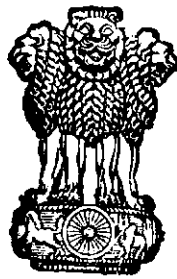


REPORT

1953—54



सत्यमेव जयते

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

The year under review has seen a steady expansion of programmes of education at all levels. A somewhat fuller account of the activities of the Ministry will be found in the succeeding pages and only a few of the more important factors can be indicated in this introductory survey.

In the field of Basic and Social education, the schemes for intensive educational development in one selected area in each State initiated last year were continued and expanded. A new programme of expansion in these and allied fields was initiated through a scheme for the appointment of educated unemployed persons as teachers in rural schools and social education workers in urban areas. Sanctions have been issued to State Governments for the appointment of about 30,000 teachers and 2,000 social education workers under this scheme. Steps have also been taken for encouraging the production of suitable literature for children as well as for neo-literate adults in Hindi and other Indian languages. Special mention may in this connection be made of four regional Literacy Workshops organised by the Government of India with the assistance of the Ford Foundation for training promising young writers in producing reading material specially suited to the needs of neo-literates.

The Secondary Education Commission submitted its report in August, 1953. A general review of the recommendations was undertaken by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its annual meeting in November, 1953. The Board appointed a Committee to examine the recommendations more minutely and drew up a list of points in order to facilitate implementation. The report of the Committee has been generally accepted by the Board at its meeting in February, 1954, and it is expected that implementation of some of the most important recommendations will begin from the ensuing academic year.

In cooperation with the Ford Foundation, a team of four foreign and four Indian educationists has been deputed to make a detailed and comparative study of Secondary education systems in India, Europe and the U.S.A. with special reference to methods of teacher training and the reconstruction of curricula in schools. The team has completed its study tour and is expected to return soon to India. It will then frame specific recommendations within the general framework of reforms already contemplated as a result of the acceptance of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission.

(ii)

Other important developments in the field of Secondary education were the institution of a Headmasters' Seminar-cum-Holiday Camp and the decision to establish a Bureau of Textbook Research as well as Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau. About 50 Headmasters from about 25 States participated in the Seminar-cum-Camp and drew up a programme of reforms which they propose to implement forthwith in their own schools. Programmes for encouraging training colleges to undertake research on specific problems have also been finalised and will be implemented during the coming year. Mention may also be made of the institution of merit scholarships in the Public Schools. Of the 57 awards made during the current year, 12 have gone to children from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities.

In the field of University education, the most important development during the year was the establishment of the University Grants Commission. Inaugurated by the Prime Minister in December, 1953, the Commission has been entrusted with the task of maintenance of standards and the coordination of facilities in the universities, as well as the distribution of financial assistance to universities out of funds allocated for the purpose.

Another important development was the appointment of a Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education to review the progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the University Education Commission and suggest further steps to be taken by the Governments and universities in this behalf. The Committee drew up a list of priorities which has been endorsed by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting in February, 1954. Special mention may also be made of the institution of a scheme of Research Scholarships in Humanities in order to enable meritorious students to continue with higher studies after they have taken a Master's degree.

In the field of Technical education, the programme of development undertaken in 1947-48 on the recommendations of the All-India Council for Technical Education is in the last stages of execution. The Council has, on the recommendation of the Seven-Man Committee, to which a reference was made in last year's Report, drawn up a new programme of improvement and expansion of Technical education at all levels. The plan contemplates (a) the development of facilities for post-graduate courses, advanced training and research; (b) the improvement of instructional facilities in engineering and technology at the under-graduate level; (c) provision of facilities for part-time courses, refresher courses at various levels, sandwich courses in cooperation with industry and for other similar training; and (d) provision of adequate facilities for training in certain special fields,

(iii)

such as printing technology, industrial administration and business management, etc.

Development at various levels has to be undertaken in selected institutions in various regions. The Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur has maintained its programme of development and expansion. It had on its rolls about 750 students during 1953-54 and the number is expected to rise to 1,100 in 1954-55. A programme of expansion of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore involving an amount of Rs. 175 lakhs has also been almost completed.

Mention must also be made of the establishment during the year of the Social Welfare Board with Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh as its Chairman. The Board is intended to stimulate and coordinate the activities of various bodies working in the field of social welfare and also give financial assistance to clearing organisations. A comprehensive programme of Physical education and youth welfare has also been prepared and is to be implemented with the cooperation of State Governments, universities and voluntary organisations.

There has been a great expansion in the Government's programme for provision of scholarships, both internal and external. The most notable development has been in the field of scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The budget provision for 1953-54 was Rs. 40 lakhs but ultimately the amount sanctioned was raised to Rs. 62 lakhs. Six overseas scholarships reserved for these castes and classes have been instituted. A provision for Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed in the budget for 1954-55. A measure of the expansion can be obtained if one compares the figure of Rs. 3.5 lakhs spent on the scheme in 1948-49 with the provision for 1954-55.

The general Cultural Scholarships Scheme which is intended to promote cultural relations with neighbouring countries and offer educational facilities available in India to students of countries which are not so well equipped in this respect, continues to grow rapidly. In addition, a scheme of reciprocal scholarships has been instituted in order to reciprocate the gesture of goodwill made by several foreign Governments in awarding scholarships to Indian nationals for study in their countries. Another scheme is under examination for encouraging the study abroad of foreign languages by Indian nationals.

In order to compile an authoritative and comprehensive History of the Freedom Movement in India, a Board of Editors under the chairmanship of Dr. Syed Mahmud was set up in December, 1952. It is proposed that the History will cover three phases of the Freedom Movement, namely the period before 1885, from 1885 to 1919 and from 1919 to the attainment of Independence.

Among other cultural activities, mention may be made of the constitution of the Sahitya Akadami (National Academy of Letters). Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has agreed to serve as the first Chairman of the Academy. The Government have also accepted a programme for giving some financial assistance to poor but eminent men of letters in various Indian languages. Jaipur House has been acquired for housing the National Gallery of Art, and it is proposed to hold an exhibition of Modern Indian Sculpture on the occasion of its opening. An exhibition which was sent to the U.S.A., has since visited Canada, while a proposal to send an "Exhibition of Indian Art through the Ages" to some of the Middle Eastern and South American countries, is under consideration. There have also been visits of Cultural Delegations from the U.S.S.R. and Afghanistan. An exchange has also been arranged of paintings by Indian and Japanese children. An exhibition of paintings which was sent to the U.S.S.R. and some of the European countries received high appreciation from different schools of critics. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations has continued with its programme for exchange of professors and visits of troupes to foreign countries.

Reference has been made in previous reports to India's Membership of Unesco. During the year under review the constitution of the Interim Commission was revised and a Permanent Commission established. The first Conference of the permanent Indian National Commission for Unesco was held in January, 1954, when, besides Members and Associate Members of the Commission, fraternal delegates from the National Commissions of Afghanistan, Ceylon, Egypt, Iran, Japan, Indonesia, Iraq, Nepal, Syria and the Lebanon participated. Turkey was represented by an observer. The Director-General and the Chairman of the Executive Board of Unesco attended the Conference which reviewed the policies and programmes of Unesco and made far-reaching recommendations for the orientation of Unesco's programme so as to meet the urgent requirements of Asian and African countries. This was the first time that what amounted virtually to a Regional Conference of Unesco was convened by a National Commission. The success of the effort is seen in the fact that Egypt and Japan have already declared their intention of following up this move, and it is expected that a similar regional conference will be held in Egypt next year.

Among publications released during the year, special mention may be made of the volume *Gandhian Outlook and Techniques*. This is a verbatim record of discussions in the Seminar held in January, 1953, for the study of Gandhian contribution to the solution of internal and international tensions. The Quinquennial Review of Education for the period 1947-52 has also been released and indicates considerable progress in the field of Education in spite of the stupendous difficulties which the country had to face during the period.

DEMAND NO.-17
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

An allotment of Rs. 7,93,700 was placed at the disposal of this Department for 1953-54. For 1954-55, a provision of Rs. 10,50,600 has been proposed.

Acquisition of Records

The acquisition of records continued, and a large number of records of the defunct British Residencies and Political Agencies was received. There was a large accession of records also from the various Ministries of the Government of India. The Ministry of Defence records housed at Calcutta were examined and a comprehensive report on them was prepared.

Microfilm copies of manuscripts of Indian interest were obtained from foreign countries. This collection comprises, among other items, 10,000 pages from the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris. An English list of Dutch materials relating to India of the period 1674-1693 was also acquired.

Persian, Arabic and Urdu manuscripts and documents offered to this Department for sale, were examined and one manuscript and five documents were purchased. Progress was made in arranging, checking and listing records.

Research Facilities

68 research scholars conducted research among the records and 11,237 pages of excerpts taken by them were released. Enquiries of a historical nature from the various Ministries of the Government of India as well as from scholars in and outside India, were attended to.

Publications

Two volumes of Fort William, India House Correspondence, were sent to press, and two more volumes have been finalized for press. Two issues of "Indian Archives" were printed. The revision of Vol. X of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence, covering the years 1792-93, was completed, and the work of compiling Vols. XI and XII of the publication, covering the years 1794-95 and 1796-97 respectively, was continued.

The long-term permanent microfilming programme of the Department was implemented. About 1,10,000 pages of the pre-Mutiny papers were microfilmed. Among other manuscripts microfilmed by this Department, mention may be made of a few rare Persian manuscripts belonging to the Raza Library, Rampur. A collection of

valuable Maratha records in *modi* of the Tanjore Raj, has been brought from Madras for microfilming. Further, photo duplication services were made available to institutions and scholars in India and abroad. A scheme for the free distribution of microfilm copies of rare manuscripts to a few selected learned institutions on a quasi-permanent loan basis has been formulated.

Training in Archives

The special short-term course of training lasting three months, in Archives Science, held twice a year and now confined only to the nominees of the Government of India and the State Governments, was popular. The one-year course open to post-graduate students from all over India, was reorganized.

Map Section

A Map Section has been set up under an Archivist (Map Officer) since October, 1953. The officer has been in charge of 900 maps already in the custody of this Department. He was also deputed to Dehra Dun to make preliminary arrangements for taking over maps and charts from the Surveyor General of India. It is proposed to collect maps and charts of historical and geographical interest from different sources and to compile catalogues of them.

Exhibition

During the year under review a separate Exhibition Section has been created under the charge of a full-time officer to organize exhibitions of records in the custody of this Department, both in and outside the National Archives of India. The object is to convey to the general public some idea of the nature of archives and the best way of preserving them. The exhibits which are on display in show cases are shown and explained to the visitors by the officer in charge of the Exhibition Section.

Library

150 Research Scholars from different universities and institutions in India and abroad consulted publications in the National Archives of India Library. The microfilms acquired by the Department are kept in this Library and requisitions for the consultation of the microfilms are served by the Library Branch.

Indian Historical Records Commission

The Indian Historical Records Commission, which is an expert body of the historians and archivists in this country, continued to do useful survey work and has brought to light very important records and historical materials. The 30th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at Hyderabad from 1st to 3rd February, 1954.

Programme for 1954-55

The programme for obtaining from abroad transcripts of manuscripts and documents of Indian interest will be continued. The usual programme will be followed regarding the acquisition of manuscripts of historical importance from private custody, accession of non-current records of the Government of India, compilation of information on the archival assets of the different agencies of the Government of India, and compilation of reference media.

A Research fellowship scheme will be put into operation by June, 1954. Six scholarships of Rs. 125 p.m. each, ordinarily tenable for one year, will be awarded to six post-graduate students of the Indian universities for carrying on research in Modern Indian History in the National Archives of India. The theses when accepted for the degree of Ph.D., will eventually be published by the appropriate universities.

The implementation of the scheme for the distribution of microfilm copies of rare manuscripts to learned institutions will be started during 1954-55. In addition, it is proposed to add a mobile microfilm unit to make possible the microfilming of rare manuscript collections on the spot.

A SECRETARIAT

The provision under this sub-head covers pay and other expenditure incurred on the staff employed in the Ministry of Education. Twenty-three additional gazetted posts and 145 non-gazetted posts have been created to cope with the growing volume of work in the Ministry in connection with the implementation of the Five-Year Plan and other schemes.

Consequent on the appointment of Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar as Chairman, University Grants Commission, Shri Humayun Kabir has been appointed Secretary and Educational Adviser and Shri Ashfaq Husain as Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Presentation of Books to Foreign Institutions

A grant of Rs. 5,000 was made for the current financial year 1953-54 for the presentation of books to foreign institutions abroad. Out of this amount, so far, an amount of Rs. 4,012/1/- has been spent on the purchase and presentation of books to institutions in the Bali Islands, Burma, Ceylon, Fiji, Greece, Iran, Japan, Lebanon, Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Nepal, New Zealand, Reunion Islands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom, West Germany, and Yugoslavia on subjects such as Indian Art and Architecture, Philosophy and Religion, History and Culture, Biography and Literature. The balance will be

spent before the end of the current financial year. For the next financial year, 1954-55, a provision of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for similar activities.

INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION

The Government of India have been a member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, since its establishment in 1946. In accordance with the Constitution of Unesco, every Member State is required to set up a National Commission for cooperation with Unesco. The main functions of the Commission are to promote the understanding of the aims and objects of Unesco among the people of the country, to serve as a liaison agency between Unesco and voluntary organisations, working in the fields of education, science and culture and to act in an advisory capacity to the Government for matters relating to Unesco.

The Government of India set up the Interim Indian National Commission in March, 1949. This has now been put on a permanent basis. The Minister for Education is the President of the Commission and the Secretary to the Ministry of Education is the Chairman of its Executive Board that consists of 11 members.

The First Conference of the Permanent Indian National Commission for Unesco was held at New Delhi from 9th to 14th January, 1954. Besides Members and Associate Members of the Commission, Fraternal Delegates of the National Commissions of Afghanistan, Ceylon, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Lebanon, Nepal and Syria participated in the Conference. Turkey was represented by an observer. The Conference was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. The Director-General of Unesco and Chairman of the Executive Board, Unesco, addressed the Inaugural Session. The Conference reviewed the policies and programmes of Unesco and made far-reaching recommendations for the orientation of Unesco's programmes so as to meet the urgent requirements of the Asian and African countries.

The Conference passed a number of important resolutions covering a wide range of subjects including Race Relations, the Contribution of Gandhian Outlook and Techniques to the Solution of National and International Tensions, the peaceful co-existence of different ideologies and systems and the peaceful utilization of Atomic Energy. The Conference discussed the future activities of the Indian National Commission and it is hoped that in the light of discussions at the Conference, the Commission will be in a position to intensify its activities.

The presence of the Fraternal Delegates enabled the Commission to establish closer relations with sister organisations in Asia and Africa. The delegation from Egypt extended an invitation for the

next conference of Asian and African National Commissions to be held in their country.

The following paragraphs sum up activities of the Commission during the period under review:

Education

The Commission collaborated with Unesco in the supply of such information and literature as the organisation required from time to time. The Government of India has under active consideration a proposal for the setting up of a National Centre for Fundamental Education. The Government of India and the State Government of Mysore are cooperating with Unesco in running a centre for the training of specialists in Fundamental Education at Mysore. Steps have been taken for the widest possible dissemination of information regarding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights throughout the country. The Declaration has been translated into almost all Indian languages and Human Rights Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout India. On this occasion the Commission circulated relevant literature and filmstrips received from Unesco.

