



REPORT

1966-67

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

NEW DELHI

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
1967

Publication No. 801

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MAP

Universities in India—1967.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

The Ministry of Education functioned under the charge of an Education Minister assisted by two Deputy Education Ministers. Shri M. C. Chagla relinquished charge and Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed assumed charge of the portfolio of Education on 13th November, 1966. After the General Elections Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed relinquished charge on 12th March, 1967 and Dr. Triguna Sen assumed charge of the portfolio of Education on 16th March, 1967. He is being assisted by two Ministers of State, Prof. Sher Singh and Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. Work relating to the Muslim Wakfs Act, 1954, Wakf properties under the administration of evacuee Property Act, 1950, and the administration of Dargah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955 which was transferred to the Ministry of Education from the Ministry of Irrigation and Power under the Presidential Order dated 14th November, 1966, was subsequently transferred to the Ministry of Law (Legislative Department).

2. Scope and Functions : Under the Constitution of India, education is mostly managed by the State Governments. The Union Government is responsible for the maintenance of four Central Universities and institutions of national importance, for promotion of research, and co-ordination and determination of standards in higher education and research. A Directive Principle of the Constitution enjoins on the State to provide free and compulsory education to children up to 14 years of age. The Union Government, under Article 351 of the Constitution, is also responsible for developing and promoting Hindi language along with Sanskrit and other Indian languages.

3. The Union Government is also responsible for the 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.

4. These obligations of the Union Government are discharged by the Ministry of Education through its various programmes c

activities, pilot projects and research conducted on the one hand by the Ministry of Education and on the other through the agency of different bodies like the University Grants Commission, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the National Council of Educational Research and Training, the Central Hindi Directorate, the Indian Council of Cultural Relations, and 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 Union and State Governments work together in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of the various programmes.

5. Organisation : The work in the Ministry has been reorganised into 14 Divisions and 9 Units. The Divisions are headed by Deputy Secretaries/Deputy Educational Advisers. A copy of the Administrative Chart of the Ministry is attached at the end. Besides, the Ministry has a number of attached and subordinate offices and autonomous organisations under its administrative control, of which a list is given in Annexure I.

6. Education Commission : The Education Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1964 under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari submitted its report on June 29, 1966. The report has provided the basis for widespread discussion at all levels, regarding the reconstruction of the educational structure in the country. The implementation of the crucial recommendations of the Commission, a common endeavour of the State Governments and the Centre, occupied priority attention in the Ministry.

7. Fourth Five-Year Plan : The approach to education during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period is three-fold: (i) to remove the present deficiencies in the system and link it more purposefully to social and economic development of the country, (ii) to improve standards and quality at all stages, and (iii) to extend educational facilities to meet social urges and economic needs.

8. The Working Group on General Education, set up to assess the educational needs of the country, recommended a

outlay of Rs. 2,600 crore on education during the fourth Plan. Against this, an allocation of Rs. 1,400 crore was proposed in October, 1964. It was subsequently reduced to Rs. 1,260 crore in September, 1965 and then to Rs. 1,210 crore in August, 1966. Of this, an amount of Rs. 326 crore was in the Central and Centrally sponsored sectors and Rs. 884 crore in the State sector.

9. Some of the main priorities in various sectors of education in the fourth Plan as it stands at present are indicated below.

(i) *Pre-primary Education*: Attention to be paid to strategic areas, such as training of teachers and production of teaching materials.

(ii) *Primary and Middle School Education*: (a) Efforts to be made to provide further facilities for the education of children in the age-groups 6-11 and 11-14 with a view to fulfilling the Constitutional directive of universal education at an early date. About 93 per cent children of the age-group 6-11 and at least 45 to 50 per cent of the children of the age-group 11-14 to be brought to schools. (b) Effective measures to be taken to reduce wastage and stagnation. (c) Efforts to be made to remove the present disparity between the enrolment of girls and boys by providing incentives in the form of mid-day meals, free supply of textbooks, school uniforms for poor children, etc. Special steps to be taken to increase the supply of women teachers, viz., construction of quarters for women teachers in rural areas and separate sanitary blocks for girls in schools, etc. (d) Special programmes to be taken up for the training of teachers, such as improvement of the existing teacher training institutions, organisation of in-service training courses, etc. (e) Basic education to be strengthened by developing carefully selected schools and introducing in others work-oriented curricula and citizenship training. (f) Condensed and part-time courses to be arranged for those who are forced to leave the schools for economic reasons.

