being made press-ready.

The following publications were in different stages of printing; guide-books to Sanchi, Rajgir (both in Hindi), Delhi and its neighbourhood, Khajuraho and Mandu, *South Indian Inscriptions*, Vols. XVIII, XXI and XXII, and *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy* for the year 1973-74.

## CHAPTER III

### ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

In the year under report, the Survey has further expanded its work on the socio-economic and bio-anthropological problems of different population groups of India, particularly those lying near the sub-Himalayan border region. The Survey has also continued to collaborate with the various Government departments, Universities and regional planning bodies. The major activities of the Survey, during the year, are briefly described below.

#### *Cultural Anthropology Division*

- (1) Work on the two major projects of national importance taken up in 1973 has been continued.
  - (a) Socio-economic changes among the Weaker Section of Indian population—22 villages in 11 states have been studied.
  - (b) Society and culture among the people of the sub-Himalayan border area—8 ethnic groups in the border villages have been studied.
- (2) Ethnographic studies of the tribal communities, namely, Santals and Hill Kharia of West Bengal, Mankidi of Orissa, Onge of Little Andaman, Great Andamanese and Shompen of Great Nicobar have been taken up.
- (3) Besides the above projects works have been taken up in the field of socio-cultural and economic aspect of agricultural innovation, folk-medicine, social economy of cattle-herders, tribal political movements, impacts of industrialization on the tribal and peasant life in Singhbhum, Raniganj coal field areas, Haldia and Sonabeda (Orissa), beggars and scavengers of Calcutta and the Anglo-Indian Community of Calcutta.
- (4) Reports on Thadou-Kuki, Chenchu and Bhutia Languages have been completed and a survey of

various Kuki dialects has been taken up. Work on the inter-states communication between West Bengal and Orissa has also been carried out.

*Physical Anthropology Division*

- (1) The major project of All India Bio-Anthropological Survey initiated in 1973 has, so far, investigated 173 different locations of the country covering 17,300 households. A substantial body of data on genetic disorders, congenital anomalies, etc., has been collected.
- (2) Chemical treatment and preservation of ancient skeletal remains has been continued. An odontometric study of ancient and modern collections of teeth has been completed. A report on human skeletal remains unearthed from Santaldanga, West Bengal has been completed in collaboration with the Directorate of Archaeology, West Bengal.
- (3) Field investigations under the projects, 'physical anthropology of five Muslim groups of Calcutta' and 'Growth and Development of Muslim girls of Murshidabad' have been completed.
- (4) Dermatoglyphic researches are being conducted on different population groups of Assam, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh & Karnataka.
- (5) Studies on other topics in progress are: blood groups incompatibility as a cause of spontaneous abortion, sero-anthropological studies among the Tamang of North Bengal, Motak of Assam, Chamar of West Bengal, congenital malformations in neonates, colour vision deficiency in several tribal groups of Bihar, effect of Lactation on the duration of post partum amenorrhoea, fertility and mortality among cancer patients of Calcutta and Bombay hospitals, genetical demography of diabetics and seasonal variation in diet and physique among the Juangs of Orissa.

*Other activities*

- (1) Plans have been prepared and collection of specimens has been started for the six Zonal Anthropological Museums.
- (2) The Libraries of the Survey have added 600 books and 1790 periodicals to the collection.
- (3) About 80 scientific papers, 5 books and 4 occasional publications have been published by the various members of the Survey.

*Expenditure*

A provision of Rs. 38,56,000 has been made under the non-plan budget and Rs. 13,00,000 under the plan for 1974-75.

## CHAPTER IV

### MUSEUM, ART GALLERIES, ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

The following are the institutions and programmes in the field of Museums, art galleries, archives and libraries :

- (1) National Museum, New Delhi, Central Conservation Laboratory, Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, Indian Museum, Calcutta, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, Indian War Memorial Museum, Delhi, Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum, Delhi, National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi, Gandhi Darshan, Delhi.
- (2) National Archives, New Delhi, National Library, Calcutta, Central Reference Library, Calcutta, Delhi Public Library, Delhi, Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna, Central Library, Town Hall, Bombay, Grants to other libraries, Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation and Central Secretariat Library including Central Language Library (Tulsi Sadan).

#### *National Museum, New Delhi*

During the year the National Museum continued to expand its activities for collecting, preserving and presenting the rich cultural heritage of the country. The recent additions to its collections include two Mauryan wooden figures excavated from Patna; one ivory painting showing Shivaji Maharaja of Tanjore and a stone sculpture showing Nataraja from the University of Saugar. Over 3000 Indian coins in the collection of Shri T. Desikachari of Tiruchirappalli were received as gift by the National Museum.

The Museum organised special exhibitions entitled 'Siva in Indian Art' and "Recent Acquisitions of Persian, Chinese, Japanese, African, Cambodian and European arts." The Museum also organised an exhibition of Indian Miniature Paintings in

Brussels on an invitation from the Bibliotheque Royale, Brussels. The mobile exhibition-van carrying an exhibition "Architects of India's Glory", was circulated to a large number of schools and colleges in Delhi and its environs and was specially taken and presented to the delegates to the All India Museums Conference held at Mathura during October, 1974 and also at the 7th National Jamboree of the Bharat Scouts and Guides at Faridabad during November, 1974.

Under the scheme of propagation of culture among students in schools and colleges, 150 kits have been produced jointly by National Museum and University of Delhi. Of these, 53 have been presented to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

A number of lectures were organised at the Museum. The following publications were also brought out :

- (1) A comprehensive volume on 'Nataraja' by Shri C. Sivaramamurti;
- (2) Birds and Animals in Indian sculpture by Shri C. Sivaramamurti; and
- (3) Guide to the National Museum Galleries.

The Museum's modelling unit continued to prepare plaster-replicas of masterpieces of Indian sculptures from the Museum's collection for sale to visitors as well as for supply to educational and cultural institutions on request.

#### *The Central Conservation Laboratory*

The Central Conservation Laboratory of the National Museum continued to advise and assist museums in India in conserving their important objects. The Government of Sikkim was helped in the transfer of Wall-painting from one of their monasteries. Assistance in conservation matters was rendered to Iran, Afghanistan and Bangladesh.

#### *Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad*

The collection of the museum consists of art objects drawn from all over the world and includes some rare and valuable manuscripts. The museum's library contains more than 55,000 printed books and 7,700 manuscripts.

During the year under review, the museum continued its activities in carrying out improvements in the display arrangements in various galleries, re-organisation of the manuscripts and calligraphy section, arms and textile galleries, preservation and treatment of the art objects of the museum, etc.

#### *Indian Museum, Calcutta*

The Indian Museum, which is administered by a Board of Trustees, comprises six sections, viz. Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Geology, Zoology and Industrial Botany.

The museum took up the setting up of a Java-Cambodia Bay in its premises which is nearing completion. Arrangements for setting up a Thanka-Gallery are also in progress.

An exhibition on reproduction from Rembrandt was arranged by the Museum during the period under report.

