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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

ANNUAL

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTORY

During the year 1963-64, the Ministry of Education not only maintained the tempo of its normal work but also recorded a number of notable developments in its organisation and activities. The most important development was its expansion through amalgamation with the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. In accordance with the Presidential Order dated 21st November, 1963, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs which had been bifurcated from the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research in 1958 was combined with the Ministry of Education to form a composite Ministry with two Departments—the Department of Education and the Department of Science. This report outlines the activities of the Department of Education during the year 1963-64, and indicates the programmes proposed for the next financial year.

2. *Scope and Functions.*—In the field of education, the scope and functions of the Union Government are limited in view of the fact that, under the Constitution, education is the direct responsibility of the State Governments. However, there are subjects included in the Union List of the Constitution for which the Union Government have the sole executive responsibility. These are—maintenance of the Central Universities and institutions of national importance declared as such by Parliament by law, Union agencies and institutions for professional, vocational or technical training or for promotion of special studies or research, and the co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions of higher education or research.

2.2. Though education is essentially a state responsibility, one of the directives of the Constitution enjoins that the 'State' shall endeavour to provide for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. According to the spirit of this directive, the Union Government share the responsibility of the State Governments in the matter of spreading elementary education. According to another directive of the Constitution the 'State' is required to promote educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people which also increases the responsibility of the Union Government for the educational development of the country as a whole. Emphasis is also laid, in the Constitution, on the need for economic and social planning, as mentioned in the Concurrent List, one of the essential aspects of which is educational planning.

2.3. One of the special directives of the Constitution enjoins upon the Union Government the duty of developing, enriching and spreading the Hindi language. In the implementation of this directive, the Ministry of Education has an important role to play. As a federal agency the Ministry is also responsible for collection and dissemination of educational information for the country as a whole and for all programmes of international collaboration in the fields of education, science and culture.

2.4. These obligations of the Union Government are discharged by the Ministry of Education through the various programmes of activities, pilot projects and research conducted on the one hand by its Department of Education and on the other through the agency of different bodies like the University Grants Commission, the National Council of Educational Research and Training, the Central Hindi Directorate and some other similar organisations financed and/or administered by the Union Government. The responsibilities of the Union Government in the state sector of education are discharged through a broad-based system of grants-in-aid to the respective State Governments for developing their educational programmes. The efforts of the Union Government, since independence and particularly since the commencement of the Constitution, have accordingly been mainly directed towards ensuring the development of such a national policy and programme of education as can help, to the fullest possible extent, in the early realisation of the educational objectives that the nation has set for itself.

2.5. In the field of cultural activities, the efforts of the Union Government, through the years after independence, have been directed not only towards conserving, unearthing and rediscovering the ancient cultural heritage of this country, but also towards assuming some direct responsibility for promoting art and culture. The cultural programmes implemented by the Ministry emphasise such activities as express and promote the basic unity of Indian culture, contribute towards the promotion of emotional integration among people in various parts of the country and bring the rural and urban people closer to one another. Besides maintaining and developing the few cultural institutions of national importance which were in existence before independence, the Union Government have since set up new institutions to provide guidance in the various fields of art and culture at an all-India level, and have carried on an extensive programme of strengthening voluntary organisations in different fields of culture.

2.6. The Union Government have also been pursuing extensive programmes of cultural relations with other countries of the world. Through exchange of cultural delegations and participation in the activities of mutual interest, these programmes are aimed at projecting India's cultural heritage abroad, and at promoting mutual goodwill and understanding between India and other countries of the world in all artistic, literary, and cultural matters. These programmes are planned in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs.

3. *Organisation*.—The Department of Education of the Ministry of Education consists of all the divisions previously under the Ministry of Education with the addition of the Cultural and External Relations Divisions transferred from the erstwhile Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. For purposes of organisation, the Department of Education functions through the following divisions: (1) Administration, (2) Elementary and Basic Education, (3) Secondary Education, (4) University Education, (5) Social Education and Social Welfare, (6) Languages, (7) Physical Education and Recreation, (8) Scholarships, (9) Cultural Activities and (10) External Relations. In addition, three units, namely, Central Schools, Plan Coordination and Statistical, and the Secretariat of the Indian National Commission for Unesco, also function in the Department.

3.2. Besides the divisions mentioned above, the Department of Education functions through several attached and subordinate offices; and the pace of its various programmes and activities is supplemented by the efforts made at non-official level by a few autonomous organisations, financed wholly by the Ministry of Education. A list of all such offices and organisations is given at Annexure I.

3.3. The Works Study, involving simplification of methods and procedures, work measurement and organisation analysis in the Ministry had been completed last year. During 1963, the decisions based on the results of the study were implemented. Work study cells were also set up in the National Archives of India and the National Discipline Scheme Directorate.

3.4. In accordance with one of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee, a periodical review of the 'Standing Charges' of the Ministry was conducted during the period with the assistance of the Internal Economy Committee. As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Special Reorganisation Unit's staffing proposals, examined in detail by the Work Study Team, have been implemented in the organisation of the Ministry.

4. *The Advisory Bodies.*—The Department of Education is guided in its policy and programme in the various fields of education and culture by advisory bodies set up for the purpose of aligning expert and public opinion with its activities, wherever possible. In the field of education, the main advisory body is the Central Advisory Board of Education which was established in 1935. The Board has 5 standing committees for elementary education, secondary education, university education, social education, and for general purposes. The Board consists of representatives of the Union and State Governments (generally the State Education Ministers or Directors), representatives of the universities and Parliament, and distinguished educationists of the country, with the Union Education Minister as the ex-officio chairman, and the Educational Adviser to the Union Government as ex-officio member. The Board thus provides at the highest level a common platform where the representatives of the Union and the State Governments can meet and take joint decisions on educational policies and programmes.

4.2. Apart from the Central Advisory Board of Education, the Ministry has had to set up over the course of years several other committees, in the fields of education and culture for dealing with specific problems in greater detail. A list of all such advisory bodies which functioned during the whole or part of the year 1963-64 is given at Annexure II. The work of such advisory bodies is reported in their proper context in the various relevant chapters of this report.

4.3. During the year, however, a review of all the advisory committees functioning in connection with the work of the Department of Education was made. It was felt that the setting up of a large number of advisory committees in the various fields of education did not produce the desired results and rather contribution towards the dilution of the responsibility and the importance of the Central Advisory Board of Education. As a result, it has been decided to wind up those committees whose work was found to be overlapping with the functions and the activities of the Ministry and its other agencies, mainly with a view to making better and greater utilisation of the oldest advisory body of the Ministry, which is the Central

Advisory Board of Education. Similarly, in the field of cultural activities, some of the advisory committees were considered superfluous. All such committees in the fields of education and culture have been marked with asterik in Annexure II.

5. *Mid-Plan Appraisal for Schemes of General Education.*—The year under review has been marked by extensive educational planning as a sound basis for formulating short-term and long-term policies and programmes. A Mid-Plan Appraisal of the Third Five-Year Plan of schemes of General Education was the first major step in this planning taken with the object of examining those aspects of the implementation of the Plan which require special attention at this stage so that more rapid progress is possible during the next two years. The appraisal has shown that in every sector a steady rate of expansion has been maintained during the first half of the Third Plan.

5.2. *Elementary Education* : Efforts to expand educational facilities for children in the age-group 6-11 have resulted in larger enrolment in primary schools than anticipated at the beginning and there is every likelihood that the target of bringing 76.4 per cent of children in this age-group to school may be exceeded by the end of the Plan. The Plan now envisages an additional enrolment of 163.84 lakh children at primary level against the original target of 152.95 lakh. For middle schools (age-group 11-14), the Plan envisages an additional enrolment of 35 lakh children of which 47.0 per cent was achieved by the end of the first two years.

5.3. In the field of girls' education at the primary stage, the revised target envisages an additional enrolment of 93.86 lakh girls in the total enrolment target of 163.84 lakh children. The estimated achievement by the end of the Plan is likely to fall 10 per cent below the revised targets, although the original Plan targets would still be fulfilled. At the middle school stage, against the total *estimated* target of 42.2 lakh children, the additional enrolment in respect of girls is expected to be 13.8 lakh. Estimated achievement in enrolment varies, however, from State to State, the main lag in girls' education figuring in the educationally "backward" States.

5.4. *Secondary Education* : In the first two years, the enrolment achieved in secondary schools was 55 per cent. The total additional enrolment estimated for the first three years of the Plan will be 84 per cent of the original target for the whole Plan period. Indications are that the additional enrolment by the end of the third Plan would be 23.07 lakh as against the 16.48 lakh children originally estimated and 22.22 lakh as subsequently revised by the States. In regard to girls' education for this age-group (14-17), the revised target envisages an enrolment of 5.24 lakh additional girls against the total target of 22.22 lakh children. The estimated achievement by the end of the third Plan is 108 per cent of the revised targets which exceed the original targets by 12 per cent.

5.5. *Higher Education* : In the higher education sector, as in other sectors, there has been an impressive expansion during the present span of the third Plan. For instance, against an enrolment of 8.84 lakh in 1960-61 at the university stage (in colleges other than professional and technical), the enrolment increased roughly to 10.50 lakh by 1962-63 registering an approximate increase of about 20 per cent. The increase in the enrolment at the college level during the Plan period is estimated to

be of the order of nearly 60 per cent. Thus, the progress in the enrolment during the first two years of the third Plan conforms to the estimated increase during the whole Plan period. The number of colleges (exclusive of intermediate colleges) is 1,908 and the number of universities is 51 in 1963-64 as against 1,544 colleges, and 45 universities at the end of the second Five-Year Plan.

5.6. Amongst significant developments in the matter of expansion of higher education, special mention may be made of increased enrolment in science subjects in the universities and colleges in relation to the total university enrolment. For instance, the average annual increase in the enrolment in science subjects during second Plan was 20,000. As against this, the annual average increase in similar enrolment during the first two years of the current Plan has been 43,000.

5.7. Thus, on the whole, considering the limited financial resources available for education, there has been an unprecedented expansion at all levels of education during the first three years of the third Five-Year Plan. But, though avenues of access to education at every stage have broadened much more rapidly in the current Plan than previously, the extent of regional disparities or the gap between boys' and girls' education have not been narrowed to the same extent.

6. *Qualitative Improvement.*—In the effort to cope with the expanding enrolment at all levels of education, the need for essential qualitative improvement has not been lost sight of; in fact, concerted measures have been adopted by the Union Government and the State Governments to raise the quality of education from the elementary level to the university stage. Some of these measures may be mentioned here. State Institutes of Education for the training of elementary and secondary teachers have been set up by the State Governments with the full assistance of the Union Government. Regional Colleges of Education for the training of teachers for multipurpose schools have been started by the National Council of Educational Research and Training in cooperation with the State Governments concerned. A number of Centres for Advanced Study have been established in different universities with the assistance of the University Grants Commission for the purpose of raising standards of higher learning and research. Efforts have also been made to increase the pay scales of teachers at all levels, more successfully in the field of higher education. A number of measures have been adopted to improve the quality of textbooks for various levels of education. And, schemes have been sponsored, some of them in cooperation with foreign governments, for promoting low-priced republication of standard books in various subjects particularly in science and technology from some of the advanced countries. With a view to democratising educational opportunities amongst wider sections of the public, the scope of scholarship and loan schemes has been extended.

6.2. Though efforts have been made to improve the standards of education at all levels, as briefly indicated above, much more needs to be done in this direction. Overcrowding in classes, unfavourable teacher-pupil ratio and shortage in qualified teaching personnel, particularly in subjects like science, mathematics and foreign languages—these are only some of the problems which have assumed urgency in the context of the increasing need for improving the quality and standards of education at all levels all over the country.

7. *The Fourth and Perspective Plans.*—The first steps for the formulation of the fourth Five-Year Plan have also been taken. For this purpose, a Central Working Group on General Education was set up whose preliminary report has been received and is under examination, in the Ministry of Education and the Planning Commission. The State Governments also have initiated some action and Working Groups on Education at the State level have been set up. Their reports are expected to be received very shortly.

7.2. It has also been decided to formulate a long-term perspective plan of educational development to cover the next three Plans (1966–81) and a Central Planning Group has been set up for the purpose. The State Governments have been requested to prepare perspective plans of educational development spread over the next fifteen years and the fundamental issues involved in them as well as the fourth Five-Year Plan are proposed to be discussed in a Conference of Education Ministers in April 1964.

8. *Budget.*—As against the total sanctioned grant of Rs. 57.59 crore (including the provisions made for the Department of Education in the Demands operated by the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance) for 1963-64, the revised estimates were fixed at Rs. 62.91 crore and the budget estimates for 1964-65 have been proposed at Rs. 77.08 crore.

CHAPTER TWO

SCHOOL EDUCATION

The Union Government grants financial assistance to State Governments for schemes for the development of school education and in addition directly implements a few schemes mostly for the promotion of research or for the execution of pilot projects.

A. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

2. *Expansion of Primary Education (Age-Group 6-11).*—Expansion of educational facilities for children in the age-group 6-11 is by far the most significant scheme of school education included in the third Five-Year Plan. At the end of the second Plan, the enrolment in classes I-V reached 349.87 lakh or 61.1 per cent of the age-group 6-11. The total number of girls enrolled was 113.97 lakh or 40.4 per cent of the total population of girls in the corresponding age-group. The original targets fixed for the third Plan were to enrol 152.95 lakhs of additional children in classes I-V and take the total enrolment in these classes to 496.4 lakh or 76.4 per cent of the children in the age-group.

2.2. The mid-term appraisal of the third Five-Year Plan was held during the year. It showed that the enrolment in classes I-V has far exceeded the original targets. It is now estimated that, by the end of the third Five-Year Plan, the total enrolment in classes I-V would be 519.68 lakh or 80.2 per cent of the population of the corresponding age-group. Of these, the girls would number 198.68 lakh or 63.3 per cent.

2.3. Progress has not been uniform in all the areas. In some States, such as Madras, Punjab and Gujarat, the targets have been very largely exceeded. In others, such as Uttar Pradesh, the targets would be just reached. There is a likelihood of shortfalls occurring in some States, such as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, mainly due to inadequate financial allocations arising out of the unfavourable financial position of the State Governments.

2.4. During the year under review, the Government of India sanctioned Central assistance of Rs. 2 crore for the appointment of additional teachers in elementary schools. The grant is made available to the State Governments on a matching basis, but over and above the State ceilings.

3. *Expansion of Middle School Education (Age-Group 11-14).*—In classes VI-VIII, the total enrolment in the country at the end of second Plan was 67.1 lakh or 22.8 per cent of the total population in the age-group 11-14. The original target for the third Plan was to raise this enrolment to 97.48 lakh or 28.6 per cent of the population in the age-group.

3.2. The expansion at the middle school stage has been even more rapid than that at the primary stage. This is a welcome development in that it indicates the increasing desire to stay longer in the school. The

mid-term appraisal of the Plan carried out during the year showed that, by 1965-66, the total enrolment in classes VI-VIII would rise to 110.28 lakh or 32.3 per cent of the age-group 11-14. Of these, as many as 30.07 lakh (or 18.2 per cent of the age-group) would be girls.

4. *Legislation for Compulsory Education.*—During the year West Bengal passed a new law for compulsory primary education. Similar legislation had already been passed by Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Punjab. Other States are considering the matter.

4.2. The Third National Seminar on Compulsory Primary Education was held at Hyderabad from 25th May to 2nd June, 1963. It was attended by senior officers in charge of elementary education and girls' education in all States and Union Territories. The main problems discussed were : review of the development of elementary education; training of teachers; and preparation of a perspective plan for the development of elementary education in India.

5. *Training of Primary School Teachers.*—The report of the Study Group on the Education of Elementary Teachers in India, set up by the All India Council of Elementary Education has been broadly approved by the Ministry of Education and circulated to the State Governments for necessary action.

5.2. The scheme of orientation of primary school teachers in community development was continued during the year. And the third round of seminars for principals of training institutions and one month's course for teacher-educators was completed in the social education organisers' and *mukhya sevika* training centres. Preliminary arrangements for the fourth round (beginning in February, 1964) have been made.

5.3. The Second National Seminar on the Education of Elementary Teachers was held at New Delhi in October, 1963. It prepared a perspective plan for the development of teacher education at the elementary stage in India on the lines recommended by the Study Group on the Education of Elementary Teachers. Its main recommendation is that available places in training institutions should be doubled by the end of the fourth Five-Year Plan and that steps to implement the programme should be taken from 1964-65. The report of the Second National Seminar was circulated to State Governments for information and necessary action. Most State Governments have decided to take advance action for the expansion and improvement of training facilities on the lines recommended by the Seminar.

5.4. Thirty extension service centres have been established in training institutions for elementary teachers on the lines of those established earlier in training colleges for secondary teachers. The scheme has received a good response. The number of such centres is proposed to be increased to 45 in 1964-65.

6. *State Institutes of Education.*—An important scheme approved during the year, is the establishment of State Institutes of Education. These will ultimately deal with education at the pre-primary, primary, middle and secondary levels. To begin with, however, their scope has been limited to the improvement of primary and middle school education. The Union Government will bear the entire expenditure on these institutes during the third Five-Year Plan. In the fourth Five-Year Plan, the scheme would be

transferred to the State sector, but will continue to be Centrally assisted on a high-priority basis.

6.2. Proposals for the establishment of the State Institutes of Education in all States except Madras and Kerala have been sanctioned. Proposals from these two States are awaited and are expected to be sanctioned before the end of the current year.

6.3. A Department of Teachers Education has been established in the National Council of Educational Research and Training, an autonomous organisation entirely financed by the Ministry of Education, for coordinating the work of the State Institutes of Education, for training their staff and for the development of teacher education in general. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 7 lakh for the third Plan period has been sanctioned for this purpose.

6.4. A seminar for the principals and vice-principals of the State Institutes of Education is being organised by the National Council of Educational Research and Training at New Delhi from 10th February to 7th April, 1964.

7. *Basic Education.*—For the elementary stage of education, Basic education has been accepted as the national pattern and all elementary schools are to be ultimately converted to the Basic pattern. Some progress has been made in this programme. In 1950-51, there were 33,761 Basic schools in the country (33,379 junior and 388 senior). Their number rose to 47,813 (42,971 junior and 4,842 senior) in 1955-56 and to 76,787 (62,519 junior and 14,268 senior) at the beginning of the third Plan.

7.2. Side by side, the States have also taken steps to introduce the activities and other features of Basic schools (excluding the full-fledged introduction of craft) in non-Basic schools, as this does not require large financial outlays and highly trained personnel. This programme, known as the 'orientation programme' has been included in the third Five-Year Plan and is being implemented by the States. It is hoped to be completed by the end of the third Plan.

7.3. To advise the State Governments and the Union Government on programmes and policies of Basic education, the Government of India has set up a National Board of Basic Education.

8. *Ameliorative Measures for Primary School Teachers.*—Efforts were continued, during the year, to improve the emoluments of primary school teachers. The mid-term appraisal of the Plan showed that salaries of elementary teachers have been substantially revised in West Bengal. The inequalities in dearness allowance have been removed in Orissa and Assam. Mysore has also revised the salaries of elementary teachers and some improvement has been made in Uttar Pradesh. The State of Madhya Pradesh gave effect to the proposal to revise the salaries of elementary teachers with retrospective effect at a cost of about Rs. 9 crore.

8.2. Steps are being taken to improve the old-age benefits available to elementary teachers. Gujarat and Maharashtra have introduced pension schemes; Andhra Pradesh has introduced the triple-benefit scheme on the lines of the Madras State and a decision to the same effect has been taken in Bihar. Further efforts to improve the salaries and old-age benefits are continuing.

9. *School Meals.*—The programme of school meals is progressing satisfactorily. It receives assistance, in the form of food commodities, through CARE, UNICEF and other bodies. During the year the number of children benefited under the scheme was : 13 lakh in Madras, 17 lakh in Kerala, 10 lakh each in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh, 5 lakh each in Punjab, Mysore and Orissa, 1 lakh each in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and 0.5 lakh each in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Small programmes are also under way in other States and some Union Territories.

9.2. The Union Government extend financial assistance for this scheme equal to one-third of the total expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the programme (excluding the value of the foodstuffs received from abroad and local contributions). In 1962-63, an amount of Rs. 39,02,470 was given as assistance to the State Governments. In 1963-64 about 80 lakh children are expected to be covered under the programme. During 1964-65, it is proposed to expand the programme to about 90 lakh children.

10. *School Textbooks.*—We are grateful to the Government of West Germany for donating three printing presses for the publication of textbooks. It has been decided to locate them at Mysore, Chandigarh and Bhubaneshwar. The presses would be put in operation by the Government of India on a regional basis.

10.2. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 150 lakh would be required for buildings and other expenditure connected with the printing presses. The buildings for the presses are being designed and it is expected that the construction work would start early in 1964-65. The printing presses are expected to be in operation by the end of the third Plan.

10.3. We are grateful to the Governments of Australia and Sweden for their valuable gifts of paper. During the year, Australia repeated the gift of 2,000 tons of paper under the Colombo Plan and Sweden also repeated the gift of 8,000 tons of paper. The paper has been distributed to the State Governments on the basis of their requirements and it is estimated that about 75 per cent of the State Governments' requirements of paper for the production of the nationalised textbooks has been met from these gifts.

10.4. It has also been decided to distribute free of cost the textbooks, not less in value than that of the paper received as gifts, to poor and needy children.

11. *Children's Literature.*—A National Prize Competition for Children's Books is organised by the Union Government since 1954. During the year, the Ninth National Prize Competition for Children's Books was held. In all 371 books/manuscripts were entered for this competition in 13 modern Indian languages. Twelve prizes of Rs. 1,000 each and 2 prizes of Rs. 500 each were awarded to books and manuscripts. One book in Bengali was recommended for the award of a certificate of merit. Two prizes of Rs. 250 each were also awarded to the artist of two prize-winning books of the Eighth Competition.

11.2. As mentioned in the last year's report, the scheme of *sahitya rachnalayas* continued to be held in abeyance during this year on account of emergency. The *sahitya rachnalayas* are organised to bring together authors, writers and publishers interested in the books for children and

to provide training for them in producing better books. Provision, however, has been made for organising one *sahitya rachnalaya* during 1964-65.

11.3. During the year, the entire loan of Rs. 20 lakh sanctioned for the construction of a building and the setting up of a printing press was released to the Children's Book Trust. The building is nearing completion and the press is being set up.

12. *Standing Committee of the C.A.B.E. on Primary Education.*—The Standing Committee on Primary Education of the Central Advisory Board of Education was set up in June, 1962 along with the three other Standing Committees, under the chairmanship of Shri U. N. Dhebar. The Committee has so far held 9 meetings and visited 6 States, namely, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The Committee has since submitted a report.

13. *Education of Girls and Women.*—As a result of the several steps taken by the Government to encourage women's education during the third Plan, it is expected that by the end of the Plan, 63.3 per cent of girls at the primary stage, 18.2 per cent at the middle stage and 7.8 per cent at the secondary stage in the respective age-groups will be in schools.

13.2. The National Council for Women's Education, which was set up in 1959, continued to advise the Government on various matters relating to women's education. The Council was reconstituted on 20th January, 1964, under the chairmanship of Smt. Raksha Saran. The reconstituted Council consists of one representative of Rajya Sabha, two of Lok Sabha, one of the Central Advisory Board of Education two of the Union Ministry of Education and one representative each of the Union Ministries of Community Development and Cooperation, Labour and Employment, Health, and the Planning Commission, all State Governments and one representative of the Centrally Administered Areas.

13.3. At its fifth meeting, held in April, 1963, the Council considered the report of the Curriculum Committee appointed by it. The Report has since been circulated among the State Governments for consideration and necessary action.

13.4. The Committee on Part-Time Employment and Training of Women appointed by the Council has since decided that a pilot survey be conducted and this work has, accordingly, been entrusted to the Delhi School of Social Work and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. The pilot surveys are expected to be completed during the current year. The National Council also set up, during the year, two committees: (1) to look into the causes for lack of public support for girls' education in rural areas and to enlist public cooperation; and (2) to work out the fourth Plan programme for the development of education of girls and women. The work of the first committee has made considerable headway, while the second has submitted its report.

13.5. In view of the emergency and the need for economy, the programme of seminars for women social workers was kept in abeyance during the year. However, the programme has since been taken up again and six States have been requested to organise a seminar each this year. During 1964-65, it is proposed to organise 22 such seminars.

13.6. Under the scheme of financial assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in the field of women's education, grants up to the end of December, 1963, were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 1,23,000 to 16 institutions towards the construction of hostels, buildings and equipment of laboratories and libraries.

14. *Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations in the field of Elementary Education.*—The scheme of assistance to voluntary educational organisations engaged in the field of pre-primary, primary and Basic education was continued during the year and 12 institutions were given assistance up to the end of December, 1963 to the extent of Rs. 56,700.

B. SECONDARY EDUCATION

15. *Improvement of Secondary Education.*—In the field of secondary education, the policy of the Government is to lay special emphasis on measures designed to improve the quality of teaching. In addition to the assistance given to States for their schemes of upgrading secondary schools and strengthening science education, the Ministry has sponsored other projects for raising the standard of education at this stage.

16. *Strengthening of Multipurpose Schools.*—The policy in regard to the multipurpose schools during the third Plan has been directed towards the consolidation of their work rather than the expansion of their number. A Centrally sponsored scheme for the strengthening of multipurpose schools was introduced during the present year. Under this scheme, 50 per cent financial assistance is given to State Governments for developing a few selected multipurpose schools. Most of the States have accepted the scheme in principle and grants have been released in the case of proposals received from the States of Assam, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal. The proposals of Tripura and Delhi Administrations have also been approved. The scheme will continue during the remaining years of the Plan.

16.2. A list of selected reference books for the libraries of multipurpose schools is being compiled. The cost of these books, which will be supplied to all multipurpose schools in the country, will be met by the Ministry. The project regarding the production of textbooks, handbooks for teachers and students' manuals for practical subjects for such schools has been entrusted to the National Council of Educational Research and Training. The latter step is by way of avoiding any duplication of effort.

17. *State Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance.*—Under this Centrally sponsored scheme, which was initiated during 1962-63, grants on a hundred per cent basis have been sanctioned to the Governments of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for the strengthening of the State Bureaux and for the appointment of guidance counsellors. During 1964-65 it is proposed to expand the scope of the scheme by sanctioning the appointment of 50 additional guidance counsellors and the training of 2,500 career masters.

18. *Establishment of Education Evaluation (Examination Reforms) Units.*—The Union Government continued to make the efforts to foster examination reforms in schools. Hundred per cent Central assistance is given to the State Governments for the establishment of State Evaluation Units to develop the programme of examination reform. Grants have been sanctioned,

under the scheme, to the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. On account of the emergency, only skeleton staff could be given to each Unit during the current year. In 1964-65 it is proposed to strengthen the Units by providing additional staff.

19. *Establishment and Development of Central Schools.*—The Central Schools Scheme has been formulated by the Union Government in pursuance of the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission to provide educational facilities to the children of transferable Union Government employees as well as of other floating population. The scheme, as finalised, envisages the establishment, in a phased manner, of about 100 higher secondary schools, with subsidised hostel facilities at various stations, where the Union Government have a larger number of employees. These schools, with Hindi and English as common media of instruction, are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, and will cater, in order of priority, to the needs of the children of defence personnel, Union Government employees, members of the all-India services, floating population and others. Some of the salient features of Central Schools are: higher teacher-pupil ratio, strengthening science laboratories and libraries, a large range of electives under humanities and science subjects, and physical training under the National Discipline Scheme and Junior N.C.C. As proposed in the previous year, regimental schools at various cantonment areas have been taken over for development as Central Schools. During 1963-64, twenty such schools with an enrolment of 11,500 children have been taken over for the purpose.

19.2. During 1964-65, it is proposed to take over, under the scheme, about 25 more regimental schools and 10 schools either from the State Governments or from other agencies. It is also proposed to grant liberal assistance to a few other schools which conform to the standard of the Central Schools and serve the same purpose.

20. *Central Board of Secondary Education.*—The Central Board of Secondary Education was reconstituted by the Government of India, Ministry of Education with effect from 1st July, 1962, with a view to make the services of the Board available to various educational institutions in the country and abroad, to meet the educational needs of students whose parents have to move from one State to another, and to set up an all-India standard for the secondary stage of education. Simultaneously, the Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi, was merged into the Central Board and consequently the schools affiliated to the Delhi Board and the examination conducted by it were taken over by the Central Board. The Board has also instituted an All-India Higher Secondary Examination which provides for a unified syllabus with Hindi and English as media of instruction and examination. These courses have so far been introduced in class IX in 45 schools situated in different parts of India. The total number of schools recognised by the Board is now 388 including one in Tehran. Out of these, 80 schools including 20 Central Schools, were newly recognised during the period under review. Since its reconstitution, the Board has made some reforms in its examinations. These include the introduction of objective-type tests and the system of internal assessment.

21. *Central Institute of English, Hyderabad.*—The Central Institute of English was established by the Ministry in November 1958 as an autonomous institution with a view to reformulating the objectives of English teaching in India, modernising the methods of teaching English and promoting in our

schools and colleges, a reasonably correct and useful achievement in English as a second language both in its spoken and written forms. The Institute has so far trained 510 teachers at all levels. It has produced text materials for a preparatory course in English for the pre-university year. It has published research articles in two annual issues of its Bulletin and also two monographs. Specimen syllabuses have also been devised and published for almost all levels of English teaching.

21.2. The Board of Governors of the Institute has recently sanctioned schemes for a production unit to look after the production of text materials, an extension unit for taking up extension work with universities and secondary boards in order to canalise the impact of the Institute on these bodies, and also an Institute Grants Committee for aiding similar ventures in the field and for bringing about a uniformity in the methodology of the courses taught at institutes of English in this country. The Ministry has accorded its approval to a scheme for the construction of a permanent home for the Institute. The Board of Governors has accordingly implemented a scheme of approximately 15 lakhs of rupees for the construction work. It is expected that these buildings will be ready for occupation in a few months.

22. *Pre-Vocational Training—Youth Vocational Centres (Age-Group 11-14).*—The centres are intended to impart pre-vocational training to children in the age-group 11+ to 14+, who, for reasons of economic necessity or lack of aptitude, have discontinued their studies after their primary education. It is proposed to establish 65 centres in various States/Union Territories (not more than 5 centres in each State) on an experimental basis during the third Five-Year Plan. The centres will be located in rural and semi-urban areas, and attached to selected high/higher secondary/multipurpose schools or other schools where headmasters/principals are persons of high calibre and have the necessary capacity for supervision and management.

22.2. The centres will conduct both part-time and full-time courses; the latter will be of three years' duration. A composite training course consisting of both general education and vocational training, it will include basic fitting, turning, elementary metal work, carpentry, gas welding, smithy, moulding and agriculture, on the one hand and on the other, languages (regional language and English/Hindi), science, social studies, arithmetic and general knowledge. The instructional programme will also include first-hand experience of improved methods and techniques for increased agricultural production and activities related to the development of rural economy.

22.3. The intake in each centre will be about 45 trainees per year, of which 30 will undergo training in two shifts for full-time courses and 15 for part-time courses. Incentives in the form of stipends, textbooks and other reading accessories will be provided to the trainees who, after completing their courses, may work as apprentices, or be self-employed or go to junior technical schools or undergo further training under any other existing scheme.

22.4. The total expenditure on the scheme during the third Five-Year Plan is estimated at Rs. 67.95 lakh. Out of this, the Union Government will bear Rs. 37.84 lakh and the balance of Rs. 30.11 lakh is to be contributed by the UNICEF.

22.5. The first phase of orienting 20 craft trainers under this scheme was completed by the end of December 1963. Under the second phase commencing from 1st February, 1964, five Regional Training Centres will be established at Bombay, Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Madras, Narendra-

pur (Calcutta) and Ludhiana, for training three batches of 80 craft instructors each over a period of 5 months. Such trained instructors would be in charge of the Youth Vocational Centres. During 1964-65, forty centres are proposed to be established in different States, while the remaining 20 centres will be established in July, 1965.

23. *Introduction of Productive Labour in Schools and Colleges.*—The Central Advisory Board of Education at its 30th meeting held in May 1963 appointed a eight-member committee under the chairmanship of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister, Punjab to work out a detailed scheme of a practicable nature for the introduction of productive labour in schools and colleges. The terms of reference of the Committee are :

- (i) To devise a national programme for enabling students in educational institutions at all stages to participate in productive activities;
- (ii) To examine the extent and the manner in which the facilities already available for this programme in educational institutions and other governmental and non-governmental organizations could be fully utilised and expanded further;
- (iii) To work out the financial implications of the proposal under (i) and (ii) above;
- (iv) To suggest the manner in which government and non-government organizations could co-operate in implementing the programme; and
- (v) To devise the machinery to be set up both at the Centre and in the States and Union Territories for the supervision, guidance and periodical evaluation of the programme.

The Committee has held two meetings so far. The final report of the Committee is expected by the end of February, 1964.

24. *Central Advisory Board of Education.*—The 30th Session of Central Advisory Board of Education was held at Pachmarhi from 5th to 7th May, 1963, at the invitation of the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The main items discussed related to the report of the Emotional Integration Committee, education and national emergency, introduction of productive labour in schools and colleges, and increase in the academic session in secondary schools in India.

25. *All India Council for Secondary Education.*—The sixth meeting of the Council was held on 28th and 29th October, 1963, at New Delhi. The Council considered proposals for the fourth Plan in the field of secondary education. It suggested that the national pattern of secondary education should ultimately be of 12 years' duration.

26. *State Education Ministers' Conference.*—A Conference of the State Education Ministers, vice-chancellors of universities and eminent educationists was held at New Delhi on 10th to 12th November, 1963. The Conference resolved that universal and free primary education should be achieved by the end of the fourth Plan and that special efforts should be made to bring all the girls of the relevant age-group to school. It accepted the 12-year course of secondary education as the goal towards which the country must work, the standard to be achieved at the end of the course being equivalent to at least the intermediate examination of the former 4-year college course. The Conference suggested that immediate steps should be taken to raise the

standard and quality of secondary education by attracting more competent persons to join the teaching profession, improving teacher-training, strengthening science laboratories, libraries and workshops, reorganising the school curriculum, etc. It further resolved that the duration of the first degree course in arts and science should be 3 years throughout the country and recommended that the age of entry into the universities should generally be 17+ and in no case less than 16+.

27. *Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Secondary Education.*—As already reported earlier, the Standing Committee on Secondary Education was reconstituted in June 1962 to make from time to time recommendations for the improvement of secondary education based on a constant study and critical examination of the problems in the field and assess the progress of various development schemes. To elicit opinion on the problems of secondary education, the Committee issued a detailed questionnaire to different agencies working in the sphere of secondary education. The Committee held 8 meetings in different places in India. It visited selected educational institutions and held discussions with State education authorities, university and school teachers, and others interested in the problems of education. It submitted a report in May, 1963.

28. *Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations in the Field of Secondary Education.*—The scheme, initiated during the first Five-Year Plan, to give grants to voluntary educational organisations doing some educationally significant work to expand or improve their existing services or to start new ones, is being continued during the third Plan. 16 institutions located in different parts of the country have been helped under the scheme during the current year.

29. *Assistance to Residential Schools.*—The Ministry has been considering a proposal to give grants to selected residential schools, in order to enable them to improve their academic and residential facilities, so that the merit scholars selected by the Government of India and others could use them. The proposed scheme could not be implemented due to the emergency. It has now been proposed to implement the scheme from the next financial year and accordingly a budget provision of Rs. 4 lakh has been suggested during 1964-65.

C. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

30. The following gives the financial provisions for the schemes described in this chapter :

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1963-64		Provision for 1964-65
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Seminars and Conferences relating to Compulsory Primary Education	5,000	15,000	15,000
2	Grants-in-aid to State Governments—Centrally sponsored Scheme of Midday Meals	60,000	70,000	70,000
3	(a) National Prize Competition	65,000	1,01,900	65,000
	(b) Sahitya Rachnalayas	10,000	40,000	10,000
	(c) Loan to Children's Book Trust	5,00,000	8,00,000	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4	National Council for Women's Education— T.A. and D.A.	10,000	10,000	10,000
5	Assistance to Voluntary Educational Or- ganisations in the field of Education of Girls and Women, Pre-Primary, Primary and Basic Education	2,00,000	2,00,000	3,00,000
6	Strengthening of Multipurpose Schools ..	13,00,000	7,00,000	19,68,000
7	State Bureaux of Educational and Voca- tional Guidance	3,00,000	2,15,000	10,50,000
8	Establishment of Education Evaluation (Examination Reform) Units	1,50,000	1,75,000	3,19,000
9	Scheme of Central Schools	20,00,000	20,00,000	75,01,000
10	Central Institute of English Hyderabad			
	(a) Construction of Building	4,00,000	4,00,000	10,22,000
	(b) Administrative and Development Ex- penditure	6,52,000	6,52,000	7,22,000
11	Youth Vocational Centres	—	1,000 (Token Grant)	18,82,000
12	Central Advisory Board of Education ..	11,000	63,000	43,000
13	All India Council for Secondary Education	3,000	4,000	4,000
14	Assistance to Voluntary Educational Or- ganisations	4,00,000	4,00,000	6,00,000
15	Strengthening of Residential Schools ..	—	—	4,00,000
16	Grant to Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Jaipur ..	35,000	35,000	35,000

CHAPTER THREE

HIGHER EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education is responsible for the maintenance of the Central universities and any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance. The Ministry is also responsible for the coordination and maintenance of standards of higher education all over the country and for this purpose the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953. In addition to these constitutional obligations, the Ministry gives grants-in-aid to State Governments and voluntary organizations and operates several programmes, some in cooperation with the friendly foreign governments and organizations, for the development of higher education in the country. The Ministry also conducts significant pilot projects in higher education of which the most important is that of Rural Institutes.

1.2. Grants are paid, through the University Grants Commission, to the Central universities on hundred per cent basis both for their maintenance and development and to all State universities on a sharing basis for their development projects only. To the seven institutions, which have been declared as deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act of 1956, grants are at present given, *inter alia*, by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission—to Jamia Millia on cover-the-deficit basis and to the others on an *ad hoc* basis. In the case of other institutions of higher education also grants are given, on an *ad hoc* basis, by the Ministry of Education directly on the recommendation of the advisory committee or the council concerned in each field. Schemes of loans for various purposes are operated only by the Ministry of Education.

1.3. During the year under review, the Ministry of Education continued its assistance in the development of higher education in the country on these lines, with the two-fold object of enabling universities and other institutions of higher education to meet the challenge of unprecedented expansion on the one hand, and of the urgent need to improve the quality of education on the other. A brief account of the projects and activities undertaken by the Central universities, the University Grants Commission, and the Ministry of Education, during the year 1963-64, to meet this challenge is given below.

A. CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

2. There are four Central Universities—Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva-Bharati—which receive hundred per cent grants for maintenance as well as development from the Union Government, through the University Grants Commission. Each of these universities reported good progress in the implementation of their various development projects and programmes during the year under review. Some of the main significant achievements made by the Central universities in both directions of expansion and improvement of quality of education are indicated here.

3. *Aligarh Muslim University.*—The University completed a number of buildings : the Kashmir House consisting of 100 single rooms, the Central

Block of Engineering College, the Faculty of Arts, Auditorium and Women's College, Health Centre, Hobbies Workshop, and additional accommodation for the Department of Education and N.R.C. Club. The laboratories of three Pre-Clinical Departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Bio-Chemistry were equipped and 50 students admitted to the M.B.B.S. course. The intake capacity of the College of Engineering and Technology was raised from 120 to 240; and 2 additional professors, 5 readers and 46 lecturers were sanctioned for the increased capacity. The various Departments of the College were strengthened by the appointment of 23 teachers.

3.2. For the purpose of qualitative improvement of education, the University introduced a number of measures. A new course of Indian Humanities consisting mainly of the principal elements of Sanskrit and Islamic cultures was instituted. A novel experiment of introducing the Roman script as associate script for teaching Hindi and Urdu to students, whose mother-tongue is neither Hindi nor Urdu, was initiated. And, a new scheme of tutorials was introduced to reduce the load of lectures. Under this scheme, synopsis of lectures for the whole term are distributed to students in advance.

4. *Banaras Hindu University*.—The University nearly completed the new building of the International Students' Home, the Guest House, the Postgraduate Building, the Vivekanand Hostel and the Ramakrishna Hostel. The construction of the Olympic Swimming Pool, a Multipurpose Hall and the College of Medical Sciences was started.

4.2. The University introduced several new courses during the year, to enlarge the scope of its educational facilities. These include M.A. in Sociology, M.D. (Medicine, Physiology and Pharmacology), M.S. (Anatomy and Surgery) and postgraduate courses in Agricultural Botany and Agricultural Chemistry. The two-year diploma and degree courses in Music and Fine Arts were developed into three-year degree courses. The Postgraduate Research Institute in Indian Medicine was inaugurated on August 15, 1963 offering a three-year course leading to the degree of M.D. in Ayurveda; the Institute will also prepare teachers, eminent specialists, consultants and research workers.

5. *University of Delhi*.—The University continued its efforts to tackle the problem of admissions to meet the increasing demand for college education due to rapidly growing population in the city. The Dayal Singh College was allowed to start a second unit with a maximum intake of 690 to admit such students as were unable to secure admission to the B.A. pass course in other local colleges. Preliminary steps were also taken to make plans for opening some new colleges and establishing a second university in Delhi.

5.2. The University made considerable expansion in the scope of its educational facilities. A large number of new courses of study were introduced in the various faculties from July, 1963. These include: Diploma in Modern Persian; Diploma in Linguistics; B.A. and M.A. (Hons.) in Bengali and D. Litt. in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences; D.Sc. and M.A./M.Sc. in Operational Research in the Faculty of Science; Courses in Otolaryngology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Medical Radio Diagonosis, Medical Therapy, Radiation Medicine and Ophthalmology in the Faculty of Medical Sciences; M.A. in Hindustani Music in the Faculty of Music and Fine Arts, and D.C.L. in the Faculty of Law. The University also started a one-year certificate (part-time evening) course in Modern Indian Languages, namely, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada. A new Department of Linguistics was also established.

5.3. The Directorate of Correspondence Courses which started functioning from July, 1962 continued to meet the educational needs of those who, for one reason or another, are unable to attend any college. Enrolment for B.A. (pass) course increased from 1088 in 1962-63 to 1410 in the year under report. The facilities of taking examinations through the Directorate of Correspondence Courses have also been extended to the personnel working in India Missions abroad but on the condition that they appear for such examinations at centres in India.

5.4. The tutorial scheme introduced in 1958 on an experimental basis for a period of 5 years terminated in July, 1963. On the basis of the Report of the Committee on Preceptorials and Tutorials, appointed by the University, preceptorials and tutorials have been made compulsory for all undergraduate students.

6. *Visva-Bharati University*.—The University undertook a massive programme of construction to house its various departments and activities. The buildings completed, during the year, include 45 staff quarters at Andrewspalli, a Community Hall containing a stage and an auditorium to seat about 500 persons, an additional storey over the existing Girls' Hostel at Sriniketan, additional buildings with a spacious hall for exhibiting the handicrafts manufactured at the Silpa-Sadana (Cottage Industry Training School), nine buildings, mostly financed by the Government of West Bengal, for housing the different units of the Palli Sangathana Vibhaga on a more rational basis, new Press Building, two new wings to the Purvapalli Guest House, and Science Laboratory at Santiniketan. The Administrative Building is expected to be completed shortly and work on the Naba Nandan (Kala-Bhavan Library, Museum and Studio) and Hostel for Vidya-Bhavana (College of Postgraduate Studies and Research) is progressing satisfactorily.

6.2. As a progressive step towards the development of a Department of Science, the University started the B.Sc. honours course in Physics with Botany and Zoology as subsidiary subjects. Other new courses of studies introduced during the year include : (i) B.A. honours in Chinese Studies, (ii) M.Ed. and (iii) M.A./M.Sc. in Mathematics. The University has also approved a proposal to start degree courses in (i) Music and Dance and (ii) Fine Arts and Crafts.

6.3. The University also recognised its Rabindra-Sadana (Tagore Memorial Museum) as an academic department and redesignated it Rabindra-Bhavana (Institute of Tagore Studies and Research), which now forms a constituent college of the University and provides facilities for the study of and researches into Rabindra literature.

6.4. The University closed down the Rural Institute and instead established the Palli Siksha Sadana to provide a three-year degree course in Social Sciences, and a four-year degree course in Agricultural Science.

B. INSTITUTIONS OF ALL-INDIA IMPORTANCE

7. *Institutions deemed to be Universities*.—In consultation with and on the advice of the University Grants Commission, the Ministry of Education has declared seven institutions of all-India importance, as deemed to be universities within the meaning of Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act of 1956. These are : (1) Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, (2) Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, (3) Gurukul Kangri, Hardwar, (4) Kashi

Vidyapeeth, Varanasi, (5) Indian School of International Studies, Sapru House, New Delhi, (6) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and (7) Indian Agriculture Research Institute, Hillside Road, New Delhi. The Department of Education deals with the first five of these institutions. Of them, the Indian School of International Studies is maintained mostly by grants from the University Grants Commission.

7.2. *Jamia Millia*.—The recognition accorded to the Jamia Millia Islamia is for a period of 3 years in the first instance, and is limited for the present to courses corresponding to B.A. and B.Ed. degrees. During the year 1963-64, the Jamia Millia continued to receive grants from the Ministry of Education on a cover-the-deficit basis. The institution provides education from the nursery stage to the graduate level and in addition maintains a Teachers' College and a Rural Institute.

7.3. As regards the other three institutions deemed to be universities, the Ministry of Education paid them the following grants for development purposes during 1963-64 :

1. Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad	.. .. .	Rs. 50,000
2. Gurukul Kangri, Hardwar	.. .. .	Rs. 30,000
3. Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi	.. .. .	Rs. 1,31,250

The question of payment of maintenance grants and matching contributions for development projects approved by the U.G.C. to these three institutions for the next financial year is also under consideration of the Government of India.

7.4. Grants were paid by the Ministry of Education also to non-statutory, non-affiliated institutions of higher education of all-India importance on the basis of recommendations made by an Advisory Committee of Educationists. Kanya Gurukula Mahavidyalaya, Dehra Dun and Lok Bharati, Sanosara were given maintenance grants of Rs. 12,500 and Rs. 16,635 respectively during the year under review. Applications of some other institutions for similar grants are under consideration.

C. UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

8. The University Grants Commission set up in 1953, to ensure the co-ordination and maintenance of standards of higher education all over the country, continued, during the year, its valuable contribution to the fulfilment of these objectives. The Central universities were given full grants for their maintenance and also for the various development projects approved by the Commission. The State universities too were given suitable assistance for their development projects. Besides assisting the development of existing postgraduate departments and the establishment of new ones in various universities and colleges, the Commission contributed liberally towards the improvement of salary scales of teachers, construction of students hostels and staff quarters, and the institution of fellowships and scholarships for postgraduate work. A brief account of the various projects and schemes for expansion and improvement of higher education assisted by the U.G.C. during 1963-64 is given below.

9. *Development Projects*.—On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to scrutinise and assess the development schemes of universities, the Commission has so far allocated development grants amounting to Rs. 28 crore (approximately) to 49 universities including 3 institutions deemed to be universities. Grants

amounting to Rs. 2.88 crore were sanctioned to 17 universities for the development of their existing postgraduate departments and establishment of new science departments. The Commission approved the establishment of postgraduate centres in 21 affiliated colleges and allocated a sum of Rs. 21.64 lakh for the development of science departments in 19 postgraduate colleges.

10. *Centres of Advanced Study.*—With a view to maintaining standards of higher education in the country, the University Grants Commission has instituted an important scheme of setting up Centres of Advanced Study attached to different universities. These centres are carefully planned to maintain high standards of advanced studies thereby raising the level of advanced studies in universities and colleges all over the country. Twenty-four such Centres of Advanced Study—14 in Science and 10 in Humanities have since been set up, *vide* Annexure IV. Grants amounting to Rs. 164 lakh were allocated to these centres during 1963-64.

11. *Improvement of Salary Scales of Teachers.*—During the year about 14,000 teachers in more than 450 colleges benefited under this scheme of the University Grants Commission. It is expected that the total assistance from the Commission to the universities and colleges for the revision of salary scales of teachers during 1963-64 will be about Rs. 69 lakh. Fourteen universities have implemented the scales of pay recommended by the All-India Council for Technical Education for technical teachers. The Commission provides hundred per cent assistance towards the revision of salary scales of such teachers. The estimated expenditure on this account during the current year is Rs. 14 lakh.

12. *Construction of Hostels.*—Approval was accorded for construction of hostels by the Universities of Agra, Aligarh, Bhagalpur, Baroda, Burdwan, Bombay, Jadavpur, Karnatak, Patna, Panjab, Punjabi (Patiala), Magadh, North Bengal, and Roorkee, and Gurukul Kangri, Indian School of International Studies, and Jamia Millia Islamia. The total cost of the hostels is estimated at Rs. 1.28 crore of which the Commission will pay Rs. 0.80 crore. Besides, grants amounting to Rs. 10.09 lakh were sanctioned to 12 affiliated colleges for men's hostels. Grants amounting to Rs. 9.57 lakh were also given to ten colleges for women's hostels.

13. *Utilisation of the Services of Retired Teachers.*—The Commission has, since 1961-62, instituted an interesting and useful scheme of assisting, by way of re-employment and grants, selected teachers who have retired after distinguished service in the teaching profession. Under this scheme 63 teachers have been selected for assistance during the current year and an amount of Rs. 4.25 lakh is likely to be utilised for the payment of honoraria and contingent grants to such teachers. This brings the total number of teachers who have benefited from the scheme so far to 137.

14. *Travel Grants.*—The Commission allocates funds to universities for awarding travel grants to teachers and research scholars to enable them to visit and work at different centres of research, and also provides financial assistance to university and college teachers to the extent of 50 per cent of the approved expenditure for participation in international conferences abroad.

15. *Exchange of Teachers.*—The Commission decided to give lump-sum grants ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 to each university for inviting reputed professors or experts from other centres of learning for short periods

not exceeding 6 months to deliver courses of lectures, conduct seminars and offer advice or guidance to research workers.