Natural Sciences

Arid Zone Programme

The Government of India have been closely associated with Unesco's programme for research relating to the development of Arid Zones. In this connection, the Commission has supplied Unesco with all necessary information regarding research on Arid Zone problems in this country. The Jaswant College, Jodhpur, which has been doing some research on these problems has been included in the Unesco System of Associated Projects and is receiving financial assistance from Unesco.

The Government of India have agreed to organise in 1954, a symposium on Wind and Solar Energy in India in cooperation with Unesco.

Science Exhibitions

The Commission has always supported Unesco's efforts for the organisation of Travelling Science Exhibitions which provide to the common man opportunities for appreciating the role of science in his daily life. The Commission has invited Unesco's Science Travelling Exhibition entitled 'Our Senses and Knowledge of the World', and this Exhibition will be circulated in various States of India. The Commission has also accepted the Unesco Exhibition entitled 'Man and the Jungle' which will be sent round the country in cooperation with the Central Tractor Organisation.

Norwegian Unac Committee Funds

The Commission received 105 radio sets from the Committee. These have been handed over to Delhi State to be utilized in their Social Education Campaign. Recently 30 more sets were received from the same Committee for distribution to suitable institutions in India.

Unesco Coupons Scheme

This Scheme of Unesco helps countries to purchase books and scientific equipment from hard currency areas in their own currency. India has till now obtained under this Scheme, book coupons worth \$ 233,000 and coupons for scientific material and educational and scientific films worth \$ 290,000 and \$ 30,000 respectively. This scheme is very popular with scientific and educational institutions in this country.

Culture

Exhibitions of Art

As a part of their programme for the popularization of Arts, Unesco has prepared an exhibition of the reproductions of the paintings of Leonardo da Vinci. One set of the reproductions has been purchased by the Government of India and will be available for circulation.

The Indian National Commission has also sent out representative collections of paintings and drawings of Indian children for exhibition in other countries. Such collections were sent for exhibition to Ceylon and Italy.

Translation Project

Unesco has under consideration a project for the translation of Eastern, and particularly Indian, Chinese and Japanese literary works of outstanding merit into English and French. The Government of India have decided to participate in the scheme by providing a sum of Rs. 15,000 as their contribution for the translation of Indian Classics into English and French. It is expected that Unesco will also make a suitable contribution for financing this project.

Mass Communications

All India Radio has publicised the activities of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. A suitable programme was broadcast on the occasion of United Nations Day and Human Rights Day.

Unesco Conference

In accordance with the decision taken by the General Conference at its Seventh Session, an Extraordinary Session of the General Conference was held during 1953. India participated in the Conference

and the Indian Delegation was led by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India. Besides transacting other business, the General Conference elected Dr. Luther H. Evans as the new Director-General of Unesco.

The Government of India participated in the 16th International Conference on Public Education held at Geneva. The Conference discussed educational progress in the various countries of the world and examined the organisation, curricula and other details of the educational systems of participating countries. The Indian Delegation presented a report on the progress of education in India.

The Eighth General Conference of Unesco will be held at Montevideo in 1954. In accordance with the constitution of Unesco, member States are required to participate in the General Conference of Unesco, which is now held biennially. The Government of India will have to send a delegation to this Conference. There will also be important seminars and meetings of the committees as recommended by the General Conference at its Seventh Session. A sum of Rs. 1,25,000 has been provided for this in the budget estimates for 1954-55.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

Collection of Statistics

The annual collection of statistics on various aspects of education and consolidation of data with the help of Hollerith Punchers was continued during 1953-54. The new items of collection included "Conditions of Service and Pay Scales of College and University Teachers" and "Compulsory Education in States in India".

Short Course in Educational Statistics

To improve the quality of educational data, another short course—the fourth in the series—was organised for the benefit of the nominees of State Governments. Seventeen candidates from various States of the country attended the course.

Publications

(a) The following statistical publications were brought out during the period ending January 1, 1954:

- (i) Libraries in India, 1951;
- (ii) Education in India, 1948-49;
- (iii) Education in the States of the Indian Union, 1949-50;
- (iv) Institutions for Higher Education in India, 1953; and
- (v) Passes in Matriculation and other University Examinations in India, 1948-52.

(b) The following publications are in press and are expected to be out before the end of the financial year:

- (i) Report on Neglected and Delinquent Children in States of the Indian Union, 1950;
- (ii) Education in Universities in India, 1950;
- (iii) Education in States of the Indian Union, 1950-51; and
- (iv) Education in Universities in India, 1950-51.

(c) The following publications will be sent to press shortly:

- (i) Institutions for Higher Education in India, 1954;
- (ii) Education in India, 1949-50;
- (iii) Education in Universities in India, 1951-52;
- (iv) Education in States of the Indian Union, 1951-52;
- (v) Statistics of Child Welfare in India, 1951-52;
- (vi) Conditions of Service of Teachers in India, 1952-53; and
- (vii) Statistics of Tuition Fees in Schools and Colleges in India, 1952-53.

Statistical Enquiries

A large number of enquiries from national and international organisations, foreign governments, educationists and others on educational statistics were attended to.

Educational Charts

A number of charts were prepared for display in seminars/exhibitions held in the country and abroad. It was decided to print a set of ten wall-charts on various aspects of education.

Budget Provision

The contingent expenditure on Art material did not exceed the usual provision of Rs. 1,000. For the year 1954-55 a provision of Rs. 2,000 has been made for the purchase of Art Materials, Hollerith Cards and the preparation of Zinc Line Blocks.

Programme for 1954-55

The programme for 1954-55 includes, besides the usual collection, collation and consolidation of educational statistics, the holding of the Fifth Short Course in Educational Statistics, the preparation of six regular publications "Education in India, 1950-51"; "Education in India, 1951-52"; "Education in the States of Indian Union, 1952-53"; "Education in Universities in India, 1952-53"; "Institutions for Higher Education in India, 1955"; and "Education in Centrally Administered and All-India Institutions, 1952-53" and two *ad hoc* publications "Conditions of Service and Pay Scales of University and College Teachers, 1954" and "Report on Compulsory Primary Educa-

tion in States in India, 1954". It is also proposed to bring out 12 charts, graphs and pictorial diagrams dealing with varied aspects of education.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE

Mimeographed sheets regarding facilities for study in institutions in India and abroad were brought out on a number of subjects and old information was revised and brought up-to-date. A large number of queries on various aspects of education in India and abroad were answered.

Efforts were made to equip the reference library with up-to-date calendars, prospectuses and other informative literature regarding educational institutions in India and abroad. More than 1,000 persons have visited the Information Library during the year.

The Information Section participated in two important exhibitions—the Five-Year Plan Exhibition held in October, 1953, and another held in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education in November, 1953.

Steps are being taken to establish an advisory panel of experts to help this Ministry in guiding students on advanced studies.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

Budget

During the year under report, the total amount sanctioned for the purchase of publications was Rs. 35,000. The number of books added to the Library was 3558 bringing the total stock to 1,04,516 (as on January 5th, 1954).

Recent Additions

39 classified fortnightly lists of recent additions were prepared and circulated.

Exchange

About 5,000 publications were received from the U.S.A. and about 1,300 publications of the Government of India have been sent to that country in exchange. More than 500 U.S.A. publications were distributed to Central Board of Revenue, Judge Advocate General's Library and Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, etc.

In-Service Library Training Course

The Third Session of the In-Service Library Training Course comprising 19 students was inaugurated on December 9th, 1953.

By far the most important improvement introduced during this year is the liberalisation of rules relating to the borrowing of books by the officials of the Government of India resident in Delhi. Under

the new scheme, Government servants are given greater facilities than they have so far enjoyed to borrow books for private reading. So far about 2,000 members have been admitted.

Hindi Section

About 3,95,400 books, reports and periodicals were consulted in the Library and about 14,500 books were issued during the period under survey. A number of special bibliographies were prepared on different topics including one on 'Current Politics'.

THE HISTORY OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA

In order to compile an authoritative and comprehensive History of the Freedom Movement in India, a Board of Editors was set up in December, 1952, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Syed Mahmud. The composition of the Board is as follows:

- Dr. Syed Mahmud—Chairman.
- Dr. S. N. Sen.
- Prof. D. V. Potdar.
- Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri.
- Prof. M. Habib.
- Dr. R. C. Majumdar (later replaced by Mr. Feroz Chand).
- Shri Balwantray G. Mehta.
- Acharya Narendra Deva.
- Shri S. M. Ghose, Honorary Member-Secretary.

The Board is a non-official autonomous body and its expenses are met entirely by the Government. The Board met for the first time on January 2nd, 1953, and has since met three times, in April, August and December, 1953. The earlier portion of the work will be the collection of material both from India and abroad.

The History, as tentatively proposed, is to be divided into three phases, namely (1) From the days of the East India Company to 1885, (2) From 1885 to 1919 and (3) From 1919 to the attainment of Independence.

It is expected that the Board will complete the work within a period of three years and the total estimated expenditure on the project is about Rs. 4 lakhs.

The Board's expenditure is regulated by a Finance Committee consisting of two members of the Board and a representative of the Government of India.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 approximately was spent on the Board's activities in 1952-53 and a provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been made for 1953-54. For 1954-55 a provision of Rs. 1,50,000 has been made.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION

'E' Regional Offices

The Regional Offices at Bombay and Calcutta have completed their fourth year. Their main activities relate to the (a) arrangement for practical training facilities in industries for Engineering and Technological graduates and diploma-holders, (b) maintenance of liaison between industries and educational institutions, (c) survey of existing facilities in the region, (d) assessment of requirements of the institutions for maintenance of proper standards and of the impact of grants given to the institutions.

Regional Offices in the South and the North have not yet been established. Preliminary work necessary for the setting up of these offices is in progress and it is hoped that the offices at Kanpur and Madras, will start functioning in 1954-55.

A provision of Rs. 1,33,500 has been made in the budget estimates for the year 1954-55 for all four Regional Offices.

All-India Council for Technical Education

Provision for 1954-55:

D-1 T.A. to non-official members	Rs. 70,000
D-2 Fees to Examiners	Rs. 35,000
Total	Rs. 1,05,000

The Council met once during the period under report.

Important activities of the Council during the period are given below:

Five-Year Plan

It was stated in the last annual report that the Seven-man Committee set up by the All-India Council for Technical Education had prepared a Five-Year Plan of development of Technical education at different levels and made proposals for the apportionment of responsibilities for such development between the Central Government, State Governments, industries and private enterprises. The Planning Commission generally approved of the Plan and increased the provision originally made in the draft plan by two crores of rupees, thus making available a sum of 3.55 crores of rupees for expenditure by the Central Government on new schemes of development in the field of Technical education.

The All-India Council for Technical Education considered the report of the Seven-man Committee at its meeting held in February, 1953 and entrusted the task of working out detailed schemes to its Regional Committees and *ad hoc* Special Committees.

A. Post-Graduate Studies

The Special Post-Graduate Committee has recommended that

(a) Post-graduate Courses in certain selected branches of Engineering and Technology should be organised in selected institutions. These courses should generally be of one year's duration leading to the Master's degree in Engineering or Technology. A minimum period of practical training will be a pre-requisite for admission to the courses; and

(b) research facilities should be developed in selected institutions depending upon the availability of experts to guide research and nucleus of facilities by way of equipment. The fields of research have been selected by the Committee as also the institutions where such facilities may be organised.

Reports have also been received from the Regional Committees (East, West and South) in regard to development of the undergraduate level.

B. Management Studies

The Council had earlier set up a Joint Committee of the All-India Boards of Technical Studies to prepare a plan for the organisation and development of Management Studies in the country. In pursuance of the recommendation of this Committee, the Council has set up a Board of Management Studies with constitution and functions as under:

Constitution

Representatives of the All-India Council for Technical Education	...	...	1
Nominees of the Coordinating Committee (One of them to be appointed as the Chairman of the Committee)			5
Representative of the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions	...	...	1
Representatives of Commerce and Industry		...	2
Representatives of professional bodies	...	...	1
Experts to be coopted by the Board itself	...	...	4

Functions

- (i) To lay down the standards and courses of study in Management, both on a part-time and full-time basis.
- (ii) To conduct examinations for the award of National Diplomas and Certificates in Management, or to recognise institutions and examinations for the award of National Diplomas and Certificates.

- (iii) To advise the All-India Council for Technical Education on how and where facilities for Management Studies should be provided and what assistance should be given by the Central Government for the purpose.
- (iv) To coordinate the activities of all institutions in the matter of Management Studies to ensure proper standards and facilities for training.
- (v) To perform such other functions as may be delegated by the Council.

The Joint Committee recommended the pattern and structure of courses in (a) Industrial and Production Engineering, (b) Industrial Administration and (c) Business Management and the centres where such courses might be introduced. The Council has approved of these recommendations and steps are now being taken to organize the courses at the selected institutions.

C. Administrative Staff College and Institute of Management

The Joint Committee also reviewed the question as to how the Administrative Staff College should be established. The Committee was of the view that, in consideration of the changed circumstances relating to the development of Commerce and Industry in the country, the Administrative Staff College should be brought into being as a joint enterprise of the Central Government and the Industrial and Business community—the latter playing the major role. To bring the Government and the representatives of Commerce and Industry together with a view to preparing a detailed plan for the establishment of the College, the Joint Committee recommended the setting up of a Planning Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Commerce and Industry, and with prominent leaders of Commerce and Industry, as members. The Planning Committee was accordingly set up and held its first meeting in December, 1953, and discussed fully the question of establishment of the Administrative Staff College as also the National Institute of Management. A sub-committee is now at work, preparing a detailed scheme for the establishment of an Administrative Staff College with particular reference to its location, its administration and management, the content and duration of the training courses selection of staff, financial implications of the scheme and the manner in which the various requirements could be met. A second sub-committee is preparing a comprehensive report on the setting up of a National Institute or Association of Management.

D. Board of Assessment

The Council has set up a Board of Assessment to examine the standards of technical or professional qualifications and to advise

what recognition, if any, should be accorded to them for purposes of recruitment to Government service.

The Board will consist of:

One representative of the Union Public Service Commission, (Chairman).

One representative of the Ministry of Education.

One nominee of the All-India Council for Technical Education.

One representative of the Inter-University Board.

One representative of the appropriate professional body recognised by the Central Government, if any.

Two technical experts in the subject under consideration from among the panels to be prepared by the Board of Technical Studies of the Council in the appropriate subject.

The above measure has been taken in order to secure uniformity in the matter of recognition of qualifications by the Central Government and the various State Governments.

E. School of Town and Regional Planning

On the advice of the Council the Central Government have decided to establish a School of Town and Regional Planning in Delhi as a joint enterprise of the Government and the Institute of Town Planners (India). The School, that will function as an autonomous body, will offer courses in town, country and regional planning as well as facilities for the training of persons engaged in town planning work.