The anthropological section of the museum took up the scheme "Survey of Material Culture and Art of the Tribal People of Eastern India". Preliminary investigation was made in Jaypore area of Koraput district of Orissa and a short programme of field work was completed among the "Gadaba" tribe. Ten significant anthropological specimens have been classified.

The library of the Museum continued to offer facilities for study to a large number of scholars and students. The Museum also arranged lectures by several distinguished scholars.

#### *Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta*

During the year under review, the Victoria Memorial Hall continued its activities by way of improving and augmenting the National Leaders Gallery apart from taking up other routine activities. Steps were taken to put on display additional exhibits in the form of documents, photographs of national leaders and events of India's struggle for independence. The latest addition to the Portraits Gallery has been a three-quarter size painting in oil of Shri Bipin Chandra Pal. Two additional show cases have also been installed depicting rare photographic representations of several phases of the life and activities of Jawaharlal Nehru.



Special exhibitions on selected water-colours by Miss Emily Eden during the period 1836-1842 and on the transfer of power in Mughal India, were arranged by the museum.

In the light of the recommendations of a committee of experts set up by the Government, it has been decided to convert the Victoria Memorial into a period museum of the Indian history relating to the eighteenth and nineteenth century.

*Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi*

During the year under report, the redesigning of display arrangements in the museum made remarkable progress. An exhibition on the theme 'Building a New India' was put up on the eve of the tenth death anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru. This exhibition provided a vivid description of task of social and economic reconstruction on which India embarked on attainment of freedom under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru. An exhibition on Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy and his quest for national security and peace has also been mounted. It is further planned to portray in various galleries the story of India's freedom struggle and Nehru's role in it.

The new library building, which was opened on January 27, 1974, has made it possible to develop the resources of the library and its services to readers. New acquisitions from April 1 to October 31, 1974, totalled 1,223 volumes. The library has also acquired 781 volumes of the *Pioneer* of Lucknow from 1865 to 1949, and one volume of *Motherland* (1921-22), a weekly edited by Mazharul Haque, an eminent leader of the Non-cooperation Movement in Bihar.

Microfilming of the old issues of several newspapers was undertaken. The Library also collected private papers of some eminent persons and freedom fighters.

Between 1st April 1974 to 16th January, 1975, 175 interviews were recorded for the Oral History Project bringing the total number of recordings made to 1570 (with 549 persons).

A new series of lectures on 'Science in India since Independence' was started on the tenth death anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru. The series comprises thirteen lectures by eminent Indian Scientists.

*Indian War Memorial Museum, Delhi*

The Indian War Memorial Museum situated at Red Fort, Delhi, exhibits arms, ammunition, equipment and uniforms used in the 1914—18 War. The Museum had to remain closed to the public during the current year on account of the major repairs which are being carried out to its roof and building.

*Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum, Delhi*

A mausoleum *cum*-museum in memory of the late President Dr. Zakir Hussain is being set up. The museum building is nearing completion, the mausoleum having been completed in 1972. The museum will contain, among other things, the personal belongings of Dr. Zakir Hussain including his collection of geological specimens.

*National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi*

The educational programmes organised by the Gallery to educate the general public and students about modern art and sculptures were intensified during the period under review. A large number of school-students availed themselves of planned guided-tours of the galleries, which included showing of slides and films. A programme of instruction in art-appreciation was arranged for teachers and students at different academic levels and illustrated talks on various topics were provided. A special art appreciation session was organised for primary school teachers deputed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

105 art objects were added to the collection of the Gallery and 10 paintings were restored by the Gallery's Restoration Laboratory during the period under review. The weekly screening of art films for the general public was continued.

Handbooks, catalogues on exhibitions, colour reproductions of paintings of the Kangra School and colour picture-postcards of representative works of some eminent artists were also brought out by the Gallery during the period.

*Gandhi Darshan Samiti, New Delhi*

The Gandhi Darshan exhibition was reopened on the 2nd October, 1970, under the management of Gandhi Darshan Samiti with the following five theme-pavilions; 'My Life is my Message';

'India of My Dreams'; 'Satyagraha Darshan'; 'Truth is God'; and 'Constructive Programme'. It continued to draw a large number of visitors.

Special programmes are organised every year on important days like, Babu Nirvan Day, Jallianwala Bagh Week, Gandhiji's Birthday and Nehru Jayanti. Special features of these programmes are bhajans, kirtans, film-shows, mass-spinning, and cultural shows. A cyclorama made of clay modelling depicting the freedom struggle of India from Raja Rammohun Roy to the achievement of independence named 'India's Freedom Struggle' has been added to the exhibition.

Some demonstration units like, weaving, spinning, hand-made paper, and pottery are running on a modest scale.

Under the programme of conducted tours, a large number of people from the 'jhuggi-jhompri' colonies as well as school children are being invited to Gandhi Darshan.

#### *Financial Assistance to Private Museums*

Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to private museums in the country for minor extensions and special repairs to the existing museum buildings, purchase of display and laboratory equipments and bringing out of publications, on the basis of the applications received through the State Governments and Union Territories Administration. The scheme also provides for financial assistance to a few scholars for research in the field of museology. It has not been possible to extend any assistance towards building activities under the scheme this year, but several museums have been aided for bringing out publications and other approved purposes. It is proposed to spend Rs. 30 lakhs on this scheme during the fifth plan period.

#### *National Library, Calcutta*

The Joint Committee of Both the Houses of Parliament to consider the National Library Bill, 1972 to provide for the administration of the National Library, Calcutta presented its report to the Lok Sabha on 26th July, 1974. The Bill is now awaiting the consideration of Lok Sabha.

The Committee of Management which was set up by the Government of India last year to advise the Department of Culture and the Acting Librarian on the functioning of the National

Library, had a number of meetings. The Department of Culture has initiated action on some of the suggestions made by the Committee.

Efforts are being made to reorganise the Library on functional lines, as recommended by the Reviewing Committee.

The Library initiated the Extension Lecture Series during the year and eminent authorities delivered lectures in the Library during the year.

On the occasion of the completion of the twenty five years of the gift of the Ashutosh Mukhopadhyay Collection to the Library, the Library organised an exhibition.

On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Foundation of the Maharashtra Mandal, the Library organised an Exhibition of printed materials on Marathi Language and literature. The exhibition was declared open by the Governor of West Bengal on 19th December, 1974.

#### *Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna*

The Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna is an institution of national importance, containing precious manuscripts and important printed books in oriental languages specially in Arabic and Persian languages. It has world wide reputation for its unique collection of manuscripts in Arabic and Persian languages specimen of calligraphy and paintings. Therefore, our main field of activities are to preserve and enlarge the rare collection, and provide research facilities to scholars and institutions.

During the year the Library continued to expand its activities and acquired several manuscripts and books and steps were also taken to preserve the works and Manuscripts in its collection. Research facilities were provided to scholars and Students in the field of Oriental learning.