16. *Scholarships and Fellowships.*—The Commission awarded the following scholarships and fellowships during the year :—

Scholarships/Fellowships	No.	Estimated Cost
		(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Scholarships in Humanities and Science of the value of Rs. 200 p.m. each	251	14.69
(2) Junior Fellowships in Humanities and Science of the value of Rs. 300 p.m. each	120	25.67
(3) Senior Fellowships in Humanities and Science of the value of Rs. 500 p.m. each	60	
(4) Fellowships in Engineering and Technology of the value of Rs. 400 p.m. each	30	

D. RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

17. *Achievement of the Plan Target.*—The pilot project of setting up Rural Institutes of Higher Education in different parts of the country was initiated in 1956. And, the National Council for Rural Higher Education was set up in the same year to advise the Ministry of Education on matters concerning the development of rural higher education in the country and to conduct examinations for the courses approved by it.

17.2. With the establishment of two new Rural Institutes at Thavanur, Kerala and Kasturbagam at Indore, Madhya Pradesh during the year 1963-64, the third Plan target of establishing four new Rural Institutes, during the Plan period, has already been achieved. It is proposed to start two more Rural Institutes during the current Plan period—one in the Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh and the other in the Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh—and necessary action in this direction has been initiated. This will bring the total number of Rural Institutes in the country to 16—15 in 11 States and 1 in the Union Territory of Delhi.

18. *Grants and Stipends.*—Grants amounting to Rs. 16,01,412 were released to the Rural Institutes, affiliated to the National Council for Rural Higher Education, up to 31st December, 1963 towards meeting recurring and non-recurring expenditure. In the case of all Rural Institutes (except Jamia Rural Institute) these grants are sanctioned on a sharing basis at 75 per cent of non-recurring and 50 per cent of the recurring approved expenditure (75 per cent in the case of post-diploma courses). In the case of the Jamia Rural Institute grants are sanctioned on cover-the-deficit basis.

18.2. Stipends amounting to Rs. 61,396.89 were sanctioned at the approved rates to 20 per cent of the students on the rolls of the Rural Institutes during the same period. The entire expenditure on stipends is met by the Union Government.

19. *Examinations.*—The total number of candidates who took the annual and supplementary examinations for the various diploma and certificate courses conducted by the National Council for Rural Higher Education in April and October, 1963, was 1,177. Of these 716 were declared successful.

20. *Recognition of Diplomas/Certificates.*—The postgraduate diploma in Rural Economics and Cooperation (started in 1961) has been provisionally recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to an M.A. degree of a recognised university for purposes of appointment under the Union Government. One State Government has also accorded similar recognition to the diploma. The other postgraduate diploma (started in 1962)—Rural Sociology and Community Development—is also expected to be shortly recognised by the Government of India.

20.2. The diploma in Rural Services has been so far recognised by 23 universities as equivalent to the first degree for purposes of admission to certain postgraduate courses. The diploma has already been recognised by the Government of India and almost all State Governments for purposes of employment under them.

20.3. The Government of Maharashtra have recognised the diploma in Rural Services (Education) as equivalent to the B.A.B.T. degree for purposes of employment as teachers in secondary schools or assistant educational inspectors.

20.4. The Delhi Polytechnic and the Jadavpur University have recognised the diploma in Civil and Rural Engineering for admission to the National Diploma Course and the part-time degree course in Engineering, respectively. The Union Government and 12 State Governments have also recognised the diploma for purposes of employment under them.

20.5. The certificate in Sanitary Inspectors' Course has been recognised by eleven State Governments for purposes of employment.

20.6. Some progress was also made in amplifying the scope of educational courses obtaining in the Rural Institutes. For instance, a concurrent course in general education and teachers' training (diploma in Rural Services—Education) of three years' duration after the higher secondary examination, was started on an experimental basis, in the Karam Vir Hire Rural Institute, Gargoti, Maharashtra. This course is intended to train better teachers for higher secondary schools in rural areas, with a sound grounding in pedagogy.

E. SCHEMES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY

21. *Grants for Construction of Hostels in Big Cities.*—The Y.M.C.A., Trivandrum which received a grant of Rs. 70,000 under this scheme last year has completed its building. The Southern India Educational Trust, Madras and Ramakrishna Sarada Mission, Calcutta received further instalments of grants to complete the construction of their hostel buildings. The construction work is progressing satisfactorily.

22. *Loans for Construction of Hostels.*—The Ministry of Education continued to operate three schemes for advancing loans to selected institutions of higher education for the purpose of constructing hostels. A total provision of Rs. 40 lakh has been made for these schemes out of the funds allocated to the University Grants Commission.

22.2. Under the scheme for loans to State Governments for construction of hostels by affiliated colleges a sum of Rs. 50,000 was released to the Government of Madras during the year under report. However, no

expenditure was incurred during the year under the other two schemes, viz., *Loans to Affiliated Colleges for Construction of Hostels and Loans to Universities and Constituent Colleges of Delhi University for Construction of Hostels and Staff Quarters*. This was because no proposals were received for such loans.

23. *Correspondence Courses and Evening Colleges*.—The total provision for the scheme for the current Plan period is Rs. 2,86,950. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 60,000 has been released to the Delhi University which started the scheme from the academic session 1962-63. According to the progress report and the statement of accounts received from the Directorate of Correspondence Courses, the scheme is making satisfactory progress.

23.2. Procedural details for payment of grants to institutions to start Evening Colleges have also been finalised and the scheme is being circulated to State Governments and universities.

24. *Central Institute of Advanced Studies, Rashtrapati Niwas, Simla*.—The Institute will be located at Rashtrapati Niwas, Simla. It has since been decided to broaden the scope of this Institute to include the School of Humanities and the Institute of Indology and Indian and Islamic Studies which were proposed to be set up independently. The Ministry of Education has already taken over certain buildings of the Rashtrapati Niwas, Simla, and necessary arrangements are being made for the transfer of the remaining buildings. Steps have also been taken to appoint a Director for the Institute.

25. *Vice-Chancellors' Conference*.—A Conference of State Education Ministers was held this year on 10th and 12th November, 1963. The vice-chancellors of Indian universities and some other eminent educationists were also invited to the Conference. The Conference considered *inter alia* the question of the age of entry into universities and the duration of degree course.

26. *Recruitment of Teachers for Service Abroad*.—During the period, the Ministry recruited teachers for the University of Libya. Action was also initiated to recruit teachers for service in Afghanistan. However, this item of work has since been taken over by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

27. *Republication of Standard Educational Works in Low-Priced Editions*.—In collaboration with the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ministry of Education is associated with a number of schemes to bring out low-priced republications of foreign standard educational works. The republication of American and British educational works in low-priced editions is well under way and 13 American books and about 30 British books were brought out during the year under review. The Ministry has also finalised a scheme to republish in low-priced editions standard educational works by Indian authors.

28. *Indo-U.S. Agreement for Financing Educational Exchange Programme*.—Under the United States Educational Foundation in India Programme, administered by the United States Educational Foundation in India, 172 Indian graduates went to the U.S.A. and 141 U.S. scholars came to India, during the current year. The Government of India reimburses to the Foundation the taxes and duties paid by it to the American grantee coming to India under its programme.

29. *Inter-University Board of India.*—The Inter-University Board of India is a voluntary organization constituted by the universities in India for the purpose, mainly, of serving as an authorised channel of communication between universities which are its constituent members. The Board also facilitates coordination of university work. The Board receives a maintenance grant up to Rs. 32,000 annually from the Union Government. In view of the increased activities of the Board, a budget provision of Rs. 25,000 for the current year has also been made for its development projects.

30. *Deshbandhu College.*—Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji, New Delhi, the administration of which was transferred to the Ministry of Education from the Ministry of Rehabilitation towards the later part of 1957-58, was recognised by the University of Delhi as a constituent college in 1958-59. The College receives grants from the University Grants Commission on the basis of usual formula of grants applicable to such colleges. The balance of the deficit of the college is met by the Union Government. A grant of Rs. 42,600 has been sanctioned to this college by the Ministry of Education in the current year.

F. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

31. The total revised budget provision for 1963-64 covering all grants and financial assistance extended by the Ministry of Education in the field of higher education was in the order of Rs. 11.86 crore, as against similar budget provision of Rs. 11.44 crore for 1962-63. A broad break-up of the grants and financial assistance given by the Ministry of Education is given below.

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1963-64		Provision for 1964-65
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	University Grants Commission (Plan) ..	7,30,00,000	7,30,00,000	11,10,00,000
	(Non-Plan) ..	2,94,31,000	3,97,89,000	4,31,70,000
2	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi ..	6,00,000	8,50,000 (Non-Plan) 50,000	11,00,000 (Non-Plan) 1,00,000
3	Gurukul Kangri, Hardwar ..	1,11,200	1,11,200	1,11,200
4	Kashi Vidyapeeth	—	—	1,00,000
5	Gujarat Vidyapeeth	—	—	1,00,000
6	Assistance to All-India Institutions of Higher Education	4,44,000	4,44,000	5,00,000
7	Low-Priced Republication of Standard Educational Works and Books of Reference	1,000	1,000	1,50,000
8	Indo-U.S. Agreement for Financing Certain Educational Exchange Programmes	7,50,000	13,41,000	—
9	Rural Higher Education	29,87,700	27,66,900	50,71,600

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs	Rs	Rs.
10	Scheme of Correspondence Courses and Evening Colleges	2,00,000	1,50,000	5,00,000
11	Grants to Voluntary Organisations for Construction of Hostels in Big Cities	1,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000
12	Vice-Chancellors' Conference ..	(The expenditure is to be met from out of the provision made against Educational Delegations to and from Abroad—Exchange of Professors (see under Chapter XV)		
13	Recruitment of Teachers for Service Abroad	2,500	2,500	2,500
Total		10,76,27,400	11,86,05,600	16,11,05,300

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIAL EDUCATION AND LIBRARIES

A. SOCIAL EDUCATION

The programme of social education is a comprehensive one, and it aims at providing education for the betterment of the life of the adult population. The responsibility for carrying out social education in the field is that of the State Governments. The role of the Ministry of Education is to coordinate programmes and to provide supporting services and conduct pilot projects which are of importance to the programme of social education in the country as a whole.

1.2. The question of liquidating illiteracy and the magnitude of the problem continued to engage the attention of the Ministry of Education in the year under report. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were requested to increase the tempo of literacy work. In spite of a good response the State Governments could not accomplish the task unless hundred per cent assistance was provided by the Union Government. This has, however, not been possible because of the national emergency and consequent non-availability of additional financial resources. The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations have, however, included social education with literacy as the core activity in the annual budgets for 1964-65 within their ceilings to the maximum extent possible. The details about important activities during the year are given in the following paragraphs.

2. *Workers' Social Education Institute, Indore.*—The pilot project for providing social education for industrial workers at Indore continued to function during the year. Several improvements in the activities of the Institute have been suggested. The Secretary of the Institute was deputed to Delhi for orientation in the new techniques and methods of organising literacy classes. He was attached to the National Fundamental Education Centre and the National Institute of Audio-Visual Education for the purpose. Negotiations are under way to start another institution of this kind at an important industrial centre of the country, in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

3. *Vidyapeeth Programme.*—The original plan was to establish eight *vidyapeeths* in the Mysore State, but due to the non-availability of additional funds, the Mysore State Adult Education Council could establish six *vidyapeeths* so far and is taking steps to establish one more. The objective of the *vidyapeeths* is to train village youths for rural leadership.

4. *Assistance to Voluntary Organisations.*—During the year 15 voluntary educational organisations were assisted to the extent of Rs. 1,19,943 for the development of various activities relating to social education and libraries.

4.2. Grants amounting to Rs. 1,82,414 had been sanctioned to 16 institutions for a similar purpose during 1962-63. Eight institutions have furnished audited accounts relating to the proper utilisation of funds. The cases of others are being pursued and their accounts also are expected early.

5. *Production of Literature for Social Education.*—The steps taken to encourage production of literature for neo-literates and the new reading public are stated below.

5.2. *Prize Competition for Books for Neo-literates* : During the year, authors of 34 prize-winning books/manuscripts under the Ninth Competition were paid the prize money of Rs. 500 each; four authors of the prize-winning books under the Eighth Competition for Books for Neo-literates were paid an additional prize of Rs. 500 each. Fifteen hundred copies each of the 38 prize-winning books and 15 translations of additional prize-winning books of the previous competitions were purchased for free distribution to community development and N.E.S. blocks, social education centres and school libraries through the State Governments and Union Territory/Area Administrations. Twenty-three translations of additional prize-winning books of the previous competitions were also approved for the purchase of 1,500 copies each during the year. Two hundred and twenty-six entries have been received for the 10th Competition, the results of which will be announced shortly.

5.3. *Unesco Prize Competition for Books for the New Reading Public* : During the year, the results of the Third Competition on the best books for the new reading public in Hindi, Bengali, Tamil and Urdu, published between January, 1961 and December 1962 were announced. Seven prizes of \$400 (approximately Rs. 1,900) have been awarded to authors/publishers, under this competition, as follows :

Hindi—4, Bengali—2, Urdu—1. No prize has been awarded to any book in Tamil since only 2 entries were received and both of them were found to be below the mark.

5.4. During the year, the first meeting of the Regional Coordination Committee of the Unesco for Reading Materials Project was held in New Delhi from 29th to 31st August, 1963. Besides India, delegates from Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Iran, Afghanistan, and Ceylon and 2 Unesco officials attended the meeting which was presided over by the Education Secretary. Among other topics, the meeting discussed the activities of the Reading Materials Project for 1963-64 and formulated proposals for 1965-66. It also discussed current national programmes in the field as well as the possibility of coordinating them with Unesco.

5.5. *Direct Production of New Books* : A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned to M/s. Hindi Vishwa Bharati, Lucknow, as the fifth instalment of the Union Government's assistance for the production of a 10-volume Hindi Encyclopaedia. The 10th and the last volume is expected to be out by the end of the year.

5.6. *Sahitya Shivirs* : *Sahitya shivirs* are literary workshops for training authors in the technique of writing books for neo-literates. They are organised with the help of State Governments. Each *shivir* is of 6—8 weeks' duration. During 1963-64, the scheme remained suspended due to the national emergency.

6. *Popular Literature Committee.*—The original Folk Literature Committee, constituted in 1953, was re-named Popular Literature Committee and has now been reconstituted. The Committee advises the Union Government on matters relating to the production of literature for neo-literates and the new reading public. Three meetings of this committee were held during the year.

7. *National Book Trust.*—During the year till 31st December, 1963 the Trust was sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 as Government grant to carry on its activities. The Trust published or sponsored the publication of 19 books in English, Hindi, and other regional languages bringing the total number of books brought out by it up to 31st January, 1964 to 93 (including one reprint). The list of such publications is at Annexure VI. Its programme includes a new series of books under the title 'India : Land and the People'. The first few volumes of this series are expected to be out by the end of the year.

8. *Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Social Education.*—This Standing Committee was constituted on broader lines in June, 1962. Its terms of reference are, in short, to assess the present position of social education in all its aspects and to study the various problems relating to social education for the country as a whole and to submit a report to the Central Advisory Board of Education. The Committee held five meetings so far. It finalised the 'Concept of Social Education' and also issued a questionnaire.

B. LIBRARIES AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT

9. In this sector, the Union Government maintain and develop and help the development of a few libraries of all-India importance on the one hand, and on the other, coordinate programmes and conduct pilot projects of relevance to social education which has within its purview general libraries, public libraries and rural libraries for neo-literates and the new reading public. The National Library, Calcutta and the Central Reference Library are cases in instance of the former type, while the programmes of developing library services and of sustaining literacy relate to the other category of the Union Government's activities. In addition, the Central Secretariat Library that functions as a part of the Ministry of Education caters to the needs of all Ministries and departments of the Union Government, while carrying on some useful documentation programmes on educational and other literature. An account of the activities of the various libraries directly maintained or sponsored by the Ministry and also the programmes followed for the development of library services in the country as they relate to social education, is given in this section.

10. *National Library, Calcutta.*—Formerly, the Imperial Library, Calcutta, under the British regime, the National Library, Calcutta, has made substantial progress and undergone spectacular expansion since independence to be a premier library in the country. It continued to maintain its progress and offer its many-sided services during the year. One of the most important acquisitions of the Library during the period was the microfilm copy of the Vandemataram Volumes edited by Shri Aurobindo at the beginning of the present century. Another was the collection of 'Tagoriana', presented to the library by Shri Pulinbihari Sen, a well-known author.

10.2. An exhibition of books and periodicals bearing mainly on *sarvodaya* and *bhoodan* was organised in the Library when Vinobaji, the Sarvodaya leader, visited it on 14th June, 1963.

10.3. The first phase of the Annexe to the main building of the National Library, Calcutta, which envisaged the construction of first two storeys, is nearly complete. Expenditure sanction for Rs. 16.14 lakh, including departmental charges, has further been issued by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation for the second phase of the building.

10.4. The number of readers who visited the Reading Room at the National Library during the period April, 1963 to December, 1963 was 2,75,112.

11. *Central Reference Library, Calcutta.*—One of the main functions of the Central Reference Library (presently functioning in the National Library, Calcutta till such time as its buildings come up at Delhi) is to compile the Indian National Bibliography in Roman script on the basis of material collected under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954. Its object is to coordinate liaison work in the world of library on a national basis. The following publications were brought out during the period by the Indian National Bibliography Unit of the Central Reference Library, Calcutta :

(1)	Indian National Bibliography (in Roman script)	.. .. .	Vol. 5, No. 3
(2)	Do.	.. .. .	Vol 5, No. 4
(3)	Do.	.. .. .	Vol. 6, No. 1
(4)	Annual Index for the year 1962	.. .. .

11.2. The Indian language fascicules of the Annual Volume of the Bibliography, which were completed and edited by the staff of the Indian National Bibliography Unit, were published during the year by the various State Governments as detailed below :

Sl.	Language Fascicule	State Government	Month of Publication
1	Oriya 1960-61 (combined)	Orissa	April, 1963
2	Hindi 1961	Uttar Pradesh	August, 1963
3	Gujarati 1960-61	Gujarat	August, 1963
4	Tamil 1962	Madras	September, 1963
5	Oriya 1962	Orissa	December, 1963
6	Oriya January-June, 1963 Issue	Orissa	December, 1963
7	Kannada 1962	Mysore	June, 1963
8	Kannada January-June 1963 Issue	Mysore	October, 1963
9	Punjabi 1962	Punjab	December, 1963

12. *Khuda Bux Oriental Public Library, Patna.*—Under a new Board of Management, set up by the Government of Bihar, this library has been in receipt of Central assistance. Against a total grant of Rs. 16,000 paid during 1962-63 to the new Board of Management, a grant of Rs. 50,500 has so far been released to the Board during the current financial year, till 31st December, 1963.

13. *Central Secretariat Library*.—The Library continued to render its useful and effective services during the year. The following statistics broadly indicate the volume of work handled during the year :

Accessions	
Books	Over 3,119
Documents including Pamphlets	Over 28,790
Periodical-Titles	Over 850
Reference Queries	Nearly 10,789
Loans	1,93,125

The figure for loans does not include the number of publications consulted in the various sections of the Library.

13.2. Nearly 31 bibliographies on several topics relating to education as also other subjects were compiled. The following publications are regularly brought out by the Library :

- (1) Indian Education Abstracts
- (2) Current Education Literature
- (3) Current Administrative Literature
- (4) C.S.L.

14. *Institute of Library Science, Delhi*.—Set up in March, 1959 with the main objective of providing and extending facilities for the training of librarians, especially for public libraries, the work of the Institute was so far being carried out in conjunction with the Department of Library Science of the University of Delhi. But to avoid overlapping and to realise the specific objectives of the Institute, its working is being reconsidered. A revised scheme for this institute is presently under consideration.

15. *Draft Model Library Act*.—The draft bill vetted by the Ministry of Law was sent to the State Governments and the Union Territories for their comments. Comments on the bill are yet to be received from some State Governments and Union Territories. Further action will be taken after examining the response and comments of the State Governments and the Union Territories.

16. *Delhi Public Library*.—The membership of the Library increased by 22,132 to 70,246 and the stock of books by 18,310 to 1,84,133. The average daily turnover of books also increased by 4,104 to 9,562. Two branches of the Delhi Public Library were opened, one in East Patel Nagar and the other in Laxmibai Nagar. Four community libraries were also opened, one each in Moti Bagh, Nanakpur, Netaji Nagar and Ramakrishna Puram.

16.2. It has been decided to take over Jawaharlal Nehru Library, Shahadra, as the third branch of the Delhi Public Library and open one more branch in Shaktinagar or some other locality. Two more community libraries at Motinagar and Ramesh Nagar will be opened and a hospital library service in one of the military hospitals will also be started.

C. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

17. The financial provisions for the various schemes described in this chapter are given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Provision for 1963-64		Provision for 1964-65
		Original	Revised	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Workers Social Education Institute ..	67,500	67,500	68,500
2	Ford Foundation Aid—Mysore State Vidya-peeth Programme ..	—	—	56,000
3	Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations in the field of Social Education and Libraries ..	1,59,000	1,59,000	5,00,000
4	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Production of Literature for Neo-literates ..	45,000	25,000	20,000
5	Production of Literature for Neo-Literates ..	51,000	30,000	60,000
	Plan ..	90,000	90,000	90,000
6	Sahitya Shivirs for the Training of Authors in the Technique of Writing for Neo-literates ..	Nil	Nil	52,000 (Plan)

7	National Book Trust ..	1,50,000	67,000	2,82,000
	Plan ..	2,50,000	1,95,000	2,50,000
8	National Library, Calcutta ..	22,97,000	20,76,400	26,56,000

9	Central Reference Library, Calcutta ..	2,38,000	2,19,800	2,91,000
10	Khuda Bux Oriental Public Library, Patna ..	50,500	55,500	1,00,000
11	Institute of Library Science ..	90,000	90,000	1,00,000
12	(a) Delhi Public Library ..	3,30,000	3,50,000	4,70,000
	(b) Development of Library Service in Delhi ..	1,50,000	2,87,000	4,00,000

CHAPTER FIVE

EDUCATION IN THE UNION TERRITORIES

The Ministry of Education handles at the Union Government level education in the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. Prior to coming into force of the Government of Union Territories Act 1963 (20 of 1963), secondary education in the Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur was the responsibility of the Territorial Councils. With the introduction of the 1963 Act, the Territorial Councils have ceased to exist and some of the powers enjoyed by the Councils have become the responsibility of the Governments of these Territories to the extent specified in the Act. Brief reports on the progress of education during 1963-64 in the six Territories are given in the following paragraphs.

A. ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

2. *Expansion and Improvement.*—During the year under report, there were three higher secondary schools, seven senior Basic/middle schools, one hundred and one junior Basic/primary schools and one junior Basic teachers' training school. This year special provision has been made for extending facilities for science education in middle and higher secondary schools.

3. *Facilities and Incentives.*—Education is already free to all children up to the higher secondary stage. Students are also allowed to avail themselves of bus service at concessional rates. A scheme for providing midday meals to primary school children has been introduced. During the current year the value of the snacks has been raised from six naie Paise to twelve naie Paise per child. For higher studies on the mainland, liberal scholarships are given.

4. *Education of Girls.*—Special steps have been taken to promote girls' education and a separate girls' higher secondary school has been started. Besides, co-education is provided in all areas where separate arrangement for girls' education does not exist. Adequate stipends are also granted to girl students who come from rural areas and reside in hostels.

5. *Auxiliary Services.*—There are three junior divisions (boys) and one junior division (girls) in the N.C.C. Other important educational activities include running of social education centres and adult literacy centres. Social education programmes comprising adult literacy, cultural programmes, instruction for better living, agricultural methods, citizenship, every-day science and general knowledge are being conducted in the social education and adult literacy centres.

6. *Budget.*—For educational facilities in the Islands during 1963-64, a provision of Rs. 15,94,500 was made which includes Rs. 5,91,100 for the third Plan schemes of educational development. A sum of Rs. 10,95,800 has been provided in the next year's budget for normal expenditure and Rs. 7,58,100 for Plan schemes.

B. DELHI

7. *Administration.*—As in the previous years, elementary education continued to be mainly the responsibility of the local bodies while secondary education was mostly looked after by the Delhi Administration.

8. *Expansion and Improvement.*—To meet the ever-growing demand for educational facilities in the capital, new schools were opened during the year, which include 18 higher secondary schools, 56 middle/senior Basic schools and 64 primary/junior Basic schools. The total number of schools in the Territory at the close of the year was 1,646, of which 343 were higher secondary schools, 360 middle/senior Basic schools and 943 primary/junior Basic schools. During the next year the Administration and the local bodies propose to open 28 higher secondary schools and more primary schools according to demand.

8.2. Special steps have been taken in 1963-64 to develop science education in the Territory. The laboratories of 99 secondary schools have been strengthened. Science on an elective basis is taught in 206 schools and general science in 299 schools.

8.3. To meet the need for trained teachers the annual intake of the Government Teachers Training Institution, Delhi, has been increased from 125 to 200. It is also proposed to start another training institution (in Alipur) mainly to meet the demands of rural population. It is also proposed to open a government degree college in Delhi in 1964-65.

9. *Education of Girls.*—To encourage education of girls, two buses have been hired in order to bring girl students from 42 villages around the school at Pahladpur. Stipends have been given to women teacher-trainees and provision has been made for organising refresher courses and seminars for women teachers. Music classes have also been started in 12 girls schools.

10. *Auxiliary Services.*—There has been significant expansion of N.C.C. activities in higher secondary schools in the Territory. Five N.C.C. rifle battalions for boys and one N.C.C. rifle battalion for girls were raised during the year. Besides, 5 junior division troops of Air Wing have been raised. Special programmes have also been formulated for orientating education for defence requirements and training teachers and students for civil defence.

10.2. Other important educational activities during the year include training courses in audio-visual education conducted for teachers of higher secondary schools, running social education and model community centres, library service at 4 places in the rural areas, implementing schemes for the award of scholarships at the pre-matric and post-matric levels and granting educational concessions.

11. *Budget.*—The education budget of the Delhi Administration during 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 3,88,51,000 for non-Plan items and Rs. 1,14,02,000 for Plan items. The corresponding provisions proposed for the next year are Rs. 4,18,53,000 and Rs. 1,71,34,000.

C. HIMACHAL PRADESH

12. *Administration.*—With the introduction of constitutional changes from 1st July, 1963, the educational development schemes previously hand-

ed by the Territorial Council reverted to the Himachal Pradesh Administration.

13. *Expansion and Improvement.*—During the year under review, 130 junior Basic schools were opened and 21 primary/junior Basic schools were upgraded. There was an additional enrolment of about 13,000 in the age-group 6–11 and about 3,000 in the age-group 11–14. In 1964–65 it is proposed to open 150 more primary and 10 more middle schools.

13.2. During 1963–64, eleven middle schools were upgraded to higher secondary schools. Next year it is proposed to open 5 more high schools in the Territory. The additional enrolment at the secondary stage was about 1,550.

13.3. During the year under review one new degree college has been opened at Nahan.

13.4. At the close of the year the total number of educational institutions was 1,936, of which 1,632 were primary schools, 174 middle schools, 63 high schools, 51 higher secondary schools, 5 teachers training institutions, 1 polytechnic, 6 degree colleges, 1 arts college, 2 Sanskrit colleges and 1 Vijnan Mandir.

13.5. Considerable emphasis has been laid on augmenting facilities for teaching science in the schools. General science is a compulsory subject of study in primary and middle classes. In high and higher secondary schools also, general science forms part of the core-curriculum. Provision also exists in all the high and higher secondary schools for teaching science as an elective subject. Special attention has been paid to the provision of science equipment. To improve the professional competence of teachers, science seminars and condensed courses have been organised.

14. *Education of Girls.*—Various steps have been taken to promote girls' education in the Territory as a result of which there has been a heavy increase in the enrolment of girls. Of the girl students enrolled, 40 per cent in the age-group 6–11, ten per cent in the age-group 11–14 and 4.2 per cent in the age-group 14–17 attended schools during the year.

15. *Auxiliary Services.*—Other educational activities include the improvement of audio-visual education, social education, liberal grant of scholarships, educational concessions to needy children in the form of poverty stipends, free textbooks, school dresses, organising seminars and refresher courses for teachers.

16. *Budget.*—The education budget of Himachal Pradesh Government for 1963–64 is Rs. 90,03,000 for non-Plan items and Rs. 32,13,100 for Plan items. The corresponding provision for the next year is estimated at Rs. 1,33,85,300 and Rs. 53,17,100 respectively.

D. LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

17. *Expansion and Improvement.*—During the year under report considerable progress was made in providing educational facilities in the Islands. One primary school and 4 senior Basic schools were opened during the year, and there was an additional enrolment of 342 in primary classes, 163 in middle classes and 99 in secondary classes. The total number of boys

and girls who are receiving education in the various institutions of the Islands is as follows :

	Boys	Girls
Primary (I-IV)	2,090	1,509
Middle (V-VII)	655	110
Secondary (VIII-X)	204	10
TOTAL	2,949	1,629

17.2. To encourage girls education two sets of uniform are supplied free to each student. Other educational activities of the Territory included the strengthening of the teaching of science in schools, organising seminars and refresher courses for teachers and improvement of audio-visual education.

18. *Auxiliary Services.*—One Naval Unit of the N.C.C. with 50 cadets in each of the two high schools have been started. It is proposed to start two more Units during the next year. Educational scholarships have been granted to students for higher studies on the mainland. Two coaches from the National Institute of Sports, Patiala, were deputed to train students in volleyball and swimming.

19. *Budget.*—Against a provision of Rs. 3,87,600 for normal expenditure during the current year, a provision of Rs. 4,10,900 is proposed to be made for 1964-65. For implementation of the educational development schemes under the Plan, there was a provision of Rs. 2,93,000 for the current year, against which a provision of Rs. 7,29,800 is proposed to be made for the next year.

E. MANIPUR

20. *Administration.*—With the introduction of constitutional changes from 1st July, 1963 the entire educational activity in this Territory came under the control of Manipur Administration.

21. *Expansion and Improvement.*—During the year, there were 5 arts colleges, 115 high/higher secondary schools, 308 middle schools, 2,178 primary/junior Basic schools, 1 pre-primary school, 5 teachers training schools and 1 teachers training college.

21.2. General science has already been made a compulsory subject up to Class VIII. Grants are given to high/higher secondary schools for the introduction of elective science.

22. *Education of Girls.*—Special steps have been taken to promote girls education in the Territory. The schemes include award of attendance scholarships, award of merit scholarships, grant of financial assistance to poor and needy girls, grant of stipends for taking up teaching profession after completion of their studies etc.

23. *Auxiliary Services.*—N.C.C. has been made compulsory for all. The two-company battalion of the N.C.C. has been converted into a three-company battalion. Other important educational activities include improvement of audio-visual education, social education, liberal grant of scholarships, educa-

tional concessions to needy children in the form of stipends, organising seminars and refresher courses for teachers and training of teachers.

24. *Budget.*—The education budget of the Manipur Government for 1963-64 is estimated at Rs. 90,00,000 for non-Plan items and Rs. 15,81,100 for Plan schemes. The corresponding provision for 1964-65 is estimated at Rs. 1,20,00,000 for non-Plan items and Rs. 30,19,500 for Plan schemes.

F. TRIPURA

25. *Administration.*—As in Himachal Pradesh and Manipur, with the introduction of constitutional changes, the entire educational activity came under the control of the Tripura Administration.

26. *Expansion and Improvement.*—During the year, 186 junior Basic schools, 33 senior Basic schools and 1 higher secondary school were opened. Two high schools were converted into higher secondary schools. During the year there was an additional enrolment of 9,400 in primary classes, 3,200 in middle classes, 1,200 in classes IX to XI and 100 at the college level. At the close of the year there were 1687 educational institutions, of which 746 were primary schools, 750 junior Basic schools, 105 senior Basic schools, 34 junior high schools, 23 high schools, 22 higher secondary schools, 5 teachers-training institutions and two arts and science colleges.

27. *Education of Girls.*—Special steps were taken to promote girls education in the Territory. As an incentive to girl students, 372 girls were awarded stipends. Attendance scholarships were provided for 1200 girls of primary schools in the rural areas.

28. *Auxiliary Services.*—Other educational activities include strengthening of teaching of science, improvement of audio-visual education, publication of social education literature, educational concessions in the form of grants for the purchasing of books, equipment etc. to needy children and scholarships for higher education. Seminars and refresher courses were also organised for teachers. During the year, 4 units of NCCR (Boys), 12 units of ACC (Boys), and 13 units of Jr. Army Troops of boys and 2 of girls were raised.

29. *Budget.*—The expenditure on education for the year 1963-64 is estimated at Rs. 26,82,800 for Plan items and Rs. 1,12,46,540 for non-Plan items. For the next year the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 53,31,900 for Plan items and Rs. 1,50,08,300 for non-Plan items.

CHAPTER SIX

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI, SANSKRIT AND MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

Article 351 of the Constitution enjoins upon the Union Government to promote, develop and enrich Hindi, the official language of the Union. The Ministry of Education has launched several programmes for these purposes. The programme for the propagation of Hindi includes grant of financial assistance to voluntary organisations, appointment of Hindi teachers, establishment of teachers training colleges, maintenance of an Institute of Research and Training in Hindi, supply of free books to libraries particularly in non-Hindi-speaking areas and award of scholarships for higher studies in Hindi. The programme of enrichment and development of Hindi includes schemes of preparation, translation and publication of standard books of university level in Hindi through official and voluntary agencies as well as universities and learned societies, preparation and translation of books in Hindi with the assistance of private publishing concerns, and preparation and publication of encyclopaedias, dictionaries, and translation of official literature.

2. Various schemes for the propagation and development of Sanskrit are being continued. They include financial assistance to voluntary Sanskrit organisations, Gurukulas and Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances; maintenance of Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, reprinting of important out-of-print Sanskrit books, scholarships to products of Sanskrit Pathasalas and Sanskrit students in high/higher secondary schools. This is, in addition to what is being done by the State Governments in this regard.

3. The Constitution of India also lays down as a fundamental right that "Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India in any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same." This devolves on the Union Government to develop all Indian languages. The Ministry of Education, accordingly, follows a separate programme for the development of all modern Indian Languages other than Hindi, but including Sindhi.

A. PROPAGATION OF HINDI

4. *Assistance to Voluntary Organisations.*—The work of propagation of Hindi through voluntary organisations gained momentum. Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 3,68,440 have been given to voluntary organisations for this purpose, during the current year till 31st January, 1964.

5. *Appointment of Hindi Teachers.*—Under the programme of direct propagation of Hindi through schools under the control of the State Governments, the Union Government have been placing funds at the disposal of the State Governments in their development budgets for appointment of Hindi teachers at various levels.

5.2. During the past years the Ministry had been providing funds for the appointment of at least one Hindi teacher in a high or higher secondary school. In 1962-63 this provision was extended to cover primary and middle schools as well. Also from 1962-63 the Union Government agreed to meet

hundred per cent expenditure on the appointment of Hindi teachers at high/higher secondary, middle and primary school levels.

6. *Hindi Teachers Training Colleges*.—The expansion of teaching facilities required adequate increased supply of trained Hindi teachers. Accordingly several Hindi teachers training colleges have been opened at various centres in the country. Full expenditure in this behalf is being met by the Union Government. During 1961-62 and 1962-63, Kerala, Mysore, Gujarat and Madras States were assisted to start one Hindi teachers training college each. Financial assistance was also given to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra to expand the existing facilities. This year one additional training college was set up in Mysore to meet the growing demand of trained Hindi teachers in the State and the Government of West Bengal has also been assisted to open a similar college in the State.

7. *Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, Agra*.—In order to supply up-to-date expert knowledge and professional guidance in respect of teaching methods and allied pedagogical problems, the Union Government had set up an autonomous body entitled Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, which is running a Hindi Teachers Training and Research Institute at Agra. The Institute is catering for three different courses equivalent to T.T.C., B.Ed. and M.Ed. and is also conducting research on vocabulary, content of various courses and techniques of teaching with special reference to the requirement of non-Hindi regions. Teachers from different parts of the country as well as regional teachers training colleges have been benefited by the expert guidance and research work done, by the Institute. During the current financial year a grant of Rs. 2 lakh has so far been given to the Mandal for the training of Hindi teachers and various other projects launched by it.

8. *Scholarships for Study of Hindi*.—To encourage and help non-Hindi-speaking students to prosecute higher studies in Hindi and to carry out research, the Union Government have instituted a large number of scholarships. During the current financial year, 427 scholars of previous years continued their studies under the scheme. Two hundred and twenty scholarships for 1963-64 have also been announced.

9. *Free Supply of Hindi Books*.—As a follow-up programme arrangements have been made to supply books worth Rs. 2 lakh free of cost to different schools, colleges and public libraries in the non-Hindi-speaking areas during the year under review. Certain selected books have also been supplied to Hindi-speaking States and universities and private Hindi organisations.

10. *Preparation of Bilingual Primers (Self-taught Series)*.—Under this scheme, Hindi-Malayalam, Hindi-Kannada and Hindi-Telugu primers are under preparation by the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, on behalf of the Ministry.

11. *Regional Offices*.—Two Regional Offices had been set up, one at Calcutta and the other at Madras, to effect greater coordination and cooperation between the Union Government and the voluntary Hindi organisations. The direct contact thus established with these organisations has helped considerably in the propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi-speaking areas. It is proposed to establish more Regional Offices in 1964-65.

12. *Hindi Shiksha Samiti*.—A conference of voluntary Hindi organisations was called in 1951 to consider the measures that might be necessary for the propagation and development of Hindi. On a recommendation of the

Conference, an Advisory Committee known as the 'Hindi' Shiksha Samiti' was set up to advise the Government on matters relating to the propagation and development of Hindi in the country. The Samiti has met 15 times since then and made several recommendations which are being implemented.

13. *Encouragement of Hindi Abroad.*—Two schemes have been followed under this programme during the period. Under the first, facilities for teaching Hindi to African students studying in Indian universities were provided and paid for by the Ministry, particularly in the form of stipends. Under the second, prizes in the form of free round-trip to India are provided to foreign students learning Hindi and also other Indian languages. During the period, a student of Sanskrit from Turkey, Miss Inci Cetinkaya was awarded a free round-trip for one month for visits to places of historical and cultural importance commencing from Bombay on 6th January, 1964.

13.2. In addition, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, an autonomous organisation financed by the Ministry follows a programme of promotion of teaching Hindi abroad. This programme includes the appointment of or subsidising the appointment of Hindi lecturers in institutions in other countries, grant of scholarships to foreign students and scholars for study in Hindi and presentation of Hindi books to universities, schools, libraries and private organisations. An account of the activities during the year under this programme is given in para 19 under 'Section B' of Chapter Thirteen of this report.

B. DEVELOPMENT AND ENRICHMENT OF HINDI

14. *Production of Literature.*—The Ministry of Education is primarily engaged in the production of such literature as would enrich Hindi and make it a powerful medium of instruction and vehicle of administration. The activities in this behalf include the evolution of terminology in scientific and technical subjects, publication of lists of such terminology, pamphlets, booklets, dictionaries and glossaries of technical terms in English with Hindi equivalents and their Hindi-English version.

15. *Periodicals.*—Four regular issues of the 'Bhasha' quarterly were brought out during the year under review. In addition, one special number, 'Shanti-Raksha' has been brought out. It is also proposed to bring out a monthly magazine, 'Bhartiya Shiksha'. The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology propose to bring out a quarterly periodical entitled, 'Indian Journal of Scientific and Technical Terminology'.

16. *Preparation and Translation of Standard Works of University Level.*—With hundred per cent assistance by the Union Government, the programme of translation into Hindi is being implemented through universities, academic bodies of State Governments and literary societies of all-India status engaged in a similar job. Whole-time translation cells have been established at Delhi, Bhopal, and Banaras, and it is proposed to set up similar cells at two other places. A small translation bureau has as well been set up in the Central Hindi Directorate, a subordinate office of the Ministry. Gujarat State and Punjabi University are also taking advantage of the scheme for translation of standard works into Gujarati and Punjabi. In all, there are 33 agencies, as against 30 last year, which are engaged in translation work. At present translation of 217 books is in hand; six books have already been brought out and eight books are under publication. The tempo of work is increasing and it is hoped that 100 books would be got translated each year.

17. *Preparation, Translation and Publication of Books in Collaboration with Publishers.*—This scheme was approved in order to bring out scientific and worthwhile knowledge within the easy reach of the common reader in Hindi. The scope of the scheme has been reviewed during the year to include for consideration standard works and books for children. The procedure for the vetting of translation and the manuscripts of original books has been revised in order to facilitate quicker production of literature under this scheme. For this purpose a provision for advance payment to publishers in exceptional cases has also been made.

17.2. So far 147 titles have been approved for translation into Hindi. Under this scheme, 9 books have been published and the manuscripts of 18 books are ready.

18. *Production of Books on the basis of 50 per cent Assistance.*—Under the scheme, the Agra University has taken up translation into Hindi, of books which have been approved by the Ministry of Education. The scheme has been extended to regional languages also and the Gujarat University has been given assistance to take up translation into Gujarati of 10 titles.

19. *Hindi Encyclopaedia.*—The work of preparing a Hindi Encyclopaedia in Hindi at a total cost of Rs. 11 lakh was entrusted to the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi in 1956. The Sabha has brought out 3 volumes of the Encyclopaedia. The fourth volume is nearing completion.

20. *Dictionaries.*—The definitional dictionaries (Hindi-English) in Physics, Mathematics and Botany have been reviewed and their press copies are under preparation.

20.2. *Glossary of Scientific and Technical Terms*—Volume I consisting of coordinated terminology up to degree standard in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Geology and Geography has been prepared and is under print. It contains about 50,000 terms on these subjects.

20.3. A Hindi-English Dictionary of Common Words has been compiled. It has about 6,000 words, and is under print.

21. *Standard Key-Board.*—The Union Government had prepared a standard key-board during 1962 and its layout was also announced. It was anticipated that during 1963-64 some firms would be in a position to produce Hindi typewriters with this standard key-board. Subsequently, however, the State Government of Maharashtra also came forward with a Devanagari key-board which was different from the standard key-board of the Union Government. Since for writing Hindi and Marathi the common Devanagari script is used, it was felt that it would not be desirable to have different key-boards for these two languages, and therefore a common key-board for Hindi and Marathi has been prepared. It is hoped that Hindi typewriters with this revised key-board would be manufactured in India during 1964-65.

B. II TERMINOLOGY WORK

22. *Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology.*—Under the auspices of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, special meetings of the Expert Advisory Committees on Medicine and Agriculture were organised; 3760 terms of agriculture and 3010 terms of medicine have been finalised.

22.2 The Union Government have decided to wind up the Review and Co-ordination Committee, and consequently, the work relating to the review and evolution of terminology in humanities and social sciences has also been entrusted to the Commission. At a special meeting of experts held under the

auspices of the Commission the residual work of finalising 596 designational terms was completed during the period under report.

22.3. The Commission having completed the work of review and evolution of terminology up to first degree standard in several natural sciences has decided to undertake the work of evolution of terminology of postgraduate level in these subjects.

22.4. An organisation has been set up at Roorkee, under the auspices of the Roorkee University, for review and evolution of terminology in engineering subjects in collaboration with the Commission. It will work under the member-in-charge of the subject in the Commission.

C. DEVELOPMENT OF SANSKRIT

23. *Central Sanskrit Board.*—On the sad demise of Shri M. Patanjali Shastri, Shri D. V. Potdar, Vice-Chancellor, Poona University has been appointed the Chairman of the Central Sanskrit Board. The various programmes of activities relating to the promotion and development of Sanskrit are being continued on the advice of the Board. The progress of the schemes and the projects during the year are indicated in the paragraphs that follow.

24. *Financial Assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations.*—Under the scheme of financial assistance to voluntary Sanskrit organisations/institutions for the promotion of Sanskrit, grants amounting to about Rs. 3,14,000 have, till 15th January, 1964, been sanctioned during the current year for their developmental activities.

25. *Financial Assistance to Gurukulas.*—Under the scheme of grant of financial assistance to the Gurukulas, grants amounting to about Rs. 75,000 have, till 15th January, 1964, been sanctioned during the current year for their developmental activities.

26. *Production of Sanskrit Literature.*—On the recommendations of the Central Sanskrit Board, an appreciable number of copies of books relating to Sanskrit has been purchased during the year for free distribution to various institutions. By giving a subsidy of of Rs. 30,000 to publishers, the price of Apte's 'Students' Sanskrit-English and English-Sanskrit Dictionaries' has been brought down from Rs. 30 to Rs. 10 per set. Reprints of Mahabhashya and Complete Works of Sankaracharya are expected to come out shortly.

27. *Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati.*—The Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha started its Research and Publication Wing in August, 1963, in addition to the Pedagogy and Training Wing which started functioning in December, 1962. The first Convocation of the Vidyapeetha was held in August, 1963.

28. *Preparation of Sanskrit Dictionaries based on Historical Principles.*—A further grant of Rs. 1,50,000 was paid to the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona during the year to cover the expenditure on the project of compiling a Sanskrit-English Dictionary based on historical principles.

29. *All India Sanskrit Elocution Contest.*—Sanskrit students trained on traditional lines participated in the Second Contest which was held at Ujjain in December, 1963. In addition to eight Gold and eight Silver Medals, cash prizes were awarded to the first and second winners in eight different subjects respectively. A running Silver Shield was also awarded to the team from Mysore State whose over-all performance was adjudged as the best.

30. *Award of Research Scholarships to the Products of Traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas.*—Forty-three scholars of previous years continued studies under the scheme.

31. *Financial Assistance to Sanskrit Pandits in Indigent Circumstances.*—The Central Sanskrit Board have recommended names of 133 scholars for financial assistance, subject to the verification of their age and income.

32. *Award of Merit Scholarships to Students Studying Sanskrit in High/Higher Secondary Schools.*—The scheme has been introduced with a view to encouraging students of high/higher secondary schools to take Sanskrit as one of their subjects of study. 1,000 merit scholarships of Rs. 10 each per month have been sanctioned in the year under report. A sum of about Rs. 92,000 has so far been paid to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations/Governments for payment of scholarships to selected students.

D. DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

33. The scheme envisages development of all the modern Indian languages mentioned in the Constitution, excluding Hindi, and including Sindhi. It was included in the second Five-Year Plan with a Plan provision of Rs. 20 lakh. Out of the above sum, nearly Rs. 14 lakh was utilised during the second Five-Year Plan. The scheme has since been expanded in scope and has been included in the third Plan with a programme limit of 99 lakh. Central assistance under the scheme has been extended this year also to State Governments and private literary organisations for approved projects up to 50 per cent of estimated expenditure towards the cost of publications, intended to develop the respective languages. The publications assisted under the scheme are in the form of encyclopaedias, bilingual dictionaries, bibliographies, books of knowledge and the like.

33.2. One significant event, during the year, has been the organisation of a Writers (Translators) Camp at Hyderabad from 19th June to 2nd July, 1963. One of the specific assignments of this Camp was to work out a curriculum for translators' course to be adopted in the universities or allied institutions in the country. It was participated by many a distinguished literateur and writer.

E. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

34. The following financial provisions have been made on account of the schemes for the development of Hindi, Sanskrit and modern Indian Languages :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Provision for 1963-64		Provision for 1964-65
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations	3,00,000	4,32,000	6,00,000
2	Appointment of Hindi Teachers	8,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000
3	Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges	8,15,000	5,50,000	9,15,000
4	Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, Agra	3,00,000	2,75,000	5,00,000
5	Scholarships for Study of Hindi for Students from Non-Hindi-Speaking States	6,72,000	5,08,000	5,62,000
6	Free Supply of Hindi Books	2,00,000	2,00,000	3,80,000
7	Preparation of Bilingual Primers and Readers	9,000	—	8,000
8	Setting up of Regional Offices	39,400	44,900	44,000
9	Teaching of Hindi to African Students studying in India—Stipends for	7,400	7,400	10,000

1	2	3	4	5
10	Prizes in the Form of Free Round-Trips to India to Foreign Students Learning Hindi and Other Indian Languages	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 15,000
11	Periodicals—Publication of Magazines ..	5,500	5,500	8,000
12	Preparation and Translation of Standard Works of University Level	3,94,000	9,09,000	9,59,000
13	Publication of Books in Collaboration with Publishers	1,80,000	40,000	1,40,000
14	Hindi Encyclopaedia	3,00,000	2,00,000	3,00,000
15	Encyclopaedia and Dictionaries .. .	22,500	2,500	20,000
16	Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology .. .	2,67,000	2,23,600	6,00,000
17	<i>Miscellaneous Schemes</i>			
	(i) Preparation of Terminological Indices	13,500	8,000	5,000
	(ii) Holding of Lecture Tours, Debating Teams and Seminars	1,800	5,000	10,000
	(iii) Publishing of Revised and Critical Editions	4,500	4,500	—
	(iv) Publication of Omnibus Volumes	9,000	9,000	5,000
	(v) Bilingual Alphabets Charts	22,500	26,000	—
	(vi) Primers for Foreigners	4,500	5,000	8,000
	(vii) Examination of Devnagari Script	10,800	—	8,000
	(viii) Publication of Ashtang Sangarah and Bharatiya Vastu Shastra	5,400	1,500	5,000
	(ix) Preparation of Manuals	18,000	10,000	14,000
	(x) Collection and Indexing of Special Vocabularies etc.	4,500	9,000	5,000
	(xi) Indian Journal of Scientific and Technical Terminology	—	10,000	5,000
	(xii) Basic Hindi Grammar	5,000	2,000	2,000
	(xiii) Hindi Shorthand	10,000	10,000	20,000
	(xiv) Exhibitions	—	—	20,000
	(xv) Terminology in Engineering Subjects at Roorkee University	—	50,000	1,50,000
	(xvi) Hindi Library	50,000	50,000	60,000
18	Financial Assistance to Sanskrit Voluntary Organisations	3,00,000	5,00,000	6,00,000
19	Financial Assistance to Gurukulas			
20	Production of Sanskrit Literature	1,50,000	2,00,000	2,20,000
21	Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati	1,50,000	1,50,000	3,53,000
22	Preparation of Sanskrit Dictionaries based on Historical Principles (non-Plan)	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
23	All India Sanskrit Elocution Contest	25,000	25,000	8,000
24	Award of Research Scholarships to the Products of Traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas	59,100	59,100	81,000
25	Financial Assistance to Sanskrit Pandits in Indigent Circumstances	17,000	17,000	1,42,000
26	Award of Merit Scholarships to Students Studying Sanskrit in High/Higher Secondary Schools	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
27	Development of Modern Indian Languages	11,30,000	11,00,000	16,00,000

CHAPTER SEVEN

SCHOLARSHIPS

The scope and coverage of scholarship schemes administered by the Ministry of Education have expanded on an unprecedented scale, over the last few years and particularly since the commencement of the third Five-Year Plan. These schemes are designed for two main purposes : to ensure that able students get a full measure of educational facilities unhampered by financial handicaps, and secondly, to equalise educational opportunities by providing special assistance to students belonging to socially and economically weaker sections of the population. Opportunities for Indian students to go abroad for further study for training and for students from abroad to come to India for the same purpose have been made possible, among other programmes, by bilateral agreements with other countries. An outline along with a brief account of the programmes that have been under operation during the period, is given in this chapter. These have been grouped together under proper sections, according to their nature.

I. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MERITORIOUS STUDENTS INSTITUTED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR HIGHER STUDIES/RESEARCH IN INDIA

2. *Post-Matric Scholarships Scheme*.—384 students continued their studies during 1963-64.

3. *National Scholarships Scheme for Post-Matric Education*.—Instituted in 1961-62, the scheme provides for the award of 2,400 scholarships in each year of the third Plan period. The awards which are subject to a means test, include 1,800 to be given on the results of school-leaving examinations, 400 on the results of PUC/intermediate and 200 on the results of degree examination. 2,322 scholarships for 1963-64 were awarded till the end of January 1964 and the selected candidates were prosecuting their studies; selections for the remaining 78 awards were in the process of being finalised.

4. *Scholarships for the Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers for Post-Matric Studies*.—Also instituted in 1961-62, this scheme provides for the award of 500 scholarships each year during the third Plan to meritorious wards of primary and secondary school teachers. All the 500 scholarships for 1963-64 were awarded and the selected candidates were prosecuting their studies.

5. *Postgraduate Scholarships in Humanities*.—Tenable for a period of two years, 80 scholarships are awarded every year under this scheme, to students who possess either a first or a high second class bachelor's or honours degree. During 1963-64, up to 31st December, 1963, scholarships of 72 awardees of earlier batches were renewed for 1963-64. Selections for 80 fresh scholarships for 1963-64 were combined with 200 scholarships at postgraduate stage under the National Scholarships Scheme, to avoid any possible duplication in selections. 43 fresh scholarships under this scheme were awarded till 31st January, 1964 and the selected candidates were prosecuting their studies,

while selections for the remaining 37 awards were being finalised. Fresh candidates for 1963-64 will be treated under the National Scholarships Scheme.

6. *Postgraduate Merit Scholarships in Sciences.*—This scheme provides for the award of 150 scholarships every year to students who possess a first class bachelor's degree in science. Normally tenable for one year, the scholarships can be extended for another year subject to the scholar's satisfactory progress in studies. During 1963-64 till 31st December, 1963 scholarships of 121 scholars of earlier batches were renewed for 1963-64. Selections for 150 fresh scholarships for 1963-64 under this scheme were combined, as in the case of 'Postgraduate Scholarships in Humanities', with scholarships at post-graduate stage under the National Scholarships Scheme. Out of 150 fresh scholarships, 85 were awarded till 31st January, 1964 and the fresh awardees were prosecuting their studies. 65 awards were being finalised. It has been decided to treat the 1963-64 awardees as under the National Scholarships Scheme.

7. *National Loan Scholarships Scheme for Higher Studies.*—Instituted in the year under report, the scheme provides for the award of interest-free loan scholarships to needy and meritorious students to enable them to complete their education. The loan will be recoverable in monthly instalments commencing one year after the loanee secures employment. The scheme extends a special privilege to such of the loanees as join the teaching profession after completing their studies. In their case, one-tenth of the loan would be written off for every year of service put in. 9,600 awards, out of the total provision of 18,000 scholarships for 1963-64 were finalised. A number of State Governments has represented that the condition of eligibility that a candidate should have passed a university examination in the year of award should be relaxed, and the cases of those candidates who have passed the university examination in the years earlier than the year of award should also be considered. The proposal has been under consideration. It was, however, hoped that the full quota of 18,000 awards would be utilised after a decision in the matter had been arrived at.

8. *Scholarships in Residential Schools.*—Designed to provide opportunities of public school education to those who would not otherwise be in a position to afford it, the scheme has provision for two hundred fresh scholarships each year—70 under the normal budget and 130 under the third Plan. The all-India test for 1963-64 awards was held in December, 1963 and the selections were being finalised. In all, 575 awardees were studying under the scheme at present.

II. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS OF SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD CLASSES FOR POST-MATRICULATION STUDIES

9. The scheme provides for the award of scholarships to the students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes and other economically backward classes for post-matriculation studies in the country. It is administered by the State Governments and the Union Administrations on the principles laid down by the Union Government, with the funds placed at their disposal by the Ministry. For the administration of the scheme in 1963-64, funds amounting to Rs. 2,22,63,000 were placed at the disposal of the State Governments and Union Administrations. From 1963-64 the 'economic' criterion of selection has been introduced for the Backward Classes students, as in case of the other categories.

III. SCHOLARSHIPS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE CHILDREN OF POLITICAL SUFFERERS

10. Also administered by the State Governments/Union Administrations with Central assistance, the scholarships under this scheme provide, *inter alia*, the following concessions : (a) special consideration in the matter of admission and award of freeships and half-freeships in all the recognised primary, Basic, middle and high schools; (b) free seats in hostels attached to recognised schools and colleges and (c) a limited number of stipends and book-grants to students from the primary to the postgraduate level. For the administration of the scheme, the Union Government give grants to the State Governments on a 50 : 50 basis, while in the case of Union Administrations, the entire expenditure is met.

IV. SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS AVAILABLE TO INDIAN STUDENTS FOR STUDY ABROAD

11. There are a number of programmes offering facilities to Indian students for study abroad. These fall into three broad categories which are described in this section : (A) scholarships, fellowships and passage grants instituted by the Government of India; (B) scholarships and fellowships offered by the U.N. and its allied organisations and under multilateral programmes; and (C) scholarships and fellowships offered by foreign governments and institutions, etc. The facilities available under bilateral exchange programmes in operation between quite a few foreign governments and the Government of India are described in the last section of this chapter.

A. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHEMES

12. *Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme.*—Under this scheme, scholarships are available for specialisation in Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Spanish, Rumanian, Swahili, Italian, Japanese, Russian, Turkish, Persian, Burmese, Indonesian and Pushto languages. In 1963-64, twelve scholars proceeded to other countries for specialised study of a few languages as given below : Burmese-1, Chinese-4, Persian-1, Spanish-2, Swahili-2, and Pushto-2, against the scholarships allotted for 1962-63 and 1963-64.

13. *Overseas Scholarships for Socially and Economically Backward Classes.*—Under this scheme scholarships for study abroad are available to students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes and other economically backward classes. During 1963-64, forty-four scholarships of the earlier batches continued their studies abroad, while 6 had then to go. Recommendations for 14 scholarships—5 each for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, 1 for denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes and 3 for other economically backward classes are awaited from the Union Public Service Commission. Applications for 14 awards for 1964-65 are proposed to be invited shortly.

14. *Passage Grants for Socially and Economically Backward Classes.*—Passage grants are awarded under this scheme to students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes and other economically backward classes. Twelve passage grants—4 each for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, 1 for denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes and 3 for other economically backward classes are available every year for such of the above classes candidates as are in receipt of merit scholarships which do not provide passage costs. During 1963-64, four backward classes students were awarded passage grants. Applications for 12 passage grants for 1964-65 will be invited shortly.

15. *Union Territories Overseas Scholarships*.—One scholarship in Humanities is available every year for a person, who by birth or domicile, is a native of any one of the Union Territories. During 1963-64, three scholars of 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 continued their studies abroad. A candidate for the 1963-64 award has been selected.

16. *Agatha Harrison Fellowship*.—Instituted in 1956-57 in memory of the late Miss Agatha Harrison, this fellowship envisages the study of Asian problems with special reference to India at St. Anthony's College, Oxford, and is of five years' duration. The first candidate who was awarded the fellowship completed his work in 1963. The second candidate has been selected and is working in the College.

B. SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS INSTITUTED UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS, UNESCO AND OTHER MULTILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS

U.N. AND UNESCO PROGRAMMES

17. *U.N. Social Welfare Scholarships and Fellowships Programme*.—One candidate of 1960 selection proceeded abroad during 1963-64. No fresh offer was received from the United Nations during the year.

18. *Unesco-Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest Fellowships 1963-64*.—The fellowships are awarded for the study in probability theory, mathematical statistics and their application. The three selected candidates proceeded abroad during the year, 1963-64.

COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION COOPERATION PLAN

19. *Teacher Training Bursaries offered by U.K. Government*.—16 candidates of 1963-64 are studying in the U.K. For 1964-65 bursaries, the names of 15 candidates have been recommended to the U.K. Government.

20. *Awards for Educational Administrators offered by New Zealand Government, 1963-64*.—The approval of New Zealand Government of the three recommended candidates is awaited.

21. *Scholarships for Short-Duration Observation Tours offered by New Zealand Government, 1962*.—The observation tours envisaged under the scholarships are meant to cover sole-charge schools and multiple system. The approval of the New Zealand Government for the 10 recommended candidates is awaited.

22. *Visiting Fellowship offered by the Australian Government, 1962*.—The selected candidate has returned after completing his studies during the year.

23. *Bursary for Writing, Production and Distribution of Textbooks offered by the U.K. Government, 1963-64*.—The selected candidate proceeded to the U.K. during the year.

24. *Bursary for the Course of Training in Home Management and Family Affairs offered by the U.K. Government, 1964-65*.—The name of the selected candidate has been recommended to the U.K. Government.

C. SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS/INSTITUTIONS

25. During 1963-64, offers of scholarships and fellowships were received from the Governments of Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Spain and Turkey, and from the British Council, the Elin Wagner Foundation, Sweden, the German Academic Exchange Service, West Germany, the Imperial Relations Trust—London University Institute of Education, the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, the Institute for the Study of Economic Development, Naples, Newnham College, Cambridge, St. Catherine's College, Oxford, the Philippines Board of Scholarships for South-East Asia—Philippines University, the Peoples' Friendship University (Patric Lumumba), Moscow, and the Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Institute, Geneva. Offers were also received from 8 foreign governments/institutions, etc. for 1964-65 and were processed.

D. PARTIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (LOAN) SCHEME

26. This scheme provides for the grant of loans towards passage and other incidental expenditure to such academically distinguished students as have obtained admission in foreign universities or have obtained scholarships, etc. from foreign universities, organisations, etc. but are still in need of some financial assistance. During 1963-64, loans amounting to Rs. 7,000 were sanctioned to three private students. Specific sums out of the total provision for the scheme are placed at the disposal of the Indian missions in the U.K., the U.S.A. and West Germany to assist Indian students in urgent need of funds. Four students received benefit through emergency loans given by the High Commission, London and the Indian Embassy, Washington.

V. SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS AVAILABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS FOR STUDY IN INDIA

27. *General Scholarships Scheme.*—140 scholarships are awarded to students of certain Asian, African and foreign countries and to students of Indian origin domiciled in those countries for studies in India. In 1963-64, however, the number was reduced to 70 due to national emergency. Against these 70 scholarships, sixty-six students accepted the offer; all have come and are prosecuting their studies in the country. A total of 460 scholars are at present studying under the scheme. Applications for 140 awards for 1964-65 have been invited from the foreign governments to be received here by 15th February, 1964, through the Indian missions abroad.

28. *Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Scheme.*—Against 50 scholarships and fellowships which were offered to nationals of other Commonwealth countries for 1963-64, twenty-six candidates in all were selected: Of these, 23 accepted the offer. Twenty-two are prosecuting their studies in the country while one has returned due to ill health. In all 46 scholars are at present studying under the scheme. Nominations for 50 awards for 1964-65 have been invited from the various Commonwealth countries, through the Indian missions abroad.

29. *Scheme for Training of Craft Instructors from Commonwealth Countries.*—Instituted during the year under report, the scheme provides for the award of 10 bursaries every year for the nationals of certain Commonwealth countries for training as craft instructors. Nominations for 10 bursaries for 1963-64 have been received.

30. *Short-Term Visits of Senior Educationists from Commonwealth Countries.*—Also instituted during the year, the scheme provides for three visiting awards of 3-6 months' duration to educationists and administrators

from other Commonwealth countries every year. For 1963, three educationists, one each from Canada, Malaysia and Tanganyika have been given the awards.

31. *Fellowships to West German Nationals.*—Fellowships are awarded to German nationals on a reciprocal basis. Of the two fellows who were awarded the fellowships for 1962-63, one has returned after completing his tenure of fellowship, while the other is continuing his studies. Nominations for the remaining 5 awards for 1962-63 are awaited from the West German Government.

32. *Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme.*—During 1963-64 nine scholars of earlier batches, one each from Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Brazil and Sweden and two each from East Germany and Yugoslavia, continued their studies in India, while five U.S.S.R. nationals returned after completing their studies. Two nationals, one each from East Germany and Czechoslovakia, have yet to come. Against 30 scholarships offered for 1963-64, twelve applications have been received so far. These include one each from Belgium, Brazil and Switzerland, two from Czechoslovakia, three from Denmark and four from Italy.

33. *French Fellowships Scheme.*—During 1963-64, three French nationals—one of 1959-61 and two of 1962-64 batches—continued their studies in India. The case of one more French national of 1962-64 batch is under consideration. Applications for 1964-66 awards will be invited from the French Government, through the Indian Embassy in France shortly.

34. *Scholarships/Fellowships to South, South-East Asian and other Countries (Colombo Plan).*—During 1963-64 the Ministry arranged for the admission of 16 Nepali students for studies in Humanities. Of these, 14 students are studying in India and 2 have yet to come. Besides, 35 students of the earlier batches continued their studies during the year.

VI. PROGRAMME FOR EXCHANGE OF SCHOLARS ON BILATERAL BASIS

35. In furtherance of the policy of developing cultural ties, the Government of India have entered into bilateral agreements for exchange of scholars with Rumania, the U.A.R., the U.S.S.R., Ceylon, Yugoslavia and Poland. Brief details of the programmes now in force are given below in the following paragraphs.

36. *Exchange of Scholars between India and Rumania.*—Two Rumanian students who were awarded scholarships for 1960-61, continued their studies during the year, while the two scholarships for 1963-64 are being processed by the Department of Science.

36.2. Two Indian students of 1960-61 returned after completing their studies during the year. Applications for two scholarships for 1963-64 have been received.

37. *Exchange of Scholars between India and the U.A.R.*—Of the three U.A.R. nationals who were awarded scholarships for 1962-63, two availed themselves of the awards. Of these, one is continuing his studies here while the other has returned after completing his studies during the year. Application of one U.A.R. national for 1963-64 has been received.

37.2. Three Indian scholars of 1962-63 are continuing their studies in the U.A.R. Against 6 scholarships for 1963-64 all the candidates have been selected.

38. *Exchange of Scholars between India and the USSR.*—24 Soviet scholars of 1962-63 returned after completing their studies during the year. Against the 30 scholarships for 1963-64, twenty-seven Soviet nationals availed themselves of the awards. All are continuing their studies in India.

38.2. Eleven Indian students of the earlier batches continued their studies in the U.S.S.R. during 1963-64. Out of the ten candidates who have been awarded the scholarships for 1963-64, four have gone to the U.S.S.R. and the remaining six are expected to go shortly.

39. *Exchange of Scholars between India and Ceylon.*—This programme has been instituted with effect from the year under report. Nominations for 2 scholarships have been received from the Ceylon Government.

39.2. The names of 4 Indian scholars for 1963-64 have been approved by the Ceylon Government; their placements are awaited.

40. *Exchange of Scholars between India and Yugoslavia.*—Three Yugoslav nationals—one of 1962-63 and two of 1963-64—are continuing their studies in India.

40.2. Four Indian scholars of 1963-64 have gone to Yugoslavia during the year. Approval of the remaining one is awaited from the Yugoslav Government.

41. *Exchange Programme between India and Poland.*—This programme has also been instituted with effect from 1963-64. One Polish national of 1963-64 is prosecuting his studies here, while one has returned due to ill health.

VII. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

42. The financial provisions made on account of the schemes discussed in the chapter are :

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1963-64		Provision for 1964-65
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Post-Matric Scholarships Scheme.	7,75,000	6,27,000	3,44,000
2	National Scholarships Scheme for Post-Matric Education	53,74,700	54,22,800	66,91,600
3	Scholarships for Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers	9,60,100	9,55,900	12,74,500

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4	Post-Graduate Scholarships in Humanities	1,74,000	1,74,000	1,74,000
5	Post-Graduates Scholarships in Science	3,24,000	3,24,000	3,24,000
6	National Loan Scholarships Scheme for Higher Studies	1,33,00,000	1,33,00,000	2,95,20,000
7	Scholarships in Residential Schools	1,76,000	1,00,000	3,96,000
8	Scholarships to Students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and Other Economically Backward Classes	2,22,63,000	2,22,63,000	2,22,63,000
9	Scholarships and Other Educational Facilities to the Children of Political Sufferers	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000
10	Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme	2,06,700	1,44,000	2,00,000
11	Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other Economically Backward Classes	2,06,300	2,06,300	2,06,300
12	Passage grants for Scheduled Castes, etc.			
13	Union Territories Overseas Scholarships	31,000	26,000	39,000
14	U. N. Social Welfare Scholarships and Fellowships Programme	25,500	800	23,300
15	Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments (The provision is intended to cover passage costs where not provided)	15,000	28,000	25,000
16	Partial Financial (Loan) Scheme	25,000	25,000	25,000
17	General Scholarships Scheme	17,71,000	16,21,000	19,61,000
18	Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Scheme ..			
19	Teacher Training Bursaries to Commonwealth countries	3,08,200	2,50,000	4,99,700
20.	Scheme for the Training of Craft Instructors			
21.	Short-Term Visits of Senior Educationists from Commonwealth countries			
22.	Fellowships to West German Nationals	46,000	16,400	40,000

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23.	Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme	54,000	43,300	54,000
24.	French Fellowships Scheme	25,300	20,700	32,000
25.	Scholarships/Fellowships to South, South-East Asian and other Countries (Colombo Plan)	1,50,000	1,12,000	1,50,000
26.	Exchange of Scholars between India and Rumania—For Rumanian Nationals	8,700	6,200	7,700
27.	Exchange of Scholars between India and U.S.S.R.—For Russian Nationals ..	54,000	1,38,000	79,000
28.	Exchange of Scholars between India and Other countries (including U.A.R., Ceylon, Yugoslavia, Poland)—For Foreign Nationals ..	40,000	29,000	51,000

CHAPTER EIGHT

PHYSICAL EDUCATION, GAMES, SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE

A. PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The main object of the schemes in this field is to consolidate and extend the programme initiated in the earlier Plans.

2. *Lakshmbai College of Physical Education, Gwalior.*—The College has made considerable progress during the year. 28 students were sent up for the Bachelor of Physical Education (Final) Examination (1963) of the Vikram University. 26 students were declared successful.

2.2. The College introduced for the first time in India a 2-year course for the Postgraduate Master's Degree in Physical Education.

2.3. For the 1963 session, 62 students were admitted to the first year of the 3-year degree course. 10 students were admitted to the master's degree course.

2.4. The administrative approval of the Union Government has been accorded to the construction of the administrative block-cum-college building at an estimated cost of Rs. 13 lakh. The building is likely to be completed by the end of 1964.

3. *National Physical Efficiency Drive.*—During 1963-64, the National Physical Efficiency Drive was organised all over the country in November, 1963. Over 3,500 testing centres were set up and more than 6 lakh persons got themselves registered for the competition. The Third All-India Competition for the National Awards in Physical Efficiency is expected to be held at Patiala in February, 1964.

4. *Grants-in-Aid to Private Physical Education Training Institutions.*—Grants to the tune of Rs. 3,20,000 were sanctioned to eight institutions during the year for the construction of gymnasia. Construction work on these projects made good progress. 7 out of the 8 gymnasia sanctioned, are expected to be ready by mid-1964. Proposals for financial assistance have been invited from the training institutions for the construction of hostels/administrative blocks.

5. *Promotion of Research in Special Branches of Physical Education including Yoga.*—The Scheme consists of three main items as given in the paragraphs that follow.

5.2. *Promotion of Yoga :* The Kaivalayadham Shreeman Madhava Yoga Mandir Samiti, Lonavla, received Rs. 76,131 as assistance from the Union Government on a cover-the-deficit basis for its Scientific Research and Philosophico-Literary Research Departments.

5.3. *Preparation of Popular Literature :* 7 out of the 15 manuscripts of the introductory pamphlets on selected games for use in educational institutions were received and these are being scrutinised and edited. A scheme has also been formulated for assistance to journals on physical education,

health education and recreation. Proposals for assistance have been invited from the States/universities/colleges etc.

5.4. *Promotion of Research in Physical Education* : On the basis of the recommendations of the Research Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation, 9 research projects have been approved for assistance. The pattern of assistance provides for hundred per cent grant in these cases.

6. *Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation.*—The Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation, was last reconstituted in 1961 and made more broad-based by including in it *inter alia* a representative each of all the States. The Board set up 3 new Regional visiting Committees to make an on-the-spot assessment of the training programmes of the physical education training institutions not yet recognised by the Union Government and to make recommendations for the recognition of their diploma certificate courses and also for the improvement and development of their training facilities.

6.2. Another sub-committee was set up to examine certain issues pertaining to the implementation of the "Integrated Programme" of the Emergency Scheme of Physical Education and National Discipline.

B. EMERGENCY SCHEME OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DISCIPLINE

7. The Integrated Scheme of Physical Education and National Discipline has been generally well received by the State Governments. Since the Integrated Scheme embraces the salient features of physical education, national discipline and also the A.C.C., a special three-month re-orientation course has been prescribed for physical education teachers in order to enable them to implement the Scheme. Over 3,000 physical education teachers received this short-term training during the year at the training centres at Indore, Panchkula, Amravati, Mahabaleshwar, Jubbal and Meerut. The target is to train all the 15,000 physical education teachers in the country by the end of the third Five-Year Plan and for this purpose it is proposed to open more training centres. The emphasis during the training course is on activities which the physical education teachers do not cover in their professional training.

7.2. It was suggested to the State Governments to earmark five periods per week per class for instruction in the Integrated Scheme to the school children in the age-group of 9 to 16. Separate activities have been prescribed for the students of different age-groups. The salient features of the Integrated Scheme are :

- (1) Physical Education
- (2) Drill and Marching
- (3) Lezim
- (4) Games and Relays
- (5) Track and Field Events
- (6) Gymnastics (for Boys), Folk Dances (for Girls)
- (7) Combatives

- (8) Hiking and Cross Country
- (9) Instruction and Practice in Tests
- (10) Field Crafts (for Boys), Home Nursing (for Girls)
- (11) General Information, Practical Projects and Community Singing

7.3. The Scheme is entirely financed by the Union Government. By the end of the year, about 3,000 schools and over 15 lakh students had been covered under the Scheme since its inception. This excludes the coverage through the in-service physical education teachers. The total expenditure incurred on the Scheme during 1963-64 was Rs. 70 lakh. During 1964-65 when the re-orientation training of the in-service personnel gets accelerated, the coverage under the Scheme in terms of schools as well as students is likely to be further extended.

C. BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES

8. The Government continued to extend financial assistance to the Bharat Scouts and Guides for their various activities. Grants to the extent of Rs. 21,534 have been released for the purpose in 1963-64.

D. LABOUR AND SOCIAL SERVICE SCHEME

9. This Scheme has been in operation from the fourth year of the first Five-Year Plan. It is divided into two parts : (1) Labour and Social Service Camps; and (2) Campus Work Projects.

10. *Labour and Social Service Camps*.—The object of such camps is to inculcate a sense of dignity of manual labour among students and other youths and to give them an opportunity of coming into contact with village life and participating in works of community development. Each camper is expected to put in about four hours of *shramdan* daily in a camp lasting 10 to 30 days. Minor projects like repairs and construction of roads and bunds, digging of soak pits, compost pits and pits for tree plantation, construction and improvement of villages and school playgrounds, and sanitation drives are undertaken in the camps. The scheme is operated through the agencies of universities, State Governments, the N.C.C. Directorate and voluntary organisations of all-India status like the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Bharat Scouts and Guides and the Y.M.C.A.

10.2. Out of a total budget provision of Rs. 8 lakh for 1963-64, a sum of Rs. 5.25 lakh was sanctioned to various agencies for holding 339 labour and social service camps during the period 1st April, 1963 to 5th January, 1964.

10.3. The recommendations of the Committee for the coordination of various schemes in the field of physical education, youth welfare etc. headed by Pandit H. N. Kunzru have been received in this regard and are being examined in conjunction with the report of the Asoka Mehta Committee that was set up in June, 1962 to evaluate the programme of Labour and Social Service Camps.

10.4. *Campus Work Projects* : The purpose of this scheme is to provide amenities like recreation halls-cum-auditoria, swimming pools, gymnasia, open-air theatres, pavilions, small stadia and cinder tracks in educational institutions. One of the conditions of grant for the purpose is that the staff

and students of the beneficiary educational institution should offer skilled and unskilled labour on the project in addition to contributing 25 per cent or more of the actual expenditure on the project. The grants are paid in three or four instalments depending upon the progress of construction work. Out of a budget provision of Rs. 10 lakh, a sum of Rs. 7.72 lakh was sanctioned for 90 continuing projects during the period between 1st April, 1963 and 5th January, 1964.

10.5. Owing to the national emergency and shortage of building materials, it was decided not to invite applications for fresh projects during 1962-63 and 1963-64. It has since been decided to remove the ban and to invite applications for fresh projects during 1964-65. A budget provision for Rs. 20 lakh has been made for the continuing projects as well as for fresh projects for the next financial year.

E. SPORTS AND GAMES

11. *Financial Assistance for the Promotion of Sports and Games.*—Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 3,73,526 was extended during 1963-64 to national sports federations to enable them to send Indian teams abroad and to invite foreign teams to India, to hold national championships, training camps, pre-Olympic matches, to purchase sports equipment, to pay salaries of paid assistant secretaries and the like other purposes. Among the events for which assistance/permission was given to the national federations, the following deserve special mention :

- (1) The International Lawn Tennis Championship of Asia held at Calcutta
- (2) The World Table Tennis Championship held at Prague
- (3) The Fifth Asian Youth Football Tournament at Penang
- (4) The World Snooker Championship held at Calcutta
- (5) The World Senior Golf Championship held in the USA
- (6) The International Hockey Tournament held at Lyons
- (7) The Pre-Olympic Asian Zone Volleyball Tournament held at New Delhi
- (8) The Pre-Olympic Rifle Shooting Competitions held at Tokyo
- (9) The Pre-Olympic Boxing Competitions held at Tokyo
- (10) The Pre-Olympic Football Tournament held in Ceylon and India
- (11) The British Hockey Team's Tour of India
- (12) The M.C.C. Team's Tour of India
- (13) The International Davis Cup Lawn Tennis match between the USA and India played in India

12. *Construction of Stadia.*—The Government continued giving financial assistance to State Governments for the construction of 'Utility Stadia'. Grants amounting to Rs. 55,000 have been released in 1963-64, till the end of December, 1963.

13. *All India Council of Sports.*—An advisory body called the All India Council of Sports was established in 1954, to advise the Government in all matters relating to the promotion of sports and games in the country. The Council consists of 15 members nominated by the Government and its term of office is two years. It can co-opt two members distinguished in

sports. The present Council, which was nominated on 16th July, 1963 under the chairmanship of H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala, has held two meetings in 1963. The other functions of the Council are to act as liaison between sports federations and the Government and to recommend cases to the Union Government for assistance to sports organisations.

14. *National Institute of Sports*.—The Institute is administered by an eleven-member autonomous Board of Governors, nominated by the Government of India with one member nominated by the All India Council of Sports. The term of the first Board expired on 12th May, 1963, and the Board was reconstituted on 25th July, 1963, with Mr. M. R. Krishna, Parliamentary Secretary to the Union Minister of Education as its chairman. An account of the various aspects of the Institute's activities is given in the paragraphs that follow.

14.2. *Coaches* : At present the Institute receives the services of foreign coaches for some games/sports as given below :

- (1) Mr. H. E. Wright, U.K.—Football
- (2) Mr. Amir Hamidi, Iran—Wrestling
- (3) Mr. K. O. Petrov, USSR—Volleyball
- (4) Mr. N. Takaishvili, USSR—Gymnastics
- (5) Mr. Ivan Andreades, Czechoslovakia—Table Tennis
- (6) Mr. Lauro G. Mumar, Philippines—Basketball
- (7) Mr. Chan Kon Leong, Malaya—Badminton
- (8) Mr. J. Kovaes, Hungary—Athletics
- (9) Dr. Otto Demjen, Hungary—Swimming

The foreign coaches will be replaced by Indian nationals as soon as possible. The following games/sports are already in the charge of Indian coaches at the Institute :

- (1) Tennis—Mr. Ranbir Singh
- (2) Hockey—Major Dhyhan Chand
- (3) Cricket—Mr. N. D. Marshall

In other games suitable understudies have been attached to the foreign coaches. At the moment the Institute has 93 coaches who are working in the field. Most of them are attached to various State sports councils all over India.

14.3. *Courses* : One-year courses in athletics, badminton, cricket, football, gymnastics, hockey, tennis, volleyball and wrestling were started on 1st August, 1963 and will be completed at the end of April, 1964. The number of trainees receiving training under these courses is 98.

14.4. Three *ad hoc* courses were organised during 1963 as below :

Ad hoc Course	Duration	Number of Trainees Trained/Receiving Training
Swimming	1-4-1963 to 31-10-1963	15
Table Tennis	6-8-1963 to 29-2-1964	12
Basketball	5-9-1963 to 29-2-1964	17

14.5. In 1964 it is contemplated to start regular courses each of three years' duration for (a) athletics (b) gymnastics, and (c) swimming.

14.6. *Regional Coaching Centres* : All State sports councils were requested to establish as many regional coaching centres as possible. An incentive has been offered in the shape of supplying these regional coaching centres with 50 per cent coaches on the NIS pay-rolls, provided the State councils themselves engage from their own funds a matching number of coaches qualifying from the NIS.

14.7. *Foreign Interests* : A hockey coach trained in the National Institute of Sports has been sent to Afghanistan. Uganda has sent one of its hockey players for a hockey course at the Institute.

14.8. *Coaching for International Events* : The National Institute of Sports has offered to give to national sports federations/associations all facilities for training their teams going abroad or participating in international events held in India.

14.9. *Government Grants* : Grants amounting to Rs. 10 lakh were placed at the disposal of the Director of the National Institute of Sports for meeting the day-to-day expenses of the Institute and its Coaching Wing in the year under report.

F. YOUTH WELFARE

15. *Students Tours*.—Under this scheme, students of the age-group 15-24 are given assistance to meet rail/bus fare at students' concession rates subject to a maximum of Rs. 60 per student to enable them to undertake educational tours to places of cultural, historical or educational interest. During the year this scheme was not operative as a result of the withdrawal of travel concessions by the Railway authorities due to national emergency. The scheme will, however, be implemented during 1964-65 for which a provision of Rs. 3 lakh has been made.

16. *Youth Hostels*.—With the establishment of the Central Committee on Youth Hostels, the scheme was in the process of being revised. No new proposals for the grant of any financial assistance to any organisation/institution for the construction of youth hostel is being considered. An altogether new scheme is being worked out.

17. *Youth Welfare Boards and Committees*.—Receiving grants under the scheme, 13 universities have set up youth welfare committees to look after the welfare activities for university youths. A sum of Rs. 12,000 was sanctioned to different universities during the year.

18. *Youth Leadership and Dramatic Training Camps*.—These camps are designed to impart short-term training to college/university teachers in the organisation of youth welfare programmes. Financial assistance is also given to individual universities for the conduct of similar camps to the extent of 75 per cent of the expenditure on admissible items subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 for each camp. This part of the scheme could not, however, be implemented during 1963-64 due to national emergency.

19. *Youth Festivals*.—Started in 1954, the Inter-University Youth Festival, which has become an annual event has justified its utility by providing a common meeting place for young men and women from different univer-

sities and by helping the process of their emotional integration. The students are offered opportunities of creative expression through discussion and debates on topics of national and educational interest, through cultural activities like dance, drama, music and art and also through sport activities.

19.2. The 8th Inter-University Youth Festival was held in 1963 from 11th to 18th November, 1963 at the Talkatora Gardens, New Delhi. Thirty-six universities with 645 participants participated in this festival. The Ministry, as usual, met the entire expenditure on the festival.

19.3. Grants are also given to universities for organising similar festivals and the amounts thus given meet 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000 for the affiliated and residential universities respectively.

G. BAL BHAVAN AND NATIONAL CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

20. The Bal Bhavan and National Children's Museum, an autonomous organisation financed by the Government of India provides for the recreational and educational needs of the children of Delhi. According to a planned programme, about 400 to 450 children visit this institution daily and participate in various activities like dance, drama, music, clay-modelling, painting etc. During 1963-64, the National Children's Museum organised (1) an exhibition on Mohinjadaro and Harappa, (2) a book fair sponsored jointly by the United States Information Service and the Bal Bhavan and National Children's Museum, and (3) a children's art carnival. Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad are included in the itinerary of the Carnival. An amount of Rs. 2.02 lakh was spent on this institution during the year.

H. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

21. The following financial provisions have been made for the schemes of physical education, games and sports, youth welfare, etc., mentioned in this chapter :

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1963-64		Provision for 1964-65
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Lakshmbai College for Physical Education, Gwalior ..	9,00,000	8,00,000	13,50,000
2	National Physical Efficiency Drive	2,00,000	2,62,000	3,50,000
3	Grants-in-aid to Private Physical Education Training Institutions	4,00,000	4,00,000	5,00,000
4	Promotion of Research in Special Branches of Physical Education including Yoga	2,85,000	2,50,000	2,32,000
5	Popularisation of Syllabi of Physical Education and Health Education	10,000	—	—
6	Seminars on Physical Education	5,000	15,000	10,000

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7	Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation and Other Committees	10,000	10,000	10,000
8	Emergency Programme of Physical Education and National Discipline	1,64,00,000	88,00,000	1,26,40,000
9	Scouting and Guiding	3,50,000	2,75,000	2,90,000
10	Labour and Social Service Camps	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000
11	Campus Work Projects	10,00,000	10,00,000	20,00,000
12	Grants to Sports Federations	3,00,000	5,00,000	6,50,000
13	Construction of Stadia	2,00,000	2,00,000	3,00,000
14	Construction of 'Sports Village'	25,000	30,000	1,00,000
15	The National Institute of Sports and National Coaching Scheme	15,00,000	17,00,000	18,00,000
16	Miscellaneous Expenditure	30,000	30,000	30,000
17	Students' Tours	—	—	3,00,000
18	Youth Hostels	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
19	Youth Welfare Boards and Committees	25,000	25,000	40,000
20	Youth Leadership and Dramatic Training Camps— (a) Direct (b) Through Universities	10,000 —	10,000 —	25,000 5,000
21	Youth Festival/Inter-Collegiate Youth Festival	50,000	2,70,000	2,50,000
22	Bal Bhavan and National Children's Museum	2,00,000	2,00,000	8,00,000

CHAPTER NINE

EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

The Union Government have, in recent years, been paying increasing attention to the education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped. In this sector, during the third Plan period, emphasis is being laid specially on the training and employment of the handicapped and on the training of the teachers.

2. *National Centre for the Blind, Dehra Dun.*—The Ministry decided to establish about 13 years ago a comprehensive National Centre for the Blind at Dehra Dun to provide integrated services for the blind. It can now be said that the centre, as visualised then, has come into being, functioning as it is now, with the following units :

- (1) Model School for Blind Children
- (2) Training Centre for the Adult Blind
- (3) Sheltered Workshop
- (4) Workshop for the Manufacture of Braille Appliances
- (5) Central Braille Press
- (6) National Library for the Blind

A brief review of the activities of the above units is given in the paragraphs that follow.

2.2. *Model School for Blind Children* : Established in January, 1959, this school, in course of time, is expected to become a full-fledged secondary school for blind boys and girls. At present it imparts education up to the 8th class and has 64 children on its rolls. During the year, the number of children rose from 54 to 64, and the 8th class was added. During the coming year, this number is expected to go up to 75 and the 9th class will be added.

2.3. *Training Centre for the Adult Blind* : This centre was established in January, 1950. It was originally intended to train blinded ex-servicemen and was known as St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Indian War-blinded. It was taken over by the Ministry of Education on 1st January, 1950 and renamed Training Centre for the Adult Blind. It provides accommodation for 150 adult blind men who are trained in cottage industries, light engineering, braille and music. The women's section was added to the centre in September, 1957. This section has accommodation for 35 trainees who are trained in similar subjects. During the year, a detailed syllabus for training the blind in light engineering was drawn up under the guidance of an expert provided by the International Labour Organisation, Mr. Ellis Turner. The first course in light engineering was completed. Out of 5 men-trainees who were trained, 4 were placed by the Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped in Delhi.

2.4. *Sheltered Workshop* : The workshop employs 9 blind weavers and chair caners who are paid on piece-rate basis. They are provided free residential accommodation, a cook and elementary medical aid. During the year, the workshop continued to function satisfactorily. Next year, it is proposed to develop the workshop by introducing engineering occupations. As a first step in this direction, it is proposed to undertake a survey of some industrial areas in the country to determine the types of trades that should be introduced in the sheltered workshop.

2.5. *Workshop for the Manufacture of Braille Appliances* : Established in 1954, this workshop manufactures simple appliances needed for the education of the blind. During the first 9 months of the year under review, it produced appliances as the following : (1) Braille Frames (Large)—560; (2) Braille Frames (Small)—535; (3) Pocket Frames—100; and (4) Arithmetic Frames—400. The main development during the year has been that some additional machines were received through the UNICEF. Sanction has also been accorded for the purchase of machinery worth about Rs. 45,000 in order to mechanise the various processes. This machinery is being purchased on the advice of the I.L.O. Expert. It is hoped that in the year to come, the rate of production will be much faster.

2.6. *Central Braille Press* : Established in April, 1951, the Central Braille Press publishes braille literature in Indian languages. During the year under review, it has so far published 13 new titles.

2.7. *National Library for the Blind* : The National Library for the Blind was established towards the end of the last financial year. This library circulates braille literature to blind teachers throughout the country free of charge. During the first 9 months of the current year, the membership of the library rose to 258. UNICEF is providing books worth about 7,000 dollars to the library. The first consignment of the books is expected very shortly.

3. *Training Centre for the Adult Blind in the South*.—On the lines of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun, proposals are afoot to establish a second Training Centre in the South under the Third Plan.

4. *Integrated Education of the Blind*.—Education of blind children in special residential schools is expensive and has many social and psychological disadvantages. Efforts in the country during the past 75 years, have resulted in bringing only about 4500 blind children in the existing 109 schools. This represents a mere 1 per cent of the blind population of school-going age. Experience has, however, shown that blind children can, with great advantage, be taught in ordinary schools. A scheme for bringing 9000 blind children in school during the next financial year has been drawn up in consultation with the representatives of the American Foundation for Overseas Blind and the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, London. These two organisations are expected to share half the cost of the scheme which is expected to incur an expenditure of approximately Rs. 63 lakh during a 7-year period.

5. *Training Centre for the Adult Deaf, Hyderabad*.—Established in September, 1962, this Centre imparts training to 30 deaf boys between 16 and 25 years of age in three engineering occupations, namely, fitting, wiremanship and sheet-metal work. During the period under review, it is proposed to increase the number of trainees from 30 to 60 and introduce training in three

additional trades, viz., carpentry, tailoring and gas-welding, while during the following year, it is proposed to raise the number of trainees to about 90 and to introduce two or three additional trades. It is also proposed that a similar centre with about 50 trainees should be set up in Northern India.

6. *School for Mentally Deficient Children.*—Proposals are afoot to set up during the current financial year a school for mentally deficient children in Delhi. The School will initially have facilities for about 50 children. It will be a residential institution but will also be open to day-scholars. Children whose I.Q. ranges between about 50 and 75 are intended to be admitted into the school. During the next year, it is proposed to set up another such school in the South.

7. *Central Rehabilitation Centre for the Orthopaedically Handicapped.*—At present there is no institution in the country to impart vocational training to the civilian adult orthopaedically handicapped. The need for such an institution is, however, considerable; more so, because it can serve some of the persons disabled during the emergency. Accordingly, it is proposed to set up such an institution in the precincts of the Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, which has agreed to provide the needed space. The main advantage of the situation will be that while the Hospital will provide the necessary medical services, the proposed centre will impart vocational training. Placement will be undertaken by the special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped, thus providing a complete rehabilitation service.

8. *Training of Teachers of the Handicapped.*—The first course for training primary academic teachers of the blind was started in Bombay. It is expected to start the second such course in Delhi on 30th January, 1964. Four teachers working in schools for the blind and the deaf have been awarded short-time visiting scholarships to observe the work of the institutions of the blind and the deaf in other parts of the country. Ten craft instructors working in schools for the handicapped have been awarded stipends to study crafts in training institutions run by the All India Handicrafts Board.

8.2. During the next financial year, it is proposed to start another teacher training course at Dehra Dun. The scheme of fellowships to teachers and workers for the handicapped and the training of craft instructors will be continued. A new feature of the next year's programme is to assist a few good teachers and workers for the handicapped to receive training abroad. In this regard it is proposed to defray passage cost if scholarships are made available by foreign organisations. The Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, London has already offered some scholarships for workers in the field of the rehabilitation of the blind and in the prevention of blindness.

9. *Scholarships for the Physically Handicapped.*—Under this scheme, scholarships are awarded to three categories of physically handicapped persons, i.e. the blind, the deaf and the orthopaedically handicapped. Blind and deaf students are given scholarships for higher education above the matriculation stage or for technical or professional training. In the case of the orthopaedically handicapped, other conditions being the same, scholarships can be awarded for the high school stage also. During the year, 513 fresh awards were made as below :

(i) The Blind	—	171
(ii) The Deaf	—	117
(iii) The Orthopaedically Handicapped	—	225

10. *Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped.*—Under this scheme, were set up special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped. These make special efforts to place trained blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped persons in the public and private sectors. With 4 new exchanges set up during the year, such special exchanges are now functioning in Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Chandigarh. An additional exchange is proposed to be set up during the year under review at Kanpur, while three more exchanges are likely to be set up during the next year. The object is to set up one special exchange in each State by the end of the third Plan period. During the first 9 months of the current year the special exchanges placed 310 persons in jobs.

11. *Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped.*—Under this scheme, grants are given to organisations for the handicapped for developmental activities up to 75 per cent of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure on approved schemes, subject to a limit of Rs. 1,00,000 on building grants. It is proposed, however, to reduce the ceiling on building grants to a reasonable figure. During the first 9 months of the current year, grants amounting to Rs. 2,65,000 have been paid. A pamphlet indicating how grants paid in the previous years have benefited the handicapped, is under preparation. Information for this purpose is being collected from the recipient institutions.

12. *Meetings of the Committees on the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped and Social Welfare.*—During the current financial year, a Working Group on Social Welfare was appointed to prepare schemes for inclusion in the fourth Plan. The Working Group has met twice. It has appointed 6 sub-groups each of which has met once or twice. The interim report of the Working Group is expected to be finalised by the end of February, 1964.

13. *Financial Provisions.*—The following statement indicates the figures of financial provisions made for the schemes narrated in the above paragraphs :

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1963-64		Provision for 1964-65
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Model School for Blind Children, Dehra Dun	1,32,900	99,000	1,42,100
2	Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun	3,21,500	3,18,200	4,30,200
3	Sheltered Workshop for the Blind, Dehra Dun	54,400	34,500	50,000
4	Workshop for the Manufacture of Braille Appliances, Dehra Dun	20,000	20,000	60,000
5	Central Braille Press, Dehra Dun	70,500	69,100	88,700
6	National Library for the Blind, Dehra Dun	12,000	12,000	42,000
7	Training Centre for the Adult Blind in the South	—	—	1,02,000 (Plan)
8	Integrated Education for the Blind	—	—	1,000 (Plan)
9	Training Centre for the Adult Deaf, Hyderabad	1,48,000 (Plan)	1,38,000	2,23,900

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	Training Centre for the Adult Deaf in the North	—	—	91,000 (Plan)
11	School for the Mentally Deficient Children, Delhi	—	—	88,000 (Plan)
12	School for the Mentally Deficient Children in the South	—	—	84,000 (Plan)
13	Central Rehabilitation Centre for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, New Delhi	—	—	1,00,000 (Plan)
14	Training of Teachers for the Physically Handicapped	20,000 (Plan)	20,000	1,00,000
15	Passage of Indian Scholars for Studies Abroad	—	—	20,000 (Plan)
16	Scholarships for the Blind	2,11,000	2,11,000	3,47,000
17	Scholarships for the Deaf	1,15,000	1,05,000	3,00,200
18	Scholarships for the Orthopaedically Handicapped	2,86,700	2,86,700	6,59,300
19	Employment Organisation for the Handicapped	36,000	36,000	36,000
	Non-Plan Plan	45,000	45,000	1,54,000
20	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped	5,00,000 (Plan)	3,00,000	4,00,000
21	Meetings of Committees on the Education of the Handicapped and Social Welfare	5,000 (Plan)	17,000	10,000
22	Random Sample Survey of the Handicapped	—	—	10,000 (Plan)

CHAPTER TEN

SOCIAL WELFARE AND REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

A. SOCIAL WELFARE

In the third Five-Year Plan, greater attention has been paid to programmes of child welfare. Participation of the voluntary welfare organisations has been ensured in implementing these schemes. Other important measures in the field of social work include streamlining the schemes of the Central Social Welfare Board, strengthening training programmes for social work and encouraging voluntary organisations in various welfare activities.

2. *Survey and Research Programme.*—This is a Central scheme which envisages the grant of financial assistance to voluntary organisations/non-university schools of social work for undertaking surveys and research in the field of social welfare and rendering help to schools of social work for securing minimum standards. An expert committee in social welfare was set up in collaboration with the University Grants Commission to go into the working of the existing schools of social work and make recommendation in regard to the manner in which minimum standards could be enforced. The report of this committee is expected shortly. Grants to the extent of Rs. 75,772 were sanctioned to three organisations during the year.

3. *Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme.*—This is a Centrally sponsored scheme implemented through the State Governments and carries Central assistance on 50:50 basis on the actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, subject to a maximum limit prescribed by the Plan Group on Social Welfare. Women in moral danger, unattached women and persons discharged from both care and custodial institutions are first admitted to the district shelters and then removed to the State homes for after-care services. According to the information collected from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, 91 district shelters and 50 state homes continued to function during the year under report. An expenditure of Rs. 7,00,000 is likely to be incurred as Central assistance towards the scheme during the current financial year.

4. *Assistance to Voluntary Organisations of Social Welfare.*—Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the voluntary organisations working in the field of social welfare. A total sum of Rs. 63,354 was sanctioned to three voluntary organisations during the year up to the end of December, 1963, as below :

(i) Indian Conference of Social Work, Bombay	..	Rs. 24,000
(ii) All India Women's Conference, New Delhi	..	Rs. 13,854
(iii) Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi	..	Rs. 25,500

A few more applications from voluntary organisations for grant were under consideration during the last quarter of the year.

5. *Assistance to Schools of Social Work.*—Under a part of the scheme of financial assistance to voluntary organisations, the schools of social work are given *ad hoc* grants for maintenance and development. During the year about five schools of social work are likely to be given such financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 0.59 lakh.

B. CHILD WELFARE

6. *Integrated Services for Child Welfare—Demonstration Projects.*—This is a Centrally sponsored scheme, with 100 per cent assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations which implement it in selected community development blocks where some development has already taken place. It is intended to ensure the total well-being of the child population of the age-group 0-6 in a given area. It envisages the establishment of 20 demonstration projects, one in each State and major Union Territory. The aggregate expenditure on each project is between Rs. 5 to Rs. 8.50, lakh for the entire period of its implementation *i.e.*, four to five years. So far, 17 projects have been sanctioned, one each in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Nagaland, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. It is hoped that 3 more projects will be sanctioned during the current financial year. The expenditure estimated to be sanctioned during 1963-64 is Rs. 13 lakh. Grants so far sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 7.05 lakh.

7. *Establishment of Balsevika Training Centre and Staffig of Balwadis and Creches.*—The schemes envisage the provision of a trained worker (balsevika) in each existing balwadi and creche and the opening of a number of balsevika training centres in different parts of the country. Ten centres—one each in Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal are functioning at present. This scheme is being implemented through the Indian Council for Child Welfare.

C. CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

8. With a view to providing representation to all the States, the Central Social Welfare Board has been reconstituted. Two new State Boards, one each in NEFA and Goa were set up. The Central Board continued during the year its various programmes included in the third Five-Year Plan. A brief account of the main activities is given in the paragraphs that follow.

9. *Grant-in-Aid Programme.*—Grants under the programme were given mainly for consolidation and improvement. During the year up to December, 1963, two thousand and forty grants, involving an amount of Rs. 23.40 lakh were sanctioned to voluntary organisations. The programme will be continued during 1964-65. It is proposed to remove the embargo on sanctioning grants for new institutions, buildings and vans.

10. *Welfare Extension Projects.*—Two hundred and seventy-four welfare extension projects are in existence in community development blocks. It has been decided to continue them in the second stage after the completion of five years. The State Governments have also been requested to contribute their share of expenditure for these projects. Up to December, 1963, grants totalling Rs. 36.42 lakh have been sanctioned to 683 mahila mandals/voluntary institutions for conducting activities at 1,638 centres of the origi-

nal-pattern projects. It is proposed to continue to give assistance to these institutions according to the existing pattern during 1964-65.