(iii) *Secondary Education*: (a) The main emphasis at this stage, among other things, to be on diversification of courses. (b) Science education to be expanded and improved. (c) To

remove the existing imbalance between the enrolment of girls and boys. (d) Special programmes to be developed for the training of teachers, *viz.*, correspondence courses and in-service training courses, summer science institutes, etc.

(iv) *University Education*: (a) With a view to utilising effectively the limited financial resources, university centres to be set up instead of opening new universities. (b) At this stage, the aim is to limit the number of students going in for arts and commerce courses. Efforts to be made to provide additional facilities in arts and commerce through evening colleges and correspondence courses. (c) The proportion of science students to be increased from 40 per cent to 50 per cent. (d) Intensive efforts to be made to improve the condition of affiliated colleges which cater to about 85 per cent of the college population.

(v) *Technical Education*: (a) Programmes in technical education to be geared to build up the engineering personnel required for the fifth and subsequent Plans on the basis of optimum utilisation of engineers and other technical personnel. (b) Expansion of facilities for degree courses in engineering and technology to be secured by expansion of selected colleges and institutes. At the diploma level, additional facilities to be created both by expansion of the existing institutions and by establishing new ones. Facilities to be organised in industrial complexes so that technical education can secure the co-operation of industry. (c) Emphasis to be laid on the development of part-time and correspondence courses in engineering and technological subjects.

(vi) *Social Education*: (a) The high rate of illiteracy among the adult population to be wiped out through a massive programme of adult education based on the active support of the community at every level. (b) Libraries and reading rooms to be provided on an adequate scale to prevent relapse of neo-literates back into illiteracy.

(vii) *Qualitative Improvement*: Much greater emphasis to be given to the improvement of quality of education at various levels through (a) improvement in the quality of teacher education; (b) provision of adequate and better equipment in educational institutions; and (c) development of new curricula, preparation of textbooks, teachers' guides and other instructional materials.

10. The Advisory Bodies : The Ministry of Education is guided in its policy and programme in the various fields of education, science and culture by advisory bodies set up for the purpose of aligning expert and, wherever possible, public opinion with its activities. In the field of education, the main advisory body is the Central Advisory Board of Education which was established in 1935. The Board consists of representatives of the Union and State Governments (generally the State Education Ministers), 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.

11. Apart from the Central Advisory Board of Education, the Ministry has set up, over the years, several other boards and committees for dealing with specific problems in greater detail. The work of such advisory bodies, where necessary, is reported in its proper context in the relevant chapters of this report.

12. Education Ministers' Conference : A Conference of Education Ministers of States and Union Territories met at Madras in June, 1966. Important items discussed at the meeting, *inter alia*, included: (i) fourth five-year Plan of general education, (ii) school education including improvement of teacher training, science education, etc., (iii) social education including adult literacy, and (iv) technical education in the fourth Plan—approach and programme.

13. Review of Standing Charges : The budget estimates for the year 1967-68 relating to the grant of the Secretariat proper, including the standing charges, were discussed in detail in a meeting of the Internal Economy Committee. As against the budget estimates of Rs. 69.09 lakh the revised estimates and budget estimates relating to the standing charges only have, with the assistance of Associate Finance, been arrived at Rs. 74.88 lakh and Rs. 80.52 lakh respectively.