#### *Delhi Public Library*

Delhi Public Library consists of Central Library, 4 Branch Libraries, 7 Sub-Branches, 8 Community Libraries, 16 Deposit Stations and 5 Mobile Library Vans serving 57 areas in the Union Territory once a week. Among its special services may be mentioned a Gramophone Records Library, a Braille Library for

the Blind, a Library for the inmates of the Central Jail, Tihar, and Hospital Libraries in Hindu Rao Hospital, G. B. Pant Hospital, and All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The Library is thus providing library service at 98 points in the Union Territory of Delhi.

During the period under report 20,554 volumes were added to the Library up to 31st October, 1974 raising the net book-stocks to 5,43,820 out of which 3,10,499 were in Hindi, 1,29,714 in English, 69,243 in Urdu, 26,922 in Punjabi, 1,894 in Sindhi, 402 in Bengali and 5,146 in Braille. The registered membership of the Library stood at 1,20,927 on 31-10-1974. The total number of books issued up to 31st October, 1974 was 13,17,564. During this period 39,125 volumes were got bound.

About 30,411 Adults, and 4,545 Children participated in the Cultural Activities (e.g., lectures, discussions, dramas, film shows and Television viewings etc.) organised by the Library. The Library had 2,161 Gramophone Records which were borrowed about 16,014 times up to 31st October, 1974.

#### *National Archives of India*

During 1974-75, the National Archives of India undertook a number of development projects in addition to attending its regular non-plan programmes. Some projects covered the old ground but on an expanded scale. The following were the major activities of the Department :

*Accessioning* : During the year 8,200 files of the Ministries of External Affairs and Home Affairs were accessioned. Besides 34 Bills Passed by the various State Legislatures were received for custody. The Department acquired the following valuable collections during the year.

(1) Papers belonging to the collections of Raja Mahendra Pratap, Banarsi Das Chaturvedi, Satya Bhakt and Gooroodas Banerjee.

(2) *Amir Nama. Nadir-i-nikat. Hidaytnama-i-malgnzari* and some original Parwanas, four relating to the Tonk State and two to Akbarabad (Agra).

(3) Microfilm copies of records from abroad comprise 1 roll of papers of Lord Macdonell (ex-Governor of U.P.), 4 Rolls of

Willingdon Papers, 3 rolls of Haig Papers, 1 roll of Tod manuscripts' Prithivi Raj Rassa, 5 rolls of 'Indian' (1935—40) and 1 roll of 'Indian Pioneer' (1929-30).

*Towards Freedom* : This project has been taken up jointly with the Indian Council of Historical Research for publication of records pertaining to the transfer of power in India. The project aims at publication in 10 volumes of records. Portions of the correspondence from Dr. Rajendra Prasad collections for the year 1942 have been transcribed.

*Publications* : Volume X, XI, & XIX of Fort William India House correspondence was completed. The Department Journal 'Indian Archives' Volume XXI No. I came out of the press.

*Repairs and Reprography* : Besides rehabilitation of brittle records, the microfilming of Jayarkar Collection was also undertaken. The Mobile Camera of Archives visited Bangalore to microfilm the records of Sringeri Math.

*Research and Reference Service* : During the year under report 380 scholars including those from abroad availed themselves of research facilities offered by the Department.

*Technical Service* : As usual, the Department continued to render assistance to institutions and individuals regarding preservation of books, manuscripts in their custody. At the request of Government of West Bengal, technical officers of National Archives of India visited Habardwari Palace at Murshidabad to inspect the manuscripts and records housed there. Suggestions were made for their proper up keep.

*Indian Historical Records Commission* : The Indian Historical Commission has been reconstituted. It is now a compact body representing a broad spectrum of scholarly opinion.

*Record Management* : The National Archives of India has completed appraisal of 52,552 files belonging to Punjab and Rajasthan State Agencies. A detailed study of the record management problems is continuing.

#### *Cental Library, Town Hall, Bombay*

This is one of the three libraries which are at present authorised to receive books and newspapers published in the country under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 as amended in 1956.

The Central Government is assisting this Library to the extent of two thirds of non-recurring expenditure and half of the recurring expenditure on the DBA Section of the Library. During 1974-75, a grant of Rs. 1 lakh is being released to cover the above DBA Section expenditure for the year.

*Raza Library, Rampur*

To declare the Raza Library, Rampur as an institution of national importance the Rampur Raza Library Bill, 1974 has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and it is now pending for consideration in Lok Sabha.

*Central Reference Library, Calcutta*

*Publication*

The following monthly issues and annual volumes of the Indian National Bibliography (Roman Script) were published :

- (1) 7 monthly issues December 1973 to June, 1974.
- (2) Annual Volume 1972.

The following Language Bibliographies were also brought out :

- (i) Desiya Grantha Suchi, Malayalam Vibhag (in Malayalam Script), 1972.
- (ii) Rashtriya Grantha Suchi, Gujarati Vibhag (in Gujarati Script), March 1973 to June 1973. (4 Marathi Script), 1967.
- (iii) Rashtriya Grantha Suchi, Marathi Vibhag (in Marathi Script), 1967).

The Annual Volumes 1965, 1966 and 1967 of the Rashtriya Grantha Suchi Hindi Vibhag (in Hindi Script) were published.

*T.M.S.S.M. Library, Thanjavur*

This library has a rich collection of over 40,000 manuscripts in Sanskrit, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, Modi and other languages which cover a wide range of subjects such as Vedas and Vedantic Philosophy, Fine Arts, Music, Sculptures and medicine. It is the intention of the Department of Culture that the Library

should receive the measure of financial assistance due to an institution of national importance and the details in this regard are being worked out. The proposed allocation of funds for this library in the fifth plan period is Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs have been provided for this purpose in the Department's budget in 1974-75.

### *Grants to Public Libraries*

Grants-in-aid are given under this scheme to public libraries for the purchase of books, equipment and library furniture and also for the construction of library buildings on the recommendations of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Financial assistance is given on a sharing basis. The Central Government's share is 60% of the non-recurring expenditure for the purchase of books, furniture and equipment and 40% of the expenditure on construction of buildings for libraries, subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/-. This is a continuing plan scheme and the proposed allocation during the fifth plan period is Rs. 80 lakhs.

### *Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala*

This library was set up by the Council of Religious Affairs of H.H. The Dalai Lama with the approval of the Ministry of External Affairs. The main objects of the library are to acquire and conserve Tibetan books and manuscripts, to provide intensive reference services and to compile and publish bibliographies and documentation lists, etc. The requirements of the Library for its recurring and non-recurring expenditure were assessed by Committee of officials during 1973. In pursuance of its recommendations, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000/- has been sanctioned to this institute so far (December, 1974).

### *Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu Hind, Aligarh*

The Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu Hind, Aligarh, is a literary organisation wedded to the cause of promotion of Urdu and has been doing good work in the field.

A budget provision of Rs. 88,000 was made for the year 1974-75 for this organisation and an amount of Rs. 40,000/- has been released in September, 1974.