11. *Welfare Extension Projects (Urban)*.—Seventy-two projects sanctioned during the previous years continued their activities and grants amounting to Rs. 3.03 lakh were released during the year. It has been decided that till the end of the third Five-Year Plan assistance at the rate of 80 per cent of the total expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 per project for 3 years would continue to be provided to the institutions which will complete six years of working.

12. *Condensed Course of Education for Adult Women*.—The scheme continued to make satisfactory progress. During 1963-64, up to December 1963, one hundred and forty-six new courses were sanctioned at an estimated cost of nearly Rs. 41 lakh. In addition, grants were released for courses continued from the previous years. A proforma for collecting information on the employment of the candidates was prepared and circulated to all institutions. During 1964-65, it is proposed to sanction 200 fresh courses.

13. *Socio-Economic Programme for Women*.—Under the programme, institutions are sanctioned grants to strengthen and create the employment potential for women in various activities. The following is an account of the activities during the period under this programme.

13.2. *Production Units of Small Industries*: Four voluntary institutions were sanctioned grants for setting up production units of small industries. The total grant sanctioned amounted to Rs. 1,50,965 creating an employment potential of 80. A further batch of 56 voluntary institutions has been selected, and schemes for production units to be attached to these institutions are under preparation.

13.3. *Ancillary Units*: The ancillary units at Bangalore, Calcutta and Poona so far set up maintained steady progress. Proposals for setting up a few more ancillary units are under consideration.

13.4. *Handloom Units*: The Ministry of International Trade conveyed the sanction of a grant of Rs. 31,570 for setting up one handloom training-cum-production unit. That Ministry has also conveyed sanction of grants aggregating Rs. 57,534 for the conversion of five handloom training units into handloom production units. Schemes for setting up four more handloom training-cum-production units are being finalised.

13.5. *Handicrafts Units*: Four more handicrafts units were sanctioned by the Board. The total grant sanctioned for these units is Rs. 61,820 creating an employment potential of 160 needy women.

13.6. *Industrial Cooperative Societies under Urban Family Welfare Programme*: Industrial cooperative societies at Hyderabad and Vijayawada continued to provide work to about 400 women in the production of safety matches. Another society at Nagpur, manufacturing educational toys and Montessori equipment continued to provide work to about 30 needy women.

13.7. It is proposed to sanction about 70 more units under this programme, during 1964-65, to voluntary institutions which are being selected in consultation with the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards.

14. *Night Shelters*.—Grants totalling Rs. 39,000 were sanctioned to 23 shelters for continuing their activities. It has been decided that only those

shelters which are working satisfactorily should be assisted during 1964-65. For this purpose reports on the working of all the shelters are being obtained from the chairmen of the State Boards and members of the Central Board.

15. *Holiday Homes*.—The State Social Welfare Boards have been authorised to deal with the programme of holiday homes in their respective States. On the basis of the information available so far, 165 batches, of 50 children each, were sanctioned grants totalling Rs. 4.90 lakh.

16. *Child Welfare Programmes*.—The following programmes have been selected for implementation :

- (i) Organising new *balwadis* and improving existing *balwadis* in the communities development blocks (1,000 *balwadis* are proposed to be started in 1964-65);
- (ii) Developing *balwadi* programmes in Demonstration Projects of Integrated Child Welfare Services (40 *balwadis* will be started in 1963-64 and 200 in 1964-65);
- (iii) Setting up model homes for children (one home is proposed to be started in 1963-64 and two in 1964-65);
- (iv) Setting up foster care units (five units are proposed to be set up in 1964-65); and
- (v) Setting up integrated pre-school projects (two projects will be set up in 1963-64 and 14 in 1964-65).

16.2. A supplement to the Board's monthly journal, 'Samaj Kalyan' is being brought out for the *balsevikas*. Three issues have been published so far. A scheme for bringing out bulletins in regional languages is in the process of being finalised. A pamphlet on minimum standards for *balwadis* has also been prepared.

16.3. A scheme for providing short-term training to *balsevikas* has been prepared. During 1963-64, short-time training courses are proposed to be organised in some of the States where Demonstration Projects have been started. A provision has also been made for setting up six long-term training centres in 1964-65.

17. *Welfare Programmes in Border Areas*.—In the wake of the Chinese aggression, urgent need was felt for strengthening the border areas of the country. Consequently the Central Social Welfare Board extended its welfare programmes to the border districts. The Chairman undertook a tour of some of the important border districts and made a study of the peoples' needs and problems. Based on this study, a comprehensive scheme for starting a net-work of welfare services in border areas is under preparation. Meanwhile, by way of preliminary steps in this direction, welfare extension projects providing maternity services, craft training, social education and *balwadi* education have been started in the border wistrict of NEFA, Leh, Himachal Pradesh and Lahaul. Camps for local people were organised in the districts of Banaskantha and Kutch in Gujarat. During 1964-65, it is proposed to start additional welfare extension projects in these districts and to extend the welfare schemes to other border areas.

18. *Evaluation Committees*.—Evaluating the aided programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board has been under its consideration for some time. The last conference of the chairmen of the State Social Welfare Advisory

Boards and the meeting of the Central Social Welfare Board held in New Delhi in November, 1963 recognised the intrinsic importance of the assessment and evaluation programmes in indicating the success or otherwise of the various schemes. Consequently, it was decided that a committee might be appointed immediately to evaluate the programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board. In pursuance of this decision, a Central Committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of Shrimati A. J. Mathai, Chairman of the Central Board. It will coordinate the work of its 4 sub-committees, which have been asked to review and evaluate different items of the Board's programme. The committees are expected to submit interim reports by the end of March, 1964.

19. *Model Pattern for Integration of State Social Welfare Boards and State Departments of Social Welfare.*—A committee under the chairmanship of Smt. A. J. Mathai has been set up to prepare a model pattern for the integration of the State Social Welfare Boards and the State Departments of Social Welfare.

20. *Encyclopaedia of Social Work in India.*—Undertaken at the instance of the Planning Commission, the Encyclopaedia will consist of three volumes running into a total of about 1200 to 1500 pages. It will provide a comprehensive statement of policies, programmes and trends in the welfare work in this country set against a proper historical perspective and will give an up-to-date authoritative information on more than 160 topics of interest to the planners, administrators and social workers. Besides other interesting sections, it will include biographies of such persons as have made significant contributions in the field. The final draft of the Encyclopaedia is likely to be ready in 1964.

21. *Journals.*—The two journals of the Board, viz., 'Social Welfare' and 'Samaj Kalyan' continued to publish specialised material on various aspects of welfare schemes and highlight the burning problems in the field of social welfare. During the year, a substantial rise in their paid circulation was recorded.

D. REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

22. *Indo-Pakistan Agreement on the Issue of Educational Certificates to Displaced Persons.*—In accordance with the Agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan, the Education Ministry of each country is responsible for the clearance of all applications for educational certificates as well as for the verification of educational qualifications. Comparatively, the Government of India have been quite expeditious in disposing of applications received from the nationals of Pakistan. 2,071 certificates have been furnished against 2,099 applications, the outstanding cases being only 28 fresh applications. The Government of Pakistan, on the other hand, have furnished 3,189 against 3,956 applications for certificates; 767 fresh applications from Indian nationals are outstanding with that Government, besides 270 old applications sent prior to the Agreement in 1957.

23. *Home/Infirmaries.*—There are now 50 homes/infirmaries for displaced persons from Pakistan with a population of about 50,000 inmates. There are about 1,000 displaced children who are being maintained in 32 educational institutions in West Bengal and about 3000 other displaced

persons who are being paid cash doles outside homes/infirmaries. The work relating to the grant of rehabilitation assistance to the inmates of homes/infirmaries and outside dolees in the Eastern region was taken over from the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation with effect from 1st June, 1963. The displaced families found fit for rehabilitation are given financial assistance in the form of loans for house-building and for business purposes and outright grants for the purchase of raw materials and equipment for trade/business.

24. *Financial Assistance to Displaced Persons from Pakistan.*—Under this scheme financial assistance in the form of freeship up to the school stage and stipends up to college stage is given to displaced students from East and West Pakistan through the State Governments, though the entire expenditure is met by the Government of India. However, in the case of such students in Delhi, the assistance is given by the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate which functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Education. This scheme was expected to be wound up at the end of the second Plan, but to avoid any undue hardship to such students as were in the midst of their courses, it was decided to continue the scheme. During the year the total financial assistance is expected to amount to Rs. 16,84,000.

25. *Grant, Recovery and Remission of Educational Loans to Displaced Students.*—The work relating to the recovery and remission of educational loans advanced to displaced students whose guardians have settled down in Delhi was continued during the year. In respect of students in other States, this work is the concern of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation. The Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 7.26 lakh to 1,401 loanees so far, and a sum of Rs. 4.48 lakh has been recovered and remission to the extent of Rs. 0.8 lakh granted to non-claimant loanees, and to those whose claims amounted to less than the loan given.

26. *Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate.*—The important activities of the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate during the year are :

26.2. *Training-cum-Production Centres :* The Directorate runs 19 training-cum-production centres located in different parts of Delhi, for the benefit of girls and women. Since their commencement, 24,278 women have been trained in various crafts. The number of trainees during the year was 1147. The centres also employ women wage-earners in various crafts. During the year, 1295 women were employed. The total wages earned by the women workers during the year amounted to Rs. 5.20 lakh.

26.3. *Refugee Handicraft Shop :* The Refugee Handicraft Shop located in Connaught Place, New Delhi promotes sale of articles manufactured in the various production-cum-training centres. The total sales during the year amounted to about Rs. 1.51 lakh.

26.4. *Kasturba Niketan Home :* The Kasturba Niketan Home for displaced unattached women and children located at Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi, continued to function. The original strength was 1300 inmates which has now been reduced to 500. One wing of this Home now accommodates families of jawans and army officers who have been posted at the frontier at short notice during the emergency.

E. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

27. The financial provisions for 1963-64 and 1964-65 for the various schemes described in this chapter have been indicated in the following table :

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Provision for 1963-64		Provision for
		Original	Revised	1964-65
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Surveys, Training Programme and Pilot Research Projects in Social Welfare	2,00,000	1,56,000	1,75,000
2	Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000
3	Grants to All-India Welfare Organisations and Developmental Administrative Grants to Child Welfare and Social Welfare Organisations	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,75,000
4	Integrated Services for Child Welfare—Demonstration Projects	13,00,000	13,00,000	30,00,000
5	Pre-Primary Education and Child Welfare—Assistance to Indian Council for Child Welfare for Bal evika Training	4,00,000	4,00,000	10,00,000
6	Pre-Primary Education and Child Welfare—Assistance to State Branches of the Indian Council for Child Welfare	60,000	60,000	67,000
7	Grants to Central Social Welfare Board ..	2,00,00,000	1,85,31,000	2,10,48,000
8	Grants-in-aid to States—Welfare Extension Projects	1,91,000	1,91,000	60,400
9	State Social Welfare Programme for Women, Children, Handicapped etc.	32,85,000	21,48,000	30,00,000
10	Homes/Infirmaries for Displaced Persons from East and West Pakistan	1,37,26,300	1,50,98,300	1,13,06,700
11	Loans for Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Homes/Infirmaries etc.	15,47,000	36,67,200	26,65,000
12	Financial Assistance (a) to Displaced Persons from East Pakistan	10,04,500	9,83,900	2,00,000
	(b) Financial Assistance to Displaced Persons from West Pakistan	3,74,800	6,93,700	52,000
13	Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate			
	(i) Headquarters' Establishment	1,86,800	1,86,800	1,89,500
	(ii) Aid to Displaced Students from West Pakistan	72,000	46,300	20,000
	(iii) Kasturba Niketan, Lajpat Nagar ..	1,99,800	2,19,300	2,10,000
	(iv) Outside Doles	27,000	35,000	35,000
	(v) Training-cum-Production Centres for Women and Refugee Handicraft shop ..	5,28,700	5,47,400	5,55,200
	(vi) Wages for Government Order Work at the Training Centres	3,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
	(vii) Training-cum-Production Centres for Non-Displaced Persons	40,200	39,500	41,700
	Total 13(i) to 13(vii):	13,54,500	14,74,300	14,51,400

CHAPTER ELEVEN

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

In the field of cultural activities, the Union Government, since independence, not only maintained and developed the institutions of national importance that were already in existence, but also set up a few new institutions to help maintain and develop the country's valuable cultural heritage as well as to promote cultural unity and emotional integration of the country. Housed in a building known as Rabindra Bhavan in the capital, the three Akademis which were set up through Government Resolutions as autonomous bodies carry on extensive programmes in arts, letters, dance, drama and music. In addition the Ministry also implements a few programmes to assist the State Governments and private organisations in the fields. While museums, the Archaeological Survey of India, and libraries of cultural significance have been described in some other chapters, this chapter describes the activities of the Akademis and the schemes followed by the Ministry in the field.

2. *Lalit Kala Akademi*.—The Lalit Kala Akademi was set up to foster and coordinate activities in the sphere of visual and plastic arts and to promote thereby the cultural unity of the country. Inaugurated in August, 1954, the Akademi is now registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and functions as an autonomous organisation, entirely financed by the Union Government. Centering round the promotion of visual and plastic arts, the main programme of the Akademi consists of organising exhibitions, bringing out publications, granting recognition and financial assistance to art organisations, copying frescoes, and giving awards to artists. The activities of the Akademi during the year are outlined in the paragraphs that follow.

2.2. *Exhibitions* : Under an exchange programme for the "500 Years of Indian Art Exhibition" that visited France some two years back, the French Decorative Art Exhibition has undoubtedly been the most important event of the year. The collection of art pieces was sent to this country from France. This comprises tapestries, stained glass, ceramics, illuminated manuscripts, engravings, selected out of works done in the course of the last 500 years, and a few original paintings by contemporary French masters. The Exhibition, which is to go round five centres in India, opened at Bombay on the 4th November, 1963. Later, it came to Delhi, where it has recently concluded. Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad are the other three places, where it will be organised in due course. The Annual National Exhibition of Art, to be the 10th of its kind is expected to open at the Lalit Kala Galleries in Delhi, in February, 1964.

2.3. Works by Indian artists have been sent by the Akademi to the Paris and Sao Paulo Biennales, as in the previous occasions. For the second time in succession, an exhibit from India has received an 'Honourable Mention' at Sao Paulo.

2.4. *Publications* : Lalit Kala (Ancient) No. 10 was brought out. 'South Indian Bronzes' is also now ready. One or two of the monographs in the

Contemporary Series, material for which is now being finally edited, are also expected to be out before the end of March, 1964.

2.5. *Copying of Frescoes* : The work at Bagh, started last year, was continued during the year. These completed copies, along with copies made at other places on earlier occasions, are shortly expected to be arranged into an exhibition at Delhi, for the benefit of art lovers and research workers.

2.6. *Delegation Abroad* : The Akademi sent a delegation to the Fourth International Congress of Plastic Arts, held in New York in October, 1963.

2.7. *Visitor from Abroad* : Under an exchange proposal the Akademi received Mr. B. V. Veimarn, a member of the USSR Academy, and arranged for him a fortnight's programme in the country.

2.8. *Ceremony in Honour of Fellow* : Prof. O. C. Gangoly, a Fellow of the Akademi, was felicitated at a public function in Calcutta, in July, 1963, when he was presented a 'Tamrapatra' and 'Angavastra' by Prof. Humayun Kabir.

2.9. *Distribution of Material Needed by Artists* : For the first time, the Akademi undertook the direct responsibility of helping the artists, who were finding much difficulty in getting colours and other material. Articles, of the value of about Rs. 36,000, were distributed on zonal basis, in collaboration with important art societies and State Akademis in the country.

2.10. *Grants-in-aid to Recognised Art Societies, Institutions and State Akademis* : Grants totalling Rs. 68,500 were granted to eleven recognised institutions and six State Akademis.

2.11. *Awards* : Awards for the year 1963 are likely to be announced in February, 1964.

2.12. *Programme for 1964-65* : Generally the programme for next year will be on the lines of that followed in previous years covering exhibitions, publications, copying, grants to organisations and so on. Mention, however, may be made of the following in particular :

- (a) This time from the Netherlands, the Akademi has been assured of another interesting exhibition of some interesting and original works by contemporary Dutch artists.
- (b) For the first time, the Akademi will be sending a collection of contemporary Indian exhibits to Africa. The Exhibition will be sent to Nairobi.
- (c) A de-protected hunting lodge, 'Bistidari Malcha', on the Ridge, Delhi, already handed over to the Akademi by the Government of India is expected to be ready for its new use as artists' studios.

3. *Sahitya Akademi*.—The Sahitya Akademi, financed wholly by the Union Government was set up to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all, the cultural unity of the country. Formally inaugurated on 12th March, 1954, the Akademi was subsequently registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The programme of the Akademi is mainly directed to meet the challenge posed by an anomaly of the multilingual Indian society that while Indian literature is one, writers and readers in one language hardly know anything of what is being written in other languages in the country. The Akademi, therefore, endeavours to devise ways and means whereby

Indian writers may come to know one another across the barriers of language and script and whereby the readers may gain access to the variety and complexity of the country's literary heritage. The programme adopted by the Akademi to meet this need comprises several significant activities, an outline of which is given in the paragraphs that follow.

3.2. *Publication of Informative Material on Literary Activities in all the Indian Languages* : The Akademi has already published or has undertaken the publication of (i) Who's Who of Indian Writers; (ii) National Bibliography of Indian Literature (1900—1953); (iii) Histories of Literatures; (iv) Anthologies of poetry, short stories, plays, essays and folk songs; (v) Selections of distinguished writers and poets; (vi) Short biographies of eminent Indian writers; and (vii) Bilingual and multilingual dictionaries.

3.3. *Publication of Translation of Literary Classics, Both Old and Modern, from one Indian Language into Other Languages* : The Akademi has published more than 200 volumes of such translations.

3.4. *Publication and Translation of Foreign Classics into all Indian Languages* : The classics selected for publication, include writings by Shakespeare, Milton, Walt Whitman, Thoreau, Moliere, Voltaire, Victor Hugo, Goethe, Ibsen, Tolstoy and several others.

3.5. *Publication of Selected Works* : This activity includes the publication of critical editions of Kalidasa's works, collected works in Urdu by the late Maulana Azad, representative short stories and poems from various Indian languages and a comprehensive anthology of Sanskrit literature in seven volumes.

3.6. *Journals* : The Akademi publishes two six-monthly journals, viz., (i) Indian Literature (in English) and (ii) Sanskrita Pratibha (in Sanskrit).

3.7. *Literary Meets, Seminars, Conferences Etc.* : Seminars, conferences and literary meets are organised to bring the writers of all Indian languages together to afford them opportunities for the cross fertilisation of ideas and promotion of mutual understanding.

3.8. *Annual Awards to Eminent Writers* : An award of Rs. 5,000 each to the most outstanding book of literary quality in each of the modern Indian languages is given. There are two awards for Sanskrit, one for creative writing in Sanskrit and the other for original writing on or about Sanskrit literature written either in an Indian language or English.

3.9. *Activities during 1963-64* : The Akademi brought out the following 58 publications, under its various programmes enumerated above, in various Indian languages including Sanskrit and English :

Language	No. of Publications	Language	No. of Publications
Assamese	7	Marathi	6
Bengali	7	Oriya	2
English	1	Punjabi	4
Gujarati	2	Sanskrit	1
Hindi	5	Sindhi	6
Kannada	2	Tamil	5
Malayalam	2	Telugu	4
		Urdu	4

A list of these publications is given at Annexure VI. The Akademi also undertook two special projects, viz., (1) translation in some Indian languages of the 'Life of Vivekananda' by Romain Rolland to mark the centenary of the birth of Swami Vivekananda; and (2) publication of short selections of patriotic lyrics in each of the major Indian languages to enthuse and inspire the people during the national emergency.

3.10. *Plan for 1964-65* : The Akademi proposes to bring out 96 publications (already in press) in various Indian languages including a Tibetan-Hindi Dictionary by Rahul Sankrityayana. It also proposes to take up the series of short biographies of eminent Indian writers.

4. *Sangeet Natak Akademi*.—Like the other two Akedemis, the Sangeet Natak Akademi was also set up to foster and develop Indian dance, drama and music and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country. Formally inaugurated in January, 1953, it is now registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It is wholly financed by the Union Government. The main programme of the Akademi consists of co-ordinating the activities of State Akademis, promoting research in the fields of dance, drama and music, granting recognition and financial assistance to the institutions working in the fields, bringing out publications and giving awards to artistes. The main activities of the Akademi during 1963-64 are described in the paragraphs that follow.

4.2. *Cultural Performances* : A dance recital by Smt. T. Balasaraswati was organised on 8th May, 1963 at the A.I.R. Auditorium in aid of the National Defence Fund. The Akademi celebrated the 150th Birth Anniversary of Swati Tirunal on 18th May, 1963. A programme of folk songs and dances of Nepal was organised on behalf of the then Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs on 31st August, 1963 at the Sapru House, New Delhi. Two special cultural programmes—a production of Kalidasa's *Abhijnana Sakuntala* and an evening of Music and Dance—were arranged by the Akademi on the occasion of the 26th International Congress of Orientalists that met in Delhi in January 1964. The Akademi is closely associated with the Special Dance programme being arranged for Republic Day in 1964.

4.2.2. The functions that are likely to be organised during the last quarter of 1963-64 are

- (1) *Homage to Guru Muthukumara Pillai*
- (2) *A performance of Koodiattam*
- (3) *A programme of Homage to Purandar Dasa*
- (4) *Homage to Kshetragna*
- (5) *A Chhau dance recital by Rajkumar Sudhendra Narayan Singh Deo*
- (6) *East-West Conference and Festival of Music in collaboration with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.*

4.3. *National Songs* : The first volume of national songs selected from Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Hindi and Bengali is under preparation and will go to the press shortly. A book on devotional songs of non-denominational nature in vogue in various language-areas of the country is under preparation.

4.4. *Recording of Classical Music by Distinguished Exponents* : The Akademi has a scheme for the collection of Dhrupads of Tansen's tradition

from the Gauripur Music Trust of Calcutta, with texts, notations and tape-records. So far, notations for 125 Dhrupada and 6 tape-records have been received from the Gauripur Trust which is engaged in the work on behalf of the Akademi. The Akademi also undertook a plan for recording the Ashtapadis of Jaideva. It is proposed to start with Kerala and to spread out in stages to other parts of the country where the Ashapadis of Jaideva are sung.

4.5. *Biographies of Musicians Eminent in Their Respective Fields* : The biographies will include, among other things, tape-recordings of the music of the masters in demonstration of the techniques particularly followed by them.

4.6. *Documentary Films* : Documentary films on the lives and techniques of eminent musicians are also under preparation. The work on the lives of Ustad Allaaddin Khan and Ustad Bade Gulam Ali Khan are in the final stage of completion.

4.7. *Collection of Data on the Nature and Extent of Musical Training in Indian Schools* : The Akademi has been engaged in the collection of data regarding the nature and extent of musical training in Indian schools. So far information in respect of Kashmir, Goa, Rajasthan, Kerala and West Bengal has been received.

4.8. *Centre of Higher Training in Music and Dance* : The Akademi is working upon a project for starting centres for higher training in music and dance in various regions of the country.

4.9. *Dictionary of Technical Terms* : The Akademi has been engaged in compiling a 'Dictionary of Technical Terms in Music, Dance and Drama'.

4.10. *Institutions Run by the Akademi* : The Sangeet Natak Akademi runs two institutions, namely,

- (i) The National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute, New Delhi, and
- (ii) The Manipuri Dance College, Imphal.

4.11. *Grants to Institutions* : Grants totalling Rs. 5,12,625 were sanctioned to various institutions and State Akademis etc.

4.12. *Annual Awards* : Since its inception, the Akademi has been responsible for the annual national awards in the fields of dance, drama and music. The Annual Awards for 1962-63 were given to the winners by the President of India in a ceremony held in New Delhi on 19th November, 1963.

4.13. *Programme for 1964-65* : Of the projects proposed to be taken up during 1964-65 by the Akademi, mention may be made of :

- (1) Seminar on folk music, folk dance and folk drama of India, for which a provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made.
- (2) Establishment of institutions/colleges, one each for Bharata Natyam, Kathak and Kathakali Dance and Karnatak and Hindustani Music. This will be an extension of the work taken in 1963-64. A provision of Rs. 2,40,000 has been included in the next year's budget on this account.
- (3) Development of the Museum of the Akademi and its Library of books and gramophone records, so that the Akademi may be a useful centre for research work for those interested in the origin and development of Indian music, musical instruments, dance costumes and the like.

B. ASSISTANCE FOR CULTURAL AFFAIRS

5. *Financial Assistance to Eminent Writers, Artists in Indigent Circumstances.*—To implement the decision of the Union Government to assist such persons distinguished in letters, art and similar other walks of life as may be in indigent circumstances, awards of suitable monthly allowance are given by the Ministry under the scheme, for which lump sum provisions are made. Under the scheme 636 persons have so far been given assistance. The scheme was revised from 1st April, 1961 under which the State Governments contribute one-third of the expenditure, the remaining two-thirds being met by the Union Government. 545 fresh grants have also been made under the revised pattern.

6. *Grants to Cultural Organisations.*—Cultural institutions/societies of various kinds are assisted financially under this scheme for their activities in the country. Grants are also sanctioned on *ad hoc* basis to cultural societies in deserving cases for purposes not covered by the specific schemes of the Ministry or for which no grant is admissible from the National Akademi. The likely expenditure on the scheme during 1963-64 has been estimated at Rs. 6,04,000 against which Rs. 1,35,650 were sanctioned up to the end of December, 1963.

7. *Building Grants to Cultural Organisations.*—Grants are also given to various cultural organisations in the country towards meeting their expenditure on the construction of buildings. Up to the end of December, 1963 Rs. 1,02,300 were sanctioned under this scheme, while the likely total expenditure for 1963-64 is Rs. 5,50,000.

8. *Cultural Exchanges.*—Two specific schemes, namely,

- (i) Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes and
- (ii) Cultural Exchange of Outstanding Artistes/Troupes amongst the Zones of India,

are covered under this item. The main objects of the schemes are to promote cultural and emotional integration of the country and to provide opportunities to the people of a State to get an idea of the cultural heritage of the people of other States.

8.2. *Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes:* Under this scheme, troupes from 6 States visited other States during 1962-63 and in all 11 visits took place. During 1963-64 a troupe each from Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan have visited two other States and a troupe each from Madras and Kerala has visited one other State, till 31st December, 1963. Troupes from Mysore, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal are expected to visit two other States each by the end of March, 1964.

8.3. *Cultural Exchange of Outstanding Artistes/Troupes amongst the Zones of India:* Under this scheme performances were arranged in Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh during 1962-63. In 1963-64, till 31st December, 1963 performances have been arranged in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi.

9. *Sponsoring of Cultural Troupes for the Entertainment of Armed Forces in the Forward Areas.*—Formulated during the current year, the scheme is designed to provide entertainment to the Armed Forces in the forward areas. The entertaining parties usually consist of singers, musicians, dancers, magi-

cians, drama troupes and others. Troupes belonging to the States of West Bengal, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and one from Delhi have, till the end of December, 1963, visited the forward areas under the scheme.

10. *Promotion of Drama Movement in the Country.*—A number of schemes, such as, assistance to theatres for the production of new plays, study travel grants to theatre groups, and professional training to qualified students who take to drama is being followed to promote and encourage drama movement in the country. Grants are also given through State Governments to maintain deserving yet capable theatre groups in the States and to help set up open-air theatres in rural areas.

10.2. *Assistance to Theatres for the Production of New Plays :* Under this scheme a grant of Rs. 5,000 is sanctioned for the production of a new play, provided (1) the theatre group is registered, (2) it has produced 3 separate dramas during the last five years, (3) it has given 50 shows in the preceding year, and (4) the group is recommended for assistance by the State Government concerned. During 1962-63, twenty-six theatre groups were assisted to produce a play each. During the current year till 31st December, 1963, eight groups have been approved for assistance for the production of new plays.

10.3. *Study Travel Grants to Theatre Groups :* Under this a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,500 is admissible to such theatre groups as have been approved for assistance for the production of new plays, to undertake tours to other theatre centres with a view to studying theatre techniques. Thirteen theatre groups were assisted under the scheme during 1962-63, while eleven groups have been approved for assistance during 1963-64 up to 31st December 1963.

10.4. *Professional Training to Qualified Students who Take to Drama :* Introduced during the current year, the scheme is designed to provide professional training for qualified candidates who complete successfully an approved course in drama and to assist the theatre groups in the country by providing them with trained personnel. A scholarship of Rs. 200 per mensem will be offered for not more than one year to selected candidates who pass out each year from the National School of Drama and join in a professional capacity, any of the theatre groups which are in receipt of assistance from the Union Government under the scheme of 'Assistance to Theatres for the Production of New Plays' and such other groups as may be specifically approved for the purpose. During 1963-64, seven scholarships were awarded till 31st December, 1963.

10.5. *Maintenance Grants to Theatre Groups :* The object of the scheme is to maintain one theatre group in each State to help it to continue its activities throughout the year without financial difficulties. The selected theatre group is assisted jointly by the State Government concerned and the Union Government, the latter's share not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per theatre per annum. The approved theatre group is required to have a permanent complement of staff and to give sixty performances in a year out of which ten should be in rural areas. Grants are given through the State Governments. So far, one theatre group in each of the States of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala, Assam, Gujarat and West Bengal have been approved for assistance.

10.6. *Open-Air Theatre in Rural Areas* : State Governments are assisted for the construction of 5 open-air theatres per year. A grant of Rs. 1,150 per theatre is sanctioned and this amount is raised to Rs. 1,500 for the theatres constructed in areas receiving heavy rainfall. Since the introduction of the scheme 138 theatres have been sanctioned in various States.

11. *Shankar's International Children's Competition*.—This Competition organised annually at the Capital is assisted by the Ministry by way of meeting deficit in the expenditure incurred in arranging the Children's Art Competition, Children's Art Exhibition; On-the-Spot Competition, and Publication of Children's Art Number and Album, and Prize Distribution on the occasion. From 1963-64, grants not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000 per annum will be given to the Children's Book Trust, New Delhi, for these activities for a period of 3 years.

12. *Financial Assistance for the Preservation of Buildings, Sites, Memorials Etc.*—The Archaeological Survey of India, an attached office of the Ministry, looks after the upkeep of monuments etc. of national importance. For the preservation of buildings, sites, and remains and memorials of historical, cultural, scientific, aesthetic and sentimental appeal, as are not protected by the Archaeological Survey, the Union Government give financial assistance to various institutions. Grants amounting to Rs. 77,500 were sanctioned during 1963-64 to various institutions under the scheme for the purpose. Among these, a sum of Rs. 60,000 was sanctioned to the Government of West Bengal for the preservation of Hoogly Imambara, West Bengal.

13. *Grant-in-aid to State Governments for Monuments and for Excavations*.—Under this scheme State Governments are assisted for the maintenance of certain categories of monuments and for excavations at approved sites by State Departments of Archaeology. Grants-in-aid to some State Governments, amounting to Rs. 36,750 were sanctioned during the current financial year. An important item under this scheme is excavations at Yelleshwaram for which a sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

14. *Financial Provisions*.—For the schemes and institutions described in this chapter, financial provisions as given in the table below have been made :

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1963-64		Provision for 1964-65
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Lalit Kala Akademi	6,25,000	6,25,000	7,38,500
2	Sahitya Akademi	6,50,000	4,50,000	6,40,000
3	Sangeet Natak Akademi	12,50,000	12,83,900	18,60,500
4	Financial Assistance to Eminent Writers, Artists Etc. in Indigent Circumstances ..	3,00,000	3,00,000	5,00,000
5	Grants to Cultural Organisations	6,12,000	6,04,000	5,55,100
6	Buildings Grants to Cultural Organisations	5,50,000	5,50,000	8,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
7	Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8	Cultural Exchanges of Outstanding Artistes Troupes amongst the Zones of India ..	1,44,000	1,85,000	2,30,000
9	Sponsoring of Cultural Troupes for the Entertainment of Armed Forces in Forward Areas			
10	Assistance to Theatres for the Production of New Plays			
11	Study Travel Grants to Theatre Groups ..	3,60,000	2,82,000	2,50,000
12	Professional Training for Qualified Students Who Take to Drama			
13	Maintenance Grants to Theatre Groups ..	90,000	45,000	90,000
14	Open-Air Theatres in Rural Areas ..	90,000	90,000	90,000
15	Shankar's International Children's Competition	90,000	1,25,000	1,25,000
16	Scheme for Giving Assistance to Institutions Engaged in the Preservation of Buildings, Sites and Remains and Memorials of Historical, Cultural, Scientific, Aesthetic and Sentimental Appeal	1,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000
17	Grants-in-Aid to State Governments for :			
	(i) Maintenance of Certain Categories of Monuments	1,80,000	60,000	60,000
	(ii) Excavations at Approved Sites by State Departments of Archaeology	—	40,000	40,000

CHAPTER TWELVE

MUSEUMS, ARCHAEOLOGY AND ARCHIVES

A DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUMS

India is rich in her cultural heritage. Museums have been the centres of culture, education and recreation, in the country in the past. In present-day India this role of the museums has added significance; by evoking people's interest and supplying varied information, museums today function richly as the cultural centres of the community. The Union Government maintains and develops a few museums of national importance, besides extending financial assistance to State and other Museums for their improvement and reorganisation. Incentive for research in Museology by way of grants and creation of research fellowships and holding museum camps are the other forms of activities in the field.

2. *Reorganisation and Development of Museums.*—The scheme of Reorganisation and Development of Museums is a scheme continuing from the second Plan period. For the third Plan period, a programme limit of Rs. 55 lakh was fixed. Financial assistance under the scheme is given on the basis of priorities laid down by the Central Advisory Board of Museums for certain approved items like minor building extensions, equipment, publications and museum libraries. The estimated expenditure on this scheme during the current financial year is Rs. 10,42,000, against which expenditure up to the end of December, 1963, has been Rs. 1,39,776.

2.2. With the object of making an intensive study of both the theoretical and practical aspects of the problems connected with Indian sculptures and their display, the first Museum Camp on Indian Sculpture was organised at the Government Museum, Madras from 3rd to 18th September, 1963. Attended by 29 participants from different states, the Camp was benefited by 8 outstanding scholars in the field who gave extension talks as resource personnel. Dr. Grace Morley, Director, National Museum, New Delhi attended the Camp as adviser.

3. *National Museum, New Delhi.*—A subordinate office of the Ministry, the National Museum, New Delhi continued its programme of various activities during the year, an account of which is given in the paragraphs that follow.

3.2. *Exhibitions:* An exhibition on "Freedom from Hunger in Indian Sculpture" was organised in the Museum premises in collaboration with the National Campaign Committee for Freedom from Hunger, to support the world-wide campaign launched by the F.A.O. A brochure on "Freedom from Hunger in Indian Sculptures" was also brought out on this occasion.

3.2.2. Another exhibition of importance organised by the Museum has been on the occasion of the XXVI International Congress of Orientalists held at New Delhi in January, 1964. Rare Indian manuscripts representing the collection of various museums and institutions were exhibited and a des-

criptive catalogue of the rare manuscripts from Indian collections was released on the occasion.

3.2.3. The National Museum also participated in the following exhibitions :

- (1) Indian Art Exhibition in Japan
- (2) Singapore Festival Exhibition
- (3) Exhibition of Harappan Culture, organised by the National Children's Museum, New Delhi
- (4) Exhibition of Mughal Art in India, at the Asia House Gallery, New York

The Museum gave on loan 115 objects for two exhibitions of Indian art in Japan, one in Tokyo from November to December, 1963, and another in Kyoto in January, 1964.

3.2.4. A documentary film in colour showing the process of removal and preservation of wall paintings brought to the National Museum from the walls of Rangmahal Chamba was prepared. This was sent to Rome for showing at the Assembly of the International Centre for the Preservation of Cultural Property, where it received great appreciation.

3.3. *Acquisition of Objects* : Art objects worth approximately Rs. 10,22,690 were purchased by the National Museum during 1963. The notable acquisitions by the Museum comprise the famous collection of Khajanchi miniature paintings and manuscripts, 16 lots of silver jewellery from the Prime Minister's National Defence Fund collections, 2 silver turban decorations and 6 Rajasthani folk musical instruments. A wood-cut map of India was purchased from Norway. Besides these acquisitions, 2 folk art terracotta specimens were received as gift, and 11 copies of Ajanta-Ellora paintings were presented to the Museum by the Archaeological Survey of India.

3.3.2. For the acquisition of art objects, a combined Art Purchase Committee for the National Museum, New Delhi, the Indian Museum, Calcutta and the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad was constituted for the year 1963-64 under the chairmanship of Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice-President of India.

3.4. *Meetings and Seminars* : A weekly seminar on selected topics of Museology has been started in the Museum for the benefit of professional/technical staff. Dr. Grace Morley, Director, National Museum, attended the meetings, at Honolulu (Hawaii), in connection with the project of Museum Training Centre under the programme of East-West Centre for Cultural Technical Interchanges. Shri C. Sivaramamurti, Assistant Director of the Museum attended the meetings of the International Council of Museum and the Annual meeting of the Museum Association of Great Britain during his visit to Europe in July-August, 1963. He also studied collections in museums abroad.

3.5. *Visitors* : 1,65,632 persons visited the National Museum during 1963.

4. *Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad*.—While work on the development of the Museum continued apace during the year, the Salar Jung Museum, an autonomous organisation, carried out its programme of activities satisfactorily, an account of which given in the paragraphs that follow.

4.2. *New Buildings* : The construction of the new building for the Salar Jung Museum has been completed up to the plinth level. The corner-stone of the new building was laid by the Prime Minister on 23rd July, 1963.

4.3. *Training* : A short-term training course in Museology was arranged under the auspices of the Salar Jung Museum Board for the benefit of the Museum employees and the local postgraduate students. A member of the Museum staff was deputed to the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay for training in Taxidermy.

4.4. *Publications* : The Museum authorities had taken up the publication of the following catalogues for reference and study by the scholars as well as the public :

- (i) Indian and Chinese Jade Collection in the Museum
- (ii) Indian Kalamkari Work in the Museum
- (iii) Collection of Arms in the Museum
- (iv) Monogram of Deccani Paintings in the Museum

The Museum has published a set of 12 picture post cards—4 in colour and 8 in black and white for a proper publicity of the Museum exhibits.

4.5. *Exhibitions* : The following exhibitions were organised in the Museum premises :

- (i) Ninth Annual Exhibition of Indian Sculptures by the Indian Sculptors' Association
- (ii) Rajasthani Paintings Exhibition recently Acquired by the Museum

4.6. *Visitors* : During 1963 two lakh fifty-two thousand one hundred and five persons visited the Museum as against 2,18,757 during 1962.

5. *The Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort, Delhi*.—The Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort, Delhi was set up in 1919 to house the arms, ammunition and equipment used in the First World War along with the contemporary regimental colours etc. It continued to exhibit its collections to a large number of visitors during the year that totalled more than six lakh.

6. *Indian Museum, Calcutta*.—The Indian Museum, Calcutta is managed by a Board of Trustees and consists of six sections, namely Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Botany, Geology and Zoology. The construction of the fire-proof building which was carried forward from the second Plan, is nearing completion while a fire alarm system is proposed to be installed next year. The Museum continued to offer its services to a large number of visitors.

7. *Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta*.—The Victoria Memorial Hall is one of the best and most important institutions of its kind in the country and is managed by a Board of Trustees. It accommodates exhibits mainly connected with the British period of Indian history. The exhibits continued to interest a great number of visitors. Its roads and pathways require repairs, for which provision has been made in the next year's budget for its maintenance.

8. *National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi*.—The function of the Gallery is to exhibit Indian pictorial sculptural art from the year 1857.

8.2. *Acquisitions* : During 1963, two hundred and thirty-one art objects were acquired and accessioned, of which 43 art objects including those of G. N. Tagore, Mukul Dey and others were transferred from the National Museum, New Delhi. Six water-colour paintings by Hardie Martin were presented through the then Union Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. Two oil paintings by Altamirano, Arturo Pacheco were presented to the Gallery from the artists' collection, and 16 lithographs of the prominent Bulgarian masters were also presented by the Bulgarian Minister, His Excellency Mr. Gancho Ganev. The remaining objects were purchased through the usual Art Purchase Committee meetings. Besides these, the Gallery received 167 reproductions of the works of the great Western modern masters that constitute a remarkable addition to the newly started Western Section. In this connection mention may also be made of the proposed section of Indian Folk Art for which a few paintings have been purchased.

8.3. *Exhibitions* : An exhibition of contemporary Graphics of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Artists was inaugurated by the Union Minister of Law, Shri Ashok Sen, on 27th March, 1963. His Excellency Dr. Ivan Rohal-Ilkiv, Ambassador of Czechoslovakia, presided over the function.

8.4. *Lectures* : Special lectures on art subjects by experts in the field are organised by the Gallery. Chronological order of such lectures is as follows :

- (1) 24th February, 1963, a talk on 'Art and Society vis-a-vis Artists's Problem To-day' delivered by Richard Bartholomew and attended by an audience of about 60;
- (2) 17th March, 1963, a talk on 'The Influence of Modern Art on the Theatre' delivered by E. Alkazi and attended by an audience of about 40; and
- (3) 24th March, 1963, a talk on 'Paintings of Rabindranath Tagore' delivered by Kshitis Roy and attended by an audience of about 25.

8.5. *Visits and Visitors* : The Curator of the National Gallery visited the U.S.A. with the Indian delegation to attend the International Congress of the Plastic Arts on 28th September, 1963. During the year 18,751 visitors including students visited the Gallery.

9. *Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda*.—The Union Government, in consultation with the State Government of Bihar, have set up a committee with a view to advising the Union Government and the State Government on how best to coordinate the activities of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara and of the Huen Tsang Memorial Hall now being erected at Nalanda.

B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

10. The normal activities of the Archaeological Survey of India relate to the conservation and upkeep of monuments, maintenance of gardens, upkeep and enrichment of the departmental museums, exploration, excavation and publications.

11. *Exploration and Excavation*.—Ten sites were programmed to be excavated during 1962-63, but intensive exploration and excavation of these sites was not commenced before December, 1962. In some cases, the exca-

vation was not over by the end of 1962-63 and continued in the early months of 1963-64. Among the important sites which were excavated late in 1962-63 or early in 1963-64 are : Dharanikota in Andhra Pradesh, Balirajgarh and Rajgir in Bihar, Kaveripattinam and Gudiyam in Madras and Kalibangan in Rajasthan.

11.2 At Dharanikota, near the famous Buddhist site of Amaravati was discovered an embankment-cum-Wharf along a navigation channel connected with Krishna river. Pieces of imported Roman glass bangles were also discovered here. Brick-built thick ramparts with gates and bastions were exposed in part at Balirajgarh. Kaveripattinam, which is known as an ancient Chola port in Tamil literature, revealed traces of a brick-built wharf in the backwaters, where boats were brought and anchored to wooden posts. The rock-shelter at Gudiyam revealed a sequence of Stone Age industries pointing to a gradual development from paleoliths of Series II to microliths. The continued excavation at Kalibangan yielded firmer evidence of pre-Harappan habitation. Excavations were also continued at Burzahom in Kashmir which has been yielding stone and bone implements of a neolithic community together with burials.

11.3 In 1963-64 excavations are scheduled to take place at fifteen sites and have already begun at some of them. In 1964-65 excavations would be carried over at some of the sites already under the spade. It is also proposed to excavate some of the kitchen-midden mounds in Andaman Islands. There is also a proposal to carry out an excavation in Afghanistan. Under a programme of the Indian Aid Mission, Nepal, the Archaeological Survey is scheduled to send some technical assistants early in 1964 to help with an excavation in the Nepalese Tarai.

12. *Upkeep and Maintenance of Monuments.*—In spite of drastic cuts in the budget grant, the Archaeological Survey attended to a large number of monuments during the year, repairing them structurally and also, where necessary, providing them with chemical treatment. Apart from well-known monuments at Bagh, Bhubaneswar, Konarak, Pandua, Ajanta, Ellora, Bijapur, Golkonda, Agra, and Delhi, hundreds of other less known monuments also received attention. Paintings at Lepakshi, Brihadiswara Temple at Thanjavur, Ajanta, Pundarikji-ki-Haveli, Jaipur, and Chini-ka-Rauza, Agra, were chemically cleaned. The greasy accretion and stains of rust were removed from the famous Iron Pillar at the Qutb while the caves at Ellora were cleaned of oil soot and animal excreta, revealing some hitherto hidden paintings. In 1964-65 it is proposed to send a small team to Afghanistan to consolidate the large rock-cut Buddha figures at Bamian.

13. *Exhibits and Exhibition.*—An exhibition of Indian art which is now being held in Japan has drawn considerably on material and technical assistance placed at its disposal by the Archaeological Survey. The work of transporting the exhibits from the museum in the valley of Nagarjunakonda to the hill-top before the valley gets submerged, is in full swing.

14. *Survey Work.*—There has been a steady progress in the survey of villages and monuments under the Five-Year Plan Project. During the year, 1625 villages were surveyed.

15. *Training.*—The competition for admission to the School of Archaeology run by the Archaeological Survey continues to be keen in view of the multi-sided training imparted by the School. The new batch of students was admitted in September, 1963.

16. *Publications.*—At the instance of the Organising Committee of the XXVI International Congress of Orientalists held at New Delhi in January, 1964, the Archaeological Survey has published two books, namely, (i) *Archaeological Remains, Monuments and Museums*, and (ii) *Delhi and Its Neighbourhood*.

17. *Meetings.*—During the current year the Nineteenth Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology took place at Lucknow, an important feature of which has been the possibility of sending an archaeological expedition to Afghanistan for excavation and preservation at Bamian. A number of important resolutions were passed and archaeological activities in universities and learned institutions are on the increase.

C. NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

18. The main activities of the National Archives of India relate to accession, repair and preservation of records, research and technical service, and training and publication.

19. *Accession.*—Nearly 3,000 files were received from various government agencies during the year, notable being the files of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Collector of Central Excise, Bangalore, Collector of Customs, Bombay and Bureau of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. Besides these, some 124 sheets of Indo-Pakistan international boarder strip maps of Rajasthan Section were received from the Ministry of External Affairs.

19.2. Among the significant additions to the Department's collection of private archives and historical documents, mention may be made of the entire collection of the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale acquired from the Servants of India Society, Poona, letters of Mahatma Gandhi, certain photostat positive copies of newspaper cuttings from the Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, New Delhi and a few letters of Dr. N. B. Khare. The papers of the late G. S. Kharparde, a close associate of the late B. G. Tilak were acquired on permanent loan.

19.3. Rare manuscripts like *Field Army Orders*, *Shigerfnama*, a travel book of the eighteenth century, and *Sairal-Manzil*, a topographical account of the principal buildings of Delhi, were also acquired.

19.4. Under the programme of acquisition of materials of Indian interests, the papers of Lord Dalhousie, Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Morley, Sir John Lawrence and Lord Curzon were procured in microfilm from various record offices in the U.K.

20. *Compilation of Reference Media.*—Abstract lists of the records of the Departments of Commerce and Industry, Railways, Education, Health and Lands and Finance were compiled. The press-listing of the Secret Department records (1781-85) and hand-listing of the Persian Correspondence was continued. Further progress was made in indexing Foreign and Political Department records (1781-83) and Volume XI of the *Calendar of Persian Correspondence* (1794-95).

21. *Research and Reference.*—The number of research scholars including those from the U.K., the U.S.A., Australia and Germany, who availed themselves of the facilities for consulting records increased this year to 275 as against 170 last year.

22. *Technical Service.*—A number of institutions and individuals from abroad as well as within the country availed themselves of technical advice of the Archives; notable among them are the Central Archives of Fiji, Public Record Office, Federation of Malaya and the Office of the Chief Election Commissioner, India. Several important papers of Mahatma Gandhi in private custody were repaired. 15,180 books in the Chinese collection of the National Library, Calcutta, were fumigated. Microfilming of the 'Reports on Native Papers' and rare manuscripts in the Raza Library, Rampur, was continued. The mobile microfilming unit of the Archives visited Kathmandu (Nepal) for microfilming manuscripts at the Bir Library.

23. *Training in Archives-Keeping.*—Six candidates successfully completed the one-year diploma course in Archives-Keeping offered by the National Archives. Thereafter they went on a study-cum-observation tour of the State Archives of Rajasthan, Bombay and Madras. Four Colombo Plan scholars from Nepal completed their training in preservation and photo-duplication of records.

24. *Publications.*—Among the publications issued during the year, mention may be made of Volume XV of *Fort William-India House Correspondence*, Volume II of *Selections from Educational Records* and Volume II of *Descriptive List of Mutiny Papers*. Printing of Volume VII of *Fort William-India House Correspondence* and Volume XI of *Calendar of Persian Correspondence* was continued.

25. *Grants to State Governments.*—Grants were given to the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar for the compilation of material for the National Register of Records in private custody.

26. *Advisory Bodies and Committees.*—The National Committee of Archivists met at Poona in December, 1963 and discussed matters of concern to State Archives.

27. *Programme for 1964-65.*—In addition to completing its present accession work on hand, the National Archives proposes to accelerate its programme of locating and acquiring documents bearing on modern Indian history and private papers in manuscript or microfilm form of the former governors-general, viceroys, secretaries of state for India, and of eminent Indian national leaders. Emphasis will be laid on the appraisal and weeding of records of ephemeral value in the custody of the Archives as well as in the record rooms of other Government agencies.

27.2 As regards publication work, Volume VII of *Fort William-India House Correspondence*, Volume XI of *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Volume XIV of *The Indian Archives* and the Annual Report for 1962 are proposed to be published. It is also proposed to send another two volumes of *Fort William-India House Correspondence*, a volume each of the *Selections from Educational Records* and *The Indian Archives* to the press. Besides, it is expected that indexing of the Foreign and Political Department records (1781-83), Volume III of the Press List (1781-85) and the press-listing of the Persian Correspondence (1804-07) will also be completed. Efforts will be continued to use, with a view to conserving foreign exchange, suitable indigenous substitutes for 'repair materials' which are now being imported from abroad.

D. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

28. The following table gives the financial provisions for the schemes and institutions described in this :

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1963-64		Provision for 1964-65
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Re-organisation and Development of Museums	10,42,000	10,42,000	11,00,000
2	National Museum, New Delhi	19,83,600	19,53,100	21,41,200
3	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad	5,73,000	10,12,500	17,45,000
4	Indian War Memorial Museum, Delhi	20,000	20,300	20,800
5	Indian Museum, Calcutta	4,49,500	4,41,200	5,77,500
6	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	2,29,000	2,16,700	3,96,900
7	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi	3,43,800	3,48,800	4,02,000
8	Development of Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda	—	—	50,000
9	Archaeological Survey of India	1,10,90,000	1,09,57,100	1,27,77,100
10	National Archives of India	14,19,000	13,47,000	15,49,000

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

EXTERNAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

The Government of India consider the programmes of cultural relations with other countries as activities of prime importance and basic need in furthering the aims and objects of the nation's policy in the international sphere. To achieve this end, a cultural activities programme, designed to promote mutual understanding and goodwill and to foster closer relations with foreign countries, is drawn up each year in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs and the concerned Indian missions abroad. Multifarious in nature, the programmes comprise activities like exchange of delegations of artists, students and scholars, exchange of publications, exhibitions and art objects, presentation of books, deputation of Indian teachers for service abroad, participation in international congresses and conferences, bilateral cultural agreements between governments, construction and maintenance of international students houses and hostels, creation of Chairs of Indian Studies in other countries and assisting in the translation and publication of Indian classics into foreign languages and *vice versa*. At non-governmental level, a significant part of such activities is carried on by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, an autonomous organisation, financed by the Ministry. The ever-increasing number of nations desirous of having cultural contacts with India bears out the fact that all these activities are yielding positive results.

A. ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY

2. The activities of the Ministry in respect of cultural relations with other countries were undertaken during the period on a subdued scale in the light of the prevailing national emergency and financial stringency particularly of foreign exchange. The approved programme limit was curtailed down to Rs. 30,37,600 from the original target of Rs. 39,29,500. An account of such activities following the approved programme is given in the paragraphs that follow.

3. *Cultural Agreements*.—A cultural agreement between India and Afghanistan was signed at Kabul on 4th October, 1963. Prof. Humayun Kabir, Minister of the erstwhile Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs signed on behalf of the Government of India and His Excellency Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, Minister for Education of the Royal Government of Afghanistan signed on behalf of Afghanistan. The Agreement envisages closer relations and cooperation in the fields of culture, education and science.

3.2 Cultural agreements with Bulgaria and Hungary were ratified at Sofia and Budapest respectively on 26th August, 1963 and 25th April, 1963.

3.3 India has now cultural agreements with 17 countries, namely, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Mongolia, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

3.4 Arising out of the provisions of the respective cultural agreements, with the USSR, Hungary and Poland, three Indo-foreign joint committees,

namely, the Indo-Soviet Joint Committee, Indo-Hungarian Commission and the Indo-Polish Commission will be meeting in New Delhi during the months of January-March, 1964 to finalise and sign protocols in respect of the cultural exchange plans for execution during 1964 and 1965.

4. *Delegations To Other Countries.*—Indian delegations were sponsored during the year by the Government in various fields on different occasions with specific objectives. An account of such delegations sent to various other countries is given in the following paragraphs.

4.2. *Afghanistan* : An Indian contingent consisting of 16 musicians and dancers under the leadership of Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha, Education Minister, Bihar, was sent to Kabul to participate in the Afghan Jashan Celebrations 1963, at the invitation of the Royal Afghan Government.

4.3. *Bulgaria* : Little Ballet Troupe visited Bulgaria and gave some performances there.

4.4. *Ceylon* : (1) Prof. S. K. Saraswati of Calcutta University visited Ceylon from July 18-28, 1963 and delivered lectures in some universities in Ceylon. (2) Three eminent Indian authors, namely, Jainendar Kumar, B. B. Borkar and K. V. Jagannathan were sent to Colombo to participate in the Sahitya Day Celebrations.

4.5. *Indonesia* : Swami Ranganathananda, Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Calcutta, visited Indonesia on the occasion of Swami Vivekananda's Birth Anniversary Celebrations in December, 1963.

4.6. *Lebanon* : Little Ballet Troupe consisting of 25 members visited Lebanon to give performances on the occasion of the inauguration of the Theatre der Liban.

4.7. *Malaya and Singapore* : The Kalakshetra Troupe of Adyar, Madras, consisting of 18 members led by Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale was sent to participate in the South-East Asia Cultural Festival, held in Singapore. The Troupe also gave performances in various parts of Malaya.

4.8. *Nepal* : A five-member delegation consisting of eminent Hindi poets, namely, Shri Dev Raj Dinesh, Shri Ramavtar Tayagi, Shri Shyam Narain Pandey, Shri Sohan Lal Dwivedi and Smt. Shanti Mahrotra, visited Nepal in June, 1963. (2) Smt. Girija Devi, vocalist and Shri Nikhil Banerji, sitar-player, visited Kathmandu to participate in the Indian Independence Day Celebrations there. (3) The 'Krishna Leela' Ballet of Natya Ballet Centre, Delhi, visited Nepal for two weeks during the month of November, 1963.

4.9. *Pakistan* : Dr. K. Satchitanand Murthy, Professor of Philosophy and Religion, Andhra University, Waltair, and Prof. Jamal Khawaja of Aligarh University, participated in the 10th Annual Session of the Pakistan Philosophical Congress held at Peshawar in April, 1963 as delegates from India.

4.10. *USSR* : The Government of India sponsored the visit of the Little Ballet Troupe consisting of 25 members to the U.S.S.R. (2) Under the Cultural Activities Programme between India and the U.S.S.R. the following writers, musicians and expert were sent on a three-week visit to the U.S.S.R. :

Writers

- (1) Prof. V. V. Gokhale
- (2) Prof. S. A. Malik
- (3) Dr. K. M. George

Musicians
(Sitar)

(4) Smt. Kalyani Roy

(Tabla)

(5) Shri S. K. Saxena

Expert

(Drama)

(6) Smt. Shiela Vats

Prof. Gokhale also visited Mongolia at the invitation of the Mongolian Government.

4.11. *West Germany* : On the conclusion of the Edinburgh Festival in the U.K. and before returning to India, Smt. T. Balasaraswati and her troupe gave a dance performance at Frankfurt. Shri Ravi Shankar with his accompanist, gave two recitals at Madrid (Spain).

5. *Delegations From Other Countries.*—A number of delegations from abroad also visited India during the period for diverse purposes and on various occasions. An account is briefly given in the paragraphs that follow.

5.2. *Bhutan* : A twenty-member goodwill delegation from Bhutan visited India for about a month and saw places of historical and cultural importance at Patna, Gaya, Varanasi, Delhi, Nangal, Kalka, Simla, Jaipur, Mathura, Agra, Bombay and Calcutta.

5.3. *Cambodia* : Mr. Hang Thun Hak, a Cambodian scholar in the field of fine arts visited India in October on a month's visit of this country and during his stay here he visited Calcutta, Santiniketan, Gaya, Patna, New Delhi, Aurangabad, Agra, Sanchi, Bombay and Madras.

5.4. *Ceylon* : Chitrasena Ceylon Ballet Troupe consisting of 19 members visited India in November and gave performances of Ceylonese music and dances in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Lucknow.

5.5. *Czechoslovakia* : Prof. (Dr.) Ing Miroslav Nechleba, specialist in construction and assembly of water engines visited India on a two-month tour of this country under the Indo-Czech Cultural Exchange Programme. During his sojourn, he visited technical institutions at Dhanbad, Kharagpur, Kazipet, Madras, Bangalore, Bombay and Delhi. He also spent a day in Agra.

5.6. *Japan* : Rev. Koso Ohtani, President, All-India Buddhist Federation and Mrs. Ohtani visited India on a month's tour of the country and during their stay here, saw places of historical and Buddhist importance in Calcutta, Bodh Gaya, Rajgir, Patna, Varanasi, Kusinagar, Lumbini Caves, Lucknow, Delhi, Agra, Sanchi, Bombay, Aurangabad, Madras and Kathmandu. While in Delhi, they called on the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Education Minister.

5.7. *Kenya* : A grant of Rs. 3,430 was given to the Indian Council for Cultural Relations for the cost of a first class air-fare from Nairobi to Delhi and back to enable Miss Margaret Kenyatta to participate in the Annual Session of the All India Women's Conference at Delhi.

5.8. *Mongolia* : One Mongolian writer, Mr. Purve Horlo, has been in India under the Indo-Mongolian Programme on a three-week tour of the country and to attend the 26th International Congress of Orientalists, held at New Delhi in January, 1964.

5.9. *Nepal* : At the invitation of the Government of India under its cultural activities programme, a delegation of 15 Nepalese dancers and musicians visited India on a 15-day visit to the country in August-September, 1963. While in Delhi, the delegation gave two performances of Nepalese dances. The delegation thereafter visited Agra, Varanasi, Rajgir, Bodh Gaya, Nalanda and Patna.

5.10. *Somalia* : Mr. H. A. Gudal, Director-General of the Ministry of Education, Republic of Somalia, visited Delhi for 4 days in August-September, 1963, on his way back from the U.S.A. He was also taken to Agra for one day.

5.11. *Turkey* : Dr. Fethi Tevetoglu, a Turkish Senator, visited India for a week's stay in the country, on his way back from Saigon and during his stay here he saw Calcutta, Delhi, Agra, Aligarh and Jaipur.

5.12. *USSR* : Under the Indo-Soviet Cultural and Scientific Exchanges, a delegation of 5 Soviet writers, led by Mr. V. A. Kochetov, visited India in April, 1963 on a two-week tour of the country. The delegation visited Agra, Allahabad, Varanasi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Chandigarh and Delhi. (2) Under the Indo-Soviet Cultural and Scientific Exchanges, two Soviet lexicographers, namely, Mr. A. V. Ilitch, Senior Editor and Chief of the Editorial Office of Indian and South Asian Dictionaries, and Mr. M. V. Afanasievitch, Editor of Dictionaries visited India in September on a two-month sojourn in the country to work on Russo-Hindi, Russo-Bengali, and Russo-Tamil dictionaries. After visiting Agra, they went to Madras, Annamalainagar, Calcutta, Santiniketan, Varanasi and Allahabad. At Delhi, they held useful discussions in the Sahitya Akademi, Central Hindi Directorate and the Delhi University. (3) A Soviet composer, Mr. Sultan Ismail Ogli Dagdibekov has been in India recently on a three-week tour of the country to deliver lectures on Soviet music and for creative contacts. (4) One Soviet historian, Prof. Balabusavich, has recently been in India on a fortnight's tour of the country. He attended the Indian History Congress held at Poona in the last week of December, 1963. He also attended the 26th International Congress of Orientalists at the invitation of the Congress. (5) A delegation of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the various sections of the 26th International Congress of Orientalists has been taken round the country after the conclusion of the Congress to show Bhakra Nangal, Agra, Calcutta, Santiniketan, Bhubaneswar, Bombay and Ajanta and Ellora.

6. *Exhibitions Sent Abroad*.—A brief mention of the different exhibitions abroad in which India participated during the period, is made in the following paragraphs.

6.2. *Japan* : An Exhibition of Indian Art opened in Tokyo on 2nd November, 1963. The exhibition, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of Japan, and the then Minister of S.R. & C.A., has been sponsored by the Nihon Keizai Shimbun. The Government of India had assisted the sponsors in the collection of art objects from the various museums in India and their despatch to Tokyo.

6.3. *Malaya and Singapore* : The Government of India participated by sending 30 miniature paintings in the Exhibition organised by the Government of Singapore at the South-East Asian Cultural Festival which was held on 8th-15th August, 1963, to coincide with the inauguration of their National Theatre.

6.4. *Nepal* : At the invitation of the Government of Nepal, the Government of India sent an exhibition of contemporary paintings for display at the All-Asia Contemporary Paintings Exhibition held at Kathmandu on the occasion on the birthday of the King of Nepal. The exhibition was accompanied by three Indian artistes.

6.5. *Pakistan* : An exhibition of ten contemporary paintings was sent to the High Commission for display during the U.N. Week Celebrations there.

6.6. *USSR* : An exhibition of contemporary paintings was sent to Moscow for display at the Indian Art Exhibition as part of the Indian Industrial Exhibition. The exhibition was also shown at other places in the U.S.S.R. Besides, it was proposed that the exhibition might tour a few neighbouring East-European countries.

7. *Exhibitions From Abroad*.—During the period, there have been two impressive exhibitions from two other countries and they are, briefly, as given below.

7.2. *France* : An Exhibition of French Decorative Art was inaugurated on 7th December 1963 by Prof. Humayun Kabir, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals at the Rabindra Bhavan Galleries at New Delhi. The Exhibition remained open in Delhi from 7th to 27th December, 1963. The Exhibition which consists of invaluable and priceless articles of ancient and modern tapestry, jewellery, ceramics, stained glass, manuscripts and paintings, was earlier shown at Bombay and is to be taken to Calcutta, Hyderabad and Madras. The organisation of Exhibition has been entrusted to the Lalit Kala Akademi.

7.3. *Rumania* : An Exhibition of Photographs of Archaeological Monuments of Rumania was inaugurated by Prof. Kabir on 14th August, 1963. The Exhibition also visited Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. A grant of Rs. 4000 was given by the then S.R. & C.A. Minister to the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society who were entrusted with the organisation of this exhibition.

8. *Presentation and Exchange of Indian Art, Objects, Books Etc.*—Indian art and other objects have been presented to various institutions and organisations in Ghana, the USA, Switzerland, the USSR, France, Fiji, Turkey, the UAR, Netherlands, Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Norway, West Germany, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Chile, Malayasia, Canada, Indonesia and the United Kingdom.

8.2 Books on Indian history, art, literature etc. were presented to various organisations and institutions abroad through the respective Indian missions.

8.3 Official publications are being exchanged with the USA, Canada, the USSR, Rumania and the UAR.

8.4. *Essay Competition and Presentation of Indian Objects* : During the current financial year, thirty-nine Indian missions abroad are organising essay competitions on subjects relating to India in their accredited territories. The winners are awarded prizes in the shape of books, objects of Indian art and handicrafts etc. In many cases, prize articles have already been despatched from India.

9. *Participation in International Congresses and Conferences*.—Professor P. Sambamoorthy, Director, Development Centre for Musical Instruments, All India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi was sent to attend the 5th International

Congress on the Role and Place of Music in the Education of Youth and Adult held at Tokyo from 3rd to 10th July, 1963.

10. *Subsidies for Travel Abroad for Approved Purposes.*—(1) A travel subsidy has been granted to Swami Ranganathananda, Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta in connection with his visit to Ceylon to deliver lectures there during the Birth Anniversary Celebrations of Swami Vivekananda in Ceylon. (2) Prof. C. C. Mehta, Honorary Visiting Professor, Dramatic Literature, Baroda, has been given a travel subsidy equal to half the return economy class air-fare from India to Warsaw to attend the 10th World Theatre Congress held in Warsaw in June, 1963. (3) On a request from the authorities of the Edinburgh Festival, the Government of India gave a grant of Rs. 50,000 towards the cost of passage etc. of the India artistes, who were invited by the organisers to participate in the Festival at Edinburgh.

11. *Grants-in-Aid for External Cultural Relations.*—Financial assistance in the form of *ad hoc* grants was given to various cultural organisations, individuals etc. as mentioned below :

Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok;
 School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh;
 Ramakrishna Mission Society, Rangoon;
 Indo-Turkish Cultural Association, Istanbul, Turkey;
 Indo-Iranian Cultural Association, Teheran, Iran;
 Indo-Afghan Friendship Society, Kabul;
 Indo-Arab Association, Cairo;
 Indian Hospice, Jerusalem;
 Japan-India Societies, Tokyo and Kyoto;
 Rama Krishna Vedanta Society, Tokyo;
 Indian Gymkhana Club, London;
 Ramakrishna Vedanta Centre, London;
 Italo-Indian Association, Rome;
 Royal India, Pakistan and Ceylon Society, London;
 Asian Music Circle, London;
 Rhodes Memorial Museum, Bishops Stratford, UK;
 New Shakespeare Centre, Stratford-on-Avon, UK;
 Indo-Polish Friendship Association, Warsaw;
 Shrimati Uma Devi of Adyar, Madras;
 Indo-Nepalese Friendship Association, Kathmandu;
 Tsechu Offering Association, Kalimpong;
 Tibetan Refugee Cultural Drama Association Dharamisala; and
 Organising Committee of the XXVI International Congress of Orientalists, New Delhi.

12. *International Students Houses.*—There are schemes for the construction of International Students Houses at Calcutta, Santiniketan, Bombay and Delhi, for the benefit of foreign students. While for the houses at Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi, societies, registered under the Societies Registration Act, have been formed, the house at Santiniketan is being built by the Visva-Bharti University. The Union Government have so far released in March, 1961 and 1962 the following grants for the construction of these houses :

International Students House

(1) Calcutta	..	..	..	Rs. 4,00,000
(2) Santiniketan	..	..	..	Rs. 3,00,000
(3) Bombay	..	..	..	Rs. 4,00,000
(4) Delhi	..	..	..	Rs. 8,21,500

The construction of the House at Delhi is nearing completion. While property has been acquired for the House at Calcutta and land has been donated by the State Government for the House at Bombay, estimates and plans for their construction are under scrutiny.

13. *Programme to be Implemented during the Last Quarter of the Year.*—It is proposed to send cultural delegations to West Pakistan, Nepal, Burma, Ceylon and Persian Gulf area. The Indian art exhibition sent to the USSR is likely to cover the neighbouring East-European countries.

A Soviet Circus consisting of 67 artistes will be in India by the end of January 1964 and will stay in India up to the middle of April 1964 to give performances at Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Madras, Kanpur, Delhi and Srinagar. Cultural delegations of artistes, scholars and scientists etc., are scheduled to visit the country from the USSR, West Germany, Thailand, France, Denmark, Turkey, Hungary, Sikkim and Rumania.

14. *Financial Provisions.*—Similar activities, as mentioned in the foregoing pages, are likely to be undertaken during 1964-65. A programme of Cultural Activities with a programme limit of Rs. 55.23 lakh has been drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs, against which a provision of Rs. 40,00,000 only has been suggested in the budget estimates due to present emergency. A break-up of the financial provisions under broad categories of activities is given below :

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1963-64		Provision for 1964-65
		Original	Revised	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Grants-in-aid for the International Cultural Activities	2,85,800	2,85,800	4,03,900
2	Cultural Delegations	3,30,000	3,30,000	10,05,500
3	Other Cultural Activities	16,71,800	16,71,800	15,90,600
4	Hospitality and Entertainment—Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries for Incoming Delegations etc.	7,50,000	7,50,000	10,00,000

B. INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS

For the year 1963-64 the Indian Council for Cultural Relations had a budget of Rs. 10,90,000 of which the Government grant amounted to Rs. 10 lakh. A brief account of the activities of the Council during the period is given below.

16. *Cultural Exchange.*—Among the large number of distinguished scholars, artists, writers and specialists in different fields who visited India on the invitation of the Council or were given hospitality by the Council during their stay here, mention may be made of Dr. T. M. Yusufu, Manpower Secretary of the Government of Nigeria, Mr. Petar Lubarda, one of the most famous painters of Yugoslavia, Prof. P. H. Partridge, Director of Social Sciences in the Institute of Advanced Studies, Australia and Mrs. Partridge, Prof. Yoichi Nakagawa, a well-known writer of Japan, Senator M. P. Manahan and Mrs. Manahan of Philippines, Mr. & Mrs. P. K. Ganilau of Fiji, Dr. B. Grossman, Director, Institute of Asian Studies, Hamburg of Germany, Father Jean Comair and Mr. Salah Assir, noted writers of Lebanon, Miss Francaise Vetter, a Cellist from Holland, Mr. Stanislaw Chojnacki of the Institute of Ethiopian Studies, Addis Ababa, Mr. Esmael Valizadeh, Director-General, Ministry of

Education of Iran, Mr. Sulak Sivarksa, Editor, Social Sciences Association of Thailand, Prof. A Doucy, Director, and Prof. P. Feldheim, Secretary of the Institute of Socio-Economics, Brussels of Belgium, H.E. Mr. Alfred Raman-gasoavina, Minister of Justice, Madagascar, Prof. Vekur Versan of Istanbul University, Turkey, Dr. Monteforte Toledo, a noted writer and Professor of Social Sciences at the University of Mexico and Mrs. Toledo, Miss Margaret Kenyatta of Kenya and Prof. O.H.de A. Wijsekera, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, University of Ceylon.

16.2 Besides individual visitors, the Council played host to several delegations from abroad including a delegation of 5 Buddhist monks from Ceylon, a delegation of 4 artists from Nepal and 6 artists from Japan. A delegation of 3 students from Japan visited India on the Council's invitation and a delegation of 65 students from the Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées from France was helped by the Council in making arrangements for their study-tour.

17. *Grants and Scholarships.*—The Council gave travel grants to Miss K. Iizuka of Japan for her researches in Indian architecture, to Prof. G. H. Sasaki and Prof. Ujitani of the Otani University, Kyoto, Japan for research work in Indian history, to Mrs. Vera Vuckovacki-Savic of Yugoslavia for travel and research in Indian literature, and to Prof. K. Satchidananda Murty of Andhra University for a study-cum-lecture tour of Europe and West-Asia. A travel grant was also given to the Bharatiya Natya Sangha for sending a delegate to an international conference in Tokyo.

17.2 The Council gave a grant to the Indian Association of World Federalists for a seminar in New Delhi, to the Nation's League of Penfriends for their journal 'Penfriend International', and to the Indian Council for Africa for their journal 'Africa Quarterly'.

18. *ICCR Professors.*—The Council collaborated with the University of Calcutta in setting up a Chair of Slav Studies to which Prof. C. A. Veljacic of Yugoslavia has been appointed. Prof. S. N. Ray was appointed the Head of the Department of Indian Studies at the University of Melbourne, Australia which was started in collaboration with the Council and the Council's assistance continues.

19. *Teaching of Hindi Abroad.*—The three lecturers of the Council appointed for teaching Hindi in the Caribbean Area have continued their useful work. The Council gave a grant to the Hindi Prachar Sabha of Ceylon and scholarships to two students from Japan to study Hindi in India. One more scholarship was awarded to a student of the South-Africa Linguistic Institute, Tokyo, Japan for learning Hindi and a subsidy was paid to the Hindi lecturer at the University of Rome, Italy. A senior scholar from Hungary has been given a grant for advanced training in Hindi. The Council has agreed to send a lecturer in Hindi to Japan. A large number of Hindi books were sent to universities, schools, libraries and private organisations which have facilities for learning the Hindi language.

20. *Exhibitions and Lectures.*—Four exhibitions were organized by the Council during the year including the one on Nepalese arts and crafts which was inaugurated by the President of India in the presence of the King and Queen of Nepal. Other exhibitions related to etchings and paintings of distinguished artists from Holland, Italy and Yugoslavia.

20.2 Several of the distinguished visitors who came to India under the auspices of the Council gave talks and lectures in Delhi and other places in the country. The fifth series of Azad Memorial Lectures were delivered by

Prof. Dr. Walter Hallstein, President, European Economic Cooperation Commission in April, 1963. The subject of his two lectures was 'The European Community—A New Path to Peaceful Union'.

21. *Publications.*—In addition to the three journals, namely, 'The Indo-Asian Culture' in English, 'Theqafatul-Hind' in Arabic and 'Cultural News from India', the following books were published by the Council during the year :

1. The European Community : A New Path to Peaceful Union—by Walter Hallstein
2. Folk Songs of India—by Hem Barua
3. Oriental Jones—by Garland Cannon
4. India Today and Tomorrow—by Jawaharlal Nehru (in Portuguese translation)
5. Indian Studies Abroad—by Fourteen Indologists of World Eminence
6. Sri Harsa's Plays—translated into English and Korean by Bak Kun Bae with full Sanskrit text and explanatory notes
7. Indian Handicrafts—by Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay

22. *Students Service Unit.*—Three summer camps were organized by the Council for overseas students in May-June, two of them in Kashmir and a third in South-India which was a roving camp. The students visited several places of historical and cultural interest in the region. These camps, popular as always, were of four weeks duration and were attended by a total of over 160 students from many different countries.

22.2. The Council continued to extend its help to overseas students on their first arrival in India with accommodation and in reaching their places of study. A series of introduction courses were organized by the Council in Delhi as well as at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for the benefit of the newly arrived students. In addition, the following introduction courses were also organised by the Council during the year :

- (1) A course in July for about 50 Indian students going to the U.S.A. for further studies in collaboration with the U.S.I.S.
- (2) Ten introduction courses during April-August for about 400 officers, specialists and technicians serving in Central and State Governments and in Government-sponsored agencies, before their departure for the U.S.A. for advanced training under the U.S.A.I.D. programme
- (3) Two courses in November for a party of officers selected by the National Productivity Council for higher training in Europe
- (4) A course for a party of students from West-Germany on a study-tour in India

22.3 The Council collaborated with Indian universities in appointing foreign students advisers. These advisers have so far been appointed in 18 universities and the Council has agreed to place at their disposal an honorarium to help them in their work of looking after the overseas students in their respective universities. A meeting of the foreign students advisers and representatives of the concerned Ministries of the Government of India was

arranged by the Council in November, 1963 to discuss the welfare of overseas students. The recommendations are being followed up by the Council and other agencies concerned.

22.4 Local welfare committees consisting of members of the University Faculty and interested citizens are working in 12 centres and the Council has continued to subsidise and strengthen their activities.

22.5 Hindi classes for the benefit of overseas students were arranged by the Council at Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Lucknow, Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad, Patna and Varanasi.

22.6 The International Students Hostels run by the Council at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi and the International Centre at Madras continued to provide residential accommodation and club facilities to a large number of overseas students. The Council also organised a number of social functions to enable overseas students meet Indian families.

22.7 Financial assistance in the form of loans and advance on stipends was given by the Council to a large number of overseas students and grants were paid to some foreign students associations for their cultural activities.

23. *Library and Books Presentation.*—About 2500 new books were added to the Library which is being made use of by an increasing number of foreign and Indian research scholars.

23.2 Sets of books on various aspects of Indian life and culture of the value of about Rs. 14,000 were presented to universities, libraries, research institutions and distinguished scholars abroad. The Council also implemented the Government of India's programme of Books Presentation.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

A. INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

The Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco whose function it is to promote among the people of India an understanding of the aims and objectives of Unesco, to serve as a liaison agency between Unesco and the institutions working in the fields of education, science and culture and to advise the Government of India on matters relating to Unesco, continued to undertake diverse and manifold activities during 1963-64. Some of the important activities carried on by the Commission during the period are outlined below.

2. *Promotion of Unesco Publications.*—Unesco produces a rich variety of documentation, periodical and non-periodical. Quite a few of these periodical bulletins such as 'Unesco Chronicle', 'Arid-Zone Newsletter', 'Museum', 'Education Abstracts', and reports on various aspects of education, science and culture are made available free of cost to a large number of organisations and institutions throughout the country. Over the last few years Unesco, Paris has been supplying various organisations in India with such materials direct. It is proposed to take up with Unesco the question of centralising the distribution of materials mainly through the National Commission. To enable the Commission to do so as well as to meet the increasing needs of individuals, organisations and institutions, Unesco would be prepared to supply much larger copies of each publication.

2.2. In 1962 the National Commission had obtained an agency from Unesco for the sale of its publications in India. The work of the agency was placed on a firm footing during the year and steps were taken to boost up their sales. Special mention may be made of the 'Unesco Sourcebook of Science Teaching', an exceedingly useful manual for science teachers; 'Study Abroad', a compendium of educational opportunities available throughout the world; 'Index Translationum', an exhaustive bibliography of all works translated into the various languages of the world, etc. Circulars were sent out to the State Governments bringing to their notice the availability of these publications and the drive resulted in an appreciable increase in the number of orders received.

2.3. Steps were taken to increase the readership of the well-known Unesco magazine, 'The Unesco Courier'. Towards the end of 1962 the number of subscribers to the Courier in the country was barely 75. Owing to the promotional drive undertaken by the Commission during 1963-64, this number reached the figure of 500.

3. *Travelling Exhibition.*—A travelling exhibition of Unesco publications, visual materials, films, filmstrips and slides emphasising the work of Unesco in promoting international understanding through mutual appreciation of eastern and western cultural values, which had been assembled earlier, was put up on display at Pachmarhi on the occasion of the meeting

of the Central Advisory Board of Education in May, 1963. The exhibition included a study kit on India, comprising photographs, charts, posters, films, filmstrips, etc. projecting Indian life and culture, specially assembled by the Commission with Unesco's assistance particularly for use in institutions in other countries. The Pachmarhi Exhibition was seen not only by the participants of the meeting of the Advisory Board but also by the local students. It was later taken as an adjunct to the teachers workshop organised by the Commission at Mysore where it was thrown open to the general public and more than 500 persons saw it daily for 4 days. The exhibition was also displayed at Bangalore and Hyderabad, where it evoked great interest among hundreds of students and teachers.

4. *Establishment of Unesco Centres.*—With a view to enlisting the interest of voluntary organisations to function as centres of information and to obtaining their co-operation in programmes to further the aims and objects of Unesco, two Unesco Centres, one at the Panjab University, Chandigarh and the other at the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay were set up. The Commission will supply them with publications and visual materials produced by Unesco, non-governmental international organisations, specialized agencies of the UN and the like. They are expected to adopt programmes for lectures, seminars, exhibitions etc. in support of the programmes of Unesco. The Commission has obtained assistance amounting to Rs. 4,762 for the purchase of documentation and other materials to feed these centres.

5. *Publication Work.*—The Commission continued to bring out, with Unesco's financial assistance, its quarterly publication, 'The Newsletter' disseminating information about the activities of Unesco, the National Commission, international non-governmental organisations and national bodies engaged in the various fields of competence of Unesco. The print order for this publication has increased from 1,500 to 3,000 to cater for the increasing demands. The Commission brought out a new bimonthly bulletin, 'The World in the Classroom' again with Unesco's assistance, to meet particularly the requirements of schools and teacher-training institutions in the country that are participating in the programme of education for international understanding. A small pamphlet giving the constitution, purpose and activities of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco is under preparation; 10,000 copies of this pamphlet will be printed for wide distribution among individuals and organisations.

6. *Translation of Unesco Publications.*—The Commission undertook the translation of the following publications into Hindi and in some other Indian languages: What is Unesco (Hindi); Asia, Arab States, Africa—Education and Progress (Hindi); The Universal Declaration of Human Rights—A Guide for Teachers (Hindi); Some Suggestions on Teaching About the UN and Specialized Agencies (Hindi); The UN and World Citizenship (Hindi); The Teaching of Arithmetic in Tropical Primary Schools (Hindi); The Teaching of Science in Tropical Primary Schools (Hindi); The Teaching of General Science in Tropical Secondary Schools (Hindi); Education in Racial and Inter-Group Relations (Hindi); Source-book for Science Teaching (Hindi); and Teaching of Reading and Writing (Hindi and Tamil). While the translation of two publications have been completed and are being vetted, the manuscripts of four are expected shortly.

7. *Advisory Committee on Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values.*—The major project on mutual appreciation of eastern and western cultural values is considered to be a very important work of the Commission and serious efforts were made to develop an effective programme of activities. All member-States of Unesco are required to participate in the Major Project and in particular to develop intensive programmes and systematic projects in schools, universities, academies, adult education associations, youth organizations, libraries, museums, etc. In this connection the Commission had already set up an Advisory Committee comprising 24 members for the East-West Major Project including the Secretary-General of the Commission and six other nominated by the President of the Commission. It is hoped that the Committee would revitalise and bring a fresh approach to the various programmes to be undertaken in the country in the context of Unesco's Major Project.

8. *National Seminar on the Role of Universities in East-West Relations.*—A National Seminar on the Role of Universities in East-West Relations was organised in New Delhi on August 31 to September 3, 1963 by the India International Centre in cooperation with the Indian National Commission for Unesco. Inaugurated by Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, President, India International Centre and presided over by Mr. P. N. Kirpal, Secretary-General of the Indian National Commission, the Seminar with representatives of 32 universities considered the implementation of the Unesco Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values in the university sector. Among the major recommendations made by the Seminar, mention may be made of the development of departments of languages and area studies to promote intensive studies in other cultures, especially of South Asia, East Asia, West Asia, Africa and Latin America, the undertaking of significant research projects aimed at promoting mutual cultural appreciation and on the uncovered aspects of the culture and life of India.

9. *Programme for Education in International Understanding.*—Unesco had launched in 1953 a special project known as the Associated Schools Project for education in international understanding and cooperation. Under a special programme undertaken by the Commission, over 400 schools and teacher-training institutions in the country were selected through the State Departments of Education to participate in this programme. To guide the programme, the services of Dr. Herbert J. Abraham were obtained from Unesco for one year. Dr. Abraham remained with the Commission from October, 1962 to October, 1963 and gave his expert advice in conducting various teachers' workshops, designed to orient teachers for the implementation of the programme. The first such workshop was held in April, 1963 in Delhi; the second in Mysore in May; the third, fourth, and fifth respectively in Trivandrum, Hyderabad and Aurangabad in August; the sixth in Bombay in September; and the seventh, eighth and ninth respectively in Poona, Nagpur and Kolhapur in November; and the tenth in Allahabad in December, 1963. The workshops studied the relationship of experimental activities to curricular programmes, examined the teaching methods and materials suitable for different themes, developed individual experiments for implementation in the institutions and made suggestions on the role of the directors of public instruction and of the Indian National Commission in developing the programme.

9.2. In the implementation of this programme the National Commission, as mentioned earlier, brought out a bimonthly bulletin entitled, 'The World

in the Classroom'. This is intended to serve as a forum for the dissemination of activities of the schools and institutions participating in the project and to inform the participants about the activities undertaken by other educational institutions in the world in the context of this programme. Over 3,000 copies of each issue of the bulletin were distributed. It is proposed to bring out a publication on this programme which will include a detailed account of all the workshops and the various projects formulated at the workshops.

10. *International Meeting on Associated Schools Project.*—The Indian National Commission in response to an invitation by Unesco participated in a meeting of the representatives of the Associated Schools Project of the member-States of Unesco, held in December, 1963 in Serves, France to review the working of the Project in various countries and to chalk out a concerted plan for its further development among the member-States. Miss S. Rehman, Secretary of the Commission represented the National Commission at this meeting.

11. *Celebration of UN Day.*—In 1963 a special appeal was made to educational institutions throughout the country to celebrate the UN Day. In consultation and co-operation with the UN Information Centre in New Delhi and with representatives of various missions located in New Delhi, the National Commission undertook to collect materials on the UN and its related agencies and on the life and culture of other countries for distribution to the institutions that wished to observe this day. 30,000 copies of a special issue of the bimonthly bulletin, 'The World in the Classroom' were printed on the occasion. This issue was devoted to information about the birth of the UN and the related agencies, their role and functions, and about the significant part they are playing in international co-operation.

12. *Celebration of Human Rights Day.*—The 15th anniversary of the Declaration of the Human Rights Day was observed on 10th December, 1963 and on this occasion a world-wide programme of celebration of the progress achieved in the formation and development of human rights and fundamental freedom was organised at the instance of the UN. The National Commission launched an appeal to celebrate this day. A special issue of the bimonthly bulletin, 'The World in the Classroom' was devoted to the observance of the day. 30,000 copies of this issue were brought out for wide distribution. At New Delhi, to observe this day a special programme was organised jointly by the India International Centre, Indian Federation of United Nations Associations and the National Commission at the premises of the India International Centre. There the Union Education Minister, Shri M. C. Chagla, addressed an invited audience and spoke about the significance and the import of the adoption of the Declaration of Human Rights.

13. *Research Project by the Council for Regional Cultural Studies.*—The Research Council for Regional Cultural Studies established at the India International Centre in New Delhi as an associated institution for the study and presentation of cultures, prepared, on the advice of experts, a few research projects to be undertaken by the Council for which Unesco agreed to give financial assistance to the extent of 11,000 dollars. The position in regard to the projects undertaken is as follows :

13.2. (a) *A Study of Opinion regarding Work* : This project attempts to determine the attitude of men towards their work, the shifts in occupational

patterns among those who live in cities and rural areas. Investigations are being conducted in India, Malaya and Ceylon through questionnaires and interviews to study the aspirations of the high school students in the three countries regarding the type of work they would like to do after leaving school. The Indian Institute of Public Opinion has consented to co-operate in the project.

13.3. (b) *Culture Carriers* : Aimed at studying the change in thought and attitude towards life, of Indian students returning to the country after studies abroad, the project under the directorship of Dr. B. Kuppaswamy commenced in May, 1963.

13.4. (c) *Tradition of Non-Violence in East and West* : Limited to a historical and critical study of non-violence in Eastern and Western cultures, the project started in September, 1963, with Dr. T. K. N. Unnithan of the Rajasthan University directing it.

13.5. (d) *Images and International Understanding* : Considering that the elites constitute the conscious section of the community and are mainly responsible for taking decisions in various spheres of life and thus influencing government policies, the project is expected to provide an insight into the working of democratic institutions. It aims at studying the images of the elites in India, Thailand and the Philippines drawn from five categories; intellectual elites, power elites, industrial elites, administrative elites and military elites.

14. *Visit of Officials of Asian National Commissions*.—At the invitation of the Indian National Commission for Unesco, three officials of the National Commissions of Asian countries came to this country as follows : (1) Mr. the Jang Lok, Executive Secretary of the Indonesian National Commission for Unesco on 25th-27th October, 1963; (2) Mr. Minha Cho, Secretary-General of the Korean National Commission for Unesco on 30th-31st October, 1963 and (3) Dr. Nguyen Dinh Hoa, Secretary-General, Vietnam National Commission for Unesco, and Director, Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Education, Vietnam on 25th-26th November, 1963. During their visits matters of common interests in the sphere of Unesco's programme and activities were discussed and possibilities of greater collaboration between the Asian National Commissions were explored.

15. *Unesco Exchange of Persons Programme*.—Under the Programme Mr. B. N. Tewari of Nepali Bhasha Prakasini Samiti, Nepal and Mr. Hooshang A'lam of Teheran came to India under Unesco's Reading Materials Project for New Literates in December, 1963. They visited various organisations concerned with the production of literature for new literates, such as the Sahitya Akademi, the National Book Trust, the Indian Adult Education Association, Makataba Jamia, all at New Delhi; and the Book Industry Council of South India, Madras and Southern Languages Book Trust, Madras.

16. *Unesco Award for Indian Teacher*.—Miss G. Thangam, a teacher of the Vidyodaya Girls School, Madras was awarded a study and travel grant under the Organization's East-West Project. The purpose of the grant was to enable Miss Thangam to study experimental activities in education for international understanding in European schools and to observe the life and culture of the peoples of the countries that she visited and to utilise the experience in developing such activities in education for international understanding in the Vidyodaya School which is participating in the Associated Schools Project of Unesco.

17. *Ceylonese Musicologist in India.*—Mr. Lionel Edirishinghe, Lecturer in Music and Dance, School of Music and Dancing, Government College of Fine Arts, Colombo (Ceylon) arrived in India in the third week of April on a two-month Unesco fellowship in the field of oriental music under the Organization's participation programme in the activities of member-States.

18. *The Unesco International Coupon Scheme.*—The Commission continued to operate the Unesco Coupon Scheme designed to assist individuals and institutions working in the fields of education, science and culture in importing materials for their *bona fide* educational use. The Commission has so far supplied coupons worth over Rs. 1,00,000 and by the end of the current financial year the figure is expected to reach Rs. 2,08,408.

B. GOVERNMENT'S RELATIONS WITH UNESCO

19. The Government of India continued to develop and strengthen its relations with Unesco. On the one hand, the Government lent all possible support to the Organization in various fields of its endeavour and on the other received financial and technical help from the Organization for developing national and regional activities. The various fields of Unesco activities involved the active participation of a number of Governmental authorities in the implementation of its programme. The Ministry of Education continued to perform its role as the coordinating agency and took up the implementation of such of the activities as come within its purview. The following paragraphs give a general survey of the activities of the Government during 1963-64 in the sphere of Unesco's work.

20. *India's Participation in the Unesco Programmes.*—The Government of India are participating in the Unesco emergency programme for assistance to member-States in Africa for educational development. Besides a contribution of Rs. 10 lakh offered to Unesco, of which Rs. 4 lakh have already been paid, the Union Government have instituted 33 fellowships at a cost of Rs. 5 lakh for the training of African university personnel in India. Candidatures for these fellowships have been invited from Unesco.

20.2. In the field of Natural Sciences, India played host to a training course in scientific and technological teaching at university level (Ore Dressing). The course was organised at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Ten Asian countries participated in it. India continued to take active part in the International Indian Ocean Expedition. The Films Division, with the assistance of Unesco and under the technical direction of Dr. N. K. Panikkar, Director of Oceanography, produced a documentary on the International Indian Ocean Expedition. India's participation in the Arid Zone Research, Humid Tropics and other Unesco programmes in Natural Sciences continued. Besides, Indian scientists took advantage of the various seminars and training courses organised by the Unesco South Asia Science Cooperation Office, like Seminar on Ore Dressing at Banaras Hindu University and Regional Technical Assistance Training Course on Scientific Documentation at INSDOC, New Delhi.

20.3. In the field of Social Sciences, the Government made a contribution of Rs. 1,66,670 to the Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia for its operation during 1964. Since its transfer to Delhi, early in 1961, the Centre has broadened the scope of

its work and its research is now centred mainly on the theme of 'the changing patterns of social structures and economic development in Southern Asia'.

20.4. In the field of Cultural Activities, India played host to the first meeting of the Regional Co-ordination Committee for the Reading Materials Project in South Asia. Besides India, representatives of Afghanistan, Ceylon, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand attended the meeting. The Government also participated in the international campaign launched by Unesco to save the monuments of Nubia, a precious cultural heritage of mankind, and offered a contribution of Rs. 28 lakh in the form of services, supplies and equipment of Indian origin over a seven-year period, 1963-69. Unesco has been requested to send an inventory of materials and services required for the preservation work of the Abu Simbel temples to enable the Government to determine what it can supply and to take in hand the arrangements for procurement and shipment. A sum of Rs. 3.6 lakh has been provided for the purpose for 1963-64.

21. *Fellowships under the Technical Assistance Programme.*—Unesco offered 12 fellowships in science teaching, 8 fellowships in higher education and research in universities in applied mathematics, physics, geophysics, chemistry and botany, 2 fellowships in irrigation hydrology and silviculture and 10 fellowships in engineering and technology during the years 1963 and 1964 under the programme.

22. *Fellowships under the United Nations Special Fund.*—Three fellowships for 1963 have been offered to India in electronics, electrical instruments and optical instruments for the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation.

23. *Assistance under the U.N. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.*—Two Planning Missions of Scientists came to India under this programme during the period. They were as given below.

23.2. The Planning Mission for the Science Teaching Project of the National Institute of Education consisted of 10 Russian and American scientists. It was in response to a request made by the Government of India to Unesco for assistance in the promotion of a science teaching programme in secondary schools. Besides working out ways and means to improve the teaching of science in secondary schools, the Mission will formulate the working plan of the Departments of Science in the National Institute of Education and in the Regional Training Colleges, set up under the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

23.3. The Planning Mission, which consists of 9 Russian scientists, for the project of Centres of Advanced Studies set up in some selected universities at the suggestion of the University Grants Commission, is expected in India in January-February, 1964. The scientists will be attached to the Centres of Advanced Studies in Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Osmania Universities.

24. *Assistance under the Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member-States.*—Under the programme, Unesco have offered assistance for some projects as follows :

- (a) Services of Dr. Howard Heyden for a period of 3 months to advise on the development of the activities of the National Institute of Education.

- (b) An expert in Museography for 6 months.
- (c) Equipment for the National Museum, New Delhi worth \$3000.
- (d) Services of an expert in communications studies for a period of 2 months.
- (e) Services of Mobile Microfilm Unit for 4 months.
- (f) A grant, not exceeding \$2880, for the award of 5 scholarships for studies at the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, to candidates from Asian Countries.

25. *Sixty-sixth Session of the Executive Board of Unesco.*—The 66th Session of the Executive Board of Unesco was held at Paris from 25th September to 29th October, 1963. India was represented at the session by Shri P. N. Kirpal, Education Secretary, who was assisted by Shri B. N. Malhan, Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Education. Smt. Indira Gandhi, Indian member of the Executive Board, could not attend the session due to pressing engagements at home. Among other deliberations, the Executive Board

- (a) approved the proposals of the Director-General to resolve the problem of deficit in the Emergency Programme of Financial Aid to Member-States and Associate Members in Asia;
- (b) declared its conviction that the monuments of Nubia which are to be preserved through the concerted efforts of the Government of the U.A.R., the States participating in the campaign and Unesco itself, will endure as a splendid memorial not only to the greatness of a civilisation but also to the reality and efficacy of the cultural solidarity of the nations;
- (c) authorised the Director-General to conclude with the Government of the U.A.R., an agreement in due form;
- (d) decided to refer the question of the study on measures to ensure a balanced geographical representation on the Executive Board to its *Ad Hoc* Committee for a more detailed study and close consideration; and
- (e) outlined the bases on which the Director-General was to plan the programme and budget for 1965-66.

26. *Regional Centre for the Training of Educational Planners, Administrators and Supervisors in Asia (Sponsored by Unesco).*—The Regional Centre for the Training of Educational Planners, Administrators and Supervisors in Asia was set up by the Government of India, in collaboration with Unesco;

- (1) to conduct short-term courses for the training of educational planners, administrators and supervisors in Asia;
- (2) to conduct research problems connected with the educational planning and administration and school supervision; and
- (3) to provide assistance on request to member-States of Unesco in the Asian region, through short missions of the staff of the Centre, either to advise on educational planning and administration or to conduct training courses at the national level.

Under the agreement between Unesco and the Government of India, Unesco assumes responsibility for reimbursement of expenditure on account of the salaries and allowances of the Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director

and Finance Officer, and payment of honoraria to part-time lecturers. In addition, Unesco has made the services of two experts and interpreters available and has provided necessary equipment and books. Unesco also offers 16 fellowships for each training course conducted at the Centre, at the rate of one fellowship for each member-State other than India. All other expenditure is met by the Government of India.

26.2. The Centre has conducted so far three training courses, each of three months' duration. The particulars of the courses are as below.

- (1) First Course for Educational Planners and Administrators (September 15—December 14, 1962).
- (2) First Course for Educational Supervisors (December 22, 1962—March 21, 1963).
- (3) Second Course for Educational Planners and Administrators (September 21—December 20, 1963).

The last course was attended by 23 participants from 9 Asian countries: Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines and Thailand.

27. *Contributions to Unesco's Regular Budget for the Year 1963-64.*—India's share to the regular budget for the two-year period 1963-64 has been assessed at Rs. 32,81,676.26 of which a sum of Rs. 16,40,838.13 was paid in 1963.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

An account of the other educational and cultural activities distinct from the main schemes, pursued during the year, is presented in this chapter.

2. *National Awards for Teachers.*—The scheme, instituted during 1958-59 with the object of raising the prestige of the teaching profession and giving public recognition to distinguished primary and secondary school teachers, is being continued during the third Five-Year Plan. The awards for 1963-64 were distributed by the President of India at a special function held in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, on 22nd November, 1963. Forty-five primary and 40 secondary school teachers received the awards.

3. *National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare.*—To promote the welfare of the teachers generally and to alleviate distress among teachers and their dependents in indigent circumstances a National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare was set up under the chairmanship of the Union Education Minister. As in the last year, the 5th of September, 1963, was observed as the Teachers' Day for the purpose of raising funds for the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare and creating national consciousness for the cause of teaching profession.

4. *Promotion of Gandhian Philosophy.*—The scheme for inculcating a proper appreciation and knowledge of Gandhiji's life and thought among school and college students in the country is being continued during the third Plan. Kumari Manubehn Gandhi conducted her lecture tour in the secondary schools of Punjab during October and November, 1963. Arrangements are similarly being made for her to give talks to the secondary school pupils of Mysore State during the months of February and March, 1964. Under a similar scheme sponsored by the Ministry several universities in India are organising lectures on Gandhiji's life and thought, the entire expenditure on which is met by the Union Government. During 1963-64 such lectures have already been delivered by Shri R. R. Diwakar at the Banaras Hindu University and by Shri Kaka Saheb Kalelkar at the University of Jammu and Kashmir. The final grant of Rs. 50,000 has further been sanctioned to the Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi.

5. *Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The Standing Committee on Moral and Religious instruction under the chairmanship of Shri Sri Prakasa selected suitable literature on moral and religious instruction for educational institutions. It has also suggested the publication of certain books on the subject. An amount of approximately Rs. 16,000 has been spent on this scheme till the end of January, 1964 during the current year.

6. *Education of Tibetan Children.*—The Tibetan Schools Society was established in 1961 with the object of providing facilities for the education of Tibetan refugee children. It is an autonomous organisation and its expenses are met from the grant given by the Union Government and from the donations received from other sources. The Society maintains five residential schools at Darjeeling, Mussoorie, Simla, Dalhousie and Pachmarhi.

These schools provide free education, free board and lodging and medical facilities. The Society also runs day schools in the Tibetan refugees' settlements in NEFA and in the States of Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, and Jammu and Kashmir. The total number of pupils in these schools is about 3,500. The medium of instruction is English, and Hindi is taught from Class IV onwards.

7. *Fellowships and Scholarships for Tibetan Refugees.*—The scheme for the award of fellowships and scholarships for the refugee Tibetan Lamas and undergraduate Lama students continued during 1963-64. Eleven highly learned Lamas—3 at the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok, 3 at the Sanskrit University, Varanasi, one each at the Universities of Delhi, Calcutta and Visva-Bharati, and one each at the Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta and at the Asiatic Society, Calcutta—are engaged in research and other scholarly activities under the Union Government fellowship scheme at Rs. 300 per month each. Twenty-four Lama students—5 studying at the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok, 11 at the Sanskrit University, Varanasi, and 8 at Nav Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda—continued to receive scholarships at Rs. 100 per month per head. Eight Ladakhi students studying in Delhi have been granted scholarships during 1963-64 at Rs. 60 per month per head to continue their studies at higher secondary school level.