14. **Budget:** The budget and revised estimates for the year 1966-67 and budget estimates for the year 1967-68 relating to the grant of the Secretariat proper as a whole, are as under:

Budget Estimates for 1966-67	Revised Estimates for 1966-67	Budget Estimates for 1967-68
Rs. 82,74,000	Rs. 88,05,000	Rs. 94,14,000

15. As against the total sanctioned grant of Rs. 111.91 crore for the Ministry as a whole (including the provisions made by the Ministry of Education in the Demands operated by the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance) for the year 1966-67, both Plan and non-Plan, the revised estimates for 1966-67 and budget estimates for 1967-68 proposed to be provided amount to Rs. 114.48 crore (provisional) and Rs. 130.40 crore (provisional) respectively.

CHAPTER II

SCHOOL EDUCATION

The Central Government has limited responsibility in school education. This is broadly confined to pilot projects and research and training activities which are, by and large, carried through the National Council of Educational Research and Training. The Union Government provides financial assistance to State Governments for the expansion of educational facilities as well as for qualitative improvement of education. Financial assistance is also provided to voluntary educational organisations engaged in carrying out significant experiments in school education. The various schemes under this sector have been classified in the following categories :

- A — Expansion of School Education
- B — Improvement of School Education
- C — Training of Teachers
- D — Education of Girls and Women
- E — Other Schemes for School Education

A. EXPANSION OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

2. Expansion of Primary Education (Age-Group 6-11):
Article 45 of the Constitution enjoins on the State to endeavour to provide free, compulsory and universal education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. In pursuance of this Directive Principle, the fourth Plan target aims at enrolling 180·00 lakh additional children at this stage of education during the Plan period. This will raise the total enrolment in classes I to V to 695·33 lakh by 1970-71 which will constitute about 92·2 per cent of the population in the age-group 6-11 years. During 1966-67, the additional enrolment is expected to be 23·80 lakh.

3. Although there has been a steady increase in the facilities for primary education, the progress has not been uniform in respect of boys and girls or urban and rural areas or backward communities and the rest of the population. The progress of education has also been somewhat slow in areas where population is sparse or where communications are difficult.

4. Expansion of Middle School Education (Age-Group 11-14): In classes VI-VIII, the target is to enrol 80·00 lakh additional children during the fourth Plan period which will raise the total enrolment at this stage of education to 185·82 lakh by 1970-71. The percentage of this enrolment to population in age-group 11-14 years will then be 47·4. The additional enrolment during the year under review is, however, likely to be 10·17 lakh.

5. Expansion of Secondary Education (Age-Group 14-17) : The fourth Plan target of additional enrolment in classes IX-XI is 37·60 lakh. This will raise the total enrolment in these classes to 91·57 lakh by 1970-71 and the percentage of enrolment of population in the age-group 14-17 years to 25·0. The additional enrolment at this stage of education, during 1966-67, is expected to be 5·44 lakh.

6. This expansion of education has brought to the forefront the need for improving standards of education. Accordingly, the Union Government is operating a number of schemes in the Central and Centrally sponsored sectors to that end. A brief account of these is given in the next section of this chapter.

7. Legislation for Compulsory Education : Education at the primary stage, except for special schools and some primary schools in urban areas of West Bengal, is free throughout the country. The State Governments have enacted suitable laws, or revised the old ones, for free and compulsory education. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal have already brought their legislation up-to-date and in line with the Delhi Primary Education Act, 1960. Provisions for enforcing compulsory attendance exist in other States also, who are considering the question of bringing them to-date.

8. Sixth National Seminar on Elementary Education : This seminar, which was held at Kodaikanal (Madras State) from 25th April to 1st May, 1966, made a number of recommendations for early achievement of the goal of universal education. The more important among these are as follows :

- (i) Encouragement of pre-school education, particularly in rural areas;
- (ii) Enactment of Compulsory Primary Education, Acts by States which have not yet done so;
- (iii) Provision of free or subsidized mid-day meals, free or subsidized books and stationery and free uniforms;
- (iv) Raising of *per capita* expenditure and lowering of teacher-pupil ratio in areas inhabited by scheduled tribes;
- (v) Provision of suitable part-time courses for children who, due to the economic conditions of their parents, cannot attend regular schools;
- (vi) Training of local women as school mothers, wherever lady teachers are not available;
- (vii) Opening of separate primary schools for girls where specially needed, etc.; and
- (viii) Not holding any formal promotion examination in the first and second year of schooling.

B. IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

9. Basic Education : The Education Commission has made a review of Basic education and has recommended that the essential principles of Basic education, namely, productive activity, correlation of curriculum with environments, and contact with local community, are so important that they should guide and shape the educational system at all levels. The recommendations, when implemented, are likely to bring about the much needed improvement in the educational system.

10. Mid-day Meals Programme : The School programme for children in elementary schools was started in 1962-63 in pursuance of the recommendation of the School Health

Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1960. International organisations—CARE, UNICEF and Catholic Relief Services—provide commodities like corn flour, liquid oil, milk powder, as gift. Transportation charges, etc., are met by Government.

11. The scheme has made good progress since its inception. During 1965-66, over 90 lakh children were covered under the programme—88,22,000 children under CARE programme in thirteen States and 2,52,000 children under the Catholic Relief Service programme in some of the Union Territories. The expenditure on the programme, in so far as States are concerned, was Rs. 178 lakh in 1966-67.

12. **State Institutes of Education :** To improve the quality of education at the school level, particularly at the primary and middle school levels, the State Institutes of Education have been started under a Centrally sponsored scheme initiated during the year 1963-64. The main functions of these Institutes are : to organise inservice training for inspecting officers, staff of training institutions for elementary teachers; to conduct studies and investigations in the elementary teacher training and to produce literature for teachers and students. Central assistance on 100 per cent basis is given to the State Governments for running the Institutes.

13. State Institutes have been established in all the States except Nagaland. During the year, an amount of Rs. 16.19 lakh was released to the State Governments for the purpose. One State Institute was started in Delhi in 1966-67 and preliminary steps have been taken to start one in Manipur.

14. **Crash Programme :** This scheme for the improvement of secondary education, which was initiated in 1964-65, was continued during the year under report. Under it, Central assistance to States is given on 100 per cent basis outside the State Plan ceiling for the strengthening of science laboratories of schools at secondary level, training of science teachers, the establishment of State Institutes of Science Education etc. During 1966-67 the total expenditure on the scheme amounted to Rs. 208.46 lakh.

15. Strengthening of Diversified Courses : This scheme aims at strengthening diversified courses in multipurpose and post-Basic schools with 100 per cent Central assistance. During 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 19.89 lakh was released to the State Governments for the purpose.

16. State Evaluation Units : In pursuance of the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission, work in regard to examination reform was started during the second Plan with the establishment of an evaluation unit at the Centre in the Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education. During the third Plan, such units were established in different States. In order to further their programmes, the Union Government introduced a Centrally sponsored scheme under which 100 per cent assistance was given to the State Governments for setting up new units as well as for expanding the work of the existing units. Such units were established in all the States except Jammu & Kashmir, Madras and Nagaland. During the year, the total amount sanctioned to the State Governments for the purpose was Rs. 2 lakh.

17. Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance : Under this scheme, which was initiated in the year 1962-63, Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance have been established in all the States except Madras, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland. Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to the State Governments on 100 per cent basis for meeting the expenditure on the working of the Bureaux. During 1966-67, the total amount sanctioned to the various State Governments was Rs. 2 lakh.

C. TRAINING AND WELFARE OF TEACHERS

18. Correspondence Courses for Elementary School Teachers : In order to clear the backlog of untrained teachers in elementary schools (estimated to be 4 lakh at the end of the third Plan), it is proposed to establish correspondence courses in ten States where the number of untrained teachers, is comparatively large. During 1967-68, it is proposed to start such courses in four

States and the scheme will be gradually extended to other States. There is a provision of Rs. 6 crore for this scheme in the fourth Plan, out of which a sum of Rs. 10 lakh has been proposed for this purpose in the budget for 1967-68.