*Integration and Development of the Scheme "Nava-Nalanda Mahavihara and Huen Tsang Memorial Hall"*

The Nava-Nalanda Mahavihara is an institution engaged in research of Buddhism and is being run by the Government of Bihar. However, the Huen Tsang Memorial Hall is being constructed by the Government of India. It is proposed to integrate both the institutions under a common management and to develop the same as a centre of Buddhist studies on the basis of the recommendations of a committee set up by Government of India in 1964.

The scheme for the integrated development of the Nava-Nalanda Mahavihara and the Huen Tsang Memorial Hall, Nalanda evolved in the light of the recommendations of the said Committee could not be finalised and sanctioned by Government of India due to paucity of funds earmarked for this scheme during the third and fourth plan periods. It is proposed to start this scheme during the 5th Plan period.

*Indian Council of World Affairs Library, Sapru House, New Delhi*

As a result of the division of the Library housed in the Sapru House between the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Indian Council of World Affairs and considering the importance and the need of continuing and developing a library during the Fifth Plan Period, an expert Committee has been set up to assess the financial requirements of the Library during the fifth plan period. As a start, it is proposed to release Rs. 1 lakh during the present financial year.

*Central Secretariat Library*

The Central Secretariat Library which has been reorganised into 41 Divisions continued to provide lending reference, bibliographical and documentation services to the employees of the Central Government, Delhi Administration and Government sponsored organisations situated in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Tulsi Sadan—a collection of books on Modern Indian Languages—established last year, has now been bifurcated into :

- (a) Central Hindi Library;
- (b) Regional Languages Library

and has been housed in Bahawalpur House Annexe. The R. K. Puram branch continued to be maintained.

During the year under report, 11,583 volumes were added to the library collection upto 1st February, 1975. 1,41,557 volumes were lent out for home reading from the main library and 46,676 from R. K. Puram branch making a total of 1,88,233. This works out to 660 volumes per working day.

From January to December, 1974, 2331 new borrowers were enrolled making a total of 15,355 borrowers.

The work of compiling and publishing the Indian Education Abstracts was transferred to the Publication Unit of the Department of Education.

A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made in the budget for 1974-75 (Plan) for the development of Central Secretariat Library into a Central Library. In addition, Rs. 1 lakh were also provided under non-plan for the year.

## PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI IN DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Ministry continued, during the year, to keep a regular watch over progress in the use of Hindi in both the Departments of Education and Culture, through quarterly progress reports obtained from the various Divisions and the attached and subordinate offices under its control. These reports were scrutinised, consolidated, and sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry, besides, ensured that all letters received in Hindi from individuals as well as from State Governments were replied to in Hindi.

Special care is taken to see that letters received from Hindi-Speaking States are invariably replied to in Hindi. Circulars meant for general information are issued bilingually.

About 80 per cent of the staff of the Department has working knowledge of Hindi and Hindi is partially used in noting and drafting in 25 sections.

At present 43 Hindi Typewriters are available in the Ministry. 12 more Hindi Typewriters are soon to be procured.

### *Translations*

So far, 187 forms and manuals of this Ministry have been translated into Hindi.

The work relating to translation of Acts and Statutes has been completed.

### *Separate Registers in Hindi*

All sections in the Ministry maintain separate diary registers for letters received in Hindi and specific entries are made about the replies sent in Hindi. Where replies are not sent in Hindi or are not considered necessary, suitable explanation is given by the Section concerned.

### *Official Language Implementation Committee*

Official Language Implementation Committees have been set up in the Ministry and in six of its subordinate offices. These committees hold quarterly meetings and review the progress of use of Hindi for official purposes at these meetings. The minutes of the meetings are sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs for information. It has not been considered necessary to set-up such committees in other subordinate offices, whose total staff strength is very small.

### *Training of Employees in Hindi*

A review made recently about the officers and members of the staff who either had Hindi as a subject in their higher secondary examination or had, passed Pragya examination conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, revealed that approximately 80% officers and staff belong to those two categories and have a working knowledge of Hindi. Besides, 39 persons were deputed for the various Hindi Teaching Classes. Special care is taken to see that the persons so nominated attend the classes regularly. The training of employees in Hindi Typewriting and Hindi Stenography, continued to get special attention.

### *Workshops*

Regular workshops are being conducted to impart training to Hindi-knowing employees of this Department in noting and drafting in Hindi. Three such workshops have been organised so far during the year 1974-75.

*Hindi Advisory Committee*

The Hindi Salahakar Samiti set up for the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Department of Culture under the Chairmanship of Union Education Minister, held its last meeting on 23rd November, 1974 and received a report on the action already taken by the Ministry for the Progressive use of Hindi and for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended by the Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967.

**NOTE ON ORDERS FOR RESERVATION IN SERVICES  
FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN  
THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION & CULTURE**

During the year under report, the Cell set up for the purpose continued to function and conducted the annual inspection of the rosters maintained in respect of the appointments made in the Secretariates of the Departments of Education and Culture with a view to ensuring proper implementation of the reservations orders. A copy of the annual inspection report of rosters was also sent to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**APPENDIX**

**FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS (IN LAKHS) OF ITEMS DISCUSSED UNDER VARIOUS CHAPTERS**

S. No.	Item	Budget Estimates 1974-75		Budget Estimates 1975-76	Remarks
		Original	Revised		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>School Education</b>					
1.	Unicef - assisted Science Project . . . . . Plan	5.00	5.00	3.50	
2.	Printing Presses . . . . . Plan	50.00	50.00	58.18	
3.	Nehru Bal Pustakalaya . . . . . Plan	9.00	6.00	8.00	
4.	N. C. C. Junior Division Troupes in Public/ Residential Schools . . . . . Non-Plan	4.35	4.35	4.35	
5.	Bal Bhavan Society, New Delhi . . . . .	Plan	3.00	1.00	1.75
		Non-Plan	8.00	9.33	8.33
6.	Educational Concessions to the children of Officers & men of Armed Forces killed or disabled during hostilities . . . . . Non-Plan	0.10	0.10	0.10	
7.	Establishment of Bal Kendras . . . . . Plan	—	—	1.00	
8.	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Educatio- nal Organisations in School Education . . . . .	Plan	7.00	7.00	5.00
		Non-Plan	0.11	0.11	0.11
9.	Subsidy to meet interest on loans to States & Private Institutions . . . . . Non-Plan	1.50	1.50	1.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Extension Service Centres . . . . . Plan	—	—	15.00	
11.	Vocationalisation of Secondary Education . . . . . Plan	30.00	20.00	50.00	
12.	National Council of Educational Research and Training . . . . . Plan	178.00	137.00	110.57	
		238.16 } 7.31 }	275.42	308.09	
13.	Educational Technology Programme . . . . . Plan	22.00	12.00	22.50	
14.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan . . . . .	823.10	872.10	997.52	
15.	Central Tibetan Schools Administration . . . . .	56.20	51.72	63.00	
16.	National Awards to Teachers . . . . .	1.45	1.45	1.45	
17.	Moral and Spiritual Education . . . . .	0.50	0.50	0.50	
<b>Higher Education</b>					
1.	Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi . . . . . Plan	11.00	8.59	18.00	
		2.75	3.48	3.50	
2.	Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla . . . . . Plan	4.06	3.00	4.00	
		20.35	22.60	24.05	
3.	Institutions of Higher Learning of All India Importance . . . . . Plan	4.00	3.00	4.00	
		6.00	6.00	6.00	
4.	Scheme of loans for construction of hostels of affiliated/constituent colleges . . . . . Plan	2.50	0.90	4.00	