F. Training in Arts and Crafts

A scheme of training in Arts and Crafts prepared by the Board of Studies in Applied Art was discussed at a Conference of the Principals of Art Institutions in the country and the representatives of the Applied Art Board. The Conference approved the following pattern of Art education on a national basis and recommended that this pattern should be adopted by all art institutions:

- (a) A preparatory course of three years' duration leading to the National Intermediate Certificate in Arts and Crafts. This course will provide basic training to the students.
- (b) Advanced training of two years' duration leading to the National Diploma in either Fine Arts or Commercial Art or Crafts.
- (c) A Post-graduate course of one year's duration leading to the National Advanced Diploma in either Fine Arts or Commercial Art or Crafts.

The recommendations of the Conference have been approved by the Council.

G. Establishment of Printing Schools

The Council has recommended that four regional centres should be selected for the establishment of printing schools and the active participation of the State Governments concerned and the Printing Industry should be secured by negotiation.

H. Refresher Conversion Course for Architects and Town Planners

At the instance of the Board of Technical Studies in Architecture and Regional Planning, the Central Government, in cooperation with the Government of Punjab, organised a Refresher Conversion Course for architects and town planners at Chandigarh. The course was of four months' duration and was open to candidates sponsored by the Central and State Governments and the Indian Institute of Architects.

DEMAND NO. 18

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

During the financial year 1953-54, the total sanctioned budget grant under Demand No. 18—Archaeology—was Rs. 44.26 lakhs. This provision included a sum of Rs. 6.99 lakhs for two new Circles of this Department *including* provision for conservation and rupees two lakhs for reimbursement of expenditure to certain Part 'B' States. The remaining provision included expenditure on items as follows:

	Rs.
(1) Expenditure on Directorate	13,19,600
(2) Conservation of Monuments of National Importance in Part A, B and C States	15,88,900
(3) Excavation and Exploration Charges	2,90,500
(4) Museums	2,54,500
(5) Repairs to Museum buildings, Rest Houses, etc.	57,500
(6) Charges in England	18,000

For 1954-55, a provision of Rs. 48,72,000 has been proposed.

The activities of the Department in respect of the above grants may be summed up as follows:

Publications

Progress in Publications is as follows:

- (a) Ancient India No. 7 has been published and the material for Ancient India No. 8 is in hand.

(b) Guide Books: The Guide Book to Khajuraho by Sarvashri S. C. Chandra and B. L. Dhama and Guide to Rajgir (Revised Edition) by Shri A. Ghosh have been published. A Guide book to Agra Fort is in press. Steps are being taken to get the revised editions of the following Guide Books printed:

1. Guide to Fatehpur Sikri.
2. Guide to Nalanda.

(c) Archaeological Memoirs: Memoir No. 71 Nagarjunakonda by Shri T. N. Ramachandran, has been published. Memoir No. 72, Sanskrit Literature and Archaeology Mirrors of Indian Culture by C. Sivaramamurti is ready for press.

(d) Epigraphical Publications: The Antiquities of Chamba State, Part II, by Shri B. Ch. Chhabra is in press.

Epigraphia Indica, Volume XXVII, Parts 7 and 8, Volume XXVIII, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 have been published.

Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Kalachuri Inscriptions, by Prof. V. V. Mirashi, is in press.

Annual report on Indian Epigraphy for 1946-47 has been published. Annual Reports on South Indian Inscription Volume XI, Part 2 and Volume XIII have been published.

The following Picture Post Cards were published:

1. Indian Museum, Sets 1 and 2.
2. Elephanta and Western Indian Caves.
3. Sarnath.
4. Elephanta.
5. Nalanda.

Steps are being taken for the printing of the following Picture Post Cards:

1. Agra.
2. Fatehpur Sikri Monuments.
3. Delhi.

The Department has proposals to take over the following publications of the Hyderabad Archaeological Department relating to monuments of national importance at cost price:

1. Guide to Ramappa and other Temples at Palampet.
2. Guide to Kondapur.
3. Guide to Golconda Fort.

4. Guide to Aurangabad Monuments.
5. Guide to Ajanta Frescoes.
6. Ajanta Guide (Telugu).
7. Ajanta Guide (Marathi).
8. Ellora Guide (Marathi).
9. The Asokan Edicts of Kopbal.
10. Some Beads from Mondapur.
11. Inscribed and Revetted Pottery from Kondapur.
12. Picture Post Cards:
 - Set 'A' (Ajanta).
 - Set 'B' (Ellora).
 - Set 'C' (Daulatabad Fort).
 - Set 'D' (Ajanta Coloured).
 - Set 'E' (Golconda).

Conservation of Ancient Monuments

Consequent upon the creation of two additional Circles in this Department and adjustment of the boundaries of the existing seven Circles, the Government of India terminated the agency arrangements arrived at with Part 'B' States, Governments of Rajasthan, Mysore, Travancore—Cochin and Pepsu with effect from June 1, 1953, and with Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat with effect from July 1, 1953. All the monuments of national importance in Part 'A', 'B' and 'C' States are now looked after by this Department.

With the available grants, this Department has been able to carry out or start important works of conservation on monuments of national importance. The following works of special repairs deserve particular notice:

1. <i>North Western Circle, New Delhi</i>		
		Rs.
1. Rock-cut Temple at Massur District, Kangra		16,500
2. Safdarjung Tomb, New Delhi	...	6,500
3. Kotla Feroze Shah, New Delhi	...	89,500
4. Bhatinda Fort at Bhatinda, Pepsu	...	6,100
2. <i>Northern Circle, Agra</i>		
1. Taj Mahal, Agra	... ..	30,000
2. Musammam Burj, Agra Fort	...	10,000
3. Fatehpur Sikri	... ..	30,400
4. Imambara of Asaf-ud-daula, Lucknow	...	3,000

3. Eastern Circle, Calcutta			Rs.
1. Konarak Temple	...	...	75,000
2. Sibdol Temple at Sibsagar	...	...	10,000
3. Lingaraj Temple at Bhubaneswar	...	...	5,000
4. South Eastern Circle, Visakhapatnam			
1. Temple at Lepakshi	...	...	5,000
2. Monuments at Hampi	...	...	5,000
5. Southern Circle, Madras			
1. Sea Grayne Wall at Mahabalipuram	...	...	5,000
2. Brihadisvara Temple at Tanjore	...	...	1,000
3. Jain Statue of Gamatesvara at Karkul	...	...	6,000
6. Mid-Eastern Circle, Patna			
1. Excavated Remains at Nalanda	...	...	2,000
2. Rohtas Fort	...	...	2,000
3. Excavated Remains at Sarnath	...	...	1,000
7. Western Circle, Baroda			
1. Hazira at Baroda	...	...	12,600
2. Tambekarwada at Baroda	...	...	8,300
8. South Western Circle, Poona			
1. Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur	...	...	14,000
2. Jumma Masjid at Bijapur	...	...	3,500
3. Bhaja Caves	...	...	6,000
4. Jod Gumbaz at Bijapur	...	...	3,800
5. Salabat Khan's Tomb, District Ahmadnagar	...	...	12,200
6. Sion Fort	...	...	5,500
7. Bassein Fort	...	...	6,900
9. Central Circle, Bhopal			
1. Sanchi Stupa No. 1	...	...	44,000
2. Dharamsala attached to Hoshang's Tomb at Mandu	...	...	5,500
3. Raisien Fort	...	...	37,200

The Archaeological Chemist in India is carrying out the following chemical works of preservation of ancient monuments:

	Rs.
1. Chemical treatment and preservation of wall paintings in Tambekarwada, District Baroda	28,770

	Rs.
2. Chemical preservation of paintings at Fatehpur Sikri	1,000
3. Chemical preservation of paintings at Khajuraho	1,200
4. Treatment of Sculpture at Konarak Temple	1,000
5. Cleaning of moss and lichen at Lingaraj Temple at Bhubaneswar	1,800

The Assistant Archaeological Chemist in India is carrying out the following works of chemical preservation:

	Rs.
1. Chemical preservation of paintings at Seringapatam	2,000
2. Chemical preservation of paintings at Pithalkhira and Aurangabad	1,000
3. Chemical preservation of paintings at Tanjore	1,500
4. Chemical preservation of paintings at Samapalli	1,000
5. Chemical preservation of paintings at Lepakshi	2,500
6. Chemical preservation of paintings at Ellora	1,000
7. Chemical preservation of paintings at Ajanta	1,000

The Garden Superintendent is carrying out the following special repairs to the gardens attached to monuments of national importance in Delhi, besides maintenance of gardens at the Red Fort, Safdarjung, Kotla Feroz Shah, Lodi Tombs, Central Asian Antiquities Museum nursery:

	Rs.
Special repairs to Gardens at Humayun Tomb	25,000

Out of the total grant of rupees two lakhs sanctioned for the reimbursement of expenditure to certain Part 'B' States during the period of agency arrangements, the Accountant for Part 'B' States has finally scrutinised the accounts relating to the Part 'B' States of Saurashtra, Pepsu and Hyderabad and the entire grant is being utilised for the purpose.

EXPLORATION AND EXCAVATION WORKS

Explorations

The Exploration Branch of this Department continued its programme of the systematic exploration of the dried up river basins in the northern part of Bikaner. The Branch is now carrying on its exploration at a site known as Jogatgram near Kalsi in Dehra Dun District, U.P. The Superintendent, Eastern Circle is also carrying out exploration works in Nadia District in West Bengal.

Excavations

During the current year, the Excavation Branch of this Department continued small-scale excavations at Bahadurabad, eight miles west of Hardwar in U.P. The Excavations Branch is now engaged in excavations at Rugar, District Ambala, Punjab. It is the only site so far known where the remains of Harappa culture are seen to underlie the remains of known later cultures, the earliest of which is distinguished by the presence of painted grey ware.

The excavations are also being carried out by (1) the Superintendent, South Western Circle, Poona at Maski, (2) the Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda, at Rangpur, (3) the Superintendent, South Eastern Circle, Visakhapatnam, at Salihundam, (4) the Superintendent, Southern Circle, Madras, at Pallangmedu, (5) the Superintendent, Mid-Eastern Circle, Patna at Rajgir, and (6) the Superintendent, Eastern Circle, Calcutta, at Nadia.

MUSEUMS

During 1953-54, the Central Asian Antiquities Museum, that has remained closed ever since World War II, was thrown open to the public once more and its galleries of paintings reorganised. In addition, sculptures, terracottas and stuccos, wooden documents, paper drawings and various other miscellaneous objects have been displayed covering the various cultural epochs from the 2nd to 10th century A.D. The Central Archaeological Museums at Sarnath, Delhi Fort, Nalanda, Nagarjunakonda and Fort St. George, made steady progress and visitors, students and scholars were given opportunities to derive increased educative value from these institutions.

The Department has also taken over the Museums at Kondapur and Maski from the Hyderabad Archaeological Department and steps are already in hand to reorganise the Kondapur Museum on the model of other Departmental Museums. Steps have been taken to start a local museum at Hampi, District Bellary.

Programme for 1954-55

During 1954-55, the Department proposes to formulate its all-round revised conservation programme and to carry out extensive

works of special repairs to monuments of national importance throughout India commensurate with the grants that may be sanctioned by the Government for the purpose. Most of the monuments of national importance taken over from the Parts B and C States require urgent attention as no proper conservation works have been done on them and the task of carefully conserving them has necessarily to be spread over a number of years.

The Department also hopes to liquidate its financial liability relating to the reimbursement of expenditure incurred on an agency basis by certain Part B States as from April 1st, 1950 up to the date of termination of such arrangements.

The Department proposes to continue its exploration activities in Rajasthan and the Punjab and further exploration tours, wherever possible, will be undertaken by the Circle Superintendents as an essential item of regional activity—to start large-scale excavations at the site of Nagarjunakonda which will be submerged if the Nandikonda Irrigation Project is taken up. The Excavation Branch will carry out excavations according to its approved programme at ancient sites of archaeological importance.

DEMAND NO. 19

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

For 1953-54, a sum of Rs. 7,13,000 was sanctioned for this Department. For 1954-55, a provision of Rs. 8,38,000 has been proposed.

Among the scientific activities of the Department the following may be mentioned:

The final Reports on the community life in the two centres in Southern Bengal as well as the Report on the Tension Study Work including Social Distance Scale, Life History Studies, Attitude Scale Group Relations and General Social Surveys carried out in the refugee camps of Jirat and Ajadgarh have been completed.

Field Investigations

The systematic survey of the anthropology of the Abor tribes has been continued. Visits were paid (i) to the lower areas for studies on the tensional relations between the aboriginal tribes and the people of the plains, (ii) to the Galong areas, for the first time, near the present headquarters of the Abor Hills district for dietary, nutritional and health surveys and for blood-grouping investigations and (iii) to different places on the higher regions not covered before, for linguistic and phonetic studies.

2. The social, physical, genetic and dietary studies of the aboriginal tribes of Travancore are in progress. The tribes—Malapantarams, Ulladans and Muthuvans—were under investigation during the current year.

3. The scheme on “the studies on growth and maturity” of Indian children, covering a period of several years, to determine the growth patterns of various sections of the Indian population by the anthropometrical and radiological tests has continued in the Borisha area of the 24 Parganas.

4. In order to get reliable material for comparison with the life and social patterns of the people of Bengal, anthropological investigations on Community life on the people of Southern Uttar Pradesh have been carried out during the year.

5. Anthropological studies including dietary surveys, projective tests and blood-grouping work have been started among the tribal people of Tippera.

6. The anthropological survey of the Andaman Islands (specially little Andaman) has been continued and has already yielded most interesting results.

Laboratories

In an attempt to find the cause of the high frequency of goiter among the Abors, samples of food, soil, water, alcoholic beverage, cereals and vegetables are tested micro-chemically and micro-oiologically.

2. The restoration of some of the pre-historic skeletons of Mohenjo-daro, Harappa, Sanur damaged by the Varuna flood at Banaras and the identification of animal bones was continued. The preparation of the catalogue and a guide to the Ethnographical gallery is almost complete.

3. Tribal music, recorded by different field parties in different parts of India, has been transferred on electrical discs. Films on tribal life are being edited.

A new sub-station of this Department has been started at Shillong. Intensive investigations of the tribal people of the administered and unadministered areas of Assam will be undertaken from this sub-station.

Specialists of the various sections of the Department continued the training of trainees and scientific assistants and delivered lectures on Human Genetics, Serology, Social Anthropology (Cultural Anthropology), Food and Nutrition, and projective tests.

The printing of the second bulletin consisting of 13 scientific papers is in the final stage. The third bulletin is ready to be printed. Furthermore, 13 papers were published in Indian and foreign Journals during the current year.

The Library collections have been augmented by a large number of volumes of books, periodicals and maps.

Programme for 1954-55

1. The Department will proceed with investigations and surveys among the tribal people of Assam, Travancore, Tippera and the Andaman Islands.

2. Advanced training will be given to the recently appointed Trainees.

3. The restoration work on old human and animal materials will be continued.

Indian Museum, Calcutta

A provision of Rs. 1,15,500 has been made for the upkeep of the Indian Museum in the budget for 1954-55 as compared with a provision of Rs. 1,14,000 in 1953-54.

National Museum, Delhi

A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1954-55 as compared with a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs in 1953-54.

A sum of rupees one lakh that used to be included every year for the "Purchase Fund" has been excluded from the budget estimates for 1954-55. A consolidated provision for the purchase of art objects has been made under Demand No. 21-Misc. Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education. Preliminary steps are being taken for the construction of a building for the National Museum (*vide* Demand No. 140—Capital Outlay on Buildings).