8. *Educational Delegations To and From Abroad.*—Owing to emergency the main programme of activities under this scheme has been held in abeyance. The budgetary allotments for this scheme are meant for clearing the pending bills relating to the previous delegations.

8.2. During the period, however, a 7-man delegation from India under the leadership of Shri G. K. Chandiramani, Joint Educational Adviser participated in the Commonwealth Conference on the Teaching of Science in Schools held in Ceylon from 9th to 21st December, 1963. The Third Commonwealth Education Conference will be held in Canada in the month of August, 1964. An Indian delegation will be attending it.

9. *Clearing House Functions.*—One of the major functions of the Union Ministry of Education is to serve as a clearing house of ideas and information in all fields of educational activity. This function is discharged through the agency of three sections, namely, Information, Statistics and Publications, maintained in the Department of Education. These provide for the dissemination of educational information relating to statistics and facilities for study at home and abroad and publish reports, periodicals and other literature pertaining to the fields of education and culture. An outline of their activities during the period is given in the three sub-sections that follow.

A. INFORMATION SECTION

9.2. For better dissemination of information relating to important courses of study in India and abroad latest informative data were compiled and furnished to the students' advisory bureaux attached to universities and State Governments. A journal entitled, 'Educational Facilities in India and Abroad' has also been brought out, for circulation amongst the bureaux and committees attached to universities in India. Besides, the usual work relating to meeting public enquiries in the educational field continued apace.

B. STATISTICAL SECTION

9.3. The main functions of the Statistical Section are to collect, maintain and interpret educational statistics, to bring out statistical publications, to disseminate statistical information about education and to undertake all such activities as may be required to improve the quality of the educational data.

9.3.2. *Collection of Statistics* : During the year, the collection of educational statistics for 1961-62 from all the State Governments was completed. Collection of statistics for 1962-63 was under way. Statistics for 1961-62 were received from most of the universities. Collection of statistics from universities for 1962-63 was also taken up.

9.3.3. *Statistical Enquiries* : During the year under review, 136 major enquiries were attended to. The enquiries, apart from having a wider coverage, were more detailed than the previous year.

9.3.4. *In-service Training Courses in Educational Statistics* : To improve the reliability and timely supply of statistics, the Section has been extending technical assistance to the States and universities to organize short in-service training courses in educational statistics for the benefit of their staff. Financial assistance is given to the universities at the rate of 50 per cent of the total expenditure on such courses. Under this scheme, courses were organised during the year in the Universities of Poona, Andhra, Jammu and Kashmir, Bombay and Karnatak. A proposal for holding a course in Gorakhpur University has been under consideration. It has been decided to give 100 per cent grants to the States and Union Territories to cover the expenditure incurred on travelling and daily allowances of the trainees who will attend such courses during 1964-65.

9.3.5. *Seminar* : The Second National Seminar on Educational Statistics was held at New Delhi from 24th January to 1st February, 1964.

9.3.6. *Statistical Publications* : A significant activity that was started in 1962-63 and continued during the year related to the issuing of Quarterly Bulletin, in cyclostyled form, giving brief accounts of the latest educational developments in the States. This activity will continue during 1964-65. A list of the publications brought out during the year is given in Annexure VI.

C. PUBLICATIONS SECTION

9.4 This Section is the main publishing agency of the Department of Education, although a few publications are also brought out by other units. Besides bringing out publications on different aspects of education and culture the Section also brings out journals.

9.4.2. *Journals* : The section continued to bring out the three quarterly journals of the Department, namely, 'The Education Quarterly', 'Secondary Education' and 'Youth', but with reduced print order, curtailing their free distribution drastically, due to emergency. 'The Education Quarterly' entered its sixteenth year of continuous publication, 'Secondary Education', eighth year and 'Youth', seventh year, during the period.

9.4.3 The two quarterly journals, 'Cultural Forum' and its Hindi counterpart, 'Sanskriti' that were till recently the journals of the erstwhile Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, are now the concern of the Department of Education. 'Cultural Forum' entered its sixth year of con-

tinuous publication and 'Sanskriti', fifth year. 'Cultural Forum' has made great strides in regard to its contents as well as quality of production. Efforts are already afoot to raise the standards of the other journals with a view to increasing their utility and coverage.

9.4. *Publications*: A list of the publications—educational and cultural—brought out during the period is given in Annexure VI.

10. *Promotion of Important Publications*.—Under this head can be grouped three significant activities of the Department of Education of the Ministry, namely, (1) publication of rare manuscripts, (2) preparation of 'Who's Who' of persons who took part in the freedom struggle, and (3) preparation and publication of the 'History of Freedom Movement'. These are indicated in the paras that follow.

10.2. *Publication of Rare Manuscripts*: Under this programme, on the recommendations of the Indology Committee—that was set up to meet the keen demand for indological research in the country following the revival of Indian culture after independence—grants are given to registered voluntary institutions and State Government institutions to enable them to bring out critical editions of rare manuscripts and to prepare catalogues of manuscripts available with them. During the period, financial assistance to the extent of approximately Rs. 37,000 has been given to different institutions for the publication of rare manuscripts and catalogues of manuscripts.

10.2.2. A seminar on "Manuscriptology and Textual Criticism" was held at Bangalore on November 3-14, 1963. Attended by about 40 scholars from various universities and institutions dealing with indological subjects, the Seminar intended to make an extensive study of both the theoretical and practical aspects of the problems connected with manuscriptology and textual criticism.

10.3. *Preparation of "Who's Who" of Persons who Took Part in the Struggle for Freedom*: Under the scheme of the preparation of "Who's Who", financial assistance is being given to the State Governments generally at 33-1/3 per cent of the approved expenditure on the entire work, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 6,000 per annum for two years or Rs. 12,000 in all. The grant is raised to the extent of 50 per cent in some cases on merits. The following grants were paid in this regard to the State Governments till 31st December, 1963, during 1963-64 :

	Rs.
(1) Andhra Pradesh	3 026
(2) Assam	3,600
(3) Kerala	1,371
(4) Maharashtra	3,317
(5) Mysore	3,223
(6) Orissa	1,362
(7) Punjab	6,000
(8) Rajasthan	2,393
(9) Uttar Pradesh	6,000
TOTAL	30,292

10.4. *History of Freedom Movement*: The work of writing the History of Freedom Movement in India has been entrusted to Dr. Tara Chand M.P. The work on the second volume of the History of Freedom Movement is expected to be completed very shortly. The third volume is expected to take another two years.

11. *Copyright*.—The Copyright Act 1957 (14 of 1957) provides for the establishment of the Copyright Board for adjudicating on certain matters specified in the Act. The present Copyright Board was reconstituted for another term of three years with effect from 21st January, 1962 with the following members :

1. Shri P. Satyanarayana Rao—*Chairman*
2. Shri B. N. Lokur, Secretary, Ministry of Law—*Member*
3. Shri A. K. Ghosh, Secretary, (Deptt. of Science), Ministry of Education—*Member*

Shri T. S. Krishnamurti, Registrar of Copyright is the *Ex-officio* Secretary to the Copyright Board.

11.2. Up to 31st December, 1963, the Copyright Board held 14 meetings so far to dispose of 15 cases. Three more cases are pending before the Copyright Board. The copyright of 2,939 works comprising 2,032 literary including 9 foreign works, 904 artistic works and 3 cinematograph films including 2 in the name of American firms, were registered by the Copyright Office until 31st December, 1963.

11.3. During the year 1963, the Government of India extended the operation of the Copyright Act, 1957 to the works of Norway, Finland, Bermuda, North Borneo, Zanzibar, Greece, Bahamas, Virgin Islands and Peru. At the invitation of the Government of India, the Inter-Governmental Copyright Committee set up under the auspices of Universal Copyright Convention 1952, and Permanent Committee for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works under the Berne Convention, held joint session simultaneously at New Delhi from 2nd to 6th December, 1963. India is a member of both these committees.

12. *Plan Co-ordination Unit*.—The Plan Co-ordination Unit of the Department of Education continued its activities of co-ordinating the work of the Ministry with regard to Central and State educational development schemes under third Five-Year Plan. As in the previous years, three-fourths of the allocated Central grants on State programmes for 1963-64 are being released by the Ministry of Finance in the form of monthly ways and means advances. These will be adjusted against the payment sanctions to be issued by the Unit in March, 1964.

12.2. Actual figures of expenditure for 1962-63 programmes were received from the States and adjustments, recoveries of arrear payments in the grants already sanctioned were communicated to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) for issuing consolidated sanctions.

12.3. The Working Group on General Education for the formulation of schemes for the fourth Five-Year Plan was set up in June, 1963 in consultation with the Planning Commission with the following terms of reference :

- (i) to make a critical review of the progress of the programmes and schemes in the third Plan period;
- (ii) to assess, in the light of the current trends and other available data, the position likely to be reached at the end of the third Plan period; and

- (iii) to formulate proposals for the fourth Plan in the perspective, wherever possible of a 15-year period 1966-81.

The Working Group includes, besides senior officials of the Ministry of Education, officials from the Planning Commission and educationists from the States.

12.4. The Working Group has set up committees/sub-groups to deal with various sectors of education and the reports of these committees/sub-groups have been co-ordinated and sent in the form of a preliminary report for the fourth Five-Year Plan to the Planning Commission.

12.5. The State Governments have also been requested to set up similar Working Groups to function in close collaboration with the Centre,

12.6. A Conference of Education Secretaries was convened in June, 1963 for the mid-term appraisal of the third Five-Year Plan and based on the deliberations of this Conference and on the data sent by the various State Governments, the Unit brought out a publication, "Mid-Plan Appraisal of Schemes of General Education—1961-64", a brief note on which appears in chapter I of this Report.

12.7. The Draft Plans for 1964-65 from all the States and Union Territories were received, examined and the Ministry's comments on them communicated to the Planning Commission. These comments have been discussed by the Advisers of the Planning Commission with the State Governments and the outlays are likely to be finalised shortly.

13. *Grants to Hostels, Institutions and Organisations outside India.*— Since 1947, the Government of India have been maintaining the Indian Students' Hostel, Guilford Street, London. A provision of £ 1,425 exists for 1963-64. The same amount has been provided in the High Commission's budget for 1964-65.

13.2. A sum of £750 has been sanctioned to the School of Oriental and African Studies, London for 1963-64 and this amount has been provided in the High Commission's budget for 1964-65.

13.3. A sum of Rs. 7,500 has been paid to the Ceylon Estate Workers' Education Trust for 1963-64. The same amount has been provided for 1964-65. This Trust, which was started by the then Indian Representative in Ceylon, provides educational facilities to the children of Indian origin in that country.

13.4. A provision of Rs. 18,000 exists for financial assistance to educational institutions in Nepal for 1963-64. Rs. 25,000 have been provided for 1964-65 for the purpose.

13.5. A sum of £250 has been sanctioned to the Y.M.C.A. Indian Students' Union and Hostel, London for 1963-64. The same provision has been made for 1964-65 in the budget of the High Commission.

13.6. An amount of £150 has been sanctioned to the Indian Students Organisations in the U.K. for 1963-64. Against this, an amount of £275 has been proposed by the High Commission for 1964-65.

13.7. There is a scheme to build an India House (International Students Hostel) at the Cite Universitaire, Paris at a cost of Rs. 35 lakh approxi-

mately. The construction work is likely to start very shortly as most of the codal formalities have since been completed. The building is likely to be completed by the end of 1965.

14. *Raising of N.C.C. in Public, Residential and Central Schools.*—This scheme under a Plan provision provides for the raising of new N.C.C. troops in public, residential and Central schools and for the continuance of old units raised in public schools under a normal provision. During the year, under the Plan scheme, 17 new troops have been raised in public and residential schools and 16 new troops in Central schools.

15. *Scholarships to Cadets from Union Territories.*—This scheme provides for the award of scholarships to cadets belonging to Union Territories studying in the Rashtriya India Military College, Dehra Dun. During the period, eight scholarships have been renewed and one fresh scholarship is proposed to be sanctioned.

16. *Other Schemes of Financial Assistance.*—The Ministry also gives maintenance grants to Dr. Graham's Homes, Kalimpong, and the Inter-State Board of Anglo-Indian Education. The Union Government are also required to reimburse to the Lawrence School, Lovedale, now managed by an autonomous body, the cost of fees etc. in respect of children entitled to educational concessions under the Lawrence Memorial School (Lovedale) Fund. The financial provisions for these purposes are indicated in the following paragraph.

17. *Financial Provisions.*—For the schemes of educational and cultural programmes described in this chapter, the following table indicates the financial provisions made in the budgets for 1963-64 and 1964-65.

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1963-64 †		Provision for 1964-65
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	National Awards for Teachers ..	(Non-Plan) 48,000 (Plan) 17,000	48,000 17,000	48,000 18,000
2	Promotion of Gandhian Philosophy ..	79,000	79,000	33,000
3	Moral and Religious Instruction ..	30,000	30,000	30,000
4	Educational facilities to Tibetan Refugee Children	27,00,000	29,00,000	36,13,400
5	Fellowships and Scholarships for Tibetan Refugees	73,200	89,000	79,000
6	Educational Delegations To and From Abroad ..	26,000	17,400	4,000
7	Publication of Rare Manuscripts ..	1,33,000	1,33,000	2,00,000
8	Preparation of "Who's Who" of Persons who Took Part in the Struggle for Freedom ..	81,000	50,000	50,000
9	Raising of N.C.C. in Public, Residential and Central Schools	(Plan) 1,50,000 (Non-Plan) 90,000	1,50,000 90,000	2,00,000 1,20,000

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	Scholarships to Cadets from Union Territories	8,500	8,500	8,500
11	Grants to Dr. Graham's Homes, Kalimpong ..	7,200	7,200	7,200
12	Grant to Inter-State Board of Anglo-Indian Education	4,300	4,300	4,300
13	Expenditure on Entitled Children in Lawrence School, Lovedale ..	40,300	40,300	35,000

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

A. ORGANISATION

Established in September, 1961 as an autonomous organisation, the National Council of Educational Research and Training continued and developed its programme and activities during the year, that marks the second year of its career. The main agencies of the Council are the National Institute of Education and the four Regional Colleges of Education that implement the Council's programmes. Again, the functions of the National Institute of Education are discharged by a number of institutions or departments that are its constituent units. The Board of Educational Studies screens all educational programmes of the National Institute of Education and Programme Advisory Committees have been set up to advise the departments on their programmes. The responsibility for the general supervision of a Regional College of Education rests with the Management Committee set up by the Governing Body for each Regional College of Education.

2. The National Institute of Education has been further developed with the establishment of the Department of Psychological Foundations. The Department of Psychological Foundations has been set up with the amalgamation of the four units, viz., the Psychometric Unit, Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, Child Study Unit and the Psychology Wing of the Central Institute of Education. A Unit for the Study of Educational Problems of Scheduled Tribes has also been set up in the National Fundamental Education Centre. The Central Bureau of Textbook Research has been developed into the Department of Curriculum, Methods and Textbooks. A Unit for Teacher Education, the Department of Educational Administration and the Department of Philosophical and Sociological Foundations and Comparative Education are in the process of being organised.

3. Arrangements for starting the construction work of the building for the National Institute of Education on a 65-acre plot near Mehrauli, New Delhi, acquired in 1962-63 for its campus, are nearing completion.

4. The following section gives an account of the activities of the main Council followed by accounts of the activities and development, during the year, of its main agencies, sectionwise.

B. THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL

5. The Council continued its programme of promotion of research studies and investigations and production of textbooks for secondary schools and other educational literature.

6. *Grant-in-Aid for Approved Research Projects.*—15 educational institutions/universities were assisted under the scheme during the period

with the grant of a total sum of Rs. 1,14,054 for conducting research on various educational problems.

7. *Grant-in-Aid for Publication of Ph.D. Theses in Education.*—The universities and such other institutions are assisted by the Council towards publication of research theses. During the period a sum of Rs. 2,250 was sanctioned for the purpose.

8. *Research in Collaboration with Foreign Governments.*—Under the International Cooperative Research Programmes of the U.S. State Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Council, on behalf of the Ministry of Education, has undertaken to carry out the following nine research projects in important educational areas :

- (i) A Survey of Secondary Schools in India
- (ii) Achievement Motive in High Schools and Training for It
- (iii) Scholastic Aptitude Test in Hindi at Two levels of School Education
- (iv) Evaluation Criteria for Inspection and Supervision of Secondary Schools
- (v) Wastage and Stagnation in Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools
- (vi) Survey of Achievements in Mathematics at three levels of School Education
- (vii) A Study of Costs of Education in India during the period 1951-61
- (viii) Identification and Incidence of Talent in Elementary and Secondary Schools
- (ix) Curriculum for Teaching of Mathematics in Higher Secondary Schools

Work on these projects has started since October, 1963.

9. *Preparation of Model Textbooks.*—The programme for the production of textbooks for secondary schools and other educational literature is supervised by the Central Committee on Educational Literature, with the Union Education Minister as Chairman and other subject experts as members. During the year three more textbooks panels were set up—one each for commerce, technology and agriculture. The progress made in regard to different subjects is reported below :

9.2. *Hindi Textbooks Panel* : Four textbooks in prose and poetry for classes IX, X and XI have been prepared and are under print. Material for textbooks for middle classes is being collected.

9.3. *History Textbooks Panel* : The panel has undertaken to write textbooks for classes III to XI simultaneously. A syllabus for all the stages has been prepared. First drafts of textbooks for classes VI and IX are ready. Work on the remaining books is in progress.

9.4. *Mathematics Textbooks Panel* : The first drafts of the textbooks for grades I to VIII are under preparation. In respect of secondary classes, course content for each branch of the subject, namely, arithmetic,

algebra, geometry, trigonometry, coordinate geometry, probability and statistics, and calculus and analysis has been fixed and the preparation of the first drafts has been taken in hand.

9.5. *Physics Textbooks Panel* : The panel is for the time being engaged in preparing books for the higher secondary classes. The syllabus has been finalised and Part I of the book is ready in the first draft form and work on Part II is under way.

9.6. *Geography Textbooks Panel* : The first draft of the book for higher secondary classes is almost complete.

9.7. *Commerce Textbooks Panel* : The Panel has been set up only recently and a detailed course of study is being drawn up.

9.8. *Agriculture Textbooks Panel* : The Panel is in the process of being constituted.

9.9. *Chemistry Textbooks Panel* : The Panel has taken up the preparation of the textbooks for higher secondary classes in the first instance, and the first draft of the textbook is under preparation.

9.10. *Biology Textbooks Panel* : The Panel has at present taken up the preparation of textbooks for higher secondary classes. All the 63 chapters of the proposed book have been written. Several chapters have been technically edited and finalised with illustrations and photographs. A pre-publication pamphlet including a chapter from the book on 'Origin of Life' explaining the programme, approach and the treatment of the syllabus has been printed for eliciting opinions and suggestions from teachers and educators.

9.11. *Technology Textbooks Panel* : The work of writing the textbook on technology has been entrusted to the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. Books on engineering drawing, workshop practice, elements of mechanical engineering and elements of electrical engineering are under preparation.

10. *Year Books on Education*—The Second Year Book on 'Elementary Education' is awaited from the press. The Third and Fourth Year Books respectively on 'Educational Research in India' and 'Secondary Education in India' are under preparation.

C. REGIONAL COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

11. During the year three Regional Colleges of Education, out of the proposed four, started functioning at Ajmer, Bhubaneshwar and Mysore. The colleges at Ajmer and Bhubaneshwar have started four-year integrated teacher training courses in technology and science. All the three colleges also offer one-year teacher education course in agriculture, commerce and science. The colleges have already been granted affiliation to the respective universities. The fourth one, namely, the Regional College of Education at Bhopal is scheduled to start during 1964-65.

11.2. The four-year course represents an integrated sequence of general professional and content education, as opposed to a separate three-year degree course plus a one-year teacher education course. A special feature of the programme is a close coordination of theory and practice. The course would lead to B.Sc./B.Sc. (Tech.) B.Ed. or its equivalent. The

one-year teacher education programme consists of some general education, considerable professional education and an enrichment of the subject-matter.

11.3. Attached to each college will be a demonstration multipurpose school to be opened during 1964-65. The schools will be affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi. They will serve as laboratories for new experiments and will provide a wide range of diversified streams.

D. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

12. The National Institute of Education is one of the main agencies of the Council. At present its functions are carried out by its constituent units : Central Institute of Education, Directorate of Extension Programme for Secondary Education, National Institute of Audio-Visual Education, National Institute of Basic Education, National Fundamental Education Centre and the Departments of Curriculum, Methods and Textbooks, Psychological Foundations, and Science Education. The publications brought out by these constituent units are given in Annexure VI.

13. *Central Institute of Education*

13.1. *Research.*—The projects taken up during the year include : (i) A Study on the Problem of Truancy in Higher Secondary Schools; (ii) English Vocabulary Test for Grade VIII-XI; (iii) Survey of Pre-School Education in Delhi; and (iv) Optimum Size of a Higher Secondary School.

13.2. *Training.*—Out of 102 candidates who took the B.Ed. examination, 96 passed, including 6 with distinction. The remaining 6 candidates passed later in the supplementary examination. At the M.Ed. level all the 15 candidates who took examination, passed, 6 of them with distinction. In the area of science education, the Institute has developed three courses : physical science, biological science and general science, instead of a single course of science. A course in the 'education of the backward child' has also been developed.

13.3. *Extension.*—The Extension Department of the Central Institute organised the Second Delhi Schools Science Fair to stimulate scientific interest among pupils. The department organised a series of subject seminars on 'teaching of English', 'teaching of history through current affairs', 'geography of the Himalayas', 'home work' and 'new type tests'. A number of seminars on 'evaluation' in a few selected schools were also organised.

13.4. *Seminars and Conferences.*—A number of seminars and conferences were organised including (i) All India Seminar on the Teaching of Educational Psychology in B.Ed. Classes; (ii) All India Seminars on the Education of the Backward Child; (iii) All India Seminar on the Elementary Teacher Education; and (iv) A Study Conference on the 'Context of Education in Developing Societies'.

13.5. *Unit for Teacher Education.*—To bring about qualitative improvement in the professional training of teachers both at the elementary and the secondary levels, a Unit for Teacher Education is being established in the Central Institute of Education. Among other activities in this regard

mention may be made of a National Seminar on the Syllabus for the Two-Year Junior Basic Training Course organised in December, 1963. A training course for the principals and vice-principals of the State Institutes of Education is proposed to be organised for a period of three months starting from the middle of February, 1964.

14. *Department of Curriculum, Methods and Textbooks*

14.1. As stated earlier, in line with the report on the 'Organisation and Functions of the National Institute of Education', the Central Bureau of Textbook Research was reorganised into the Department of Curriculum, Methods and Textbooks. Its functions have also been considerably widened. It is proposed to have two separate divisions one for curriculum including methods and teaching and the other for textbooks.

14.2. *Social Studies Project.*—The project aims at clarifying concepts, objectives and the pattern of social studies for different stages, developing a syllabus for all classes and finally producing instructional material. Three workshops of school teachers, lecturers of training colleges and other experts were organised at Bhopal, Chandigarh and Indore. The syllabus is now being given a final shape and a beginning has been made in the preparation of a curriculum guide for teachers.

14.3. *Studies in Reading Project.*—The project is intended to cover all aspects of reading including vocabulary, structure, content, presentation of content in the textbooks, illustrations and reading readiness. Eight sub-tests on reading readiness and two manuals were published in this connection. Tests were administered in the selected schools of Delhi and the data thus collected were analysed. The work on compilation of a spoken vocabulary of children in various regions of the Hindi-speaking areas is in progress. Preparation of Hindi readers and teachers' manuals will be undertaken shortly.

14.4. *Other Projects.*—The other projects undertaken by this department during the year include (i) Methodology of Mathematics for Secondary Schools (to prepare a guide book for the use of mathematics teachers); (ii) Determination of the Expected Level of Attainment in Linguistic Abilities in Hindi of Students of Higher Secondary Classes (to determine the speaking, reading and writing abilities of students of these classes); (iii) A Handbook for History Teachers of Higher Secondary Classes; (iv) Class Size and Effective Teaching (to survey the effective methods of teaching of Hindi and mathematics in classes VI and IX in Hindi-speaking States); (v) A Young Teachers' Guide to India (to serve as supplementary reader for higher secondary students); and (vi) Children's Literature Project (to prepare criteria of good children's literature, to determine the subject areas in which children's literature in Hindi is deficient and ultimately to produce some books for children). A number of seminars, workshops and working groups were organised in connection with these projects.

15. *Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education*

15.1. *Researches and Investigations.*—Three major studies undertaken during the year include : (i) Sample Survey of Failures in Board's Examinations; (ii) Study of Failures in Home Examinations (in Delhi); and (iii) Investigations into the Prognostic Value of Secondary Examinations (of Gujarat, Mysore and Delhi). In addition to these, a number of other

investigations were undertaken. They include : (i) The Time Schedule for Examination Task; (ii) Procedure for Declaration of Results at Board Examinations; (iii) Instructions to Paper-Setters and Examiners; (iv) Position of Supplementary Examination in Different Boards; (v) Types of Examination conducted by Boards; (vi) Introduction of Objective-Type Tests in Public Examinations; (vii) Internal Assessment in Public Examinations; (viii) Study of Common Errors in English at the Higher Secondary Level; (ix) Analytical Study of Mathematics Question Papers; (x) Private Candidates in Secondary School Examinations; (xi) Library Facilities in Secondary Schools; (xii) Position of Teaching English in Schools in various States; (xiii) Analysis of Syllabi at Secondary Stage; (xiv) Grant-in-Aid Rules as Operating in the Various States; and (xv) the Position Regarding the Structural Pattern of Education in the Various States.

15.2. *Training*.—Two training courses for coordinators of extension services in the methods of planning and implementing programmes of in-service education and extension work and a training course for State evaluation officers to improve the system of examinations in the country were organised in Mysore and Patiala respectively.

15.3. *Conferences and Workshops*.—During the period, a number of programmes were organised. These include : (i) five State-level seminars on intensive school improvement in Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab and Mysore to study the impact of extension work and also to develop some institutions as model institutions; (ii) five State-level workshops on experimental projects in Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan (to help the institutions plan and implement the projects); (iii) a meeting of experts on the teaching of English (to study problems connected with the teaching of English); (iv) five conferences of honorary directors and coordinators in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Mysore and West Bengal (to review programmes of extension centres and units and to develop programmes in close cooperation with State Education Departments); (v) two seminars of inspecting officers of Delhi, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh (to study the existing practices and to evolve improved methods of supervision); (vi) seven training courses and workshops for paper-setters and moderators of four Boards of Secondary Education of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore and Rajasthan (to bring about improvements in the examinations in various aspects); (vii) a workshop on evaluation for the staff of the training colleges in Mysore; (viii) a conference of chairmen and secretaries of Secondary Education Boards (to evaluate programmes of examination reform in various States and to work out procedures for improving external examinations); (ix) 32 workshops for teachers of Delhi (in order to train teachers in new evaluation techniques); and (x) four zonal conferences of honorary directors and co-ordinators of extension centres at Bangalore, Udaipur, Ahmedabad and Patna (to review the work of extension services).

15.4. *Seminar Readings*.—Under the programme of seminar readings it is intended to provide teachers and educational workers with the means of making their significant educational experiences widely known. During the year several papers have been contributed by teachers and have been screened at the State level. To select twenty outstanding papers, a national contest is proposed to be held very soon.

15.5. *Emergency Projects in Schools.*—To meet the needs of emergency and to prepare pupils in schools, 9 emergency projects in schools were developed and tried on a pilot basis in selected schools of Delhi. These include : (i) India's Friends Today; (ii) Safety Measures; (iii) Fire and Fire Fighting; (iv) Food Production; (v) Transport; (vi) Science and Armament; (vii) Health; (viii) Survey of the Locality and Its Needs; and (ix) Propaganda.

15.6. *Extension Centres.*—Owing to emergency, no new centre could be set up during the year. In 1964-65, however, it is proposed to establish 10 centres and 25 units.

16. Department of Psychological Foundations

16.1. The nucleus of the Department already existed in the form of the Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance and the Psychology Wing of the Central Institute of Education. Later a Child Study Unit and a Psychometric Unit were set up. All these four units have been combined to form the present Department of Psychological Foundations.

16.2. *Research.*—In the field of educational and vocational guidance the bibliographical research on the gifted child had been completed. The research projects on which work has been continued, include : (i) a Study of the Self-Concept of Bright Under-achievers; (ii) a Study of Class VIII Annual Examination Marks as a Predictor of Success in Higher Secondary Classes; (iii) Adaptation of the Brown-Holtzman Survey of Study Habits and Attitudes; and (iv) a Study of Teachers' Needs in the National Emergency. Work was initiated on a number of other projects. A pilot study for preparing developmental norms for Indian pre-schoolers was conducted in 10 nursery schools of Delhi. The study was confined to the development of the motor behaviour, adaptive behaviour and personal social behaviour. Encouraged by the experience of this study it has been decided to extend it to 7 centres, namely, at Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Madras and Delhi. Both rural and urban areas will be sampled.

16.3. In the field of psychology, the work continued on : (i) Studies of Personality Adjustment, Learning and Academic Achievements; (ii) Study of Socio-Economic Background related to Academic Achievement in Higher Secondary School Examination; and (ii) Reading in Primary Schools.

16.4. *Training.*—The fourth diploma course in Educational and Vocational Guidance concluded in May, 1963; all the 20 trainees passed the examination. The fifth course commenced in August, 1963. A nine-month training course in Research Methodology in Education was started in March, 1963 and concluded in December, 1963. Research reports on different topics of educational interest constituted the essential requirements for the successful completion of this course. A similar course will be offered in 1964-65 also. In addition, in-service training in statistics and research methodology including refresher courses will be conducted from time to time. The first diploma course in Early Childhood Education commenced in August, 1963 with 14 students. The course aims at training teacher-educators for pre-school education.

16.5. *Seminars.*—The Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance organised two seminars, namely, a national seminar on 'Teaching of Guidance in training colleges' in October, 1963 at Udaipur to discuss the objectives, syllabi and materials for the B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses in guidance, and on 'Modern Viewpoints in the Use of Tests in Guidance' at Delhi in January, 1964 to acquaint counsellors with recent trends in the use of tests in guidance.

16.6. The Psychometric Unit organised a workshop of primary and secondary school teachers in December, 1963 for a conceptual analysis of mathematics curriculum. A seminar to determine the instructional goals in mathematics at various levels of school education was also organised in January, 1964. A workshop on practical activities for nursery school teachers was organised in December, 1963.

16.7. *Other Activities.*—The Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance continued to offer occupational information service and counselling to individuals and groups. A six-day orientation course in guidance on behalf of the Extension Services Department, Vidya Bhawan Training College, Udaipur, an orientation seminar in guidance for heads of schools, and a career masters' training course on behalf of the Extension Services Department of the Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozepur were also organised.

16.8. The Psychometric Unit provided advisory services to the various departments of the National Institute of Education in working out research designs and statistical analysis, to the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur in their programme of examination improvement, and to other research workers in the field of educational and psychological measurement.

16.9. A number of panel discussions were arranged on various subjects of educational research, e.g., Ethical Issues in Research, Educational Research in the U.K., the U.S.A. and Australia, and Achievement Motivation.

17. Department of Science Education

17.1. *General Science Textbooks.*—The syllabus for classes I to VIII of general science has been printed. It is based on unit system and the content matter has been spelt out in the form of major and minor concepts which the teacher has to develop in his teaching. The syllabus is being widely used as a source material in workshops and seminars. A handbook on the syllabus for classes VI to VIII has also been prepared and is under print. The general science textbooks for classes I to VIII prepared for the Punjab schools are in use. A workshop was held to evaluate these textbooks with the cooperation of teachers who have been using the books.

17.2. *Supplementary Readers.*—It is proposed to bring out two sets of supplementary readers which are intended to stimulate the interest of students in the higher secondary schools in scientific aspects and to give a deeper knowledge in a particular aspect. One manuscript under the second series on 'Birds' is under print.

17.3. *Summer Institutes.*—In association with the University Grants Commission and the United States Agency for International Development,

four summer institutes, one each in physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics, were held in Delhi, Patna, Madras and Delhi respectively in May and June, 1963. Forty secondary science teachers participated in each of these institutes. The programme is designed to introduce the secondary school teachers to the new approach in teaching science, with emphasis on understanding the essential nature of scientific principles and processes.

17.4. *Summer Courses*.—Two one-month summer courses for general science teachers were held in May and June, 1963 at Hyderabad and Dehra Dun to give content knowledge and laboratory experiences in areas of deficiency to 100 participating teachers. Six such courses are proposed to be organised during 1964-65.

17.5. *Science Talent Search*.—The pilot project on science talent search was conducted in Delhi. Ten students were selected for the award of scholarship and seven more for certificate of merit. The students are being assisted financially with scholarships to pursue their studies in basic science at the university stage. It has been decided to extend the scheme to the entire country with effect from 1964-65. Under the expanded scheme, 350 scholarships will be awarded.

17.6. *Science Clubs*.—During the year assistance was given to 70 secondary schools to establish science clubs. This brings the total number of science clubs in secondary schools to 651. Fifteen new Central Science Clubs were started in secondary training colleges bringing the total number of such clubs to 45. Fifty-four science fairs were held in different secondary extension centres.

17.7. *Central Science Workshop*.—With the assistance of Unesco a Central Science Workshop is being developed as a part of the Department. The workshop will develop suitable prototypes of simple apparatus, design experiments and relative apparatus for improved work in school laboratories and devise tools for school workshops.

17.8. *Publications*.—In addition to the publications listed in Annexure VI, the Department continued to publish 'School Science', a quarterly journal for schools.

18. *National Institute of Audio-Visual Education*

18.1. *Training*.—During the year, the Institute organised: (i) a five-week training course in 'audio-visual methods in teaching' for naval officers (February-March, 1963); (ii) fifth short-term training course in audio-visual education (May-July, 1963); (iii) a training course in 'puppetry and creative drama in education' (November-December, 1963); (iv) a technical training course of three months' duration in the operation, repair and maintenance of audio-visual equipment (beginning on 15th January, 1964); and (v) a number of orientation courses of short duration for different institutions and organisations. During 1964-65, it is proposed to prepare a standard syllabus for training in audio-visual education for teachers training colleges.

18.2. *Production*.—The Institute finalised the prototypes of six portraits of eminent scientists, nine study kits entitled, 'Our India' and a number of study packages on cotton, cement, jute, 'Our Forests', multipurpose projects, etc. A working model of a lift and a mathematical model were also

finalised. The films on the Seventh Inter-University Youth Festival, Malakhamb and National Discipline Scheme were completed. Filmstrips produced during the year, include Delhi Monuments, Hazards of Smoking and Drinking, Musical Instrument of India and Recreational Mathematics. A slide book on 'Kulu, the Valley of Gods' was also produced.

18.3. *Research and Evaluation.*—The survey project on the 'Use of Closed Circuit Television for Medical Training' was finalised. Basic outlines for a survey of the classroom furniture in Delhi schools were completed and pilot projects were undertaken for the systematic use of films/filmstrips and other audio-visual aids.

18.4. *Other Activities.*—The 6th meeting of the National Board of Audio-Visual Education was held in December, 1963. It is proposed to set up an independent unit in the Institute for the production of instructional films and also for purpose of teaching film-production techniques.

18.5. *Publications.*—During 1964-65 it is proposed to complete a manual on audio-visual equipment which will serve as a textbook at the Institute and training colleges.

19. National Institute of Basic Education

19.1. *Research.*—The following studies were completed during this year; (i) Check-List-cum-Rating Scale for the Assessment of Basic Schools; (ii) a pilot study on Unit Cost of Starting a Basic School; (iii) an Evaluative Study of the Orientation Programme at School-Level; and (iv) an Evaluative Study of Correlated Lesson Plans. The studies in progress include: (i) Development of Basic Education since 1937—A Historical Study; (ii) a study of Elementary School Teacher; (iii) an Intensive Study of Selected Elementary Teachers' Training Institutions; and (iv) Review of Researches on the Teaching of Arithmetic in Primary Classes. A number of projects in arts and crafts are also in progress.

19.2. *Extension Services.*—The extension centres established in 30 training institutions for primary teachers continued to function satisfactorily. It is proposed to establish another 15 centres during 1964-65. A 'Handbook of Suggestions' incorporating the report and findings of the training course for honorary directors and coordinators of extension centres organised in January, 1963, was prepared and distributed to the Centres. Another training course for the staff of the extension centres is proposed to be organised in May, 1964.

19.3. *Other Activities.*—A project on the identification of bright children of the age-group 5-6 in primary schools with the aim of discovering the physical, intellectual, emotional and social characteristics of bright children in India, is proposed to be undertaken through the agency of two selected extension centres and 100 participating schools.

20. National Fundamental Education Centre

20.1. *Research.*—The projects completed during the year include; (i) Evaluation of Janata College, Alipur, Delhi State; (ii) Health Habits of People in Sukhrali Village, Gurgaon Block, Punjab; (iii) a Study of Syllabi of Social Education in Post-Graduate Teachers' Training Colleges in India; and (iv) Researches and Studies in Adult (Social) Education; A Selected Bibliography, 1947-63. A number of other projects concerning various problems of adult education were in progress.

20.2. *Training* : During the period, the first training course in Educational Methods for 15 education officers under the Central Board of Workers' Education, Ministry of Labour and Employment, was organised in November-December, 1963. Six training courses for adult and literacy instructors of the Indo-Tibetan Border Force sponsored by the Ministry of Home Affairs were organised during the period and 125 instructors were trained in these courses. Training being an essential function of the Centre, similar training courses will be conducted during 1964-65 also.

20.3. *Seminars*.—A seminar on Research and Publications in Social Education was organised at the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, in September, 1963, with a view to bringing together to a common platform officers in charge of social education at the State level as well as representatives of institutions engaged in active social education work, especially in research and/or publication.

20.4. *Other Activities*.—As parts of the Literacy Unit, two sections on 'Adult Literacy' and 'Literature for Neo-literates' were set up in the Centre's Library. The Programme Advisory Committee of the Centre held its first meeting in September, 1963 and approved a broad outline of the programme of the Centre for the next three years.

ANNEXURE I

ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES AND AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

A. ATTACHED OFFICE

1. Archaeological Survey of India, Janpath, New Delhi

B. SUBORDINATE OFFICES

2. National Archives of India, Janpath, New Delhi
3. National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta
4. National Museum, Janpath, New Delhi
5. National Gallery of Modern Art, Jaipur House, New Delhi
6. Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort, Delhi (C/o Director of Education, Old Secretariat, Delhi)
7. Central Reference Library, Belvedere, Calcutta
8. Central Hindi Directorate, Daryaganj, Delhi
9. Unesco Regional Centre for the Training of Educational Planners, Administrators, and Supervisors in Asia, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi
10. Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate, 'P' Block, New Delhi
11. Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Post Box No. 41, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun
12. Model School for Blind Children, 230, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun
13. Central Braille Press, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun
14. Training Centre for the Adult Deaf, Malakpet, Hyderabad
15. National Discipline Scheme Directorate, 'E' Block Hutments, New Delhi

C. AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS

16. University Grants Commission, Mathura Road, New Delhi
17. Central Board of Secondary Education, "Shafiq Memorial", 17-B, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi
18. Tibetan Schools Society, Curzon Road, 'B' Block, New Delhi
19. Central Social Welfare Board, Jiwan Deep Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi
20. Central Institute of English, Hyderabad
21. Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati
22. National Book Trust, 23, Nizamuddin East, New Delhi
23. Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Gandhinagar, Agra

24. National Institute of Sports, Motibagh Palace, Patiala
25. Lakshmbai College of Physical Education, Shaktinagar, Gwalior
26. Bal Bhavan and National Children's Museum, Kotla Road, New Delhi
27. Delhi Public Library, S. P. Mukherji Marg, Delhi
28. National Council of Educational Research and Training, 16, Ring Road, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi

Constituent Units of the National Institute of Education under the National Council of Educational Research and Training

- (i) Directorate of Extension Programmes in Secondary Education, 3/17, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi
 - (ii) Central Institute of Education, 33, Chhatra Marg, Delhi
 - (iii) National Fundamental Education Centre, 37, Friends Colony, Mathura Road, New Delhi
 - (iv) National Institute of Basic Education, 41-A, Friends Colony, Mathura Road, New Delhi
 - (v) National Institute of Audio-Visual Education, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi
 - (vi) Department of Science, HII/3, Model Town, Delhi-6
 - (vii) Regional Training Colleges Unit, 114, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi
 - (viii) Department of Curriculum, Methods and Textbooks, 5, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi
 - (ix) Department of Psychological Foundations, 33, Chhatra Marg, Delhi
29. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad-2
 30. Indian Museum, 27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-13
 31. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta-16
 32. Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Azad Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi
 33. Sangeet Natak Akademi, Rabindra Bhavan, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi
 34. Lalit Kala Akademi, Rabindra Bhavan, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi
 35. Sahitya Akademi, Rabindra Bhavan, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi

ANNEXURE II

ADVISORY BODIES FUNCTIONING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Sl. No.	Name of the Body	Year of Establishment	No. of meetings held during 1963-64
1	2	3	4
1	Central Advisory Board of Education	1935	One
2	Standing Committee of the C.A.B.E. on Primary Education*	1962	Five
3	Standing Committee of the C.A.B.E. on Secondary Education*	1962	Five
4	Standing Committee of the C.A.B.E. on University Education*	1962	One
5	Standing Committee of the C.A.B.E. on Social Education*	1962	Two (And one in March, 63)
6	Steering Committee of the Four Standing Committees of the C.A.B.E.*	1962	Two
7	Education Ministers' Conference	1949	One
8	All India Council for Elementary Education*	1957	Nil
9	All India Council for Secondary Education*	1955	One
10	Children's Literature Committee*	1958 (Reconstituted in 1962)	One
11	National Council for Women's Education	1959 (Being reconstituted this year)	One
12	National Board of Basic Education	1962	Nil
13	National Council for Rural Higher Education	1956	One
14	Popular Literature Committee	1953 (Originally known as the Folk Literature Committee)	Two (And one in January, 1963)
15	Advisory Board of Social Welfare*	1950 (Reconstituted in 1954)	Nil
16	National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped	1955	Nil
17	Hindi Shiksha Samiti	1951	Nil
18	Standing Commission on Scientific and Technical Terminology (Set up in place of the Board of Scientific Terminology that functioned since 1950)	1960	Seven
19	Central Sanskrit Board	1959	Two
20	Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation*	1950 (Last reconstituted in 1961)	One
21	All India Council of Sports	1954	Two

1	2	3	4
22	Central Committee on Youth Hostels*	1962	Three
23	Standing Committee on Moral and Religious Instruction*	1961	Two
24.	Labour and Social Service Scheme Committee*	1954 (Reconstituted in 1960)	Nil
25	Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco	1949	(One likely to be held in March, 1964.)
26	Central Advisory Board of Archaeology	1944	One
27	Central Advisory Board of Museums	1956	One
28	Art Purchase Committee of National Gallery of Modern Art	1958	Three
29	Indology Committee*	1953	One
30	Informal Advisory Committee to Advise Dr. Tara Chand, M.P. in the Preparation of the History of Freedom Movement in India	1962	One
31	Indology Bibliography Committee of the National Library, Calcutta*	1961	Nil
32	Council of the National Library, Calcutta	1963 (Reconstituted every 3 years)	One
33	Committee for the Selection of Rare Manuscripts to be Microfilmed*	1963	Nil
34	Art Purchase Committee for the Acquisition of Art Objects for the National Museum, New Delhi, the Indian Museum, Calcutta and the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad	1963 (Constituted each financial year)	One up to December, 1963
35	Committee for Framing the Syllabus of Training Course for Librarianship at the National Library, Calcutta*	1961	Nil
36	Advisory Committee for the Development of Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda (Bihar)	1963	Nil
37	Selection Committee for Selection of Personnel for inclusion in Cultural Delegations, Troupes Going Abroad and for Drawing up a Panel of Artistes etc. for inclusion in Delegations Going Abroad*	1958	—
38	Art Purchase Committee for Purchase of Ancient and Medieval Sculpture/Paintings for a Permanent Travelling Exhibition*	1961	—
39	Art Purchase Committee for Purchase of Contemporary paintings for a Permanent Travelling Exhibition*	1961	—
40	Book Selection Committee	1959	Two

*Since wound up.

†Proposed to be wound up shortly.

ANNEXURE III

UNIVERSITIES INCLUDING INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

A. UNIVERSITIES

- 1 Agra University, Agra
- 2 Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
- 3 Allahabad University, Allahabad
- 4 Andhra University, Waltair.
- 5 Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, South Arcot
- 6 Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-5
- 7 Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur-7
- 8 Bombay University, Fort, Bombay-1
- 9 Bihar University, Muzaffarpur
- 10 Burdwan University, Burdwan, West Bengal
- 11 Calcutta University, Calcutta-12
- 12 Delhi University, Delhi
- 13 Gauhati University, Gauhati
- 14 Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur, U.P.
- 15 Gujarat University, Ahmedabad-9
- 16 Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh, M.P.
- 17 Jabalpur University, Jabalpur.
- 18 Jadavpur University, Jadavpur, Calcutta-32
- 19 Jammu & Kashmir University, Srinagar
- 20 Jodhpur University, Jodhpur
- 21 Kalyani University, Kalyani, West Bengal
- 22 Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga, Bihar
- 23 Karnatak University, Dharwar, Mysore
- 24 Kerala University, Trivandrum.
- 25 Kuruksetra University, Kuruksetra, Punjab
- 26 Lucknow University, Lucknow
- 27 Madras University, Madras-5
- 28 Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Baroda-2
- 29 Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra
- 30 Mysore University, Mysore
- 31 Magadh University, Bodhgaya, Bihar
- 32 Nagpur University, Nagpur
- 33 North Bengal University, Raja Rammohunpur, Darjeeling, W.B.
- 34 Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar-1
- 35 Osmania University, Hyderabad-7
- 36 Punjab Agricultural University, Sector-4, Chandigarh
- 37 Panjab University, Chandigarh
- 38 Punjabi University, Patiala
- 39 Patna University, Patna-5

- 40 Ponna University, Poona-7
- 41 Rabindra Bharati University, Calcutta-7
- 42 Rajasthan University, Jaipur
- 43 Udaipur University, Udaipur, Rajasthan
- 44 Ranchi University, Ranchi, Bihar
- 45 Roorkee University, Roorkee, U.P.
- 46 Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Via Anand, Kaira district, Gujarat
- 47 Sagar University, Sagar, M.P.
- 48 Shivaji University, Kolhapur-3, Maharashtra
- 49 S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay-1
- 50 Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh
- 51 U.P. Agricultural University, Pant Nagar, Nainital district, U.P.
- 52 Utkal University, Bhubaneswar-4
- 53 Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya, Varanasi-1.
- 54 Vikram University, Ujjain, M.P.
- 55 Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, W.B.

B. INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

- 56 Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar, Saharanpur district, U.P.
- 57 Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
- 58 Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-12.
- 59 Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi-1
- 60 Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi-25
- 61 Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi-2.
- 62 Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad-14.