5. Scheme of assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations in big cities	Plan	2.00	0.60	1.50
6. Loan to Punjab University	Plan	15.00	10.00	15.00
7. Salary scales of University/College teachers	Non-Plan	25.00	426.00	770.00
8. Centenary Awards at Presidency College, Calcutta & Gold Medal Etc.	Non-Plan	0.03	0.03	0.03
9. University Grants Commission	Plan	2929.00	2629.00	3020.00
	Non-Plan	1642.00	1959.00	2249.00
10. Rural Higher Education-Grant-in-aid to Rural Institutes	Plan	2.00	0.75	1.00
	Non-Plan	20.20	20.52	15.40
11. Educational Conferences and Exchange of Delegates	Plan	0.40	0.30	0.75
12. Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute	Plan	12.00	12.00	—
	Non-Plan	—	—	12.00

#### Technical Education

1. Indian Institutes of Technology		1166.93	1494.80	1572.24
2. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore		155.00	186.00	243.41
3. Institutes of Management		146.16	131.05	192.65
4. School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi		30.78	31.00	35.40
5. NITIE, Bombay		33.82	38.66	47.89
6. National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi		22.64	29.34	28.63
7. Institute of Industrial Design		13.50	9.50	7.80



1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Regional Engineering Colleges . . . . .	338.00	247.53	333.50	
9.	Post Graduate Courses & Research . . . . .	80.00	54.00	40.00	
10.	Development of Non-Government Centres . . . . .	30.00	15.00	15.00	
11.	Loans for Hostels . . . . .	48.00	38.00	25.00	
12.	Apprenticeship Training . . . . .	129.46	115.80	121.00	
13.	Regional Technical Teacher's Training Institutes . . . . .	72.37	77.39	80.04	
14.	Quality Improvement Programme . . . . .	65.00	65.00	80.00	
15.	Management Education . . . . .	—	—	5.00	
16.	National Council for Science Education . . . . .	12.00	6.00	6.07	
17.	Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok . . . . .	1.00	—	1.00	
<b>Scholarships</b>					
1.	National Scholarships Scheme . . . . . Plan	110.00	60.00	70.00	
2.	National Loan Scholarships Scheme . . . . . Plan	28.00	28.00	60.00	
	Non-Plan	333.70	283.70	283.70	
3.	National Scholarships for the Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers . . . . . Plan	2.00	2.00	0.30	
4.	Scheme of Scholarships at the Secondary Stage for Talented Children from Rural Areas . . . . . Plan	50.00	40.00	20.00	
5.	Scholarships to students from Non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matric studies in Hindi . . . . . Plan	10.00	5.00	10.00	
	Non-Plan	20.00	20.00	20.00	

6.	Government of India Scheme of Scholarships in Residential Secondary Schools .	Plan	15·00	15·00	28·00
		Non-Plan	30·00	30·00	30·00
7.	National Scholarships for Study Abroad .	Plan	20·00	11·00	38·00
		Non-Plan	30·63	28·00	30·00
8.	General Cultural Scholarships Scheme .	Non-Plan	30·00	30·00	30·00
9.	Scheme of Scholarships/Fellowships for Nationals of Bangladesh . . . . .	Non-Plan	13·00	8·00	14·00
10.	Special English Course for Foreign Students . . . . .	Non-Plan	0·10	0·10	0·10
11.	Construction of International Students House, Calcutta . . . . .	Plan	1·00	—	1·00
12.	Implementation of enhancement in the rates of scholarships. . . . .	Plan	—	—	68·70
13.	Indian Scholars going abroad against scholarships offered by Foreign Governments/Organisations . . . . .	Non-Plan	3·00	3·00	3·00
14.	T.A./D.A. to Non-Official members of Selection Committees . . . . .	Non-Plan	1·00	1·00	1·00
15.	Foreign Scholarships for study in India .	Plan	2·00	0·48	2·00
		Non-Plan	7·00	7·90	8·15
16.	Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme.	Non-Plan	1·00	0·90	0·90

#### Book Promotion and Copyright

##### 1. Cheap Publication of Textbooks :

(i) Payment of Honorarium to Evaluators/Charges for Translation . . . . .	1·25	0·15	0·50
---------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

1	2	3	4	5	6
	(ii) Meetings of the Joint Indo-Soviet Textbooks Board . . . . .				
		Provision amalgamated in overall budget for TA and DA of the Ministry and Hospitality and Entertainment of the Ministry			
	(iii) Subsidy for publication of Low cost University level Textbooks by Indian authors . . . . .	5·03	12·03	12·00	
2.	National Book Development Board and its Activities . . . . .	2·00	0·50	2·00	
3.	Grants to National Book Trust for its maintenance and normal activities . . . . .	11·60	10·90	11·75	
4.	Aadan-Pradan/Shreshtha Pustak Mala . . . . .	10·14	9·36	9·00	
5.	National Book Trust—Holding of World Book Fair . . . . .	6·00	0·05	6·00	
6.	Book Export Promotional Activities . . . . .	2·50	1·35	2·50	
7.	Raja Rammohun Roy National Educational Resources Centre :				
	(i) Textbook Reference Library at Kasurba Gandhi Road . . . . .				
	(ii) Documentation and Analysis of Imported Books . . . . .				
	Provision for establishment, office expenses, TA/DA etc. included in the Ministry's budget.				
8.	Contributions to the International Union for the protection of Literary and Artistic Works . . . . .	0·52	0·57	0·64	
9.	TA/DA for the non-official members of Copyright Board . . . . .	0·15	0·15	0·30	

10. Honorarium to Chairman and non-official members of Copyright Board . . . . .	0.40	0.40	0.45
11. Lump Sum Provision for Copyright Office . . . . .	---	—	0.50

**Note :** Budget Provision for items 9 & 10 exists in the overall Budget of the department. There is no separate Budget Head for item No. 11, the Budget Provision has been made under Major Head '276'; A. 1(7) Lump Sum Provision for Copyright office (Plan) 1975-76.