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SCIENTIFIC MANPOWER COMMITTEE

The schemes put into operation in 1949-50 in accordance with the recommendations of the Scientific Manpower Committee continued to make good progress.

(a) Award of Practical Training Stipends

The scheme was formulated to assist graduates and diploma holders in Engineering and Technology to undergo organised practical training for a period of two years. There are two types of stipends: (i) Senior Stipends of Rs. 150 each per month for graduates and (ii) Junior Stipends of Rs. 75 each per month for diplomates. From

1953-54 the scheme has been re-oriented and stipends are now instituted in the training establishments and not allotted to the Engineering and Technological institutions as was hitherto the practice. In view of the paucity of funds the stipends instituted by the Government of India do not cover more than 10 per cent to 12½ per cent of the output of Engineering and Technological institutions. The Industries have therefore been requested to extend their cooperation by agreeing to share the cost of the stipends so that the number of stipends that can be instituted from the available funds can be increased. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been included in the budget estimates for 1954-55 for the continuance of the scheme.

(b) Award of Research Training Scholarships

As already reported, the object of this scheme is to promote research development in universities and educational institutions in order to ensure a steady flow of trained research workers from universities to the National Laboratories and other centres of research. From 1952-53 onward a procedural change has been made in the system of allocation of scholarships to the institutions. A fixed quota of scholarships has been allotted individually to each institution. Altogether there are at present 306 Senior Scholars and 238 Junior Scholars. The Senior Scholarship is of the value of Rs. 200 p.m. and the Junior Scholarship of the value of Rs. 100 p.m. The tenure of each scholarship is three years.

A provision of Rs. 10.8 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for 1954-55 for the continuance of the scheme next year.

(c) Grants to Universities and Institutions for Development of Scientific and Technical Education and Research

The aim of this scheme which was originally launched in 1949-50 on the recommendations of the Scientific Manpower Committee, was to strengthen and develop research in Science Departments of the universities. The scheme has since been extended and enlarged and grants are now given to universities and Technical institutions to equip laboratories, workshops and libraries, construction of buildings and appointment of staff. A lump sum provision of Rs. 130 lakhs is being made in the budget estimates for 1954-55.

(i) *Higher Scientific Education and Research*:—The grants are given for the development of facilities for post-graduate courses, advanced training and research. There is a provision of Rs. 127 lakhs in the Five-Year Plan for the purpose. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 38.67 lakhs was paid to different universities during the two years 1951-53 and a sum of about Rs. 20 lakhs has been earmarked for grants from the lump sum provision of Rs. 88 lakhs made in the budget estimates for the current year under the head-Grants for Universities and

Institutions under the Scheme of Development of Scientific and Technical Education and Research.

The impact of the grants will be both quantitative and qualitative. As a result of the grants already paid, the intake of research workers in the universities concerned has more than doubled.

(ii) *Technical Education*:—As already stated the All-India Council for Technical Education has prepared a scheme for the development of Engineering and Technical Education under the Five-Year Plan. The Plan has been framed in accordance with the objectives and principles laid down by the Seven-man Committee of the Council and approved by the Planning Commission. The total provision of Rs. 3.55 crores for new schemes covers the following:

- (a) Development of facilities for post-graduate courses, advanced training and research.
- (b) Improvement of instructional facilities in Engineering and Technology at the under-graduate level.
- (c) Provision of facilities for part-time courses, refresher courses at various levels, sandwich courses in cooperation with Industry and for other similar training.
- (d) Provision of adequate facilities for training in certain special fields such as Printing Technology, Woollen and Worsted Technology, Industrial Administration and Business Management, etc. in which training facilities are totally absent or are short of requirements.

The recommendations so far received from the Special Post-graduate Committee and the Regional Committees indicate that the provision made in the Five-Year Plan is not adequate for essential development. A total provision of Rs. 1.30 crores has been made in the budget estimates for 1954-55 for the development of Higher Scientific and Technical Education

(d) Grants to Engineering and Technological Institutions under the All-India Council for Technical Education Scheme

On the recommendations of the All-India Council for Technical Education, the scheme was started in 1947-48 and is in the last stages of execution. The following is the progressive statement of expenditure during the period 1947-48 to 1952-53:

	Total promised	Expenditure up to 1952-53
	Rs.	Rs.
Non-recurring grants for construction of buildings	54.96 lakhs	50.59 lakh
Non-recurring grants for purchase of equipment	107.26 lakhs	85.46 lakh
Interest-free loans	36.67 lakhs	34.01 lakh

A provision of Rs. 22 lakhs is being made in the budget estimates for 1954-55. This includes a provision of Rs. 15.8 lakhs for recurring expenditure. The scheme will be completed early in 1954-55 and thereafter only recurring grants will be paid.

On account of these grants there has been qualitative improvement in the standards and quantitative improvement arising from the expansion of physical facilities. The intake of students in assisted institutions will rise by 47 per cent.

(e) Grants for Fundamental Research

In order to promote Fundamental Research in the various branches of Science (Physical, Chemical, Mathematical and Biological etc.) in universities and other educational centres, grants-in-aid are paid to individual research workers who have been experiencing difficulties in the pursuit of their research work. The grants are intended for the purchase of special apparatus or for its construction, for consumable stores, books etc. not normally provided for by the universities or institutions where the work is being carried on and which are indispensable for work. In 1952-53, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was paid to 25 research workers. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is being made in the budget estimates for 1954-55 for this purpose.

(f) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

The scheme of development initiated in 1946-47 is nearing completion. The only major work that remains is construction of the wind tunnel which will enable the Institute to do advanced work in Aeronautical Engineering. Some of the equipment for the Power Engineering Department is also to be installed.

The following provision has been made in the budget estimates for 1954-55:

Non-recurring	...	Rs. 11,60,000
Recurring	...	Rs. 21,00,000

In addition, a provision of Rs. 32,300 has been made for the National Cadet Corps (Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Unit).

DEMAND NO. 20

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

A sum of Rs. 65,000 for the acquisition of audio-visual aids and equipment and pay of staff and a sum of Rs. 25,000 for encouraging the production of audio-visual aids by private firms in India, was provided under Demand No. 20—Education—for the year 1953-54.

During the year, 340, 16 mm. films and 50 filmstrips were purchased, bringing the total number to 1,858 and 1,450 respectively. Some charts, statistics, posters and study kits—34 in all—were also acquired. The Preview Committee met 96 times to preview and approve films for purchase. A special feature of the previews this year was the large number of continental films—Swedish, French, Italian, Hungarian, Belgian, Czech and Soviet—taken on loan from the Embassies at New Delhi, that were previewed and approved for purchase. The Library has acquired 11 Czech films and six full length children's entertainment films produced by J. Arthur Rank. Six documentaries and feature films of outstanding significance have also been purchased.

During the year under review, 80 institutions were enrolled as members of the Film Library, bringing the total number to 510. About 750 films and filmstrips were issued on an average every month:

In January 1953, a booking card system was introduced to provide facilities for advance booking of films, with a view to encouraging the planned use of films in education. A circular letter was issued on the proper use of the educational film, emphasising the value of the film instruction and its place in the class room alongside other aids such as textbooks, black board or any other science apparatus.

Information regarding films and filmstrips acquired during each quarter of the year was circulated to members of the library. A list of titles of 1,000 films, with revised classification numbers, was prepared and circulated, and a revised annotated and illustrated catalogue is under preparation.

During the year, 224 filmshows were conducted at the request of local educational institutions and social welfare organisations who do not possess their own projection equipment. These filmshows were conducted largely with the mobile cinema van and sometimes with portable equipment.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Audio-Visual Education Conference held in October 1951, the Ministry have established a National Board for Audio-Visual Education in India under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education, to coordinate the work being done in the country in this field and to advise Central and State Governments on all matters relating to audio-visual education in the country. The Board held its first meeting at New Delhi on May 6 and 7, 1953 and made several recommendations regarding the increased use of audio-visual aids in education and the establishment of Visual Education Boards on a State-wise basis. The report of the proceedings has since been published, and wide publicity given to its proposals with a view to

encouraging the implementation of the recommendations by State Governments and educational institutions.

The second three-month course for training candidates in direct methods for the production of simple audio-visual aids, organised by the Ministry in cooperation with Unesco, was held in Mysore during the year and 22 candidates were trained.

Two film units in the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Bombay, have been set up to undertake the production of educational films, some of which will be related to class-work, some to Social education and some will cater for children's entertainment. The subjects for the films were approved by the National Board for Audio-Visual Education. Synopses have been prepared and the actual shooting is to commence in the near future.

In order to encourage the production of standard educational charts and simple non-projected visual aids for use in educational institutions, the Ministry is examining the recommendations made by the National Board for Audio-Visual Education for the setting up of a nucleus unit in the Ministry to undertake research in production technique of non-projected visual aids which will serve as a model for State Governments and private concerns.

To assist film libraries in States and educational institutions generally to acquire really good films, the Ministry has decided to circulate periodical information regarding films chosen for the Central Film Library. The first list of 11 selected films has been circulated widely to ascertain the requirements of educational institutions and departments, etc., in order to purchase 16 mm. reprints of these films (if possible with commentary in Hindi), at economic rates.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

During this year a total sum of Rs. 6,94,000 was provided for cultural relations with foreign countries. The sum so provided has been utilised for the following activities:—

- Grant to Ceylon Estate Workers' Education Trust, Ceylon.
- Grant to India League, Australia.
- Grant to Imperial Institute, London.
- Freight on CARE Gift Books.

Sending of an Indian Student to the New York Herald Tribune Forum.

Travelling expenses for teachers selected for Afghanistan.

Prizes to Australian students for an essay on India.

Return on art exhibits by Royal Academy, London.

Presentation of a set of 100 photographs to State University Teachers' College, New York.

Presentation of films to Misuka Women's Association, Japan.

Presentation of paintings to the U.S.S.R. and Germany.

Expenses on delegates to International Conferences and Congresses.

Subsidy to Hindi Professor in Italy.

Exchange of debating teams with the U.S.A.

Mobile Libraries and Film Units in Mauritius, Fiji and Trinidad.

Arranging visit of the Afghan Hockey Team to India.

Indian Arts Exhibitions to the U.S.A., Canada, the U.S.S.R. and certain other European countries.

Visits of the Soviet and Afghan Cultural Delegations to India.

Presentation of books to Dacca University and schools in Ceylon.

The following proposals that are as yet under consideration, are likely to materialise before the close of the financial year:—

Grants to three Cultural Societies in Egypt, Iran and Turkey.

Grant to Indian Gymkhana Club, London.

Grant for the refund of customs duty to the United States Educational Foundation in India under the Fulbright Agreement.

Grant to the National Committee on Early Childhood Education.

Purchase of Arabic Translations of Indian Classics and issue of their cheaper editions for distribution in the Arab-speaking world.

Participation in International Art exhibitions.

Grant to United Kenya Club, Nairobi.

Expansion of libraries in Indian Missions at Singapore, Colombo, Tehran, D'jakarta and Rangoon.

Teaching of Hindi to Africans and sending of doctors to Africa.

Financial assistance to Music Troupe.
 Exhibition of Iraqi art in India.
 Grant to Gandhi Memorial Academy, Nairobi.
 Endowment of prizes in Ceylon.

Additional funds will be required if all the above activities materialise. However, this excess is expected to be met out of the savings available within the demand.

For the year 1954-55, a budget provision of Rs. 10,00,000 has been made under one sub-head 'General Cultural Activities' for all the cultural activities abroad. This amount is likely to be utilised for the following activities:

Grant to—

- (i) Italo-Indian Association, Rome.
- (ii) Indian Hospice, Jerusalem.
- (iii) India League, Australia.
- (iv) Ceylon Estate Workers' Educational Trust.
- (v) Imperial (Commonwealth) Institute, London.
- (vi) Indian Gymkhana Club, London.
- (vii) Cultural Societies in Egypt, Iran and Turkey.
- (viii) National Committee on Early Childhood Education.
- (ix) Tagore Society, Indonesia.
- (x) U.S.E.F. (I) for Refund of Custom duty.

Exchange of teachers with foreign countries.

Passage and Travelling Allowance for sending teachers to foreign countries.

Prizes for the best students of Hindi in Rome University and for an essay contest in Australia.

Delegate to New York Herald Tribune Forum.

CARE Gift Books.

Delegations to International Congresses and Conferences.

Participation in International Exhibition.

Supply of musical instruments to foreign Missions.

Cultural Delegations to and from foreign countries.

Partial financial assistance to musicians, dancers and artists etc.

Library-cum-Film Vans in East Africa and Ceylon.

Books for libraries in (i) Ethiopia, (ii) Salisbury, (iii) Northern Rhodesia, and (iv) Nyasaland.

Opening of library in Nigeria.
 Distribution of books on Indian Culture and Philosophy in
 . Indonesia and the Federated Malaya States.
 Presentation of library sets to foreign libraries.
 Indian Art Exhibitions abroad.
 Sending Hindi teachers abroad.
 Lecture tours by professors.
 Aid to Philanthropic Societies.

F. CHARGES IN ENGLAND

A provision of Rs. 14,000 (£1050) exists under the item 'Charges in England' of this demand for contribution to the School of Oriental and African Studies, London. The question of payment of this grant to the School is under consideration and it is hoped that it will be paid to the School shortly.

Provision for a similar grant to the School has also been made in next year's budget.

F. 9—Education Department, London

A provision of Rs. 3,74,000 exists for the year 1953-54 for the Education Department, London.

E. GENERAL

E. 1—Miscellaneous Charges

E. 1(1)—Educational Institutions Abroad

Education Department, Embassy of India, Washington

A provision of Rs. 3,88,100 exists for the year 1953-54 for the Education Department, Embassy of India, Washington.

Education Section, Indian Legation at Bonn

A provision of Rs. 35,000 exists for the year 1953-54 for Education Section, Indian Legation at Bonn.

Education Section, Indian Commission at Nairobi

A provision of Rs. 32,500 exists for the year 1953-54 for Education Section, Indian Commission at Nairobi.

TENSION PROJECT

A project for research in social tensions started in 1948 was continued during 1953. Several teams have been carrying out research on various aspects of social tensions. Some of them have submitted their reports and reports from a few teams are still awaited. A meeting of the Steering Committee was held to review the progress made and decide the future programme. A sum of Rs. 80,000 has

been provided for the year 1953-54 and this will be distributed to the teams by way of grants in the light of the decision taken by the Steering Committee.

It is proposed to continue the project during 1954-55 and a sum of Rs. 75,000 has been provided for the purpose.

BASIC AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

First Five-Year Plan of Educational Development

A provision of Rs. 1,98,75,000 was included in the budget of 1953-54 for the implementation of the Ministry's schemes for Basic and Social education under the Five-Year Plan. The two schemes that were put into operation last year, namely, (i) Intensive Educational Development in selected areas, and (ii) Grants to States and Voluntary Organisations for educational and cultural developments, have been continued in the current year with certain additions and modifications. In a few cases, the States have started their implementation for the first time in the current year.

In addition to the above, the schemes for encouraging research in problems of Secondary Education in Training Colleges have been finalised, and it is hoped that many of the projects that have been approved will be initiated during the current year.