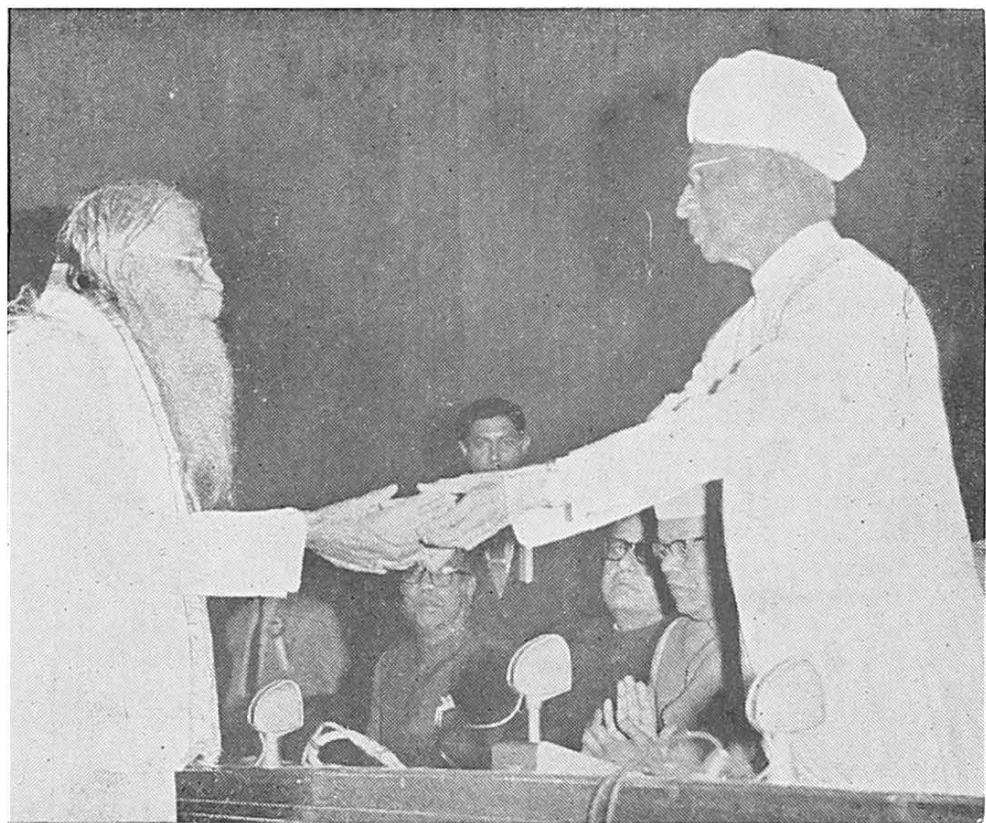
19. Correspondence Courses for Secondary School Teachers: It is estimated that there was a backlog of about 1 lakh untrained teachers in secondary schools at the end of the third Plan, which is proposed to be cleared, *inter alia*, through correspondence courses. During 1967-68, correspondence courses will be started in the Universities of Baroda and Calcutta. The details of the scheme are being finalised.

20. There is a provision of Rs. 2 crore in the fourth Plan for this scheme, of which the National Council of Educational Research and Training is likely to utilise Rs. 55.00 lakh for this purpose. A provision of Rs. 5 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in the Ministry's budget for the year 1967-68.