**Youth Welfare, Sports and Games**

1. National Service Scheme . . . . .	Plan	70.00	66.00	80.00
2. National Service Volunteer Scheme . . . . .	Plan	5.00	3.00	10.00
3. Planning Forums . . . . .	Plan	1.00	1.00	8.00
4. Youth Welfare Board and Committee . . . . .	Non-Plan	1.00	1.50	1.00
5. Nanak Bhavans . . . . .	Non-Plan	3.00	1.25	2.25
6. Nehru Yuvak Kendras . . . . .	Plan	64.29	20.00	80.00
	Non-Plan	30.00	30.00	32.00
7. Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior . . . . .		13.65	13.57	14.50
8. National Physical Efficiency Drive . . . . .		3.15	3.15	3.15
9. Promotion of Yoga . . . . .		3.50	4.04	4.63
10. Promotion of Literature on Physical Education and Sports . . . . .		0.35	0.35	0.35
11. Grants to National Institute of Sports and National Coaching Scheme . . . . .	Plan	20.00	14.00	23.00
	Non-Plan	27.17	43.00	39.00
12. Grants to Sports Federation . . . . .	Plan	15.00	10.00	15.00
	Non-Plan	8.75	8.75	8.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Grants to National Sports Organisation . . . . . Plan	10·00	10·00	15·00	
14.	Grants to State Sports Council . . . . . Plan	20·00	10·00	20·00	
15.	Sports Talent Search Scholarship Scheme . . . . . Plan	5·00	4·00	4·00	
	Non-Plan	4·00	2·50	3·50	
16.	Rural Sports Tournament . . . . . Plan	8·00	3·00	8·00	
17.	Development of National Sports Centre . . . . . Plan	1·00	2·80	1·00	
18.	Special Sports Schools . . . . . Plan	50·00	—	24·20	
19.	Sports & Games (Arjuna Awards etc.) . . . . . Non-Plan	0·15	0·20	0·20	
20.	Programme for Youth Services (including NYKs, Work Centres, Youth Leadership Training Programme & Reception Centres)	15·50	4·42	90·00	
21.	Scouting and Guiding . . . . . Plan	4·00	1·60	6·00	
	Non-Plan	1·35	0·97	1·35	
22.	National Integration-Visit of Students from one part of the Country to another . . . . .	4·00	1·50	4·00	
23.	Assistance for Promotion of Adventure Facilities, Mountaineering including Development of Camping Sites . . . . .	7·00	4·00	7·00	
24.	Assistance to Voluntary Youth Organisations . . . . .	2·00	2·00	2·00	
25.	(a) India's participation in Commonwealth Youth Programme . . . . .	4·00	8·50	5·00	}
	(b) Other Commonwealth Programmes . . . . .			1·00	

26. Exchange of Youth Delegations at Inter-State and International Level . . . .	1-00	—	1-00
27. Contribution to I.S.V.S./INV . . . . Non-Plan	—	—	0-52
28. Campus Work Projects . . . .	1-00	0-80	0-80
29. National Integration Samities . . . .	4-00	2-50	4-00
30. Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling . . . . Non-Plan	1-14	1-54	1-30

### Languages

1. Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi Speaking States . . . .	125-00	75-00	130-00
2. Establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges in non-Hindi Speaking States . . . .	15-00	1-50	13-00
3. Opening of Hindi Medium Colleges or Hindi Medium Sections/Departments in the existing Colleges in non-Hindi Speaking States . . . .	2-00	0-50	2-00
4. Financial Assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations . . . .	17-00	17-00	17-00
5. Award of Prizes to Hindi Writers of non-Hindi Speaking States . . . .	0-30	0-30	0-40
6. Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra . . . .	23-70	23-70	29-00
7. Schemes of the Central Hindi Directorate . . . .	8-00	8-00	8-00
8. Correspondence Courses . . . .	8-00	6-00	8-00
9. Propagation of Hindi Abroad . . . .	7-00	6-00	7-00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Scholarships to students from non-Hindi Speaking States for post-Matric Studies in Hindi . . . . .	30.00	25.00	30.00	
11.	Development of the Hindi Library of the Nagari Pracharni Sabha, Varanasi . . . . .	6.00	2.00	6.00	
12.	Institute of Hindi Translations and Interpretations . . . . .	—	—	2.00	
12. (a)	Production of books in Urdu (Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board) . . . . .	12.82	7.30	12.00	
(b)	Production of books in Sindhi . . . . .	1.00	0.25	1.00	
13.	Production of Core Books . . . . .	8.00	8.00	8.00	
14.	Fellowships for writing University Level Books . . . . .	12.50	14.50	12.00	
15.	Grants-in-aid to States for production of books in Regional Languages . . . . .	48.00	48.00	80.00	
16.	Financing of Book Production in Hindi through the C.S.T.T. . . . .	8.75	8.00	8.00	
17.	Scheme of National Award and Prizes to authors of books in Regional Languages . . . . .	7.87	4.00	3.00	
18.	Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad . . . . .	36.19	29.19	38.28	
19.	Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore . . . . .	55.57	47.02	55.27	
20.	Establishment of Regional Language Centres . . . . .				

21. Appointment of Teachers of Modern Indian Languages in Hindi speaking States . . . .		3·00	—	3·00
22. Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations . . . .		20·00	20·00	21·00
23. Production of Sanskrit Literature . . . .		6·25	5·70	8·00
24. Other Schemes for promotion of Sanskrit; All India Sanskrit Education Contest/Vedic Convention . . . . .		—	0·40	0·80
25. Centrally Sponsored Schemes . . . . .		20·00	15·00	20·00
26. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan . . . . .	Plan	25·00	15·48	26·00
	Non-Plan	27·00	32·56	32·60
27. Award of Scholarships to products of Sanskrit Pathshalas/Post-matric Sanskrit students/Shastri and Acharya Courses . . . . .	Plan	5·00	8·00	5·00
	Non-Plan	4·00	4·00	4·00
28. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations and Scholarships for Arabic and Persian . . . .		—	0·60	1·20

#### INC-UNESCO

1. Grants for the Programmes of the Indian National Commission for UNESCO . . . . .	Non-Plan	3·00	3·00	—
2. Grants for Programmes of the Indian National Commission for Unesco-Expansion in the Activities Indian National Commission for Unesco' . . . . .	Plan	1·00	0·50	1·50



1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Grants for Programmes of the Indian Commission for Unesco-India's participation in UNESCO'S International Exhibition in Geneva . . . . .	Plan	1.00	—	—
4.	Expenditure of Indian National Commission for Unesco for publication of Hindi and Tamil Editions of Unesco Courier . . . . .	Non-Plan	—	—	4.35
5.	Grants to Non-governmental Organisation for the Programmes of Indian National Commission for Unesco . . . . .	Non-Plan	—	—	0.50
6.	Other Items—Indian National Commission for Unesco . . . . .	Non-Plan	1.00	0.95	1.00
7.	Other Programmes—Study of Civilisation of Central Asia and Buddhist Arts . . . . .	Plan	0.60	0.60	—
8.	Other Programmes—Hospitality and Entertainment on Schemes Connected with UNESCO . . . . .	Non-Plan	0.19	0.10	0.09
9.	Other Items—Deputations and Delegations abroad . . . . .	Non-Plan	3.95	3.95	0.80
10.	Contribution to UNESCO . . . . .	Non-Plan	86.69	86.69	92.29
11.	Grants to National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators . . . . .	Plan	10.00	5.00	5.00
		Non-Plan	2.50	2.44	2.50
12.	National Committee for Gandhi Centenary Celebrations . . . . .	Non-Plan	3.84	0.34	3.50