In the sphere of Social education, several new projects have been taken in hand. (a) The translation of Hindi pamphlets for neo-literates into regional languages and others produced since 1949-50 under the auspices of the Ministry of Education is being encouraged. (b) The preparation of three books of vital significance, namely, the History of India, the History of the World and the Story of Life, is under way to provide valuable reading material for adults interested in adding to their knowledge of the world. (c) Grants are being given to the States to produce Social Education literature on their own. In order to produce children's literature of good quality, an agreement has been entered into with the Maktaba Jamia Ltd., Delhi, for the production of 25 books during the period 1953-55 in the first instance. In association with the Community Projects Administration, it is also proposed to publish folk literature for the use of the people in the Community Projects areas. A Central Committee has been set up for this purpose.

New schemes that are being implemented for the first time this year include the establishment of the Bureau of Textbook Research and the establishment of Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureaus at the Centre and in the States. These schemes will be in full operation in the course of the next financial year.

Programme to Relieve Educated Unemployment

The Government of India framed a scheme of educational expansion as an emergency measure to deal with the problem of educated unemployment. It is proposed under the schemes to recruit, during 1953-54 and 1954-55, 88,000 educated persons to work as teachers—80,000 in rural areas as Primary school teachers and 8,000 in urban areas as Social Education Workers. The Central Government's assistance will be accorded for the first three years. This will include, in the case of rural Primary schools, 75 per cent, 50 per cent and 25 per cent of the recurring expenditure on teachers' salaries during the first, second and third year respectively, and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 200 per teacher for school equipment. In the field of Social education, the Government of India will share 50 per cent of worker's salary and a contingent expenditure of Rs. 100 per annum.

It is anticipated that by the close of the current financial year, 30,000 teachers will be employed as envisaged in the scheme, and an expenditure of about Rs. 1.40 crores (approximately) will be incurred on this measure.

Jamia Millia Teachers' Training Institute, Delhi

A provision of Rs. 25,000 has been made in Demand No. 20—Education—1954-55 for provision of Teacher Training in Basic Education at the Jamia Millia Islamia. This provision is intended to meet the board, lodging and tuition fees of the candidates selected by the Government of India and the Part C States for the Junior and Senior Basic Courses, for which 37 seats in all are reserved—28 for the Junior and nine for the Senior Course. The remaining seats are intended for other State Government nominees and private candidates. The Institute admits 60 students to the Junior and 20 to the Senior Course.

Literary Workshops

In cooperation with the Ford Foundation the Government of India have planned to organise four Literary Workshops at a cost of Rs. 15,000 each for training promising writers in producing reading material specially suitable for neo-literates. The Workshop for the North India region was organised at Alipur (Delhi) in August, 1953 and trained 25 writers. The Literary Workshop at Mysore has started work and the Bombay Workshop will shortly follow. The fourth Workshop is proposed to be set up in Bengal.

Unesco Group Training Centre at Mysore

A Group Training Centre in Fundamental Education has been established at Mysore by Unesco for training leaders in this field drawn from different countries. Two fellowships for training Indians have been awarded by Unesco and four more Indians are being trained at the Centre, the cost being borne by the Government of India.

Dr. Peter Manniche's Tour of India

At the invitation of the Government, Dr. Peter Manniche, Danish expert in Folk schools and rural colleges, visited the country in January 1954. During his two months' stay in India, he is scheduled to visit Social Education Organisers' Training Centres, universities, Schools of Social Work, Janata Colleges and training institutes.

Social Education Literature

The publication of Social Education literature, which the Government of India started in March, 1950, through the agency of *Idara Talim-o-Taraqqi*, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, made further progress during the year 1953-54. So far over 155 pamphlets have been published under this programme. They are sent to the State Governments for free distribution amongst Social Education centres and other educational institutions.

Popular Encyclopaedia

In connection with the production of Social Education literature, one of the projects undertaken is the preparation of a popular Encyclopaedia for neo-literates and adults who have received education up to the Middle school stage. The Encyclopaedia is likely to run into several volumes and is planned to provide interesting and useful material for adults on a variety of subjects.

SECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

The Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India to go into the question of Secondary education in the country, submitted its report in August 1953. The report was considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its annual meeting held at New Delhi on the 9th and 10th of November, 1953. The Board authorised the Chairman to appoint a small Committee to examine the recommendations in detail with a view to suggesting methods for their early implementations; the Committee has since met and formulated its concrete proposals which were considered by the Board at their meeting in February, 1954. An expenditure of Rs. 81,925/3/9 was incurred on the Commission during 1952-53 and a further sum of Rs. 52,216/7/- has been spent during 1953-54.

EXPERIMENTAL EDUCATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

(Minister's Discretionary Fund)

A sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs has been included in the budget estimates for 1954-55 to meet requests for financial help towards encouraging new and interesting experiments in education and other educational and cultural activities which may not otherwise be eligible for normal grants.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY

A budget provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for the next financial year for the Delhi Public Library to meet the normal expenses of the Library during 1954-55. During this year the Library has grown considerably in popularity and in the scope of its activities. A Mobile Van has been acquired which provides library services to some of the neighbouring villages and also to neo-literates in the city like Class IV Servants of the Government of India and millhands who would not otherwise be able to avail themselves of any library facilities. During the year 1953, the Library and its Mobile Van provided service for 14,00,000 persons and issued 5,86,000 books. The budget provision of Rs. 2,25,000 made in the current year's budget was reduced to Rs. 1,92,400 to keep expenditure within the ceiling already accepted by the Government of India. An amount of Rs. 1,46,200 has already been paid to the Library and the balance will be sanctioned shortly.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

The Central Institute of Education, started in December 1947, admitted 67 and 27 students into its B. Ed. and M. Ed. courses respectively during the year under review. In addition, there are ten students who have registered for the Ph.D. course in Education.

With effect from the current year, six scholarships of Rs. 100 per month each for students reading for the M. Ed. and two scholarships of Rs. 150 per month each for students taking up the Ph.D. course have been offered.

The Child Guidance Centre, that was opened last year, continued and a branch of the Centre is going to be started in the Delhi Public Library to facilitate its work.

A conference on Educational and Vocational Guidance was held in March 1953 under the leadership of Dr. W. L. Barnette, a Fulbright visiting lecturer of the Institute, which was attended by a number of representatives from different States.

For the year 1953-54 a sum of Rs. 2,68,000 has been provided for the Institute, out of which some saving is anticipated as some vacancies, for which provision exists, were not filled up. A sum of Rs. 2,78,000 has been provided in the budget for 1954-55.

DIRECT GRANTS TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

During the current year there is a provision of Rs. 1 lakh for payment as direct grants to Public Schools, which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference.

A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made for this purpose in the budget for 1954-55.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

With a view to making the benefits of a Public School education available to some poor but meritorious students who are unable to secure them because of the lack of funds, the Government of India have instituted a scheme of scholarships, tenable at schools which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference. The awards, which during 1954 will be of a total value not exceeding rupees one lakh, will be made on an all-India basis and will be open to all children in the age-group five + to eleven + who are not already studying at one of those schools. 17½ per cent. of the number of scholarships are reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The value of the scholarship is dependent on the income of the parents/guardians. A full scholarship covers all school charges including those for boarding and lodging, school clothing and pocket-money.

For the current year, 57 candidates of whom 12 belong to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Other Backward Classes, have been selected for awards. Scholarships once awarded will be continued until the scholars complete their school leaving examination courses, provided they maintain satisfactory progress.

A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided in the next year's budget for the purpose.

N.C.C. IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

During the year under review, the number of Junior Divisions, N.C.C., in Public Schools was raised from 21 to 23. 14 Air Wing troops and two Naval Wing troops have also been set up during this year. The total expenditure in this respect during the current year is Rs. 70,000.

For the continuance of these troops a provision of Rs. 70,000 has been made in the budget for 1954-55.

LAWRENCE SCHOOLS, LOVEDALE AND SANAWAR

This year there is a budget provision of Rs. 7,25,000 for payment as maintenance grants to the Lawrence Schools, Lovedale and Sanawar.

A provision of Rs. 7,10,000 has been made for the year 1954-55 for this purpose.

DELHI COLLEGES

In the current year there is a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs for payment as recurring and non-recurring grants respectively, to colleges in Delhi, and a provision for an equal amounts has been made in the next year's budget.

POST-SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE BLIND

The object of this scheme is to provide opportunities to blind students for receiving higher education and advanced professional training. The cost of this scheme is shared equally by the Central Government and the participating (Parts "A" and "B") States. Nine scholarships were awarded during 1952-53. These are being continued this year.

A sum of Rs. 14,000 has been provided in the current year's budget for the implementation of this scheme. An equal amount has been provided in next year's budget for this purpose.

GRANT-IN-AID FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE PERIODICAL, "THE DEAF IN INDIA"

Since 1949 this Ministry has defrayed 75 per cent. of the cost of production of "THE DEAF IN INDIA", a periodical devoted to the education and welfare of the deaf. This is the only periodical published in the country and is issued by the Convention of Teachers of the Deaf, in India, Calcutta.

A sum of Rs. 1,500 has been provided for this purpose in the budget for the current financial year. An equal amount has been provided in the next year's budget.

GRANT-IN-AID TO THE SOCIETY FOR THE CARE, TRAINING AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE, BOMBAY

Since 1951 this Ministry has given an annual token grant of Rs. 2,000 to this society. A provision of Rs. 2,000 for this purpose exists in the budget for the current financial year, but the grant for this year has not been paid. Since this society is now entitled to assistance from the Central Social Welfare Board, no provision has been made for it in next year's budget.

GRANTS TO INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND FOR TRANSCRIBING BOOKS IN BHARATI BRAILLE

The Central Braille Press at present confines itself to the production of Braille literature in Hindi. The object of this scheme is to assist institutions for the blind in non-Hindi-speaking areas to transcribe their own books in Bharati Braille until such time as the press can undertake the production of literature in regional languages. Out of a provision of Rs. 8,000 during the current financial year, grants amounting to Rs. 7,100 have been made.

A sum of Rs. 8,000 has been provided in the next year's budget for the implementation of this scheme.

GRANT OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO DEAF STUDENTS OF HINDI SPEAKING PART "C" STATES

The object of this scheme is to enable deserving deaf students from Hindi speaking Part "C" States to join the Lady Noyce School for the Deaf and Dumb, New Delhi. The Scholarships are being awarded this year.

A sum of Rs. 3,600 has been provided in the current year's budget for this scheme. An equal amount has been provided in next year's budget for this scheme.

COMMITTEES ON THE EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

We have four different committees to deal with special problems relating to the education of the blind and the deaf. These committees meet as and when necessary. No meeting has so far been held during the current year.

A sum of Rs. 8,000 has been provided in the budget for the present financial year for meetings of these committees. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been provided in the next year's budget for this purpose.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

An autonomous Central Social Welfare Board, consisting of officials and non-officials, working under the administrative control of the Ministry, has been set up with Shreemati Durgabai Deshmukh as its Chairman.

The function of the Board is to guide, supervise and give financial assistance in the development of social welfare activities throughout the country and to give financial assistance to voluntary organisations working in this field.

A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the Board for this purpose for the year 1953-54. A provision of rupees one crore and a half has been made for 1954-55.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The Government of India through the Ministry of Education have prepared a Children's Bill (1953), which provides for the care, protection, maintenance welfare, training, education and rehabilitation of neglected children and juvenile delinquents in Part "C" States.

The Bill has been introduced into the Council of States and referred to a Select Committee.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE

An amount of Rs. 35,000 was paid in the form of grants to the following institutions on Physical Education and Sports Organisations

during the current financial year:

- (i) Rs. 10,000 to the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti (M.P.) for sponsoring a team of athletes to Istanbul, Turkey, during August, 1953.
- (ii) Rs. 15,000 to the All-India Women's Hockey Association, Nagpur (M.P.) for sponsoring a team to England to participate in the International Hockey Tournament held from September to November, 1953.
- (iii) Rs. 10,000 to the All-India Lawn Tennis Association for sponsoring their team to Australia to participate in the Davis Cup matches.

2. A grant of Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned for conducting a Youth Leadership Training Camp at Srinagar for lecturers of the Panjab University. Another Youth Leadership Training Camp was also conducted at Mahabaleshwar (Bombay) for the lecturers of the Universities of Baroda, Bombay, Gujrat, Karnatak and Poona. A sum of Rs. 6,200 was sanctioned for the purpose.

3. A grant of Rs. 1,500 was given to the Delhi Branch of the World University Service for organising a Youth Camp at Okhla (Delhi).

4. A grant, subject to a maximum of Rs. 35,000, was sanctioned to the West Bengal Government for organising 28 Youth Camps in the States.

5. Grants of Rs. 32,500 to the Bharat Scouts and Guides and Rs. 1,800 to the Indian Olympic Association during the current year have been sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 1,800 due to the Indian Olympic Association has been adjusted against the loan of Rs. 23,000 already given to the Association.

6. A sum of between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000 is also expected to be granted to the Yogic Research Institute at Lonavla (Poona) to carry on Yogic Research work, in view of the fact that this Institute has been getting grants for the last four years.

7. It has been decided to organise a one-week Youth Festival at Delhi during the current year. The expenditure estimated is Rs. 1,50,000. The Festival has since been postponed to November, 1954.

8. A general scheme on Youth Welfare has been approved by the Departmental Finance Committee for implementation during the current year.

9. The programme for the next financial year includes the following:

- (i) Survey of the problems and activities of the Youth,

- (ii) Bulletins and Brochures,
- (iii) Camping activities (Youth training camps),
- (iv) Construction of Open-Air-Theatres, Stadia and Swimming Pools,
- (v) Recreational Camps, Clubs and *Akharas*.
- (vi) Youth Tours, Hikes and Mountaineering,
- (vii) Youth Hostels,
- (viii) Inter-University Youth Festival,
- (ix) National Youth Centre,
- (x) Workshops in Universities and Colleges,
- (xi) Youth Work Camps in and around Universities,
- (xii) Equipped van for taking students to plays, dramas and for other entertainment to neighbouring towns and villages.

10. A budget provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been accepted by the Ministry of Finance for 1954-55, Rs. 10 lakhs for Youth Welfare and Physical Education, and Rs. 20 lakhs for Labour and Social Service by students. Further, an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided under the lump provision of the development schemes for Youth Welfare activities.

GRANTS TO EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS

During the current year, there is a budget provision of Rs. 2,000 for a grant-in-aid to the Indian Library Association. A budget provision of Rs. 2,000 for the Association has also been made in the budget for 1954-55.

It is proposed to pay a grant-in-aid of Rs. 25,000 to Banasthali Vidyapith, Jaipur, during the current financial year. A provision of Rs. 25,000 has been made for the grant-in-aid to this institution in the budget for 1954-55.

ORGANISATIONS DOING USEFUL WORK IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE

The following institutions have so far been paid grants-in-aid:

	Rs.
1. Shibili Academy, Azamgarh	60,000
2. <i>Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu</i> (India), Aligarh	36,000
3. Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Wardha	30,000
4. All-India Fine Arts & Crafts Society	20,000

The cases of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Rama Krishna Mission Institute of Culture and Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan for grants are under consideration.