ANNEXURE IV
CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDY

Subject	Special Discipline	University
Botany	Plant Physiology, Mycology and Plant Pathology	Madras
	Plant Morphology and Embryology	Delhi
Chemistry	Applied Chemistry	Bombay
	Chemistry of Natural Products	Delhi
Economics	Agricultural Economics	Poona
	Monetary Economics and Industrial Economics	Bombay
	Economic History and Economics of Development	Delhi
Education	Education (Psychometrics and Research Methods, Guidance and Counselling)	Baroda
Geology	Minerology, Petrology, Structural Geology and Geomorphology	Saugar
	Palaentology and Himalayan Geology ..	Panjab
History	Ancient Indian History	Calcutta
Linguistics	Linguistics (Dravidian)	Annamalai
	Linguistics	Poona
Mathematics	Applied Mathematics	Calcutta
	Pure Mathematics	Punjab
	Pure Mathematics	Bombay
Philosophy	Metaphysics	Visva-Bharati
	Philosophy (Advaita and Allied Systems of Philosophy)	Madras
Physics	Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics ..	Delhi
	Radio-wave Propagation (Upper Atmosphere) & Radio Astronomy	Calcutta
	Bio-Physics, Crystallography	Madras
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	Poona
Zoology	Cell Biology including Cytology, Cytochemistry, Proto-Zoology and Endocrinology	Delhi
	Marine Biology	Annamalai

ANNEXURE V

RURAL INSTITUTES OF HIGHER EDUCATION

- 1 Gandhigram Rural Institute, P.O. Gandhigram, Madurai district, Madras
- 2 Jamia Rural Institute, Jamianagar, New Delhi
- 3 Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur, Rajasthan
- 4 Rural Institute of Higher Studies, Birouli, P.O. Dighra, Darbhanga district, Bihar
- 5 Balwant Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Bichpuri, Agra
- 6 Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Rural Institute, Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya Post, Coimbatore district, Madras
- 7 Lok Bharati Rural Institute, Sanosara, Bhavnagar district, Gujarat
- 8 Karam Vir Hire Rural Institute, Gargoti, Kolhapur district, Maharashtra
- 9 Rural Institute, Amravati, Maharashtra
- 10 Kasturba Rural Institute, Rajpura, Punjab
- 11 Rural Institute, Wardha, Maharashtra
- 12 Rural Institute, P.O. Hanumanamatti, Ranebennur taluka, Dharwar district, Mysore
- 13 Rural Institute, Thavanoor Post, Via Edapal, Palghat district, Kerala
- 14 Kasturba Rural Institute, Kasturbagram Post, Indore, Madhya Pradesh

ANNEXURE VI

PUBLICATIONS BROUGHT OUT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND ITS AGENCIES

A. PUBLICATIONS SECTION, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

A.1 Educational Publications

- 1 Rural Higher Education Journal—December, 1962 (Cyclostyled).
- 2 Report of the Second National Seminar on Compulsory Primary Education.
- 3 I Chose Teaching (Off-print of 'The Education Quarterly'—September, 1962).
- 4 Silhouettes in Indian Education (Off-print of 'The Education Quarterly'—September, 1962)
- 5 Annual Report of the Ministry of Education for 1962-63—(English)
- 6 Annual Report of the Ministry of Education for 1962-63—(Hindi)
- 7 Physics (Reprint Indian edition—on behalf of the National Council of Educational Research and Training).
- 8 Towards a New Life
- 9 The Changing University (Off-print of 'The Education Quarterly'—December, 1962)
- 10 National Loan Scholarships Scheme
- 11 The Role of Government of India in Education by J. P. Naik
- 12 Scholarships for Students in Non-Hindi-Speaking States for Post-Matriculation Studies in Hindi
- 13 Report of the Study Group on the Training of Elementary Teachers in India
- 14 Presidential Address By Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Education Minister at the 30th Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, Pachmarhi, May 6, 1963
- 15 Questionnaire of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Social Education
- 16 Report of the Expert Committee on Correspondence Courses and Evening Colleges
- 17 Ministry of Education—Report on Educational Developments in 1962-63—Presented at the International Conference on Public Education, Geneva, July, 1963
- 18 Proceedings of the Fourth Meeting of the All-India Council for Secondary Education
- 19 Concept of Social Education
- 20 Questionnaire on Higher Education of the Committee of Members of Parliament
- 21 Catalogue of Publications, 1962
- 22 Educational Activities of the Government of India
- 23 National Awards for Teachers—1961-62
- 24 Correspondence Courses
- 25 Citations—National Awards for Teachers—1963-64
- 26 National Physical Efficiency Drive—1963-64
- 27 The National Council for Women's Education—Third Annual Report

- 28 Development of Sanskrit in India
- 29 Child Welfare in India—An Integrated Approach by Ika Paul Pont—
With a Foreword by Jawaharlal Nehru
- 30 Report of the Third National Seminar on Compulsory Primary Education
- 31 Differentiation of Curricula for Boys and Girls—A Report of a Committee
Appointed by the National Council for Women's Education
- 32 Education and Traditional Values (Off-print of 'The Education Quarterly'—
June, 1963)
- 33 Rules under Delhi Primary Education Act—1962 (Hindi)
- 34 The Friendship Bag

A-2. Cultural Publications

- 1 A Common Script for Indian Languages—A Symposium
- 2 Science and Culture by M. S. Thacker
- 3 Can Cultures Co-exist? A Symposium
- 4 Samanaya Lipi
- 5 Copyright : A Symposium

B. STATISTICAL SECTION, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- 1 Education in India, 1958-59—Vol. I (Hindi)
- 2 Education in India, 1958-59—Vol. II
- 3 Education in India, 1959-60—Vol. I
- 4 Education in India, 1959-60—Vol. II
- 5 Education in Universities in India, 1959-60
- 6 Provisional Statistics of Education in the States, 1960-61 (Cyclostyled)
- 7 Education in the States, 1960-61
- 8 Libraries in India—1960 (Cyclostyled)
- 9 Provisional Statistics of Education in Universities in India, 1960-61
(Cyclostyled)
- 10 Provisional Statistics of Education in the States, 1961-62 (Cyclostyled)
- 11 Directory of Institutions for Higher Education, 1963
- 12 Provisional Educational Statistics—As on 31st March, 1963 (Cyclostyled)

C. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

C.1. Central Institute of Education

- 1 Survey on Physical Education in Delhi Schools
- 2 The Context of Education in Developing Societies
- 3 'The Child', Bulletin of the Child Study Unit
- 4 Directory of Training Colleges
- 5 Who Succeeds as a Teacher
- 6 Educational Psychology in Teacher Education Programme (B.Ed. level)
- 7 Teaching of Educational Psychology (M.Ed. level)
- 8 Learning Process
- 9 Bibliography of Periodicals (Revised)

C.2. Department of Curriculum, Methods and Textbooks

- 10 Textbook Selection, Production and Distribution Procedures in India
- 11 Metric System of Weights and Measures

- 12 The Position of Social Studies in India (under print)

C.3. Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education

- 13 Teaching Home Science
 14 Teaching Home Science : To Meet Needs of Pupil (Series I)
 15 Methods of Teaching Home Science (Series II)
 16 Equipment and Teaching Aids for Home Science (Series III)
 17 Suggestions for Writing Textbooks (Series IV)
 18 Thoughts on Library Science
 19 Priorities in Curriculum Research
 20 Improving Examinations
 21 Handbook for Career Masters
 22 Internal Assessment Procedures and Promotion Practices of Selected Schools
 23 Position of Teaching English in the School Curriculum.
 24 Training Colleges and Examination Reforms
 25 Evaluating Practice Teaching
 26 Teaching of English in India
 27 Concept of Evaluation in Education (Reprint)
 28 Handbook of Suggestions for Intensive Work
 29 Instructions to Paper-Setters
 30 Evaluation in Social Studies (Reprint)
 31 Evaluation in General Science (Reprint)
 32 The School Library
 33 New Trends in Education

C.4. Department of Psychological Foundations

- 34 Orientation to Defence Services in Secondary Schools
 35 You and Your Future
 36 Know Your Army
 37 Teachers' Checklist of Pupil Behaviour
 38 Guidance in Schools (Six leaflets in the series)
 39 The Army Needs Technicians Too
 40. Hamare Swasthey Rakshak
 41 A Handbook for Counsellors
 42 Hamare Vyavasaya
 43 Workers in Transport.
 44 Guidance Review (four issues)
 45 The Child
 46 Development of Thinking

C.5. Department of Science Education

- 47 General Science Syllabus—Classes I to VIII
 48 Science Talent Search—A Pilot Project, A Factual Report
 49 Essays in Science
 50 Scientists of Tomorrow : Biographical Sketches of the Science Talent Search Awardees
 51 Brochure on 'Science Talent Search Scheme' during 1964

- 52 Organising Science Fairs
- 53 Handbook of Activities for General Science—Classes VI to VIII (under print)
- 54 Young Scientists Circle, Projects (under print)

C.6. National Institute of Audio-Visual Education

- 55 Exhibits and Displays for National Emergency (under print)
- 56 How to Make Posters
- 57 Audio-Visual Communication
- 58 A.V. Aids in Community Development—Second Edition (Under print)

C.7. National Institute of Basic Education

- 59 Post-Graduate Basic Training Colleges—A Directory
- 60 Buniyadi Shalaon Ka Nireekshan
- 61 Buniyadi Shiksha Men Yogyata Ka Mulyankan
- 62 Buniyadi Scolaon Ke Liya Patha Charya Ka Nirman
- 63 Biniyadi Talim (four issues)
- 64 Basic Education Abstracts
- 65 Tyohar aur Shiksha
- 66 Buniyadi Shiksha aur Naveen Samaj Vyawastha (Reprint)
- 67 Paper Mache
- 68 Utilizing Waste Material

C.8. National Fundamental Education Centre

- 69 The Process of Village Planning
- 70 Desh Jag Utha (Hindi)
- 71 Desh Ka Khansona (Hindi)
- 72 'Attendance and Progress Register' for use in Adult Literacy Classes
- 73 Sahayak Pustak (Hindi) (Handbook of Suggestions for Adult Literacy Instructors)
- 74 Organising Libraries in Rural Areas (under print)
- 75 Literacy for Progress (under print)

D. NATIONAL BOOK TRUST INDIA

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Science Makes Sense | (Kannada Edition) |
| 2 | Science Makes Sense | (Marathi Edition) |
| 3 | Sant Tukaram | (Marathi Edition) |
| 4 | Aspects of Science | (Marathi Edition) |
| 5 | Aspects of Science | (Assamese Edition) |
| 6 | One World and India | (Malayalam Edition) |
| 7 | Uncha Hai Bharat Ka Bhal | |
| 8 | Potana | (Telugu) |
| 9 | Jwalamukhi | (Bengali Edition) |
| 10 | Jwalamukhi | (Tamil Edition) |
| 11 | Judy and Lakshmi | (Telugu Edition) |
| 12 | Judy and Lakshmi | (Tamil Edition) |
| 13 | Judy and Lakshmi | (Hindi Edition) |

- 14 Akbar (Kannada Edition)
 15 Akbar (Hindi Edition)
 16 Educational Reconstruction in India (Bengali Edition)
 17 Man's Worldly Goods (Kannada Edition)
 18 The Conquest of Happiness (Malayalam Edition)
 19 The Grand Rebel (Gujarati Edition)

E. SAHITYA AKADEMI

Assamese

- 1 SANCHAYANA (an anthology of Assamese poetry), edited by Maheswar Neog
 2 BHAKTI GITA-PADA SANCHAYANA (an anthology of Assamese devotional poetry), edited by Satyendranath Sharma
 3 DESHAR DAK (select patriotic poems by eminent poets in Assamese)
 4 YOGAYOG (novel : JOGAJOG) by Tagore; translated by Keshava Mahanta
 5 SAPTA-NATAK Vol. II (select plays of Tagore : RAJA, DAKGHAR, MUKTADHARA and RAKTA KARABI), translated by Mahendra Bora, Nirmalprabha Bardoloi, Navakanta Barua and Keshava Mahanta, with an Introduction by Promothonath Bisi
 6 EKURI ETA CHUTI GALPA (21 short stories of Tagore), translated by B. K. Bhattacharya, with an Introduction by Somnath Maitra
 7 CANDIDE (French novel) by Voltaire, translated by Raihan Shah

Bengali

- 8 CHAITANYACHARITAMRITA (biographical epic of Sri Chaitanya) by Krishnadas Kaviraj, abridged and edited by Sukumar Sen
 9 JNANESWARI (commentary in Marathi on the BHAGVADGITA) by Jnanadeva translated by Girish Chandra Sen
 10 JIVAN LILA (Gujarati essays) by Kakasaheb Kalelkar, translated by Priyaranjan Sen
 11 AREOPAGITICA (English Classic) by John Milton translated by Shashi-bhushan Dasgupta
 12 BHARAT GATHA (select patriotic poems by eminent poets in Bengali)
 13 ANTIGONE (Greek play) by Sophocles, translated by Alokaranjan Dasgupta
 14 NATYA SAPTAK Vol. I (select plays of Tagore : Visarjan, Chitrangada and Chirakumar Sabha), Devanagari transliteration with explanatory notes by Rampujan Tiwari, with an Introduction by Promothonath Bisi

English

- 15 CHATURANGA (novel) by Tagore, translated by Asok Mitra

Gujarati

- 16 RAVINDRA NIBANDHAMALA : Vol. I (select essays of Tagore), translated by Nagindas Parekh, with an Introduction by Kazi Abdul Wadud
 17 EKOTTARASATI (101 poems of Tagore), transliterated in Gujarati and translated by Umashankar Joshi, Nagindas Parekh, Ramanlal Soni, Suresh Joshi and Niranjan Bhagat

Hindi

- 18 OTHELLO (play) by Shakespeare, translated by Divakar Prasad Vidyarthi, with an Introduction by J. Dover Wilson
 19 BHARAT GEET (select patriotic poems by eminent poets in Hindi)

- 20 SARASWATICHANDRA (Gujarati novel) by Govardhanram Tripathi, abridged by Upendra Pandya, translated by P. S. Sharma 'Kamlesh' with an Introduction by Umashankar Joshi
- 21 PUTLIGHAR (Marathi novel : Dhanwta Dhota) by Mama Warekar, translated by R. R. Sarwate
- 22 DON QUIXOTE (Spanish classic) by Cervantes, translated by Chhaverath Pandey

Kannada

- 23 NIBANDHAMALA : Vol. II (select essays of Tagore), translated by A. R. Krishna Sastri, with an Introduction by A. N. Moorthy Rao
- 24 EKANKA SANGRAHA (anthology of Kannada one-act plays), compiled by Adya Rangacharya

Malayalam

- 25 TAGORINTE NATAKANGAL : Vol. II (three plays : Raja, Muktaadharā and Rakta Karabi) by Tagore, translated by P. Vasudeva Kurup, P. K. Govinda Pillai, Supriya Cheriyan and Kainikkara M. Kumar Pillai
- 26 BHARATA GEETAM (select patriotic poems by eminent poets in Malayalam)

Marathi

- 27 RAJA (Italian classic : THE PRINCE) by Machiavelli, translated by Arundhati Khandkar
- 28 VAN HANSI (Norwegian play : THE WILD DUCK) by Ibsen, translated by Mama Warekar, with an Introduction by M. C. Bradbrook
- 29 BHUTEN (Norwegian play : GHOSTS) by Ibsen, translated by V. R. Vanmali, with an Introduction by M. C. Bradbrook
- 30 HELGELANDCHE CHANCHE (Norwegian play : THE VIKINGS OF HEIGELAND) by Ibsen, translated by K. J. Purohit with an Introduction by M. C. Bradbrook
- 31 BHARAT GEET (select patriotic poems by eminent poets in Marathi)
- 32 RAVINDRANATHACHYA EK-SHE-EK KAVITA (101 poems of Tagore), translated by Acharya Bhagwat, Gopinath Talwalkar, C. D. Deshmukh, T. R. Devagirikar, V. M. Bedekar, Srikant Gogate, Sripad Joshi and Smt. Sindhu Joshi, with a Foreword by Humayun Kabir

Oriya

- 33 AMARKAVI (a biographical sketch of Tagore for young readers) by Lila Majumdar, translated from English by Kalindicharan Panigrahi
- 34 BANACCHARI (Bengali novel : ARANYAK) by Bibhutibhusan Bandyopadhyaya, translated by Lakshmi Narayana Mohanty, with an Introduction by Suniti Kumar Chatterjee

Punjabi

- 35 JEEVI (Gujarati novel : MALELA JIVA) by Pannalal Patel, translated by Amrita Pritam
- 36 BHARAT GEET (select patriotic poems by eminent poets in Punjabi)
- 37 NIBANDHAMALA, Vol. I (select essays of Tagore), translated by Dev Raj Chanana, with an Introduction by Kazi Abdul Wadud
- 38 KANGRA (a study of its Art, Culture and People along with its songs) by Mohinder Singh Randhawa

Sanskrit

- 39 ASOKAVADANA, critical edition with Notes and English translation of certain portions and with a scholarly Introduction in English by Sujitkumar Mukhopadhyaya

Sinhali

- 40 SAMI-A-JA-CHOONDA SLOKA (selections from the writings of Sami) compiled and edited by B. H. Nagrani
- 41 SACHAL SARMAST JO CHOONDA KALAM (selections from the poems of Sachal), edited by K. B. Advani
- 42 CHOONDA SINDHI KAHANIYOON (an anthology of Sindhi short stories) compiled and edited by Gobind Malhi and Kala Rijhsinghani
- 43 RABINDRANATH JOON AKHANIYOON (21 short stories of Tagore), translated by Fatehchand Vaswani, with an Introduction by Somnath Maitra
- 44 SANJOG (Novel : JOGAJOG) by Tagore, translated by Chooharmal Diyarimal Hinduja
- 45 DUKHI INSAN (French classic : LES MISERABLES) by Victor Hugo, abridged and translated by M. M. Gidwani

Tamil

- 46 GUJARATI ORANKA NATAKANGAL (an anthology of one-act plays in Gujarati) edited by Gulabdas Broker, translated by Harihara Sharma
- 47 BHARATA-GEETAM (select patriotic poems by eminent poets in Tamil)
- 48 VASTU : (play : FAUST, Part I) by Goethe, translated by A. Doraisami Pillai
- 49 IRAYA INDIYA ILAKKIYAM (a survey of Indian Literature), translation of CONTEMPORARY INDIAN LITERATURE) by A. G. Venkatachary with a Foreword by S. Radhakrishnan
- 50 RAVINDIRAR KUZHANDAI ILAKKIYAM (a selection of Rabindranath Tagore's writings for children) compiled and edited by Lila Majumdar and Kshitish Roy, translated by T. N. Senapati and M. P. Periaswami Thooran with an Introduction by Lila Majumdar

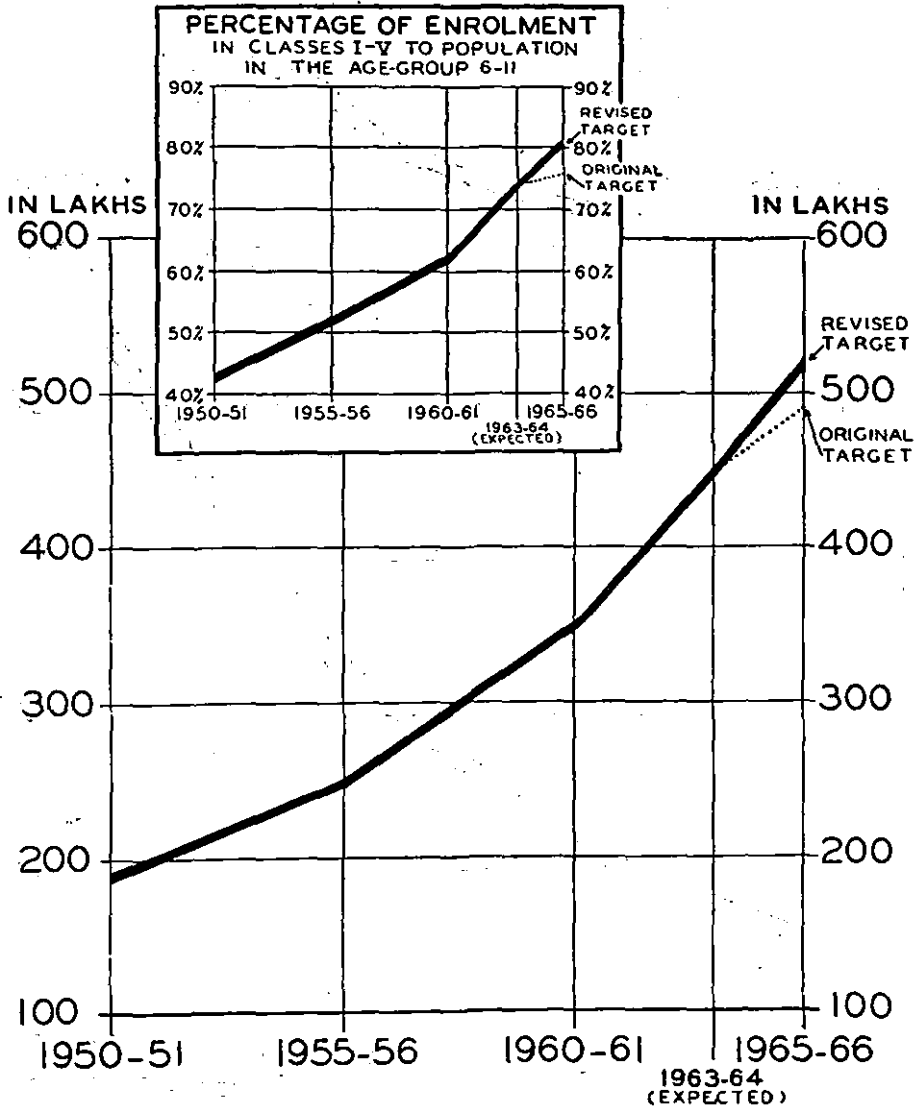
Telugu

- 51 RAJANITI (Italian classic : THE PRINCE) by Machiavelli, translated by R. Appalaswamy
- 52 EKOTTARASATI (101 poems of Tagore) translated by T. Veeraraghava Swamy
- 53 RENDU SERLU (Malayalam novel : RANTITANGAZHI) by Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai, translated by Gannavarapu Subbaramayya
- 54 AMRUTA SANTANAM (Oriya novel : AMRITARA SANTAN) by Gopinath Mohanty, translated by Puripanda Appalaswamy

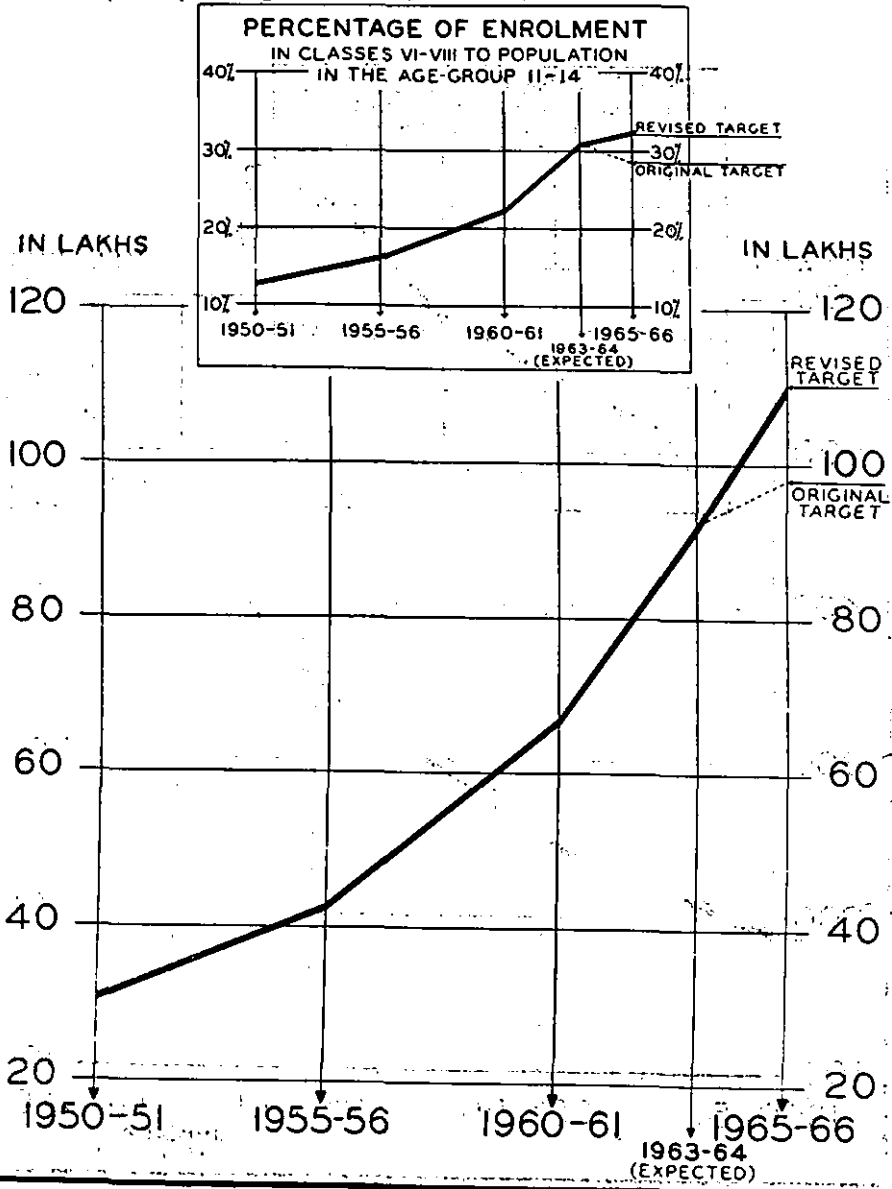
Urdu

- 55 KING LEAR (play) by Shakespeare, translated by A. S. Majnoon, with an Introduction by J. Dover Wilson
- 56 KALMUHI (novel Chokher Bali) by Tagore, translated by S. Abid Husain
- 57 WATAN KE RAAG (select patriotic poems by eminent poets in Urdu)
- 58 VIVEKANANDA (the Life of Swami Vivekananda as told by Romain Rolland), translated by Ehtesham Hussain

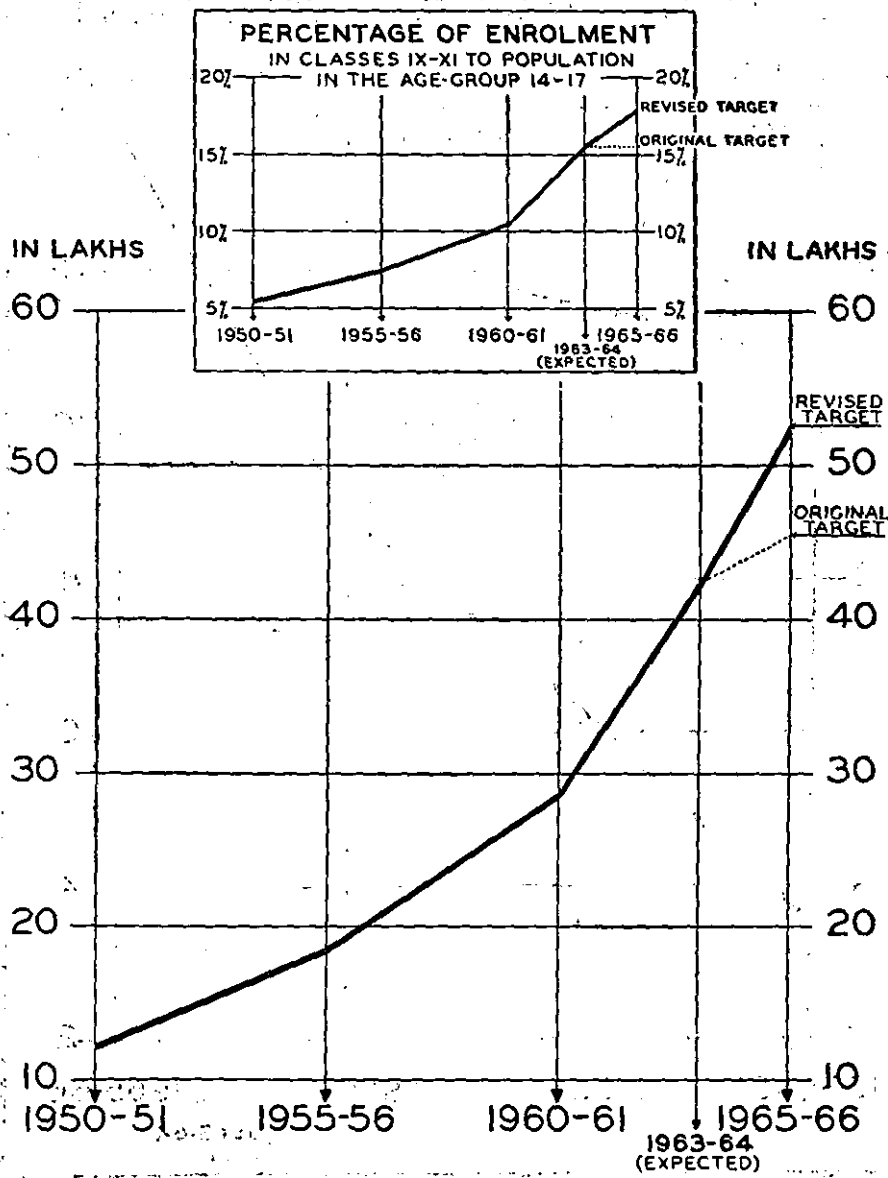
PROGRESS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION ENROLMENT IN CLASSES I-V



PROGRESS OF MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION ENROLMENT IN CLASSES VI-VIII



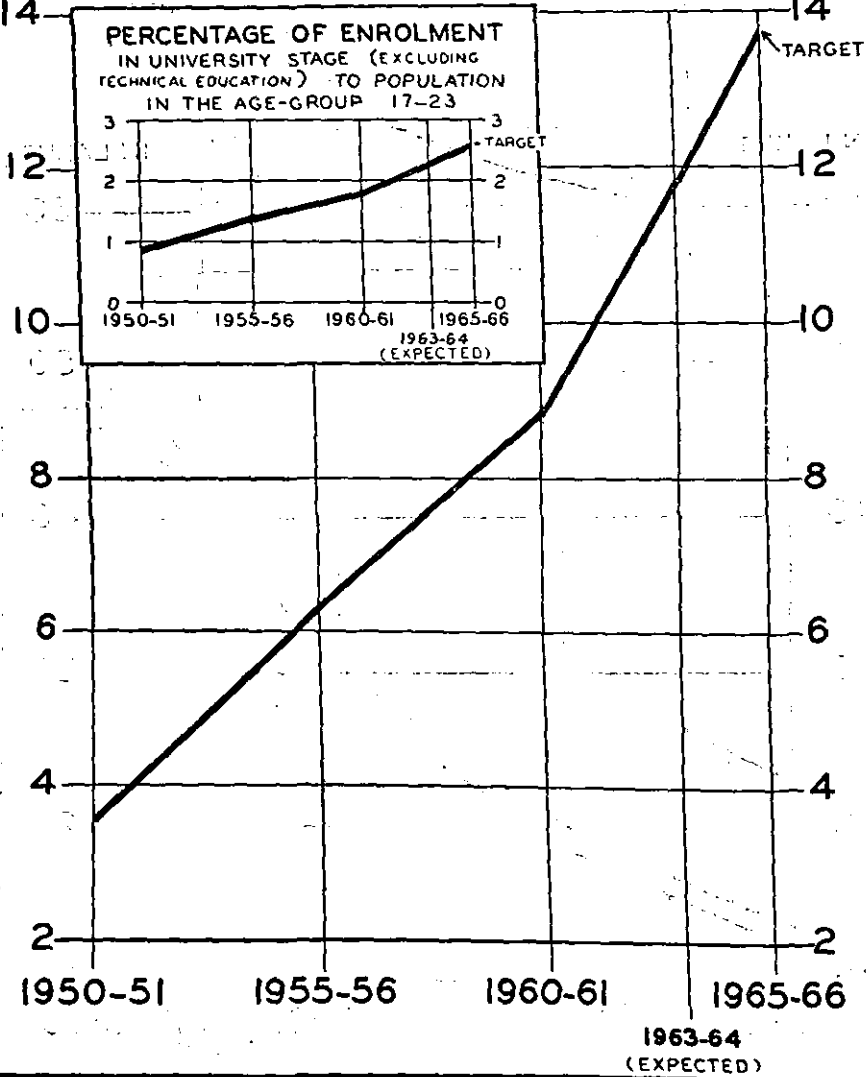
PROGRESS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION ENROLMENT IN CLASSES IX-XI



PROGRESS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION ENROLMENT (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL EDUCATION)

IN LAKHS

IN LAKHS



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1964

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(Department of Science)



सत्यमेव जयते

REPORT

1963-64

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(Department of Science)

REPORT

1963-64

PART II

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE)**

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INTRODUCTION

The Ministries of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, and Education were amalgamated under Presidential Orders on the 21st November 1963, and the present Ministry of Education constituted with two major departments—the Department of Science and the Department of Education. The erstwhile Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for which a grant of Rs. 32.79 crores was sanctioned for the year under report comprised the following Divisions : Scientific Research and Surveys, Technical Education, Cultural Scholarships and Publications, Cultural Activities in India and External Cultural Relations. Of these the last two along with the following attached and subordinate offices and autonomous bodies under the administrative control of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs have been transferred to the Department of Education 1. Archaeological Survey of India, 2. National Museum, 3. National Library, 4. Central Reference Library, 5. Salar Jung Museum and Library, 6. Indian Museum, 7. Victoria Memorial Hall, 8. Sangeet Natak Akademi, 9. Lalit Kala Akademi, 10. Sahitya Akademi and 11. Indian Council for Cultural Relations. Similarly, the Revision of Gazetteers and the XXVI International Congress of Orientalists which were under the charge of the erstwhile Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs have been transferred to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. The year's account for these may be referred to in the reports of the Department of Education and the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals respectively.

In the field of Scientific Research the Department continued its programme of technical assistance and grants-in-aid to research institutes, laboratories and scientific societies.

Summer Schools which provide an opportunity to scientists and scholars for valuable exchange of views and experience have been a useful annual feature and as in the previous year four Summer Schools were organised. The topics of contemporary significance discussed were 1. Engineering, 2. Chemistry of Polymers, 3. High Energy Physics and 4. Himalayan Geology.

The 50th session of the Indian Science Congress was held in New Delhi in October in which eminent scientists from abroad also participated. Scientists and educationists met in Delhi in August last year to review the progress made in the implementation of the Scientific Policy Resolution : Problems discussed included allocation of manpower and financial resources for scientific research, simplification of structure of scientific services, and collaboration between science and industry.

Apart from the routine topographical and development project surveys, special surveys in Nepal were conducted in the year report under the Colombo Plan by the Survey of India. The compilation of the National Atlas of India is in progress. The inclusion of university students for work in connection with the population maps of the National Atlas was a successful feature. The Botanical and Zoological Surveys of India continued important field explorations and organised exchange programmes within the country as well as abroad. The Botanical Survey of India conducted at the

(ii)

request of the Government of Bhutan a survey of the medicinal plants of that country.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which is an autonomous body attached to this Department, started this year a Survey and Planning of Scientific Research. A unit established for this purpose will compile data on distribution of expenditure on scientific research by Government and Industry, study allocation of national resources and evaluate trends in research. A Design and Engineering Unit will assist the National Laboratories in making available laboratory results to private and public sector industry.

The National Physical Laboratory has been reorganised on the basis of the Report of Prof. P.M.S. Blackett. Closer contact between the National Laboratories and the Universities is envisaged by the offer of staff positions to research workers. The restrictions on the limit for selection to the Scientists Pool have been removed, and consequently as against 500 last year, this year's selection covered 839 scientists. The Scientific Research Programme for the Fourth Plan is being drawn up. Existing programmes are proposed to be strengthened in the fields of agricultural chemicals, marine engineering, automation and substitute materials for electrical appliances. More industries are expected to be covered by co-operative research associations. Emphasis will be on project-wise planning and phasing priorities.

In Technical Education, the original Third Plan target of 20,000 admissions to first degree courses in engineering and technology was reached in the current year, when the actual admissions to institutions were 20,740. For diploma courses also, the Plan target of 40,000 admissions was nearly reached, and the actual admissions were about 37,820. While, because of the national emergency, no new engineering college was started, a scheme was formulated to expand existing institutions for about 2,660 additional seats and implemented in 60 colleges. For diploma courses also, a scheme was formulated to expand existing institutions for 9,720 additional seats and implemented in 134 polytechnics. Further special three-year degree courses in engineering for science graduates were sanctioned and 23 colleges were selected to conduct the courses. During the year 12 new polytechnics were started by State Governments under their Third Five Year Plans and private agencies set up three polytechnics under the 'Revised Open Door Policy.' In order to meet the growing demand for engineers and technicians for defence and industry, the plan targets have been revised upwards to about 25,000 admissions to first degree courses and 50,000 admissions to diploma courses, to be reached by 1965-66.

Master's degree courses in engineering and technology have been reorganised in existing institutions as recommended by the Committee on Postgraduate Engineering Education and Research and additional centres have been selected for postgraduate courses. A scheme for part-time diploma courses has been formulated and 25 centres have been selected to conduct the courses. Thirteen polytechnics for women have been set up at various places of which five started functioning this year at Bhopal, Calcutta, Lucknow, Calicut and Madurai. Twelve more such polytechnics are proposed to be established by the end of the Plan period.

The College of Engineering and Technology Delhi was incorporated as an institution of national importance under the Institutes of Technology (Amend-

(iii)

ment) Act 1963 and renamed as Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi to become the fifth member of the family of Higher Technological Institutes. In order to meet the demand for teachers for engineering colleges a teacher-training programme was started in 1959 at five centres. The scheme was extended to three more centres in the current year and over 170 candidates were selected for training. A scheme was also sanctioned to train teachers for polytechnics.

Over 850 Indian scholars are at present abroad on the various scholarships schemes administered by this Department. This year 312 students have left for higher studies/research. Over thirty countries have offered scholarships to Indian students. A countrywise list includes the Commonwealth countries, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Democratic Republic of Germany, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, U.A.R. and U.S.S.R.

A scheme for the exchange of scholars is current with the following countries : Ceylon, Greece, Poland, U.A.R. and Yugoslavia. Under the Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme India offered 30 scholarships for this year to Austria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Democratic Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay.

A detailed report of the activities of this Department for the year 1963-64 is given in the following chapters.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Under the Presidential Order issued on the 21st November, 1963, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs ceased to exist as a separate Ministry. The subjects handled by that Ministry, excepting a few items transferred to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, became the responsibility of the Ministry of Education which was constituted into two separate Departments, namely, Department of Education and Department of Science, from the same date. Subjects like Cultural Activities in India, Archaeological Survey of India, External Cultural Relations, Copyright, History of Freedom Movement, which were handled by the Cultural and External Relations Divisions of the erstwhile Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, have been transferred to the Department of Education. The new Department of Science is mainly responsible for Scientific Research and Surveys and Promotion of Technical Education.

As against a grant of Rs. 32.79 crores sanctioned for the erstwhile Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for 1963-64, the revised estimates stand at Rs. 36.76 crores or an increase of Rs. 3.97 crores. For the year 1964-65, a provision of Rs. 43.34 crores (or an increase of Rs. 10.55 crores over the sanctioned grant of 1963-64) has been suggested. The increased provision is mainly attributable to greater activities and expansion in the fields of Scientific Research, Technical Education and Cultural Activities.

CHAPTER II

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND SURVEYS

Scientific Societies and Research Institutes

The Ministry continued to provide technical assistance, grants-in-aid, scientific literature and information to the research institutes, laboratories and scientific societies.

International Scientific Unions

Indian membership of the International Council of Scientific Unions and also of the following International Unions and Associations was continued through this Ministry :

1. International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.
2. International Union of Theoretical & Applied Mechanics
3. International Union of History of Sciences.
4. International Geographical Union.
5. International Union of Biological Sciences.
6. International Scientific Radio Union.
7. International Astronomical Union.
8. International Union of Crystallography.
9. International Union of Pure and Applied Physics
10. International Union of Geodesy & Geophysics.
11. International Union of Biochemistry.
12. International Commission of Table of Constants.
13. International Bureau of Weights and Measures.
14. Special Committee on Oceanic Research.
15. Pan Indian Ocean Science Association.
16. International Federation of Documentation (through the Indian National Documentation Centre).

As a member of the Council, India receives scientific literature which has helped interested organisations in this country to keep themselves up-to-date in scientific developments in other countries.

National Professors

Prof. C. V. Raman, Prof. S. N. Bose, Dr. R. B. Pal, Dr. P. V. Kane, Dr. D. N. Wadia and Dr. V. R. Khanolkar continue as National Research Professors.

Dr. S. K. Mitra, National Research Professor in Physics, passed away on 13th August 1963.

Research Scholarships

Under the Scheme for training research scholars, scholarships were allotted to the following Institutions :—

- (i) Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta.
- (ii) Bose Institute, Calcutta.
- (iii) Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow.

Partial Financial Assistance to eminent scientists going abroad

Financial Assistance varying from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500 was given to 13 Indian scientists for participation in International Conferences etc.

National Committees

The following National Committees set up earlier have been functioning :

- (i) National Committee for Pure and Applied Physics.
- (ii) National Committee for Radio Sciences.
- (iii) National Committee for Geodesy & Geophysics.
- (iv) National Committee for International Quiet Sun Year.
- (v) National Committee on Oceanic Research.

A National Committee for Biochemistry has been set up during the current year under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. Subramanyan, Emeritus Scientist, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

A National Committee for Crystallography has also been set up during the year under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. N. Ramachandran, Professor of Physics, University of Madras, Madras.

Summer Schools

The following Summer Schools were held during May-June 1963 :

- (i) In Engineering at Srinagar from 23rd May to 6th June 1963 attended by 23 delegates.
- (ii) In Chemistry of Polymers at Dalhousie from 28th May to 11th June 1963 attended by 28 delegates.
- (iii) In High Energy Physics at Kodaikanal from 1st to 15th June 1963 attended by 21 delegates.
- (iv) In Himalayan Geology at Simla from 15th to 25th June 1963 attended by 24 delegates.

Scientific Delegations

The Symposium on the International Geophysical Year was held at the University of California in Los Angeles (U.S.A.) from 12th to 16th August 1963, under the auspices of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, Director, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad and Lt. Col. K. L. Khosla, Dy. Director, Geodetic and Research Branch, Survey of India, Dehra Dun attended the Symposium as Indian delegates.

The XIII General Assembly of the I.U.G.G. was held at Berkeley, California from the 19th to 31st August 1963. Our delegation to the General Assembly consisted of, Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, Director, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, Dr. M. S. Krishnan, Director, National Geophysical Laboratory, Hyderabad, Shri S. N. Saha, Chief Geophysicist, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta and Lt. Col. K. L. Khosla, Dy. Director, Geodetic and Research Branch, Survey of India, Dehra Dun.

The expenses in respect of Dr. M. S. Krishnan, were met by the I.U.G.G. as he attended the General Assembly as an elected member of the Bureau of the Union.

The XI International Congress of Genetics was held at the Hague (Netherlands) from the 2nd to the 10th September 1963. Dr. A. K. Sharma, Cytogenetics Laboratory, Department of Botany, Calcutta University, Calcutta and Dr. P. Meera Khan, Mobile Medical Unit, Polavaram, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh were sent as Government of India's delegates to attend the Congress.

The Tenth General Assembly of ICSU was held at Vienna from 22nd to 29th November 1963. Dr. S. H. Zaheer, Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research attended the General Assembly as a representative of the Government of India.

A meeting of the Co-ordinating Group for the International Indian Ocean Expedition was held at Paris under the auspices of Unesco from 22nd to 24th January 1964. This was immediately followed by the Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission Working Group meeting on Oceanographic Data Exchange from 27-29th January 1964, also at Paris under the auspices of Unesco. Dr. N. K. Panikkar, Director, Indian Programme, International Indian Ocean Expedition and Member Secretary, Indian National Committee on Oceanic Research and Shri R. Jayaraman, Senior Scientific Officer were sent to attend the meeting in Paris.

The Third Meeting of the Representatives of National Scientific Research Organisations of the South and South East Asia Region was held at Canberra under the auspices of Unesco from 17th to 21st February 1964. Dr. S. H. Zaheer, Director General CSIA and Shri A. Rahman, Officer on Special Duty, CSIR, were sent to attend the meeting. The expenses in respect of Shri Rahman were met by the Unesco.

International Quiet Sun Year

India is participating in the scientific observations on the Sun's behaviour during the International Quiet Sun Year (IQSY). The Indian programme for the IQSY covers the following disciplines :

- (a) Meteorology.
- (b) Geomagnetism.
- (c) Airglow.
- (d) Ionosphere.
- (e) Solar activity.
- (f) Cosmic Rays.
- (g) Space Research, and
- (h) Aeronomy.

This programme is being carried out in about fifty research stations spread all over the country.

Indian Science Congress

The 50th Session of the Indian Science Congress was held in Delhi from the 7th to 10th October 1963. The Session was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. Among the large number of scientists who attended the Congress were 12 eminent scientists from other countries.

Vigyan Mandirs

With the object of making the rural population familiar with the scientific principles involved in their day-to-day problems of agriculture,

crop protection, village sanitation, etc., and to stimulate in them an interest in science, Vigyan Mandirs were set up in different parts of the country. By the end of 31st March 1963, 49 Vigyan Mandirs had been established. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Assessment Committee on Vigyan Mandirs the administrative control was transferred to the State Governments/Union Territories with effect from 1st April 1963 (1st June 1963 in the case of Vigyan Mandirs in Madhya Pradesh).

Scheme for Popularisation of Science

As a part of the scheme for popularisation of science grants-in-aid were sanctioned to encourage publication of popular scientific literature and scientific journals in Indian languages.

Implementation of the Scientific Policy Resolution

A Conference of scientists and educationists was held in New Delhi on the 4th and 5th August 1963. It was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. The Conference reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the Scientific Policy Resolution, expressed appreciation of Government's interest in the promotion of scientific research and welcomed the measures taken for implementing the Resolution. The recommendations of the Conference included *inter alia*, the need for increased allocation of resources for scientific research in terms of manpower and finances, utilisation of the resources economically, allocation of adequate foreign exchange for import of scientific equipment, constitution of an advisory body to determine priorities and advise Government on allocation of funds and projects to different bodies, simplification of the structure of scientific services and the need for increased collaboration between science and industry:

INDIAN SCIENTIFIC LIAISON OFFICE

The I.S.L.O. continued to maintain effective contact with various scientists and scientific organisations of U.K. and other Commonwealth countries. The Liaison Officer attended a large number of meetings of scientific committees. He also visited many laboratories and institutions of scientific interest and kept the Government of India supplied with the latest scientific literature in European and other languages. I.S.L.O. also rendered assistance to foreign scientists visiting India and scientists from India visiting U.K.

NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA

During the period April 1963 to January 1964, licence agreements for the commercial development of the following processes were negotiated :—

S. No.	Process	Laboratory/ Institute
1.	Shrifting process for imparting antishrink properties to woollen materials.	SRI, Delhi.
2. to 6.	Hot Dip Aluminiuming of Steel.—(15th, 16th, 17th, 18th & 19th licences).	NML, Jamshedpur.
7.	Calcium Gluconate.. .. .	CECRI, Karaikudi.

8. Salicylaldehyde	CECRI, Karaikudi.
9. Retort on low temperature carbonisation of coal.	CFRI, Jealgora.
10. Improved water meter (15th licence)	I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
11. Ethyl aceto acetate (2nd licence)	NCL, Poona.
12. Pectin and tartarate from tamarind fruit pulp (2nd licence)	CFTRI, Mysore.
13. (i) Salicyl anilide and	SRI, Delhi
(ii) Rot Proofing Compounds	SRI, Delhi.
14. Pouch piercer (2nd licence)	Individual.
15. Latex cement (6th licence)	CLRI, Madras.
16. Carbon slabs and rods (4th licence)	NPL, New Delhi.
17. Briquettes and moulded shapes from slack coal breeze and/or fine metallic ores.	CFRI, Jealgora.
18. Thermo static bimetals	NML, Jamshedpur.
19. Alnico type permanent magnet alloys	do.
20. Electrical resistance alloys	do.
21. BCG Marking Ink	NPL, New Delhi.
22. Catalysts for removal of inorganic sulphur from industrial gases	CFRI, Jealgora.
23. Resins from tar oil fractions	do.
24. Compositions for derusting surface treatment and temporary protection of ferrous surfaces.	Indian Railways.
25. Salicylic acid	Jadavpur University, Calcutta.
&	
26. (3rd and 4th licences).	
27. Iron Powder for Autogenous cutting	NML, Jamshedpur.
&	
28. (2 licences)	
29. Ethyl Chloride	SRI, Delhi.
30. Electrical Insulating Varnishes from CNSL	NCL, Poona.
31. Carbon free ferro alloys by alumino thermic reactions	NML, Jamshedpur.
32. Water soluble calcium caseinate (2nd licence)	CFTRI, Mysore.
33. Malted Milk Powder and allied products	do.
34. An auger boring guide	CBRI, Roorkee.
35. Soft ferrites	NPL, New Delhi.
36. Para and Meta Cymenes	Loyola College, Madras.

NRDC Development Products

A. Projects Completed

(i) *Para and Meta Cymenes*—The process on para and meta cymenes was demonstrated to some parties at Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi, and negotiations for the commercial development of the process have been finalised with Messrs. Camphor and Allied Products Ltd., Bareilly.

(ii) *De-ionisation of Cane Juice*—Pilot Plant investigations have been completed at National Sugar Institute, Kanpur and an announcement on the process has been circulated to sugar mills.

(iii) *Lightning arresters*—Pilot Plant investigations have been completed at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The arrester units prepared at the pilot plant are under test as per International Electrotechnical Commissions' specifications both in India and abroad. An announcement on the process will be circulated to industry shortly.

B. Progress of Other Projects

(i) *Fluidised Bed Technique in Textile Processing*—To off set various difficulties encountered in the semi-commercial unit at Swatantra Bharat Mills, Delhi, several other modes of fluidisation were tried at Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi. Simultaneously work on the heat transfer and drying studies were undertaken in the one inch width unit.

Using the data collected on the flow and heat transfer characteristics of counter-current and batch fluidised beds, a 16 inch width unit has been designed, fabricated and is under erection. This pilot plant will be used to conduct extensive drying, dyeing and resins finishing trials. The results of these trials will determine the possibility and scope of this unit in textile (and paper) industry.

(ii) *Phthalic anhydride*—Erection of pilot plant has been completed and the trials are in progress at Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora.

(iii) *Hykol 'X' Activated Carbon*—Orders for most of the items of equipment required for the project have been placed and installation of the plant at Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, is expected to commence in the near future. It is expected that the production of two tons per day will be established by the middle of 1964.

(iv) *Integrated processing of oilseeds with special reference to groundnuts*—Most of the equipment required for the project has been either received at the Sewari Factory of Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay or is in transit. It is expected that the processing of 500 kg. groundnut kernel per hour will commence by the end of this year.

(v) *NRDC Unit for the production of Aromatic Chemicals and costus root oil*—The building work at National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, has been completed and services like power, water, steam, gas etc., have been provided.

C. Progress of various processes already Licenced.

During the year, commercial production of the following was established :

1. Nicotine sulphate from tobacco and tobacco waste.
2. Hand Hoe.
3. Copper enamels.

SURVEY OF INDIA

During the year, about 75 per cent of the field potential was engaged on normal topographical surveys and the remaining personnel were engaged on development project surveys in different states of India. Special surveys

were also undertaken in Nepal under the Colombo Plan. Details of work done are given below :

Topographical surveys in Assam, Bhutan, Bihar, Goa, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; surveys for landing and approach charts of different air fields in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Cantonment surveys in Bihar, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh; Geodetic triangulation in Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi Punjab; Geodetic levelling in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Punjab; Magnetic Observations in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; Gravity observations in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore; and Tidal Observations etc. in coastal areas.

Giving ground positions for constructions of well type pillars in the riverine areas of the International Boundary in Punjab (India)—West Pakistan sector and the joint mapping along the Indo-East Pakistan boundary in Mizo hills—Chittagong Hill tract sector. In addition to this, surveys in connection with the following projects were also carried out :—

- (1) Reclamation of Sundarbans, Sibpur Botanical Gardens, Torso and Rudak Projects in West Bengal.
- (2) Gandak Irrigation project and Kiriburu project in Bihar and Kothar Dam Project in Nepal.
- (3) Manipur Valley development project.
- (4) Ipur Reservoir project and the second bridge across Godavari River in Andhra Pradesh.
- (5) Thirot Dam, Ghaggar project, Ghog Project, Koch Project and Slapper Hill survey (Beas Sutlej link project) in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.
- (6) Tehri and Koteshwar project and hydel schemes in Joshimath areas in Uttar Pradesh.
- (7) Bursar and Sawalkot projects in Jammu and Kashmir.
- (8) Upper Tapti project, Godavari, Jayakvadi, Kayadhu and Dongargaon projects, Koyna, Varna, Dudhganga projects, Kukdi project and Forest Surveys in Maharashtra.
- (9) Kotarlands in Gujarat.