## Adult Education

1. Non-formal Education Programme for youth in the age-group 15—25 . . . . .	Plan	21.00	6.00	25.00
2. Farmers Functional Literacy Programme . . . . .	Plan	40.00	40.00	50.00
3. Establishment of a net work of Rural Libraries . . . . .	Plan	20.00	—	8.00
4. Increasing Participation of Universities in Adult Education . . . . .	Plan	10.00	..	2.00
5. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of Adult Education in undertaking innovations and experimentation in Farmers Functional Literacy and Non-formal Education . . . . .	Plan	20.00	10.00	15.00
6. Adult Education to urban workers through Polyvalent Centres and Workers Social Education Institutes . . . . .	Plan	5.75	3.20	6.00
7. Linking Adult Education with Employment and various development processes through collaboration with other departments . . . . .	Plan	1.00	—	1.00
8. Production and Supply of Literature for the Programme of Adult Education for various levels of Adult learners . . . . .	Plan	3.50	3.50	3.50
9. Directorate of Adult Education and the National Board of Adult Education . . . . .	Plan	14.03	7.60	14.00
	Non-Plan	5.78	5.78	6.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	National Board of Adult Education and Grameen Vidyapeeths . . . . .	Plan	8.75	—	0.50
<b>Cultural Affairs</b>					
1.	Visits of Foreign Cultural Delegations-Performing and non-performing . . . . .	Plan	10.00	10.00	10.00
		Non-Plan	9.16	9.16	9.16
2.	Sahitya Akademi . . . . .	Plan	3.00	2.00	3.00
		Non-Plan	11.93	11.08	13.16
3.	Lalit Kala Akademi . . . . .	Plan	6.00	3.78	6.04
		Non-Plan	12.21	14.40	10.79
4.	Sangeet Natak Akademi . . . . .	Plan	5.60	3.37	8.04
		Non-Plan	25.75	26.10	28.02
5.	Shankar's International Children's Exhibition	Non-Plan	1.75	1.75	1.75
6.	Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations . . . . .	Plan	6.00	3.00	5.00
7.	Propagation of Culture among College and School Students . . . . .	Plan	9.00	4.00	8.00
8.	Financial Assistance to Dance-Drama and Theatre Ensembles . . . . .	Plan	7.00	5.19	9.00
		Non-Plan	4.80	4.80	4.80
9.	Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes . . . . .	Plan	3.50	—	3.50
10.	Strengthening of Existing Institutions and Establishment of new Institutions in the fields of Plastic and performing Literary Arts . . . . .	Plan	3.00	—	3.00

11. Extra Curricular Cultural Activities for Children . . . . .	Plan	0·10	0·10	0·10
12. Grant-in-aid to Indo-Foreign Friendship Societies . . . . .		2·00	2·00	2·00
13. Vivekananda Vedanta Society, Chicago . . . . .		1·30	1·30	—
14. India House, Paris . . . . .		0·27	0·27	0·27
15. Sanskritik Centre of Indian Arts, London . . . . .		0·57	0·79	0·70
16. Cultural Talent Search Scholarships Scheme . . . . .	Plan	2·50	1·10	3·00
17. Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields . . . . .	Plan	1·00	0·70	2·00
	Non-Plan	1·70	2·00	2·30
18. Central Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property . . . . .	Plan	4·00	Nil	4·00
19. Anthropological Survey of India . . . . .	Plan	13·00	4·41	12·00
	Non-Plan	38·56	47·32	56·92
20. Archaeological Survey of India . . . . .		517·56	473·35	590·32
21. National Museum of Man . . . . .	Plan	1·00	—	1·00
22. National Museum, New Delhi . . . . .	Plan	14·00	8·10	10·70
	Non-Plan	24·00	24·25	26·20
23. Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad . . . . .	Plan	3·00	2·00	3·00
	Non-Plan	8·00	9·65	9·80
24. Indian Museum, Calcutta . . . . .	Plan	3·00	2·00	3·00
	Non-Plan	9·00	10·65	10·80

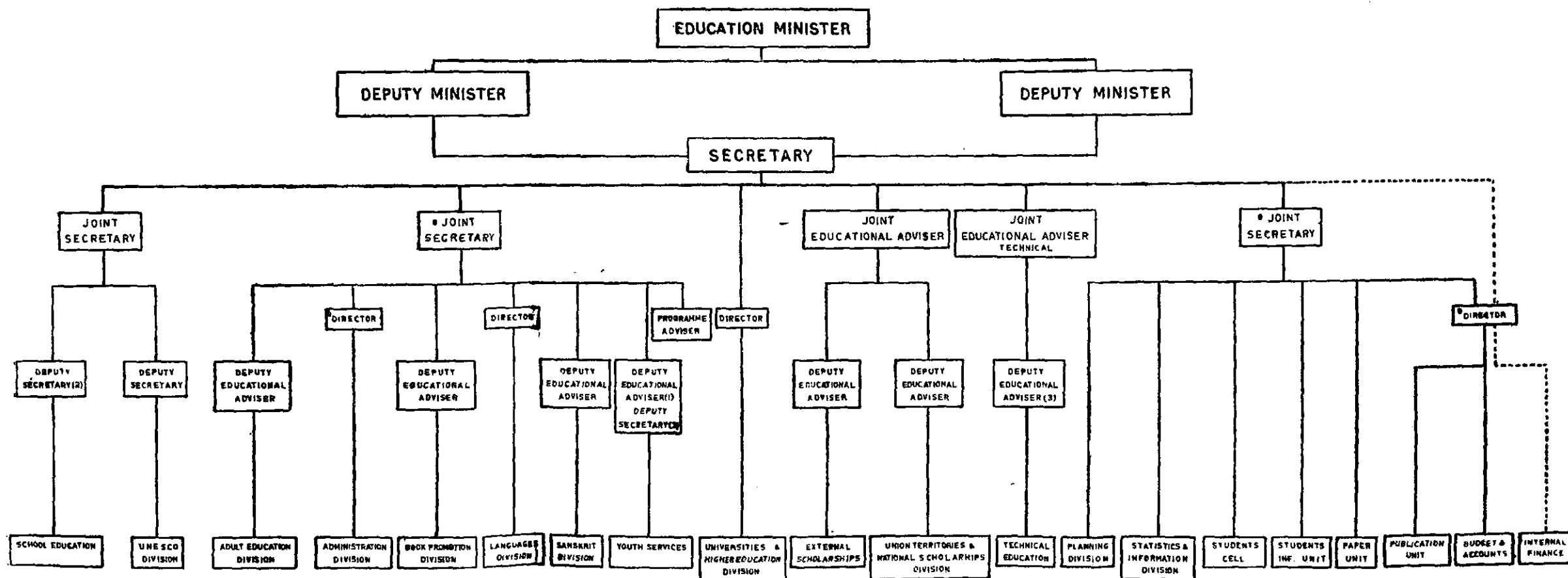
1	2	3	4	5	6	
25.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	Plan	2.50	2.00	2.50	
		Non-Plan	3.84	6.10	6.30	
26.	Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi	Plan	4.00	2.18	5.00	
		Non-Plan	15.00	17.16	18.60	
27.	Indian War Memorial Museum, Delhi	Non-Plan	0.37	0.51	0.49	
28.	Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial Museum, Delhi	Plan	0.60	—	0.60	
29.	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi	Plan	6.25	6.00	6.00	
		Non-Plan	4.00	4.25	5.90	
30.	Gandhi Darshan, New Delhi	Plan	1.00	0.25	1.00	
		Non-Plan	10.00	9.25	10.38	
31.	National Library, Calcutta	Plan	18.00	15.05	16.40	
32.	National Archives of India	Non-Plan	39.00	43.29	43.61	
		Plan	20.00	3.67	20.70	(Revenue)
		Non-Plan	27.80	33.04	32.96	(Capital)
33.	Central Reference Library, Calcutta	Plan	2.50	1.65	2.27	
		Non-Plan	3.90	5.13	5.15	
34.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi	Plan	14.00	5.00	6.00	
		Non-Plan	16.00	15.75	17.25	
35.	Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna	Plan	2.00	0.70	2.00	
		Non-Plan	2.00	2.80	2.90	