A provision of Rs. 2,50,000 for grants-in-aid to such organisations has been included in the budget estimates for 1954-55.

Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields

As the patronage of art by princes and landed gentry has almost ceased, a serious situation in regard to the fine arts has arisen and the talents of gifted workers are being directed into more remunerative but nationally less enriching channels. The consequent deterioration of artistic standards has also tended to retard the development of artistic taste among the public. To remedy this state of affairs, the Government of India has sanctioned as an experimental measure, a scheme for the award of scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 250 per month and normally tenable for two years, to young workers with outstanding promise in different fields of cultural activity—fine arts, music, dance, drama, and films. The number of scholarships that will be sanctioned each year will be such that the total number at any one time does not exceed 100.

The first awards under the schemes will be made shortly. A sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been provided for the purpose in the current year's budget of this Ministry. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided in the next year's budget.

Miscellaneous

2,000 copies of Shankar's Weekly Children's Number 1952 were purchased at a cost of Rs. 6,000 and sent to State Governments for distribution to schools.

National Academies

In pursuance of the Government's decision to establish a National Cultural Trust, a National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music (Sangeet Natak Akadami) has been set up, a National Academy of Letters (Sahitya Akadami) is in process of being set up and a Government resolution setting up a National Academy of Art (Lalit Kala Akadami) has been issued. A provision of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for 1954-55 to meet expenditure likely to be incurred by the three Academies.

Sangeet Natak Akadami

The Sangeet Natak Akadami was inaugurated by the President on the 28th January, 1953. Mr. Justice P. V. Rajamannar was appointed the first Chairman of the Academy.

The Sangeet Natak Akadami has already four Regional Academies affiliated to it—Assam, Bihar, Bilaspur (Simla Hills) and Hyderabad, and four more are in the process of being formed.

The programme of the Akadami for the current year *inter alia* envisages the following items:

Akadami Award for Folk Dancing.

Administration of the President's Awards for Music.

Holding the National Festival of Music in the Capital in March, 1954.

Grants to institutions.

Establishment of a Central College of Manipur Dancing at Imphal.

The programme for the year 1954-55 includes the above items on a bigger scale and some new items.

Sahitya Akadami

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has agreed to be the first Chairman of the Academy. It is expected to be inaugurated before the end of the year 1953-54.

Lalit Kala Akadami

A Government Resolution setting up the Academy has been issued and steps are being taken to form the General Council and other Authorities of the Academy.

Academy of Hindustani Music

The Government of India are in correspondence with the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the finalization of the constitution of the Academy of Hindustani Music. A provision of Rs. 75,000 has been included in the budget estimates for 1954-55.

Academy of Karnataka Music

A provision of Rs. 25,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1954-55 against a provision of Rs. 40,000 in the budget for 1953-54. The form of the Academy will shortly be decided.

National Gallery of Art

A provision of Rs. 2.0 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1954-55 as compared to a provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs in 1953-54. The Gallery started functioning from July 18, 1953. The Gallery has a rich collection of paintings by eminent artists like Amrita Sher Gill, Jamini Roy, Nand Lal Bose, which are on display.

Exhibitions, etc.

A sum of Rs. 12,000 was paid to Shankar's Weekly, New Delhi, for the International Exhibition of Children's Paintings and Drawings held in January 1954.

A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been sanctioned in connection with an exhibition of modern sculptures proposed to be held at Jaipur House early in 1954.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned in favour of the Indian Academy of Fine Arts, Amritsar, for their Silver Jubilee Exhibition held in 1953.

A sum of Rs. 2,500 has been sanctioned to Rabindra Bhawan for organising an exhibition of Tagore's paintings.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TRAINING CENTRE FOR THE ADULT
BLIND**

The Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun, provides training in the cottage-industry type handicrafts to about 150 blind men. Admission is open to candidates between 18 and 40 years of age from all parts of the country. Training, as well as board and lodging, are provided free of cost. The normal duration of the training is two years.

A sum of Rs. 2,66,000 has been provided in the current year's budget for the administration of the Centre. A sum of Rs. 2,61,000 has been provided in next year's budget for this purpose.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL BRAILLE PRESS

The Central Braille Press was set up in 1950 in pursuance of the recommendation of the Joint Committee of the Central Advisory Boards of Education and Health contained in the "REPORT OF BLINDNESS IN INDIA". The object of the Press is to produce Braille literature in Indian languages. At present the Press is confining itself to the production of books in Hindi. The production of literature in regional languages is expected to be undertaken shortly.

A sum of Rs. 45,000 has been provided in this year's budget for the administration of the Press. A sum of Rs. 70,000 has been provided in the next year's budget for the same purpose.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

On the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee which was appointed in 1950-51 by the Government of India to go into the problems and difficulties facing the three Central Universities of Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi and report on the ways and means in which Government should assist them, the following Block Grants have been

fixed for the Universities concerned for a period of five years with effect from 1951-52:

	Rs.
Aligarh Muslim University	12,50,000
Banaras Hindu University	23,20,000
University of Delhi	11,60,000

Budget provision for 1954-55 has accordingly been made for these Block Grants.

For Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, which was constituted into a Central Statutory University in 1951, a sum of Rs. 4,50,000 on account of annual maintenance grant has been provided for 1954-55 in accordance with the commitment made at the time of the constitution of the University.

In addition to paying the normal maintenance grants, the Government of India also pay to the Central Universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi, and Visva-Bharati, special grants for development schemes accepted by them and not covered by the Block Grants. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 31 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1954-55. This sum includes grants payable to the Central Universities for deficits incurred by them on the basis of approved expenditure and schemes already accepted or which may be accepted in the course of 1954-55. Expenditure on the Central Government Scholarships for the study of Pali/Sanskrit and Arabic/Persian and also on the Government of India Prizes for the study of selected regional languages tenable at the four Central Universities, is also met from the lump provision for 'development schemes' referred to above.

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN—HUMANITIES: POSITION REGARDING 1952-53

The Government of India have, after examining the development schemes received from the Central and State universities, approved some of them for implementation, specifying that in regard to State universities, the State Governments concerned should bear 50 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure throughout the plan period. As for recurring expenditure, 50 per cent of the expenditure in the first year, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent in the second year and 75 per cent in the third year was to be met by the State Government.

Both in respect of the State and Central universities the schemes approved in 1952-53 are desired to be continued for implementation in 1953-54 and a budget provision of Rs. 25,00,000 has accordingly been made. For 1954-55 a provision of Rs. 30,00,000 has been made.

AMERICAN WHEAT LOAN INTEREST FUND SCHEME, 1953-54

Under Section VII of the India Emergency Food Aid Act, 1951, a part of the interest payable by the Government of India on the loan from the U.S. Government for the purchase of wheat will be available for utilisation for the approved educational purposes. It has been decided that the amount in question should be utilised for replenishing the libraries and laboratories of Indian universities.

The amount expected for the whole period of five years is estimated at five million dollars, which will be available every year roughly in equal instalments of one million dollars. The requirements of Indian universities regarding their libraries and laboratories have been examined and amounts allotted to them provisionally.

The 1954-55 programme will be taken up very soon and the plans of universities regarding their libraries and laboratory equipment will be examined from the point of view of allocation of funds.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION COMMISSION REPORT

The Central Advisory Board of Education at its 20th annual meeting held at New Delhi on November 9, 1953, authorized the Chairman to appoint a Committee to survey the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the University Education Commission and to suggest further steps that should be taken by the Governments and the universities in this behalf.

The following Committee has accordingly been appointed:

Prof. Humayun Kabir, Educational Adviser and Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education—Convener.

Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras.

Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh.

Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University.

Dr. G. S. Mahajani, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.

The Committee held its first meeting on December 21, 1953, and discussed matters relating to the constitution and control of universities. A further meeting of the Committee was held on the 14th January, 1954. The Committee placed its report before the Central Advisory Board of Education at its annual meeting on February 7—9th, 1954.

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS IN HUMANITIES

With a view to checking the marked trend to shift from the Arts to Natural Sciences, particularly among the better class of students,

and with a view also to stimulating research in various fields of Humanities which have not for one reason or another been receiving adequate attention in the past—points which the University Education Commission had mentioned significantly—the Government of India instituted a scheme for the award of not more than 100 scholarships during the academic years 1953 and 1954, to students who had already taken a high Master's or equivalent Degree and wished to pursue advanced research in any branch of Humanities.

The scholarship has been fixed at Rs. 200 per month and is normally tenable for two years. 31 scholarships have been awarded this year. The expenditure on this scheme is met out of the sum allocated for higher education and research in Humanities under the Five-Year Plan.

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the next year's budget.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Pending the formation of a statutory Grants Commission it has been decided to constitute a University Grants Commission, with the following constitution and functions:

Constitution—

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar	Chairman.
Acharya Narendra Deva	Non-official member.
Dr. A. L. Mudaliar	Non-official member.
Sir N. J. Wadia	Non-official member.
Shri K. R. K. Menon	} Representatives of the Government of India.
Shri K. G. Saiyidain	

The functions of the Commission shall be:

- (a) to act as an expert body to advise the Central Government on problems connected with the co-ordination of facilities and the maintenance of standards in universities and to take such executive action as may be necessary in that behalf;
- (b) to enquire into the financial needs of universities and to advise the Central Government on the allocation of funds for grants-in-aid to them;
- (c) to take all necessary executive action in the matter of deciding on the grants to be made to universities and in disbursing them out of funds placed at the disposal of the Commission;
- (d) to advise any authority, if such advice is asked for, on the establishment of a new university or on proposals

connected with the expansion of the activities of any university;

- (e) to advise the Central Government or any university on any question which may be referred to the Commission by the Central Government or the university, as the case may be;
- (f) to advise the Central Government or a State Government in regard to the recognition of any degree conferred or granted by a university for the purpose of employment under the Central Government or the State Government or for any other purpose;
- (g) to advise universities on measures necessary for the reform and improvement of university education; and
- (h) to undertake such other duties and functions as may be prescribed or deemed necessary by the Government of India for advancing the cause of higher education in India or as may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above functions.

SHRIMATI NATHIBAI DAMODAR THAKERSAY WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, BOMBAY

The Government of India's total commitment to the University for the construction of its buildings at Bombay was about Rs. 6 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs had been paid up to the end of 1952-53. These buildings, the south wing of which has been completed, are being constructed partly with Central aid (25 per cent) and partly with the aid of the State Government (25 per cent.) and public donations (50 per cent). A provision of Rs. 75,000 exists in 1953-54 but the University authorities have not yet claimed any amount. The Government's total commitment in respect of the south wing of the buildings is about Rs. 2,52,000 (25 per cent of the cost), of which Rs. 2 lakhs have already been paid. A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made for the purpose in 1954-55.

JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA, DELHI

The Jamia Millia is a well-known institution in the educational field. It has conducted pioneering experiments in Basic and Social education, Adult education, etc. It also maintains a Teachers' Training Institute to which scholars are sponsored by the Central Government in cooperation with the Governments of Part C States.

The amount sanctioned in 1953-54 as maintenance grant to the Jamia is Rs. 1.83,000 (excluding Rs. 25,000 for its Teachers' Training Institute). So far, maintenance grants to the Jamia have been paid on an *ad hoc* basis, but the question of devising some rational basis

for fixing maintenance grant to the institution is under consideration and, pending a decision, a sum of Rs. 2,25,000 has been provided for a block grant to the Jamia during 1954-55.

The Government of India have also agreed to give the Jamia, during 1953-54, non-recurring grants and interest-free loans for the development of the Jamia College, out of funds provided under the Five-Year Plan:

Non-recurring Grants

- (i) not exceeding Rs. 46,000 for purchase of laboratory equipment (Physics, Chemistry and Biology);
- (ii) not exceeding Rs. 25,000 for purchase of library books;
- (iii) not exceeding Rs. 1,28,700 for the construction of the College building.

Interest-free Loans (recoverable in 33 equal annual instalments):

Not exceeding Rs. 1,80,000 for the construction of:

- (i) a hostel block for the residence of students;
- (ii) three-roomed and two-roomed quarters for the College staff.

GRANTS TO ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS

Out of Rs. 9.25 lakhs provided in 1953-54 for grants to all-India organisations working in the fields of education, culture and research, only about Rs. 2,75,000 were meant for educational and research organisations. The need for rendering financial assistance to such organisations is growing rapidly and the Government have provided a sum of Rs. 5,46,900 in 1954-55 for the purpose. Among organisations at present receiving grants, the following may be mentioned:

The Inter-University Board of India; the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona; the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona; the Vaidika Samshodhana Mandala, Poona; the Asiatic Society, Calcutta; the Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur; the Dairatual Maarif-il-Osmania, Hyderabad-Deccan; the Dharmakosha Mandal, Wai (District Satara); the Pracyavani (Institute of Oriental Learning), Calcutta; the Gurukul Kangri, Hardwar and the Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras.

Towards the end of 1952-53, the Government of India appointed an *ad hoc* Committee of experts on Indology to advise the Government on the formulation of an all-India policy concerning study and research of Indology and to evolve a plan for the coordination of activities in this sphere, and also to suggest an overall policy for considering requests from various institutions for grants and other assistance. The Committee met at New Delhi in March, 1953, and made

certain recommendations and suggestions, almost all of which have been accepted by the Government.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

The Government of India have, on the recommendation of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti made at its third meeting held on the 26th September 1953, approved a scheme for the propagation of Hindi in the Eastern States of the Union, including Assam, Manipur, Orissa, Tripura, and West Bengal, which is being initiated during 1953-54.

A grant of Rs. 60,000 has been sanctioned in favour of the Hindustani Culture Society, Allahabad, for the preparation of a Standard English-Hindi Dictionary, on the lines of the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English. The work is likely to take two years to complete.

A scheme has been undertaken for the preparation of a dictionary of words common to Hindi and other regional languages. The work is in progress.

A committee is being set up to examine the standards of Hindi Examinations conducted by various Hindi organisations in the country and to consider the question of their recognition. Another committee has been set up to prepare a model syllabus for the preparation of a Basic Grammar of the Hindi language.

During the year 1953-54, the number of centres in which Hindi classes are conducted has been increased from three to eight. These classes are held at different places in the New Delhi area. The present staff for Hindi classes consists of one part-time Principal and eight Hindi teachers. There are about 600 students attending these classes.

Scientific Terminology in Hindi

Provisional lists of Technical Terms in Hindi for Secondary schools relating to Mathematics, Botany, Physics, Chemistry and Social Sciences were published and circulated for opinion to State Governments, universities, etc. After the comments have been examined, it is proposed to finalise and publish these lists. It is proposed to bring out similar lists pertaining to other sciences also.

New Scheme

The following new scheme is expected to be taken up in 1954-55:

Holding an Exhibition of Books, Charts, etc. in Hindi.

A budget provision of Rs. 3,96,000 has been made during 1954-55 for the propagation of Hindi.

Apart from this, a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made under the first Five-Year Plan for the promotion of Hindi, particularly in non-Hindi speaking areas.

SCHOLARSHIPS, FREE-STUDENTSHIPS, ETC.