To cope with the survey tasks of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power a new Circle, viz. Central Circle, and six new field parties were raised.

To keep abreast of developments elsewhere, the Department participated in the following important conferences abroad :

- (i) XIII General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics and the International Symposium on the International Geophysical year held in U.S.A. in August 1963.
- (ii) Commonwealth Survey Officers' Conference and Military Survey and Mapping Conference held in the U.K. in August 1963.

One officer of the Department is currently undergoing advanced training in Photogrammetry at the International Training Centre for Aerial Surveys, Delft, the Netherlands.

The following maps of general interest were published :

- (i) Road map of India, scale 1 : 25,00,000.
- (ii) Reprint of school Atlas.
- (iii) India and Adjacent countries, scale 40 miles : 1 inch.

The sanctioned budget grant of the Department for 1963-64 is Rs. 3,61,28,000.

NATIONAL ATLAS ORGANISATION

The budget provision for the National Atlas Organisation for 1963-64 is Rs. 8,82,500 of which half a lakh of rupees represents expenditure for the Third Plan Schemes.

During the year under report, 55 plates were under print with the Survey of India, while 75 plates were in various stages of drawing and compilation with the National Atlas Organisation.

The Third meeting of the Advisory Board for National Atlas and Geographical Names was held at Calcutta on the 18th May 1963. It reviewed the progress made in the production of the main edition of the Atlas in English and made suggestions for future guidance.

In order to expedite the printing of the maps of the National Atlas, the Director, National Atlas Organisation has been allowed to get the maps printed in private printing organisations provided the cost is comparable and economy in time achieved.

In connection with the preparation of population maps of the main (English) edition of the National Atlas based on 1961 census data, permission was accorded to the Director, National Atlas Organisation to engage students of the universities of Aligarh, Allahabad, Bombay, Varanasi, Calcutta, Karnatak, Osmania and Patna as casual workers during vacation in 1963-64. This casual employment of university students yielded 7,450 man-days.

One university teacher sponsored by the University Grants Commission was given training in Geographical Cartography.

Maps of the English Edition of the National Atlas were exhibited in May 1963 at Rosario, Argentina (South America) in connection with "Cartographic Day" organised by National University of Litoval (Argentina). Maps were also displayed at the 2nd General Meeting of the I.G.U. Commission on Methods of Economic Regionalisation held in Poland in September 1963.

The Revised Estimates for 1963-64 are Rs. 7,94,900 and Budget Estimates for 1964-65—Rs. 9,60,000.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Social and Cultural Anthropology

(i) Field work on the 'density of population maintained by certain type of land as found in various backward areas of India' has been carried out among several inaccessible areas of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh. Guddi Pastoralist of Kashmir and two reports have been published.

(ii) Work has been completed on the population of the districts of Dinajpur, Midnapur, Jalpaiguri and Murshidabad in West Bengal. The results indicate interesting shifts of occupation. The report is being finalised.

(iii) Field work relating to the Gudalia Lohar of Rajasthan, the Kacharies of Mikir hill, Assam Pnar and the Ravas of North Bengal, Dhurwas of the District of Bastar of Madhya Pradesh has also been done. Monographs on these populations are being written.

(iv) A survey of the technique of indigenous industry of non-ferrous metal working practised by the people of the Eastern coast of India and Mysore is being conducted.

The study of stereo-types and causes of tensions among different sections all over India has been undertaken.

Physical Anthropology

(i) A separate scheme is being conducted on the measurements of the skulls that are deposited in the museum of the Survey, as well as on those stored in the various museums and medical colleges throughout India.

(ii) The distribution of blood group genes in the population of India is not well known. To obviate this difficulty Isogonic map of ABO genes is to be constructed on wide spread surveys that are being carried out currently. Several reports have been published in home and foreign journals.

(iii) Spatial surveys on tribal and non-tribal communities in West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have been tested with a number of anti-sera and interesting genetical results have been found. The problem of genetic variations due to the influence of the several evolutionary factors is being studied now.

(iv) A survey of the frequency of the pattern on fingers and palm in various population groups of India has been undertaken.

(v) The biochemical laboratory of the Survey is investigating the genetically important B-amino isobutyric acid in the urinary secretion of normal Bengali population. The variability of the protein content and the pigment concentration of the various populations in India is being studied.

(vi) A large collection of pre-historic and early historic human remains given by the Archaeological Survey of India are under study.

(vii) Reports have also been written on the fertility rate of the Mahar of Maharashtra. A large scale survey of the fertility of women patients in the several hospitals of Calcutta is also under progress.

(viii) An exhaustive report of the Harappa skeletal materials has been completed and published (Memoir No. 9 Human Skeletal Remains from Harappa.)

Anthropological Gallery

Writing of the descriptive notes on the Riang, Garo, Santal and Birhor tribes is in progress. The work on identification of photographs of ethnographical specimens was done. The entries in the Accession Register of the specimens of the Anthropological Gallery of the Indian Museum are being continued.

(D) Budget

The Budget grant for 1963-64 and the Budget estimates for 1964-65 are Rs. 12,38,900 and Rs. 14,65,000 respectively.

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Explorations—Field parties of the Botanical Survey of India were sent to different parts of India which remained unexplored and under-explored. Special attention was paid to the exploration of areas likely to be submerged due to the construction of dams in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madras. Valuable collections were made, on some of which important scientific papers have been prepared, and others are under study.

At the request of the Bhutan Government, the Botanical Survey of India undertook a survey of the plants of that country, with particular emphasis on the medicinal plants. Arrangements were also made for the visit of an exploration team to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Publications—Preparation and revision of the provincial and national flora of India was taken up. The *Botany of Bihar and Orissa* by Haines and *Bengal Plants* (Volume II) by Prain were put on sale. *Flora of Rajasthan* and *Flora of Lucknow* are under print. The revision of the *Flora of South Indian Hill Tops* by Fyson and the *Flora of Bombay* by T. Cooks has started. Volume III, Nos. 3 and 4 of the *Bulletin of the Botanical Survey of India* were published. Volume IV, Nos. 1 and 4 of the *Bulletin* are expected shortly from the press. Volume V, Nos. 1 and 2 of the *Bulletin* have been sent to the press. Reports of the Botanical Survey of India for the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 are in press. Of the special publications, mention may be made of the *Illustrations of West Himalayan Flowering Plants* by M. A. Rau, and the advertisement booklet of Roxborough's *Icones* which has received satisfactory response from the herbaria and libraries of the world. Steps are being taken for the printing of the first fascicle of the *Icones*. The chapter on the History of Botany in India, by Burkill, *Botanic Collector's Manual*, by Santapau, *The Annals of the Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur* and *The Orchidaceae of Bombay State*, by Santapau and Kapadia are to be taken up shortly for publication.

76 scientific papers prepared by the staff of the Survey of India were published and 121 scientific papers have been sent for publication.

Exchange Programme—Exchange relationships in respect of the publications of the Botanical Survey with 11 more Indian universities and a few foreign herbaria and universities and libraries have been established. A large number of botanical publications of the USSR were received as a result of the exchange visit of the Indian Botanists to the USSR in 1962. Under the UNESCO Humid Tropics Programme, a Visiting Committee, headed by Sir George Taylor, Director, Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, inspected the herbaria of the B.S.I., at Poona, Coimbatore, Dehra Dun, Shillong and Calcutta.

The recommendations of the Visiting Team through the Unesco are awaited.

Other Developments—Plans and estimates for the construction of a modern herbarium building in the Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur, Calcutta, have been submitted and the construction of the building is likely to be taken up shortly. An all round development of the Indian Botanical Garden is in hand. 500 new plants were planted along the river banks and large number of different species of annuals has been raised. Plants were divided into different experimental gardens. Separate plants have been earmarked for students for research work on different types of family. Arrangements are being made for providing living accommodation inside the garden for research scholars from different parts of India, and from other countries. A joint Committee of Management consisting of the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal has been set up to advise the Government of India in the management of the Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur.

Budget

The sanctioned grant 1963-64 is Rs. 27,81,000 and Budget estimates 1964-65 are Rs. 28,34,900.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Explorations—Faunistic surveys were conducted in the various parts of India by the Headquarters organisation and the six Regional Stations of the Zoological Survey of India. Collections of the land and aquatic fauna of the Nagarjunakonda Dam were made, and are under study.

Exchange Programme—Under the Scientific and Cultural Exchange Programme between India and the USSR, a team of five Indian Zoologists under the leadership of Dr. M. S. Mani, Deputy Director, Zoological Survey of India, was sent by the Government of India to the USSR, from July to September 1963. The team visited different laboratories and technical institutions of zoological importance in the USSR and collected a number of specimens. A team of five Soviet zoologists under the leadership of Prof. Borkshenius of the Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, arrived in New Delhi in December 1963 for visiting places of zoological interest in India on a three month stay.

Co-operation with International Bodies—The Survey continued co-operation with a number of international scientific and other bodies interested in the development of zoological studies and researches.

(1) A Central Card Index Scheme of Unesco for indexing the zoological collections in various zoological and entomological institutions of South Asia, viz. India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma continued to function in the Survey since November 1962, and made considerable progress in this regard.

(2) The Key Zoological Collection Centre of Unesco in South Asia has been established in the Survey for providing development, exchange and advisory services to the co-operating countries in the region.

(3) The Soil Zoology Unit which was established in March 1962 with the assistance from Unesco, is progressing satisfactorily.

(4) The Director attended the 4th Session of Unesco's International Advisory Committee for Humid Tropics in Bandung, Indonesia in December 1963.

(5) At the invitation of Unesco, Dr. M. L. Roonwal, Director, Zoological Survey of India, attended the International Symposium on Tropical Deltas, held in Dacca (East Pakistan) from 24th February to 2nd March, 1964.

(6) At the invitation of the F.A.O., the Director, delivered a series of lectures at the Third International Desert Locust Training Centre held at Karachi (West Pakistan) in July 1963.

(7) The Zoological Survey of India as in the previous years, participated in the Third Cruise organised by the Indian National Committee for the International Indian Ocean Expedition of the I.N.S. 'Kistna' in July 1963.

Publications—Bibliographies on Indian Zoology Nos. 1 and 2 for the year 1958 and 1959 have been issued. A volume in two parts of *Mammalia (Rodentia)* by Ellerman, has been published. A handbook on the *Methods of Collecting and Preservation of Zoological Specimens* will be issued shortly. A volume on *Muscidae (Flies)* by Van Emden is expected shortly. A volume on *Grylloidea (Crickets)* by Chopard, a Revised Edition on *Fishes* by Misra, and reproduction of two volumes on *Fishes* by Day are in various stages of printing. Volume 59, parts 3 and 4; Volume 60, parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 and Volume 61, parts 1 and 2 of *Records of the Indian Museum* are in the press. Volume 14 No. 4, of *Memoirs of the Indian Museum* are in the press. *The Proceedings of the First Summer School on Zoology* is expected shortly.

Scientific Papers—74 scientific papers were published and 54 have been sent for publication during this period.

Central Advisory Board of Biology—The 5th Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Biology was held in New Delhi in October 1963.

Budget

The sanctioned grant 1963-64 is Rs. 19,85,000 and the Budget estimates for 1964-65 are Rs. 25,95,500.

CHAPTER III

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Shri M. C. Chagla, Minister for Education took over as Vice-President, CSIR, on 21st November 1963 consequent on Prof. Humayun Kabir's appointment as Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals.

The Governing Body of the CSIR has approved in principle the establishment of a Regional Research Laboratory in Orissa. A planning committee has been constituted for the purpose. The number of Co-operative Research Associations has increased from 8 to 10 during the year.

A Design and Engineering Unit was established during the year for providing assistance to the national laboratories in the translation of laboratory results to industrial practice. Besides, a unit for Survey and Planning of Scientific Research was set up for undertaking a survey of scientific research in the country, to compile data on distribution of expenditure on scientific research by Government and Industry, and to study the allocation of national resources between various fields of research. The Unit would also evaluate trends of research.

The work of the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi has been re-organised on the basis of the report of Prof. P. M. S. Blackett and the recommendation of the sub-committee of experts of the Executive Council of the Laboratory.

A Reviewing Committee, to review the work and progress of the Council, and to recommend the lines on which the activities should be directed in the national perspective, was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar. The members are at present visiting the national laboratories.

The desirability and the need for close collaboration between the National Laboratories and the Universities was keenly felt, and it was agreed to bring about this collaboration by giving research workers suitable honorary positions on the teaching staff of the Universities. It was also decided to set up advanced schools of research in the Universities in consultation with the University Grants Commission. It was also agreed that the CSIR might extend its present arrangements for servicing of scientific apparatus and equipment to Universities, and other research institutions. Another suggestion was that the Council should not only institute schools of advanced research in various disciplines in the Universities, but also help with grants such schools, wherever they exist.

The Council has instituted a scheme of appointment of Emeritus Scientists in the National Laboratories and other research institutions. This scheme would benefit the retiring Directors or other senior scientists who want to be engaged in research. Under this scheme, the scientists would receive an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 per month. So far, two persons have been appointed Emeritus Scientists.

The research programmes of the National Laboratories/Institutes were expanded by the creation of new divisions and the establishment of field

research stations. Increased attention was given to work out know-how for industrial utilization, and to demonstrate the results of research through pilot plant investigations. Whenever required, personnel from industries were trained in the techniques of the different processes. Research effort in the National Laboratories was also geared to defence requirements. Several products of defence importance are already being produced on a pilot plant scale.

More than 600 research papers were published and 37 patents were filed by the scientists of the National Laboratories during the year. Thirty nine processes developed by the National Laboratories were released for commercial exploitation. Ten processes were ready for industrial utilization.

There are ten Research Committees and two Sub-Committees besides the Corrosion Advisory Bureau of the Metals Research Committee, under the Council. The number of research schemes sponsored by the Council increased to 518 from 495 in the previous year. Ten retired scientists were sanctioned research grants during the year and the total number of such scientists working during the year was 44.

The Council augmented the number of fellowships (junior and senior) tenable in the National Laboratories/institutions as well as in other research organisations. The total number of persons receiving grants under this scheme of *ad hoc* fellowships rose to 1726. The number of research fellows/assistants attached to research schemes was 654 during the year.

The limit for the selection of persons to the Scientists' Pool, which was raised to 500 last year has been removed altogether. Eight hundred and thirty nine persons were selected to the Pool during 1963. This brings the total of scientists selected so far to the Pool since inception to 2,119. The number of scientists at present in the Scientists' Pool is 450.

The technical service organisations of the Council, namely, the Publications and Information Directorate, Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, Industrial Liaison and Extension Service Unit and National Register, intensified their efforts to render service in their respective fields.

The Industrial Liaison and Extension Unit continued the extension work in the rural and sub-urban areas. The Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research has been organised into five journals. A new popular science journal 'Science Reporter' has been started. A Hindi Unit has been formed in the CSIR to deal with Hindi publications. The number of periodicals, including these five journals has risen to 32.

The Scientific Research Programme of the Council for the Fourth Plan is being drawn up. It is proposed to have new laboratories and research institutions concerning different disciplines namely, oceanography, high altitude research, scientific and technical information; also to set up regional research laboratories in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The existing programme of work is likely to be strengthened in the fields of agricultural chemicals including pesticides and insecticides, fish technology, packaging, marine engineering, automation, substitute materials for electrical appliances and birth control problems. Co-operative research associations would be extended to cover more industries.

Greater co-ordination between the CSIR laboratories and the technical development wing of the Department of Technical Development to fully utilize the results of researches is envisaged in the Plan. CSIR's research programmes would also be further co-ordinated with work in other research organisations and universities. Based on the experience of the Second and Third Plans, emphasis will be laid in the Fourth Plan period on project-wise planning and phasing on priority basis, keeping in view the needs of the country in the context of the development plans and projects.

Thirty two members of the staff availed themselves of foreign scholarships for advanced training in science and technology.

The Council continued to take part in the two International Programmes, namely, International Indian Ocean Expedition and International Quiet Sun Year, during the year.

CHAPTER IV

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi, started in August 1961, joined the family of Higher Technological Institutes in September 1963 when the College was incorporated as an institution of national importance under the Indian Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1963, and was renamed as the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.

The original target of 20,000 admissions to first degree courses as set in the Third Five Year Plan of Technical Education was reached in 1963-64. The actual admissions made during the year were 20,740. The target of 40,000 admissions to diploma courses was also nearly reached and the actual admissions were 37,820. Because of defence requirements and also because of an increasing demand for engineers and technicians for the economic development of the country under the Five Year Plans, the physical targets have been revised to about 25,000 admissions to first degree courses and to 50,000 admissions to diploma courses. The revised targets are also expected to be reached by 1965-66 when the rest of the new engineering colleges and polytechnics provided under the Plan have started functioning. During the year under report, 9,120 graduates and 12,938 diploma holders passed out of technical institutions.

As recommended by the Committee on Postgraduate Engineering Education and Research, Master's degree courses were reorganised at existing centres and several additional centres were selected for postgraduate studies. A detailed scheme for part-time diploma courses in engineering was formulated and 25 centres were selected where the part-time courses could be organised. Twelve centres started the course.

Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics

As a sequel to revisions in the State Plans, provision has now been made for the establishment of 23 new colleges (including Regional Engineering Colleges) and 91 polytechnics, during the Plan period. Up to the end of 1962-63, 12 colleges were set up. During 1963-64 because of the national emergency no new college was started, but a special scheme of expansion of existing institutions was undertaken. Under the Special Scheme, the admission capacity of 60 colleges was increased in order to secure 2,659 additional seats. In addition, 23 colleges were also selected where special three-year degree courses in engineering could be organised for graduates in science with 750 admissions per year. Seven centres actually started the courses in 1963-64.

When all the new colleges provided under the Plan are set up in the last two years of the Plan period and also the Special Expansion scheme of existing institutions is fully implemented, admissions to first degree courses will reach 25,000 by the end of 1966.

As regards diploma courses, 37 polytechnics were started till the end of 1962-63. During 1963-64, 12 new polytechnics were started by State Governments at the following centres :

Azamgarh; Faizabad; Agra; Calcutta (2); Barachampa; Gulzarbagh; Rourkela; Panjim; Tumsar; Thuvakudi; Bijapur.

The Punjab Government also started the Hamirpur and Guru Tegh Bahadur-garh Polytechnics as 'guest institutions' at the Hoshiarpur and Chandigarh polytechnics. As soon as buildings and other instructional facilities are ready at Hamirpur and Guru Tegh Bahadurgarh, the polytechnics will move to their permanent places.

In addition, under the 'Revised Open Door Policy', three polytechnics were started, two in Bombay and one in Rajapalayam, by private agencies.

A special scheme of expansion of existing institutions was formulated in order to secure about 9,720 additional seats, and was implemented in 134 polytechnics. When all the new polytechnics under the Plan start functioning, the total admission capacity at diploma level will reach the revised target of 50,000 admissions by the end of 1965-66.

The State Plans provide for the establishment of 24 polytechnics for women. Eight polytechnics were started in the first two years of the Plan period and in 1963-64, five more institutions were started at Bhopal, Calcutta, Lucknow, Calicut and Madurai.

The State Plans also provide for the establishment of 117 new Junior Technical Schools. Thirty-eight schools were set up in the first two years of the Plan period. During 1963-64, nine more schools were set up at Trichur, Calicut, Cannanore, Delhi (2), Nagercoil, Pondicherry, Thuvakudi and Vellore.

HIGHER TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTES

A common admission test was held in May 1963, for admission to all the five Higher Technological Institutes. About 18,000 candidates appeared. The admissions made to the Institutes are as below :

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	517
Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay	402
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	302
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	200
Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	260

The Kharagpur Institute also admitted 42 students to B.Sc. (Hons.) courses in Science.

The detailed progress of the Institutes during 1963-64 is as below :—

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

During 1963-64, the Institute had a student enrolment of 1,813 in undergraduate courses and 272 in postgraduate courses and research. Three hundred and forty students qualified for Bachelor's Degree and 204 students for M. Tech. and postgraduate diplomas. Twentynine candidates were awarded Ph.D. and one candidate D.Sc. degree.

In addition to various postgraduate courses, the Institute conducted short-term courses in modern Foundry Practice, Soil Conservation Engineering and in Design of Shell Structures. Under various foreign aid programmes, the Institute availed itself of the services of seven experts from abroad.

The Central Government has approved in principle that the ultimate student enrolment of the Institute may be raised from 2,000 to 2,500. For this purpose, the Third Plan allocation of Rs. 2.5 crores for the Institute has been raised to Rs. 3.5 crores by adjustments within the Central Plan of Technical Education.

Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay

During 1963-64, the student enrolment at the Institute was 1,239 in undergraduate courses and 300 in postgraduate courses and research. Seventynine students qualified for Bachelor's degree and 77 for Master's degree. One candidate was also awarded Ph.D. degree during the year under report.

Under the Unesco programme of technical assistance, the Institute has received so far equipment worth Rs. 129.4 lakhs. In addition, under the bilateral agreement, the Soviet Union has supplied Rs. 36 lakhs worth of equipment. There are at present 13 experts, 3 technicians and 2 scientific translators working at the Institute under Unesco Programme.

Indian Institute of Technology, Madras

The present student enrolment in the Institute is 881 in undergraduate courses and 52 in postgraduate courses and research.

Under the West German programme of assistance, the Institute has received so far equipment worth about Rs. 77.22 lakhs. Seven German professors and five German foremen are working at the Institute. Seventeen Indian teachers have gone to West Germany for training so far.

In order to accelerate the programme of development of the Institute, the Third Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 5.8 crores has been raised to Rs. 7 crores by adjustment within the Central Technical Education Plan as a whole.

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

The student enrolment at the Institute during 1963-64 is 459 in undergraduate courses and 43 in research.

Under the U.S. programme of assistance, the Institute has received so far equipment worth Rs. 25 lakhs. An I.B.M. 620 Digital Computer has also been set up at the Institute.

Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi

The student enrolment at the Institute during 1963-64 is 596 in the undergraduate courses and 12 in postgraduate courses and research.

In order to develop the Institute into a Higher Technological Institute, the British Government and the Federation of British Industries have agreed to provide equipment worth about Rs. 88 lakhs, services of 15 expert

professors and four supervisory technicians for a period of five years and facilities for the training of 10 Indian teachers. Equipment worth about Rs. 13 lakhs has been supplied so far, and seven British professors and one workshop superintendent are working at the Institute at present. Ten Indian teachers of the Institute have been sent for advanced training to the United Kingdom.

A phased programme of development of the Institute has been formulated that aims at a student enrolment of 1,350 in undergraduate courses and 300 in postgraduate courses and research in the first stage. For this purpose, the Plan provision for the Institute has been revised to Rs. 5.4 crores.

School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi

In 1963-64, the School admitted 101 students to the different courses in Town Planning, Housing and Architecture. The total student enrolment in the School was about 450.

Construction of the buildings of the Architecture Department is nearing completion and the Department is expected to shift its activities to the new place shortly. A British Expert in Housing, whose services have been extended to the School under the Colombo Plan, has also joined.

Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad

During 1963-64, the School admitted 150 students to the different courses in Mining Engineering, Applied Geology, Petroleum Technology and Applied Geophysics. It has been decided to introduce from 1964-65, five-year integrated degree courses at the School as a sequel to the reorganisation of Secondary Education in the country.

National Institute for Training Industrial Engineering, Bombay

The establishment of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering was undertaken with the assistance of the U.N. Special Fund in 1963-64 and the services of the Chief Industrial Engineer of M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur, were specially obtained for the Directorship of the Institute for a period of two years.

The U.N. Special Fund has agreed to assist in the establishment and development of the Institute with equipment and supplies costing Rs. 1,42,500, the services of eight experts, and eight fellowships for the training of Indian staff abroad. The U.N. Special Fund has already provided the services of five specialists who have joined the Institute and are working at Powai, Bombay.

Detailed plans for the permanent buildings of the Institute, hostels and houses for the staff are being prepared. Meanwhile, some semi-permanent structures have been constructed for the immediate work of the Institute. With certain additional facilities provided by the Higher Technological Institute at Bombay, the first course is proposed to be conducted in March-April 1964.

The Institute, when fully established, will train engineers and technicians in Work Measurement, Production Planning and Control; Sales Organisation including Market Research, Method Study including Plant Lay-out

and Materials Handling and other aspects of Industrial Engineering. As many as 31 courses ranging in duration from 1-22 weeks will be offered in these fields each year for about 1,500 engineers and technicians sponsored by industry.

Institutes of Management

Pending organisation of the necessary facilities for postgraduate training and research in Management, the two All India Institutes of Management at Calcutta and Ahmedabad have started conducting short-term specialised courses in selected fields of Management, for executive sponsored by industrial and commercial organisations, Government departments etc. During 1963-64 the Calcutta Institute conducted two short-term courses in Marketing and Export Promotion and in Organisation and Human Relations, as also a eight-month course for Junior Executives. The Ahmedabad Institute conducted a short-term Management Development programme. The Institutes are expected to start their first full-time Master's degree course in July 1964, with 60 admissions.

The Ford Foundation sanctioned as aid, an amount of 1.044 million dollars for the Calcutta Institute and 471,000 dollars for the Ahmedabad Institute up to December 1963.

Technical Teachers Training Programme

The programme of training teachers for engineering colleges started in 1959 at five centres, viz. the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Bengal Engineering College Sibpur; Roorkee University, Poona Engineering College and Guindy Engineering College, Madras. In view of the increasing demand for trained teachers, three additional centres have been started at the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Baroda University and Jadavpur University, Calcutta. During 1963-64, 171 candidates were selected for training under the scheme and 106 joined. Sixtysix trainees completed the programme during the year and were posted as lecturers to different engineering colleges. The total number of teachers trained under the programme so far is 188. The value of the stipends to the trainees during the training programme has also been revised to Rs. 400 per month.

In order to train the large number of teachers required for polytechnics, the All India Council for Technical Education has formulated a detailed scheme for the establishment of training centres in each State. The scheme envisages two categories of teachers to be trained, viz. graduates for a period of two years and diploma holders for a period of three years. The Central Government has approved the scheme and offered to provide 75 per cent of the expenditure incurred by State Governments in the establishment of the training centres.

Scholarships, Fellowships and Stipends

During 1963-64, under the Merit-cum-Means Scholarships scheme, 2,415 scholarships were awarded to fresh entrants to degree and diploma courses in different technical institutions. Under the Research Scholarships Scheme, One hundred more awards were made during the year bringing the total number of awards under the scheme to 800.

Under the Practical Training Scheme, arrangements were made for the training of 1,200 graduates and diploma-holders in industrial concerns, Government departments and other establishments.

All India Council for Technical Education

The Regional Committees, Boards of Studies and other Expert Committees of the All India Council for Technical Education held various meetings during the year under report and formulated detailed plans for the improvement and development of existing technical institutions, establishment of new institutions, courses of study etc. The All India Council held its annual meeting on the 8th December 1963. The Council recommended that in view of the large expansion of technical education that has already taken place in the country, our efforts and resources should be concentrated on consolidating the institutions, and improving standards. Among various measures necessary to secure this objective, the Council recommended the establishment of four Regional Centres for the training of teachers for polytechnics.

The Council endorsed the recommendation of the National Integration Committee and suggested three important measures, viz. :

- (a) Admissions to technical institutions should not be restricted on the basis of domicile or nativity of applicants;
- (b) Admissions should be made on the basis of merit, and
- (c) As many students from other States as possible should be admitted.

Grants and Loans

During 1963-64, grants amounting to about Rs. 13.74 crores are expected to be sanctioned to State Governments and technical institutes for various schemes of technical education under the Five Year Plan. Loans amounting to about Rs. 1.82 crores are also expected to be sanctioned for the construction of students' hostels.

CHAPTER V

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND CULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS

To encourage and promote scientific research and technical education, to meet the shortage of trained personnel in the country, to improve standards of teaching and research and to encourage young persons of outstanding promise in various cultural fields, the Government of India have instituted some schemes of scholarships. With the same objective and to promote cultural relations between the foreign Governments and India, the Government of India also accept from time to time offers of scholarships from foreign Governments/Organisations for Indian nationals. Some of these offers of scholarships are reciprocal in nature.

The *ad hoc* awards of scholarships vary from country to country and from year to year depending upon the study/training facilities, the donor countries may be able to provide. These scholarships cover generally passage, maintenance allowance, tuition fees, clothing grants etc. and are awarded on merit. The allowance is generally sufficient for the maintenance of the scholars. The awards are for practical training and/or for post-graduate studies or research in Engineering, Technology, Science, Medicine, Architecture and Fine Arts. Awards are also given for the Humanities under the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Plan. The scholarships are generally advertised in all the leading newspapers and selections are made by Selection Committees, consisting of experts on different subjects, specially constituted for the different schemes of scholarships.

The total budget sanctioned for 1963-64 for the execution of these schemes and for the publications programme of the Department is Rs. 7,44,200. The budget estimate for 1964-65 is Rs. 9,15,100.

A country-wise list of scholarships offered to Indian students for studies abroad is given below. These comprise scholarships given by the respective government as well as private industry and ad-hoc offers.

Austria

One scholar selected for the Austrian Government Scholarship 1963-64 left for Austria for Postgraduate research in Medicine.

Belgium

Six scholars selected for the Belgian Government Fellowships 1963-64 left for Belgium for Postgraduate study/research/specialised training.

Czechoslovakia

Five scholars selected for the Czechoslovak Government Scholarships 1963-64 left for Czechoslovakia for Postgraduate study/research in Geology, Engineering Geology, Metallurgy, Pharmaceuticals and Automobile Engineering. One scholar selected for the 1962-63 scholarship for postgraduate study/research in Automobile Engineering left for Czechoslovakia.

M/S Polytechna Scholarships

Out of ten scholarships offered by M/S Polytechna, for practical industrial training nine have been utilised, and the selected candidates have left for Czechoslovakia.

France*For Theatre Art and Music*

The Government of France offered two scholarships in Theatre Art and Music for 1963-64. One candidate has left for France.

For specialised training

The Government of France offered 35 scholarships for 1963-64 for Indian nationals in Museology, Archaeology, Architecture, Agriculture, Medicine, Veterinary Science, Civil Engineering, Applied Scientific Research, Nuclear Studies, Public Health and Organisation of Public Health Services, Radio, Television, Cinema and Technical Teaching. Selection for these scholarships has been made.

For higher studies

Sixteen scholarships in selected branches of Science and Technology, Medicine, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Fine Arts were offered. Four candidates have left for France.

Democratic Republic of Germany*For Postgraduate studies—1963-64*

The Government of German Democratic Republic offered 12 scholarships for postgraduate studies. Of these, four scholarships have been utilised and the scholars are at present studying in the German Democratic Republic.

Federal Republic of Germany*For practical training—1962*

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany offered 60 scholarships for practical training in the subject fields of Engineering and Technology. Of these 60 scholarships, 11 scholarships were reserved for the personnel of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Of the remaining 49 scholarships, 16 were reserved for the personnel of the Ministries/Organisations, 10 for the teachers in Diploma Institutions and 23 were advertised for open competition.

These scholarships are tenable for a period of one year, preceded by a four month German language course at a Goethe Institute in West Germany.

In all 43 scholars including six scholars from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation left for West Germany. Five scholars from Neyveli Lignite Corporation are expected to leave after the first six have returned.

For practical training—1963

Sixty scholarships were offered for practical training of Indian nationals various fields of Engineering/Technology/Printing in the factories and insti-

tutions by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The scholarships cover training for industrial trainees as well as training of polytechnic teachers. The industrial trainees will receive training for 18 months in various fields of Engineering/Technology/Printing in factories and institutions in their respective fields of specialization, preceded by a four month German language course and polytechnic teachers will receive training for 24 months. Engineering Institution comprising pedagogic training preceded by a four month course in the German language.

In all 72 scholarships *i.e.* 60 of this Scheme plus 12 from the last year quota were awarded. Of these, 30 scholarships have been made to polytechnic teachers sponsored or recommended by the State Governments, and of the remaining 42 scholarships, 12 scholarships were given to candidates sponsored by the Central Ministries and, 30 scholarships to candidates selected through open competition. Sixty-six scholars have so far left for West Germany.

M/S Demag A.G. Duisburg Scholarships for practical training 1963

M/s Demag A.G. Duisburg made an offer in October 1960, of three scholarships, annually for the following three years for practical training of young Indian Engineers in their workshops and technical offices in West Germany. The offer for the first two years had already been utilised. Selections for the third year have been finalized and the selected scholars will reach West Germany before April 1964.

German Academic Exchange Service Scholarships for advanced work and research—1963

Of the 30 scholarships in Engineering/Technical Sciences, and eight scholarships in Medicine, offered by the German Academic Exchange Service for advanced work and research in West German Universities/technical institutions/Hospitals/Medical Institutions, 11 scholarships for Engineering and Technology and one scholarship for Medicine were utilised. These scholars have left for Germany.

German Academic Exchange Service scholarships for advanced work and research—1964

An offer of 27 scholarships was accepted. The German Academic Exchange Service has now proposed to increase the number of scholarships to 30. Selection of 30 candidates has been finalised and nominations are being sent to the German Academic Exchange Service.

Hungary

Three candidates who were awarded Hungarian Government (Technical Assistance Board) scholarships for postgraduate training 1962-63, proceeded to Hungary.

Italy

The Government of Italy offered six scholarships for the year 1963-64 in Painting, Town Planning and Veterinary Science. The selected candidates have gone to Italy.

Japan

Two scholars selected for the Japanese Government Scholarships 1963-64 left for Japan for postgraduate study/research in Electrical Engineering Physics. An offer for 1964-65 has also been received. Selections have been finalised.

Research Institute of Electrical Communication of Tohoku University

Two scholarships have been utilised under the Scheme. The candidates have left for Japan.

The Netherlands

Six scholars selected for the Netherlands Government Fellowships 1963-64 left for the Netherlands for postgraduate study/research in Painting, Hydraulics, Sedimentology, Development of Small Scale Industries and Architecture. An offer of five scholarships for 1964-65 has been received and processed.

Rumania

An offer of two scholarships was received from the Rumanian Government for postgraduate study/research in Agriculture and Electrical Engineering. Selections have been made and the scholars will leave shortly.

Sweden

Against the Swedish Government's offer of ten scholarships each for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64, six candidates were selected for 1962-63 programme and ten for 1963-64 programme. Out of the last year's quota two students are in Sweden. From the 1963-64 quota three are studying there and the programme for the fourth will commence in April 1964.

Switzerland

The Swiss Government have offered five scholarships for the year 1964-65 in any branch of Science, Engineering and Technology. These scholarships have been accepted and are being processed. During the year 1963-64, four scholarships were offered by the Swiss Government and the candidates have started their courses at Swiss Institutes.

Thailand

Under the scheme of Unesco Scholarships/Fellowships Programme an offer from the Government of Thailand for 1964, has been received. The number allotted for India is not specified. The offer is being processed.

Against last year's offer one candidate is undergoing training in Thailand.

Turkey

Out of the two scholarships offered by the Turkish Government in 1963-64, one scholarship has been utilised by this Department and the candidate has left for Turkey for higher studies in Fine Arts for a period of one year.

United Arab Republic

The scholar selected for the U.A.R. Government Scholarship 1963-64 for postgraduate study/research in Agriculture, has left for the U.A.R.

United Kingdom*M/s Rolls Royce Ltd., London (Apprenticeship offer)*

M/s Rolls Royce have offered seven apprenticeships (three Graduates apprenticeships and four Engineering apprentices). Selections are in progress.

Royal Commission for the exhibition of 1851

The offer of one scholarship has been received and selection is in progress.

Federation of British Industries overseas scholarships for practical training

The Federation of British Industries offer six scholarships a year for training of Indian nationals in British Industries. Of the scholars selected in 1963, three scholars are already taking training in the U.K. The remaining three are expected to leave shortly.

An offer of six scholarships has been received for 1964. Selections are in progress.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Government of the U.S.S.R. offered 50 scholarships for Indian nationals for postgraduate studies/research work during 1963-64. Of these, ten scholarships were allotted to the Department of Education and the remaining 40 to the Department of Science. Subjects covered were, Agriculture, Medicine and some selected branches of Science, Engineering and Technology. The Department of Science, selected 27 suitable candidates against the 40 scholarships available. The remaining 13 scholarships were given to the Department of Education, bringing their quota during 1963-64 to 23.

Of the 27 candidates selected and recommended to the Soviet Government during 1963-64, twelve have proceeded to the U.S.S.R.

U.S.S.R. Bilateral Agreement

Under the bilateral agreement, 50 scholarships for practical training of teachers in Engineering/Technology were offered to Indian nationals. Of these 49 scholars have already left.

Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University, Moscow

Thirtyone candidates were selected against an offer of 40 admissions for 1963-64 to the Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University, Moscow for study in Engineering/Technology/Mining/Natural Sciences/Medicine. Two of these are for 'Aspirantura' courses and 29 for Diploma courses.

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP PLAN

The Commonwealth Education Conference held at Oxford in July 1959 recommended a number of measures to enrich each country of the

Commonwealth, by enabling an increasing number of its abler citizens to share the wide range of educational resources available throughout the Commonwealth and thus promote equality of educational opportunity at the highest level. The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan instituted in pursuance of these recommendations, aims at achieving this objective.

The Plan is now in operation for the last four years and scholarships have been offered to India by Australia, Canada, Ceylon, East Africa, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Malta, New Zealand, Nigeria, Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the United Kingdom for the year 1963-64.

Many of the smaller countries do not specially offer a specific number of scholarships to India. The practice followed by them is to ask the other Commonwealth countries to make a certain number of nominations only, from which they make the final selections on the entire Commonwealth basis. In view of this it is not possible to anticipate a precise number of scholarships every year for India from these countries, but from the comparatively well developed countries of the Commonwealth, the number of awards made to Indian scholars has more or less been steady.

The details of the various scholarships offered by these countries are given below :

Australia

One candidate has been selected for the 1964 award. Five nominations have been asked for 1965.

Canada

Of the 32 candidates nominated for the 1963 awards 19 candidates have been finally selected and are at present in Canada.

Thirtytwo nominations have been made for the year 1964 for about 20 scholarships.

Ceylon

One candidate was selected for the 1963 award and is at present in Ceylon.

The Government of Ceylon asked for three nominations for 1964, and three candidates have accordingly been nominated.

East Africa

The East African Governments have asked for two nominations for 1964.

Hong Kong

Against an offer of two scholarships by the Government of Hong Kong for 1964 two candidates have been nominated.

Jamaica

Two candidates have been nominated for the Government of Jamaica's scholarships for 1964.

Malta

The Government of Malta has asked for one nomination for 1964.

New Zealand

The authorities in New Zealand did not select any of the five candidates nominated for the 1963 awards.

Nigeria

Against an offer of two scholarships for 1964, two candidates have been nominated.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Two candidates have been nominated for 1964 for the Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland's awards.

United Kingdom

Forty four scholarships offered by the Government of the U.K. for 1963 have been utilised.

Sixty seven nominations for 40 scholarships have been made for the year 1964.

Teacher Training Bursaries

The Government of the U.K. offered 25 bursaries to both the Departments of this Ministry for 1963 against which 15 candidates were nominated by this Department. Thirteen bursaries have been utilised.

Against an offer of 25 bursaries to both the Departments of this Ministry for the year 1964, this Department has nominated 15 candidates.

EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES**International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience**

Eight places for practical training have been offered to Indian students under the IAESTE Scheme 1963. Of the candidates nominated, so far two have been approved by the West German IAESTE Committee.

India offered 36 places for students from other member countries of these 18 have been accepted. Eight scholars who had come to India under this Scheme returned after completing their practical training.

Ceylon

The Government of India offered ten scholarships (*i.e.* five each in the years 1962-63 and 1963-64) to the Government of Ceylon for study of their nationals in India, in exchange for a similar number for Indian nationals. Of the ten scholarships offered by the Government of Ceylon, six are for training in dance, and four for studies in Ceylonese History and Buddhist Philosophy.

Six nominations have so far been received from the Government of Ceylon—four for Commercial/Fine Arts, and two for the Humanities. Two scholars have already arrived in India.

Greece

It has been decided to exchange two scholars on either side. In-coming scholars for the Humanities will be dealt with by the Department of Education and those for Scientific and Technical subjects and Fine Arts by this Department. Of the two scholars nominated by this Department one has left for Greece.

Nominations of scholars are awaited from the Government of Greece.

Poland

The agreement is for two scholars on either side. Two Polish scholars have come for studies in the Humanities. One Indian scholar has already started his training in Poland.

United Arab Republic

India and the U.A.R. will exchange ten scholars annually. The scholars in the Humanities are looked after by the Department of Education and those in scientific and technical subjects by this Department. Under the 1963-64 Programme this Department nominated four scholars. They are likely to leave for the U.A.R. shortly.

Five U.A.R. scholars have so far come to India under this Programme.

Yugoslavia

Under this programme, the Government of India offered five scholarships to the Government of Yugoslavia for study/research of their nationals in exchange for similar facilities for five Indian nationals. Of the five scholarships offered by the Government of Yugoslavia, two are being utilised for training in the Fine Arts and three for studies in the Humanities.

The Yugoslav Government have sent five nominations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN NATIONALS

Union Territories Overseas Scholarships Scheme

Four scholarships under the scheme are offered annually to persons who by birth and or domicile are natives of the centrally administered Union Territories. The scholarships are for a duration upto three years and are tenable in a country where excellent facilities in the subject of study/training/research exist. The subjects of study/training/research are any branch of Science/Engineering/Technology/Medicine/Fine Arts for which suitable facilities are not available in India.

During 1963-64 three scholars of 1962-63 batch left for the United Kingdom and the United States of America. One went to the U.K. for

studies in Medicine and two to the United States of America for studies in Civil Engineering and Physics.

A budget provision of Rs. 87,000 has been made for this scheme during the year 1964-65.

PARTIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SCHEME

Under this scheme interest bearing refundable loans are granted to students going abroad for higher studies in Scientific and Technological subjects, the Fine Arts and Indology. A budget provision of Rs. 1,00,000 was made for the scheme during 1963-64. The revised estimate for the year is Rs. 1,00,000. A sum of Rs. 1,30,000 is proposed for the Budget Estimates 1964-65.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN INDIA

(i) FOR INDIAN NATIONALS

Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields

Awards are made in cultural subjects to talented young persons of outstanding promise for advanced training in India in Hindustani Music (Vocal and Instrumental), Karnatik Music (Vocal and Instrumental), Classical Western Music, Rabindra Sangeet, Folk Song, Bharatanatyam, Kuchipudi, Kathakali, Kathak, Manipuri, Orissi, Folk Dance, Drama and Fine Arts (Painting and Sculpture). Till last year arrangements covered a maximum of 100 scholars at any one time. It has now been decided to remove the ceiling of 100 scholars and to award 50 scholarships every year. The normal duration of the scholarship is two years with a provision for extension by one year in exceptional cases. The value of each scholarship is Rs. 250 per month.

The number of scholars receiving training under this scheme at present is 88.

This scheme is included in the Third Five Year Plan. The allocation is Rs. 5 lakhs for developmental purposes. Budget provision for 1964-65 is Rs. 3,30,000 (Rs. 2 lakhs non-Plan plus Rs. 1.30 lakhs Plan).

(ii) FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS

Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme

To reciprocate the gesture of goodwill made by several foreign Governments in awarding scholarships to Indian nationals, a number of scholarships are offered to their nationals every alternate year. Under the Scheme for 1964-65, thirty scholarships have been offered to the nationals of the following countries: Austria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay.

This scheme is administered by this Department as well as the Department of Education.

Three scholars (one each from Austria, Czechoslovakia and Denmark) completed their studies/research in 1963. At present seven scholars (one

each from Argentina, The Netherlands, Norway and Venezuela and three from the German Democratic Republic) are research students. Three scholars (two from Czechoslovakia and 1 from Italy) under the 1963-65 Scheme are expected to arrive shortly.

The budget provision for this Scheme is as follows :

Revised Estimates—1963-64	Rs. 40,000
Budget Estimates—1964-65	Rs. 75,000

AD-HOC SCHOLARSHIPS

Cyprus

Four scholarships have been offered to the Government of Cyprus. Nominations are awaited.

France

The Government of India offer to the Government of France six fellowships for French nationals every alternate year. Under the 1962-64 Scheme, one Fellow is already studying in India and three more are expected to arrive shortly. The offer under 1964-66 Scheme is being conveyed to the French Government.

The budget provision for this scheme is as follows :

Revised Estimates—1963-64	Rs. 13,000
Budget Estimates—1964-65	Rs. 32,000

West Germany

20 scholarships were offered in 1962-63 to the Government of West Germany to West German nationals for postgraduate study/research in India.

Seven candidates were selected, two for the subjects which concern the Department of Education and five for subjects controlled by the Department of Science. Of the latter, two arrived during 1962 and one scholar arrived in April 1963. Two more scholars are expected to arrive shortly.

Somalia

10 ad-hoc scholarships have been offered to the Government of Somalia for its nationals for study in India.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION SCHEME (COLOMBO PLAN)

This scheme is co-ordinated by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) and individual Ministries are responsible for arranging admission/placement of the foreign scholars under the Scheme for the subjects dealt with by them. Under the Scheme this Department arranged for 40 scholars from Nepal, Ceylon, Philippines and Thailand in the year under review. There are at present 221 scholars from Ceylon, Indonesia, Nepal, North Borneo and Thailand studying in India. The over-all budget provision for the Scheme is made by the Department of Economic Affairs.

Indian Scholars Abroad under the Schemes of the Department of Science

Name of the Country	No. of scholars sent during '63-64'	No. of scholars at present abroad
1	2	3
AUSTRALIA	3	6
AUSTRIA	1	1
BELGIUM	6	6
CANADA	19	66
CEYLON	2	3
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	9	9
FRANCE	21	52
GERMANY (EAST)	4	67
GERMANY (WEST)	122	210
GREECE	1	2
HUNGARY	3	3
ITALY	6	20
JAPAN	2	3
MALAYA	1	1
NETHERLANDS, THE	6	6
NEW ZEALAND	3	5
NIGERIA	1	1
POLAND	1	2
RHODESIA AND NYASALAND	1	2
SPAIN	—	1
SWEDEN	5	5
SWITZERLAND	3	7
THAILAND	1	1
TURKEY	1	1
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	2	3
UNITED KINGDOM	45	153
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	2	5
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	46	213
YUGOSLAVIA	1	12

CHAPTER VI

PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

The Publications Unit of the Department has released a total of 22 publications during the period under report. Some of the more important of these are :

(1) Facilities for Technical Education in India, (2) Technical Education in India Today, (3) Model Syllabus for Five-Year Integrated Course, (4) Science and Culture, (5) Can Cultures Co-exist, (6) Copyright : A Symposium, (7) Polytechnic Education in India, (8) Proceedings of the 15th Meeting of the All India Council for Technical Education, (9) Report of Technical Education in the U.S.S.R., (10) Samanya Lipi, (11) Cultural Forum (Quarterly) and (12) Sanskriti (Quarterly).

Information Bureau—The Information Bureau of the Department of Science collects, collates and disseminates information regarding facilities for study in scientific, technical and cultural subjects in India and abroad. During the period under review, over 3,000 enquiries on these subjects have been dealt with.

Library.—The Departmental Library set up in May 1959, consists of two sections viz. 1. General Section and 2. Reference Section. The General Section comprises books on all subjects and the Reference Section consists of Encyclopaedias, Year-books, Reports, Proceedings, Calendars and Prospectuses of various Universities and Institutions of higher education in India and abroad. The number of volumes as at present total to about 5600.

APPENDIX I

Subordinate Offices of the Department of Science

1. Anthropological Survey of India, 27, Chowringhee Road, Indian Museum, Calcutta-13.
2. Botanical Survey of India, 14, Madan Street, Calcutta-13.
3. Zoological Survey of India, 34, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 12.
4. Survey of India, Eastern Canal Road, Post Box No. 37, Dehra Dun (U.P.).
5. National Atlas Organisation, 1, Lower Circular Road, 3rd Floor, Calcutta-20.
6. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad (Bihar).
7. Directorate of Practical Training, c/o Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad (Bihar).
8. Eastern Regional Office, Ministry of Education, Department of Science, 5 Esplanade East, Calcutta-1.
9. Western Regional Office, Ministry of Education, Department of Science, Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
10. Southern Regional Office, Ministry of Education, Department of Science, University Building, Chepauk, Madras-5.
11. Northern Regional Office, Ministry of Education, Department of Science, 7/169 Swarupnagar, Kanpur-2.

Autonomous Organisations

1. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.
2. National Research Development Corporation, Mandi House, Lytton Road, New Delhi-1.
3. School of Planning and Architecture, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-1.
4. Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
5. Indian Institute of Technology, P.O. I.I.T. Powai, Bombay-76.
6. Indian Institute of Technology, P.O. I.I.T., Madras-36.
7. Indian Institute of Technology, Agricultural Garden, Post Pox No. 239, Kanpur.
8. Indian Institute of Technology, P.O. Kharagpur Technology, Kharagpur (S. E. Rly.).
9. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-12.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF NATIONAL LABORATORIES/INSTITUTES UNDER C.S.I.R.

1. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta-19.
2. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, U.P.
3. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow (U.P.).
4. Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, (Madras).
5. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani (Rajasthan).
6. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore-2.
7. Central Fuel Research Institute, P.O. Jealgora, Distt. Dhanbad (Bihar).
8. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Instt. Calcutta-32.
9. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation, New Delhi-1.
10. Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Madras-20.
11. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur-9 (West Bengal).
12. Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad (Bihar).
13. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur.
14. Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi-20.
15. Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar (Gujarat).
16. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, New Delhi-1.
17. Indian Institute of Petroleum, New Delhi.
18. Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine, Calcutta-13.
19. Indian Programme for International Indian Ocean Expedition, New Delhi.
20. National Aeronautical Laboratories, Bangalore-6 (Mysore).
21. National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow (U.P.).
22. National Chemical Laboratory, Poona-8.
23. National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad-7.
24. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur-7 (Bihar).
25. National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi-12.
26. Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.
27. Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu & Kashmir.
28. Regional Research Laboratory, P.O. Jorhat (Assam).
29. Visvesaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore-1.