36. Central Library, Town Hall, Bombay	Plan	2·00	—	1·00
	Non-Plan	1·00	1·00	1·25
37. Raza Library, Rampur	Non-Plan	2·00	2·00	2·00
38. Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	Plan	4·70	—	3·00
	Non-Plan	—	5·60	5·60
39. Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok, Sikkim	Plan	1·19	1·05	1·16
	Non-Plan	—	—	—
40. Daira-tul Maari-l Osmania, Hyderabad	Plan	0·90	0·60	0·60
41. Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad	Plan	—	0·18	0·18
42. Integrated Development of the scheme of Nava-Nalanda Mahavihara and Huen Tsang Memorial Hall.	Plan	2·00	1·00	1·00
	Non-Plan	—	—	—
43. Institutions and Organisations engaged in Literary and Cultural activities	Plan	1·40	1·40	1·69
	Non-Plan	3·15	3·15	2·11
44. School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh	Plan	2·90	—	2·00
	Non-Plan	3·82	3·72	4·00
45. Reorganisation and Development of Museums	Plan	4·00	4·00	6·00
46. Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations working in the field of public libraries	Plan	10·00	5·00	10·00

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala . . . . .	Plan	1.50	1.50	1.50
48.	T.M.S.S.M. Library, Thanjavur . . . . .	Plan	3.00	3.00	4.00
49.	Indian Council of World Affairs Library, New Delhi . . . . .	Plan	1.00	1.00	1.00
50.	Setting up of Rural Library Centres after Mahavira . . . . .	Plan	6.00	—	6.00

# ADMINISTRATIVE CHART

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

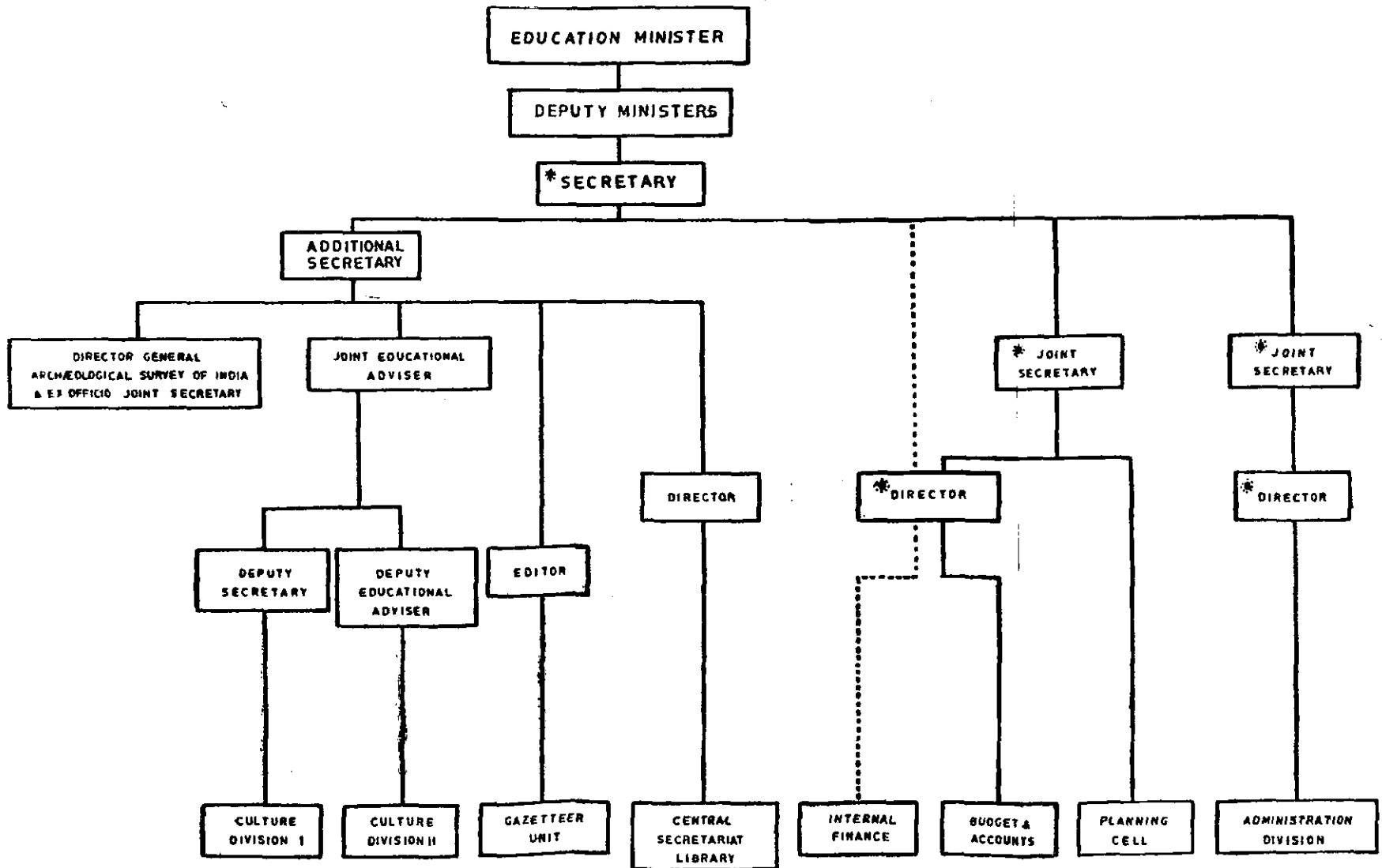


\* COMMON FOR DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE  
As on 1.3.75.



# ADMINISTRATIVE CHART

## DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE



\* COMMON FOR DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

22 ON 15.10.78