Modified Overseas Scholarships Scheme

The Overseas Scholarships Scheme which was initiated in 1945 with the object of training personnel required for manning the post-war development schemes of the Government of India and of the Provincial Governments (now 'A' State Governments), was considerably modified in 1949-50 and its scope was enlarged to meet the requirements of universities and other comparable institutions. The scheme was further modified in 1952-53 in that it was limited to teachers of universities and other comparable institutions in order to enable such institutions to raise their standard of instruction and research. 24 persons have been selected for 1953-54 scholarships and in 1954-55, it is proposed to send abroad about 25 persons. A provision of Rs. 2,45,700 has been made in the budget estimates for 1954-55 to meet the expenditure on this account.

Central State Scholarships Scheme

The Central State Scholarship Scheme is open only to students belonging to the Centrally Administered Areas (now Part 'C' and 'D' States). One scholarship is awarded annually to a deserving student for study or research abroad in a branch of knowledge for which adequate facilities do not exist in this country. One scholarship was awarded in 1953-54. Selection for the award of the 1954-55 scholarship has also been made. A provision of Rs. 55,400 has been made in the budget estimates for 1954-55 to meet expenditure on this Scheme.

Partial Financial Assistance to Indian Scientists Abroad

Under this Scheme the Government give a little financial assistance to two or three eminent Indian scientists who wish to go abroad on their own expense for visiting well-known centres of research and for studying at first hand the latest developments in their special subjects of research and experience.

A sum of Rs. 4,000 has so far (till January 11, 1954) been given to two Indian scientists in 1953-54. A budget provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made for 1954-55.

Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes for Post-Matric Education

General

A provision for Rs. 40 lakhs was made in the budget for 1953-54 for scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes students receiving post-matric education.

On the recommendations of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships Board, the Government have instituted a maximum of six scholarships for study abroad

under the Scheme, two for each of the three groups: Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The cost on account of these scholarships is to be met out of the funds for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships Scheme.

The Government have also accepted the recommendations of the Board that the cost of tourist or second class sea-passage may be allowed to such candidates of these communities as have obtained merit scholarships for study abroad either from a foreign government or under any scheme of the Government of India in which candidates are required to meet the passage costs themselves, and that in a year, grants for the purpose may be made to not more than four candidates from each group.

The sum of Rs. 40 lakhs provided in the budget for this purpose was found inadequate in view of a large number of good applications which were received for scholarships within India in the current financial year. Additional funds amounting to Rs. 22 lakhs were, therefore, made available, and the allocation of these funds amongst the three groups was as under:

Community	Allocation of Fund Rs.
Scheduled Castes	28,60,000
Scheduled Tribes	9,00,000
Other Backward Classes	24,40,000
Total	62,00,000

Inland Scholarships

The total number of applications received was 19,005 and the number of scholarships awarded 11,745.

(i) *Scheduled Castes*.—The number of fresh applications received for scholarships was 4,553 and the number of scholarships awarded 4,211. The remaining 342 applicants had failed in the last examination or had accepted State Scholarships and were therefore ineligible. The number of applications received for the renewal of scholarships awarded last year was 2,007. Of these, 1,756 scholarships were renewed, 111 cases were rejected on the grounds of failure at examinations, and 140 cases are pending for want of information about the last examination results (as on January 10th, 1954).

(ii) *Scheduled Tribes*.—The number of fresh applications received for scholarships was 1,120 and the number of scholarships awarded 1,047. The remaining 73 applicants had failed in the last examination or had accepted State scholarships and were hence ineligible. The number of applications received for the renewal of scholarships awarded last year was 659. Of these, 502 scholarships were renewed, 40 cases were rejected on the grounds of failure to pass the examina-

tion, and 117 cases are pending for want of information about the last examination results (as on January 10th, 1954).

(iii) *Other Backward Classes*.—The number of fresh applications received for scholarships was 9,263 and the number of scholarships awarded 2,979. All eligible applicants from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bhopal, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Madhya Bharat, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh were awarded scholarships. As the number of applications from the remaining States was very large, the selection had to be made purely on merit. All girl applicants, however, irrespective of the State they came from, were awarded scholarships.

The number of applicants for the renewal of scholarships awarded last year was 1,403. Of these, 1,250 scholarships were renewed, 49 cases were rejected on grounds of failure in examinations, and 104 cases are pending for want of information about the last examination results (as on January 10th, 1954).

Overseas Scholarships

The selection of candidates for six overseas scholarships was entrusted to the Union Public Service Commission. The selected candidates will be sent for study abroad for the 1954 session.

Financial Assistance to Scholars Going for Study Abroad

Only one application for a passage grant was received from a Scheduled Caste candidate who had been awarded the U.S. President's Scholarship for research studies at John Hopkins University, Baltimore Maryland, U.S.A. He was granted the cost of a tourist class sea-passage from Bombay to New York out of the funds for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships Scheme.

Programme for 1954-55

A budget provision of Rs 75 lakhs for 1954-55 has been made for these scholarships to meet the demands for further expansion of the Scheme.

Federation of British Industries Scholarships

The Federation of British Industries in 1952-53 offered seven scholarships tenable for two years for practical training to Indian nationals in Industries in the U.K. Of the seven persons selected, five availed themselves of the offer, one declined it and the remaining person is to go in 1954-55. The Federation of British Industries awards a scholarship of £650 to each candidate for the entire period of training. The Government of India contributes £200 per trainee towards their maintenance allowance. A provision of Rs. 2,700 has been made

in the budget estimates for 1954-55 for meeting expenditure in respect of the one person who is to go in 1954-55.

For 1954-55, the Federation have offered six scholarships for periods varying from six months to two years.

Free Studentships and Apprenticeship under the Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme

The Government of India in 1952-53 accepted 50 free-studentships for post-graduate studies in German universities/institutes and 100 apprenticeships for practical training in German Industries under the Indo-German Industrial Cooperation Scheme. As a reciprocal measure, the Government of India awarded ten fellowships to German students for the study of Indian Languages, Religion and Philosophy at Indian universities/institutes. 40 persons have been sent to West Germany for post-graduate studies, the remaining selected candidates having dropped out and 65 persons have been sent for practical training (by January 11th, 1954). Facilities in the specific subjects of training desired for the remaining 35 places are still being negotiated. Seven persons have so far returned to this country from West Germany. Expenditure on this account is borne jointly by the Government of India and the selected candidates or their sponsoring authorities in the ratio of 50:50. All the ten German Fellows have come to this country and are studying in Indian universities/institutes. A provision of Rs. 2,75,450 has been in the budget estimates for 1954-55 for meeting expenditure on this account. The scheme was not renewed in 1953-54. The question of its renewal in 1954-55 is under consideration (as on January 10th, 1954).

Help to Private Students Going Abroad

The Ministry of Education forwards to our Missions any applications received for study or training abroad. The Missions which receive such applications direct or through the Students' Advisory Bureaux in various States, endeavour to secure the facilities desired. The Ministry with the help of our Missions, attend to general aspects of the welfare of our students abroad.

General Cultural Scholarships Scheme

With the object of promoting cultural relations with neighbouring countries and of offering educational facilities available in India to students of countries that are not so well equipped in this respect, the Government of India initiated in 1949-50 a scheme for the award of 70 scholarships every year to students of Indian origin domiciled abroad and to indigenous students of certain Asian, African and other Commonwealth countries. Encouraged by the results of the scheme, the number of fresh awards made annually was increased in 1952-53 from 70 to 100. In 1953-54, a budget provision of

Rs. 4,25,000 was made for running the scheme. At present 208 scholars are studying in India under this scheme.

The scheme has already begun to play its part in the development of cultural activities and in fostering better understanding between India and the countries concerned. Notes of appreciation have been received from the governments covered in the scheme as well as from the student community abroad. The Government of India have received requests from several countries for an increase in the number of scholarships, but owing to financial limitations, it has not been possible to do so. During the current year, the expenditure will be about Rs. 5,14,000. A provision of Rs. 6,25,000 has been made in the budget estimates for the year 1954-55 for 100 scholarships.

Scholarships to African Students for Training in Cottage Industries, etc.

It was decided to award a few scholarships to African students who were stranded in India owing to the emergent situation in Kenya and also to those who want to receive training in cottage industries and other vocational subjects in this country. The expenditure will be met in 1953-54 from funds sanctioned for the General Cultural Scholarships Scheme. For 1954-55, a separate provision of Rs. 28,000 has been made for payment of stipends and passage charges to 25 African students selected for training in cottage industries and other vocational subjects.

Grant of Fellowships to French Students

With a view to reciprocating the gesture of goodwill from the Government of France who have been awarding, since 1945, ten to 15 scholarships every year to Indian nationals for study in France, the Government of India decided in 1953-54 to revive the *ad hoc* scheme of fellowships to French nationals sanctioned in 1949-50. Under the scheme, six fellowships have been awarded to French nationals for teaching and research at Indian universities, tenable for a period of two years. Half of this expenditure is borne by the Indian universities where the candidates are placed. For 1953-54 a provision of Rs. 28,500 was made, out of which a saving of Rs. 8,000 is expected. For the year 1954-55 a provision of Rs. 20,000 has been made for the scheme.

Government of India Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme

To reciprocate the gesture of goodwill made by several foreign governments in awarding scholarships to Indian nationals for study in their countries, the Government of India have decided to award scholarships to the nationals of these countries for post-graduate

study in India in subjects for which facilities are available here, particularly in Indian Philosophy, Indian History and Culture. The number of scholarships every year will be 20 and the countries covered will be Belgium, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway and Yugoslavia. The scheme having been finalised rather late in the year, only one scholarship has so far (till January 11th, 1954) been awarded (to an Italian student for study in Medicine). For the year 1954-55 a provision of Rs. 55,000 has been made for the scheme.

Grant to World University Service

A provision of Rs. 3,000 has been made in 1954-55 for a non-recurring grant to the Indian Branch of the World University Service for the award of a scholarship to a Canadian student for study in India. This is in reciprocal appreciation of an award made by the Canadian Branch.

United Nations Social Welfare Fellowships

Since 1947 the Government of India have been participating in the United Nations Social Welfare Fellowships and Scholarships programme. This programme is designed to train suitably qualified social welfare personnel through a process of observation and study, normally of three to six months' duration in the case of fellowships and one to two years in the case of scholarships. Under the programme, the United Nations pay to each selected fellow/scholar a monthly maintenance allowance, a specified amount for the purchase of books and equipment, and essential travel expense in the country of observation. The United Nations also meet 50 per cent of the cost of return air-travel from the country of observation. The Government of India or the sponsoring authorities have to meet the inland travel cost, actual expenses of securing passport, visa and medical examination together with 50 per cent of the cost of the return air-travel.

A provision of Rs. 1,50,000 (including the U.N. share of Rs. 75,000) was made in the budget estimates for 1953-54 for defraying travel expenses. As a smaller number of awards have materialised than originally anticipated, a saving of about Rs. 66,000 is expected in 1953-54. For the year 1954-55 a provision of Rs. 1,01,200 has been made.

Scholarships for Study of Foreign Languages

Under the scheme, the Government of India propose to award scholarships to Indian nationals for specialisation in foreign languages. The scheme is still under consideration and in anticipation of its implementation during the year 1954-55, a provision of Rs. 1,60,000 has been made in that year's budget.

Foreign Awards and Passage Expenses

The undernoted awards of scholarships for Indian students were made by foreign/international governments/organisations after acceptance, publicity and screening by the Ministry with the help of Selection Committees :

(i) Kinki University, Japan	Two scholarships
(ii) Israel Government	One scholarship
(iii) Italian Government	Five scholarships
(iv) Unesco's Group Training Scheme in Fundamental Education	Two fellowships
(v) Government of Norway	One scholarship
(vi) Gustavus Adolphus College, U. S. A.	One scholarship
(vii) University of Sao Paulo, Brazil	No award fixed for India alone
(viii) Ohio State University, U. S. A.	Three scholarships
(ix) Government of Belgium	One scholarship
(x) Government of Egypt	Two scholarships
(xi) Government of Iran	Three scholarships
(xii) Unesco Fellowships for a Writer	One fellowship
(xiii) British Council Scholarships	Six scholarships
(xiv) Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit Scholarship instituted by the Fairleigh Dickinson College, New Jersey, U. S. A.	One scholarship
(xv) Government of Yugoslavia	Seven scholarships
(xvi) National Research Council of Canada	No number fixed for India alone.
(xvii) Unesco Thailand Government Fellowships	No number fixed for India alone.
(xviii) Unesco Technical Assistance Programme	Four fellowships
(xix) Netherlands Government	One fellowship

In several of these cases, the scholarships do not include any provision for passage expenses. It has been decided by the Government of India to meet both ways sea-passage expenses in respect of Indian scholars going abroad on foreign scholarships where passage charges are not provided by the foreign governments offering the scholarship. A provision of Rs. 40,000 has been made for this purpose during the financial year 1954-55.

ADMISSION AND WELFARE OF FOREIGN STUDENTS IN INDIA

The Ministry of Education arranges, when requested, for the admission into Indian universities and other institutions of foreign students who come to this country for study at their own expense

or under the sponsorship of foreign governments or private organisations abroad. During 1953-54, admission was secured for 70 such students.

Particular attention is paid to the welfare arrangements of these scholars from abroad studying in India either under the Government of India's schemes or at their own expense. Efforts are made to maintain contact with them as long as they are in this country and their difficulties, if any, are removed. For this purpose, universities and State Governments have been specifically requested to appoint University Professors as Welfare Officers. To make their stay in this country interesting and useful, arrangements are made for their tour within the country during holidays, and for this purpose, zonal tour committees have been organised. Occasional social gatherings are also arranged for them.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' HOUSE AT DELHI

The Government of India have under consideration (as on January 11th, 1954) a proposal for the establishment of an International Students' House at Delhi with a view to affording residential and cultural facilities to foreign scholars and educationists visiting Delhi. It is proposed to entrust the management of the House to a Society to be constituted for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has been provided for this during the year 1954-55.

GRANTS TO HOSTELS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Government of India make an annual recurring grant of £250 to the Indian Students' Union and Hostel (Indian Y.M.C.A.), London, which provides accommodation for Indian students who go abroad for higher studies. The Government of India have also paid a sum of £10,000 to the Y.M.C.A. during 1953-54 for the construction of a new hostel building in London. This payment is in continuation of the payments of £10,050 and £10,000 paid to the Union in 1946 and 1952 respectively for this purpose.

The Government of India make an annual recurring grant of £1,665 to the Guildford Street Indian Students' Hostel, London, for its maintenance. The expenditure is controlled by the High Commissioner for India in the U.K. This hostel is meant exclusively for Indian students who go there for higher studies.

On the recommendation of the High Commissioner for India in the U.K., the Government of India sanctioned, towards the construction of the International Students' House and Halls of Residence in London, a donation of £30,000 to be paid in three equal instalments. The last instalment of £10,000 was paid during the year 1953-54.

During the year 1953-54, a budget provision of £ 13,725 was made for expenditure on these hostels. This provision has since been raised to £ 24,675 in order to accommodate the payments of £ 10,000 made to the Indian Students' Union and Hostel (Indian Y.M.C.A.), London, and £ 850 sanctioned for the exterior repairs of Guildford Street Indian Students' Hostel, London. A sum of £3,325 has been provided in the budget for 1954-55 for this purpose.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CENTRAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION

A provision of Rs. 6,000 was made in the budget for 1953-54 for the printing of periodicals, brochures, directories, handbooks and other publications by the Central Bureau of Education.

In January 1954, the Ministry brought out a publication "The Quinquennial Review: 1947-52" recording the progress of education in the various States of the Indian Union during the five-year period.

The "Education Quarterly", the most important periodical of the Ministry, entered its sixth year of publication. The annual subscription to this publication was raised with effect from the June 1953 issue, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8/8/-. A large number of changes were introduced. The cover was altered and features on "Education Today" and "A Roundup of Important Activities in the Ministry" appeared regularly. The print order was raised from 1,120 to 1,500 copies to meet the increasing demand for the publication. Sales of other publications over the period under review were encouraging. Publications released by the Bureau between 1953-54 are:

	Rs. A. P.
The Single-Teacher School, by J. P. Naik ...	1 8 0
A Directory of Universities and other Institutions of Higher Learning in India, 1951-52 ...	2 6 0
Higher Education in India ...	1 6 0
The Training of Educational Administrators, by J. P. Naik ...	2 6 0
Teachers' Handbook of Social Education (a second and enlarged edition with an Index) ...	1 0 0
Unesco Projects in India ...	1 8 0
Experiments in Child Education ...	0 10 0
Vidya Bhawan Open-Air Session, by K. N. Srivastava ...	2 0 0
Research and Experiment in Rural Education, by J. P. Naik ...	1 0 0
A Review of Education in India, 1952-53	Non-priced.

Gandhian Outlook and Techniques—

Hand-made paper edition	...	...	6 12 0
Mill-made paper edition	...	...	3 12 0
Provisional Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi for Secondary Schools (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Social Sciences)			Non-priced
A New Deal for Secondary Education	...	...	0 6 0
Proceedings of the First Meeting of the National Board for Audio-Visual Education	...	...	0 9 0
Progress of Education in India 1947-52 (A Quin- quennial Review)	...	...	2 10 0
The March, June, September and December 1953 numbers of 'The Education Quarterly'	...	...	2 2 0
Deepavali, the journal of the Blind	...	...	0 8 0
All-India Social Education Report for 1947-51	...	...	2 10 0
Better Teacher Education, by K. L. Shrimali	...	...	0 5 0

The following pamphlets and periodicals are scheduled for publication before 31st March 1954:

Experiments in Teacher Training, by Menon and Kaul.

Report of the All-India Council for Technical Education
(Fifth Meeting) July 1950.

The Content of History in Indian Schools, by K. P.
Chaudhury.

'Child Art'—A Pictorial Publication.

The Education Quarterly—March 1954.

The sale of publications at the Bureau's Casual Sales Depot has surpassed expectation. 2,692 copies of various publications were sold during the period under review for a cash return of Rs. 4,895/2/-.

The Publication Section of the Bureau organised exhibitions of its publications at Parliament House for the meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Education and of Directors of Public Instruction and at the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society Hall for the Planning Commission Exhibition.

A provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1954-55 for the publication of the Ministry's periodicals and pamphlets.

Programme for 1954-55

The following publications have been scheduled for the coming year:

- 'Differentiation in Curricula of Rural and Urban Schools', by J. P. Naik.
- 'The Finance of Rural Education', by P. N. Mathur.
- 'Handbook for Indian Students' Volume II.
- 'A Review of Art and Culture since 1947'.
- 'A Review of Education in India 1953-54'.
- 'Annual Report of the Ministry 1954-55 and Programme of Activities 1955-56'.
- 'Facilities for Technical Education in India'.
- 'The Progress of Technical Education in India since 1947'—A Pictorial Publication.
- Four numbers of 'The Education Quarterly' in June, September and December 1954 and March 1955.

DELHI POLYTECHNIC

The new courses introduced in 1952 are functioning satisfactorily and it is proposed to introduce an additional course, viz. Degree Course in Civil Engineering from the next session in July, 1954.

Scales of pay for the posts of teachers in the Technical Higher Secondary School of the Institute have been revised.

The following provision has been made in the budget estimates for 1954-55:

Non-recurring

Equipment to be purchased in India	Rs. 4,50,000
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Recurring

Standing Charges.	Rs. 9,60,800
New items relating to additional staff	Rs. 2,50,000

NILOKHERI POLYTECHNIC

The administrative control of the Nilokheri Polytechnic, Rehabilitation Colony, Nilokheri, has been taken over by the Education Ministry from the Community Projects Administration (Planning Commission) this year. The Institute provides facilities for the following courses:

1. Oversears' Course:—Of three years' duration leading to a diploma of the Polytechnic in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

2. Technicians' Course:—Of two years' duration leading to the Certificate of the Institute in different trades.

For the year 1954-55, a budget provision of Rs. 3,60,782 has been made for this institution.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR

309 new students were admitted to the various courses during 1953-54 session, bringing the total number to 741. The fields covered are:

- (a) Mechanical Engineering
- (b) Electrical Engineering
- (c) Civil Engineering and Building Construction
- (d) Agricultural Engineering
- (e) Architecture and Town Planning
- (f) Naval Architecture
- (g) Geology and Geophysics
- (h) Combustion Engineering and Fuel Economy
- (i) Production Technology
- (j) Mechanical Handling of Materials.

Provision is being made in 1954-55 to cover the following additional fields:

- (a) High Pressure Technical Gas Reaction
- (b) Refresher Course in Rubber Technology
- (c) Electrical Communication Engineering
- (d) Industrial Engineering
- (e) Highway Engineering.

The total student body in 1954-55 is estimated at over 1,100.

The following provision has been made in the budget estimates for 1954-55:

For equipment	Rs. 16,24,000
For recurring expenditure	Rs. 35,38,000

ASSOCIATION OF PRINCIPALS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS INDIA

The Association continues to do useful work for the advancement of Technical education. A provision of Rs. 15,000 is being made in the budget estimates for 1954-55 for grant-in-aid to the Association.

DEMAND No. 21

INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS

Out of the sanctioned budget grant of Rs. 3,00,000 to the I.C.C.R. for 1953-54, it has been decided to pay in the first instance a sum

of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Council. Any further payment, if necessary, will be paid by the end of the current financial year. So far the Council has run its activities on the grant of Rs. 2,50,000 paid to it at the close of the last financial year. The activities of the I.C.C.R. during 1953-54 have mainly been as follows:

- Grants to cultural institutions and to eminent Indian and foreign scholars for study tours.
- Sponsoring cultural visits of distinguished foreigners from other countries to India and of Indians to foreign countries.
- Sponsoring dancing and music parties to and from India.
- Institution of Chairs of Indology in foreign institutions.
- Welfare of foreign students studying in India.
- Presentation of books on Indian Culture to foreign countries.
- Free distribution of the Council's own publications and maintenance of library at the headquarters of the Council.

A sum of Rs. 2,50,000 has been provided for the Council's activities in 1954-55. The four sections of the Council, that is, the South-East Asia, Middle-East Asia, Africa and Students' Welfare Sections will carry out similar activities in their respective fields during the year 1954-55 also.

CHARGES IN ENGLAND

Grant-in-aid to Societies

A provision of Rs. 11,000 exists for grant to societies under the item 'Charges in England', out of which, a sum of £ 200 is meant for grant to the Royal Asiatic Society, London. The grant for the current year is being sanctioned to the Society.

A similar provision for a grant during 1954-55 has also been made.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

Activities during 1953-54

For 1953-54 the budget allotment for the National Library, Calcutta was Rs. 3,09,200. For 1954-55 a provision of Rs. 6,11,900 has been proposed. During the period under review, in order to render better service to the public, the working hours of the Reading Rooms were extended and both the Reading Rooms and the Lending Sections were kept open on Sundays and certain other holidays.

Books and Publications

In order to fill up the gaps in certain sections of the Library which arose during the war years, a special grant of Rs. 50,000 was placed at the disposal of the Library.

The Library received substantial gifts of books, some of which are given below:

- (1) Heirs to the late Sir Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya added to the munificent gift of their father's Library already made to this Library, by contributing another 7,000 standard books.
- (2) About 3,000 books on different subjects, forming part of the collection of the late Dr. Baran Mukherjee, who was a leading Homeopath of Calcutta were made over to the Library as a gift to the nation by his sons.
- (3) The High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India, presented on behalf of the British Council, some modern British books on surgery and medicine.
- (4) About 600 publications of the Western India States Agency Library were transferred by the Ministry of States to this Library.

It was decided that one copy of each book or publication printed or lithographed in India should be acquired free of cost for the use of the National Library under the Press and Registration of Books Act.

The Library offered facilities for holding the training courses of Librarianship conducted by the Bengal Library Association and also participated in a number of exhibitions.

Programme for 1954-55

For the year 1954-55, proposals are under consideration for strengthening the staff of the Library to enable it to fulfil its functions efficiently and serve a wider area. The special grant of Rs. 50,000 for filling up the gaps created during the war period will be continued. With the free acquisition of one copy each of all books and publications printed in India, it is expected that the Modern Indian Language Sections of the Library will be well represented.

CONTRIBUTION TO UNESCO

India is one of the founder members of Unesco and has to pay a contribution to the organization for its working. The contribution is fixed by the General Conference of Unesco which takes several factors into consideration while deciding the percentage for each member state. India's share of contribution was fixed at 3.70 per cent for the years 1953 and 1954 at the Seventh Session of the General Conference of Unesco. A sum of Rs. 1,600,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for the year 1954-55.

ACQUISITION OF ART OBJECTS

A sum of about Rs. 32,900 has been spent during the current year for the purchase of art objects.

A provision of Rs. 5,00,000 has been made for 1954-55 for this purpose.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO EMINENT WRITERS AND ARTISTS IN INDIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES

A budget provision of Rs. 1,50,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1954-55 against a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 for 1953-54. From March 1953 to December 1953, 37 persons have been sanctioned lump grants or monthly allowances.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, CALCUTTA

A provision of Rs. 90,000 exists in the budget estimates for 1953-54 on account of grants towards expenditure on maintenance. A sum of Rs. 1,25,000 has been provided for 1954-55. The pay scales of the employees of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, have been revised with effect from April 1st 1953, on the basis of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission in respect of Central Government servants stationed at Calcutta.

INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA

(Please see also Demand No. 19-Other Scientific Departments).

A provision of Rs. 33,300 has been made in the budget estimates for 1954-55 for the payment of Municipal taxes in respect of the Indian Museum building in Calcutta.

INDIAN WAR MEMORIAL MUSEUM, RED FORT, DELHI

A provision of Rs. 13,500 has been made for 1954-55 as against Rs. 13,100 for 1953-54.

DEMAND No. 104

Other Civil Works

A provision of Rs. 79,500 has been included in the budget estimates for 1954-55 for the air-conditioning of the Jaipur House, New Delhi, where the National Gallery of Art is located.

DEMAND No. 115

Partial Financial Assistance Scheme

The Partial Financial Assistance Scheme was introduced in 1947. The main object of the scheme is to render financial assistance to those students who proceeded abroad in a reasonable belief that their

parents/guardians would be able to meet the expenses of their training abroad, but who owing to unforeseen circumstances found themselves financially stranded. Under this scheme financial assistance in the shape of an interest-bearing repayable loan is given to those deserving students who are of first-class merit or who have shown capacity for original research, provided in both cases the course of study pursued by them is of national importance. The students must produce sufficient authenticated evidence to show that they cannot complete the course of study without financial assistance from the Government. Also, loans for passage only are sanctioned in exceptional cases where a student has been awarded a foreign scholarship/fellowship on his own initiative and merit but is unable to avail himself of the award without financial help from the Government to meet the cost of passage. During the year 1953-54, a budget provision of Rs. 1,50,000 was made for expenditure under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been provided in the budget for the year 1954-55.

DEMAND No. 122

Loans and Advances by the Central Government—Miscellaneous

Loans and Advances

Under the A.I.C.T.E. Scheme for development of Engineering and Technological Institutions, interest-free loans are also being paid for the construction of students' hostels. In 1952-53, a sum of Rs. 3.52 lakhs was paid. During the current year, a sum of Rs. 2.83 lakhs is expected to be paid out. The balance of Rs. 50,000 from the total promised under the Scheme, has been provided in the budget estimates for 1954-55.

For the scheme of development of Scientific and Technical education, there is a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs in the Five-Year Plan for payment of interest-free loans. In 1952-53 a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs was paid to three institutions. For the current year also there is a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs which will be utilised. The balance of Rs. 8 lakhs is being provided for in the budget estimates for 1954-55. The proposals received from the All-India Council for Technical Education indicate that substantial enhancement in the provision for loans is necessary and the matter is receiving consideration.

DEMAND No. 140

Construction of Buildings for the Home and School for the Blind, Ajmer

The Home and School for the Blind, Ajmer, was taken over from private management with effect from March 1st, 1951. The object is to make the school a model institution for Ajmer and the adjoining States.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been provided in the current year's budget for the construction of buildings for this school. A sum of Rs. 1,09,000 has been provided in the next year's budget for the purpose.

Capital Outlay on Buildings

Indian Museum, Calcutta.—The Indian Museum, Calcutta, is cramped for want of accommodation. At present certain specimens belonging to the Zoological Survey of India which have to be preserved in inflammable spirits, are housed at Jabakusum House situated in a congested locality. This arrangement is undesirable as there is a constant risk of fire. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a fire-proof building for the spirit collections. Plans for the building, costing Rs. 21.32 lakhs have been prepared. A provision of rupees ten lakhs has been proposed in the budget estimates for 1954-55.

National Museum, New Delhi.—The nucleus of the Museum is already in existence at Rashtrapati Bhavan. A large number of invaluable exhibits which cannot be displayed for want of space, are at present lying in storage. As the Museum cannot remain indefinitely at Rashtrapati Bhavan and as, at the same time, it is necessary to have a building constructed at New Delhi of a suitable size and style for the National Museum of India, an Expert Committee has been appointed to determine the space requirements of the various sections of the Museum and to prepare a plan for the building. The Committee has not yet submitted its report. A provision of rupees four lakhs has been made for 1954-55 for the building.

Delhi Polytechnic.—The progress of construction has been quite satisfactory during the year 1953-54. The following construction were taken in hand:

- Workshed for the Engineering Department;
- Two Hostels for 200 students;
- Extension of Engineering Workshops that have been completed;
- Construction of Central Library.

For the year 1954-55, a total provision of Rs. 3,00,000 for New Major Works and Rs. 4,50,000 for "Works-in-progress" has been proposed. The new works proposed are:

(i) Additional workshops, Class-rooms and Laboratories	Rs. 2,00,000	Actual expenditure during the year 1954-55 is to be limited to Rs. 3,00,000 and this allotment has been asked for.
(ii) Central Library (Completion) and Principal's Residence	Rs. 1,74,000	
(iii) Completion of Assembly Hall	Rs. 90,000	
TOTAL	Rs. 4,64,000	

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.—The scheme for the establishment of the Institute envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 2.37 crores on buildings. The construction of the Director's bungalow, 26 Senior Staff bungalows, 153 Staff quarters, two blocks of Bachelor Quarters for the staff, three Hostels for 900 students and a substantial portion of the building of the Institute have been completed.

The budget estimates for 1954-55 provide for Rs. 47.63 lakhs.