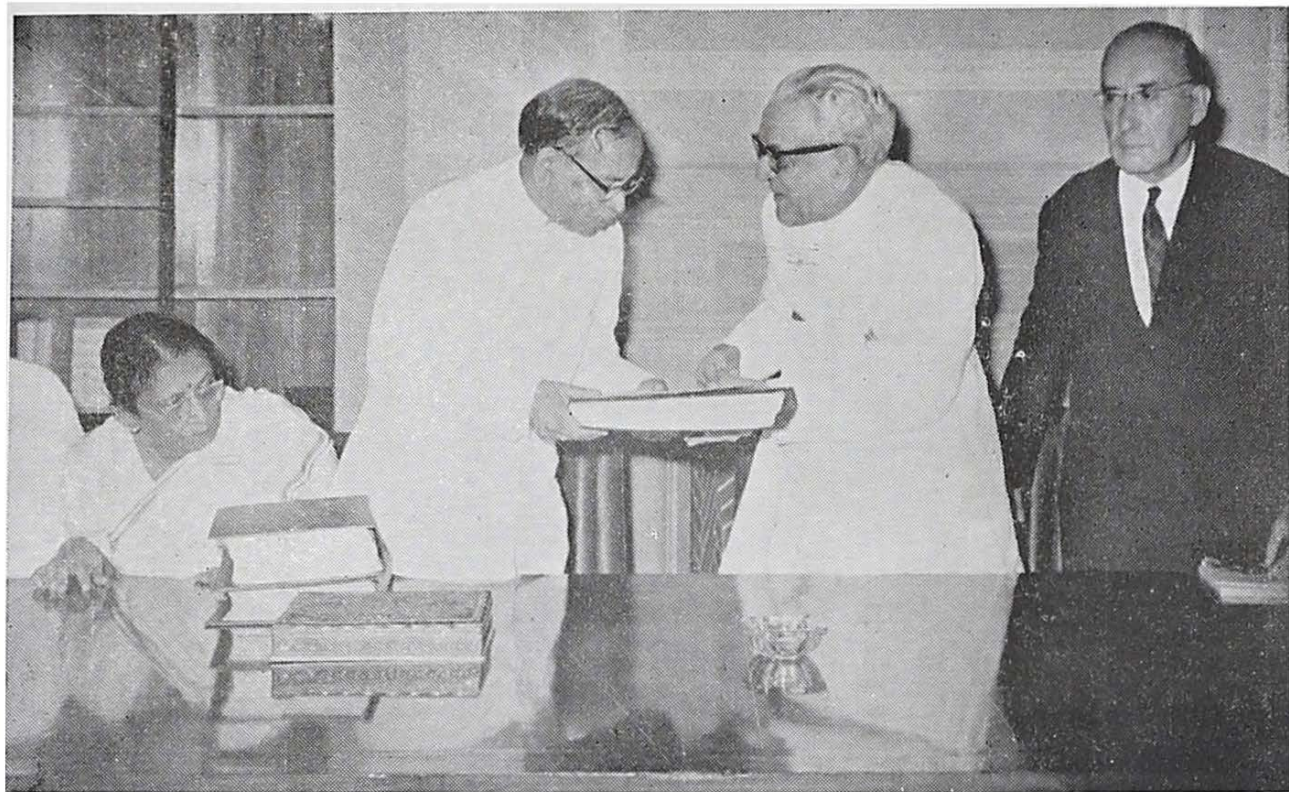
21. Incentives for Teachers : Besides providing facilities for refresher and re-orientation courses, a scheme has been included in the fourth Plan to offer incentives to teachers to improve their qualifications. A sum of Rs. 5 crore has been provided for elementary stage and Rs. 6 crore for secondary stage in the State sector for this purpose.

22. National Awards to Teachers : During 1966-67, 98 teachers of primary and secondary schools and Sanskrit pathshalas/tols were granted National Awards in recognition of the meritorious services rendered by them to the community. A budget provision of Rs. 70,000 (non-Plan) has been made for this purpose for 1967-68.

23. Ameliorative Measures for Primary and Secondary School Teachers : In order to improve the quality of education, the Union Government continued to take steps to improve the emoluments, service conditions and qualifications of teachers at all stages. A scheme for the improvement of salaries of teachers was initiated right in the first Plan with 50 per cent Central assistance. During the second Plan period, the actual expenditure for increase in emoluments of teachers had been



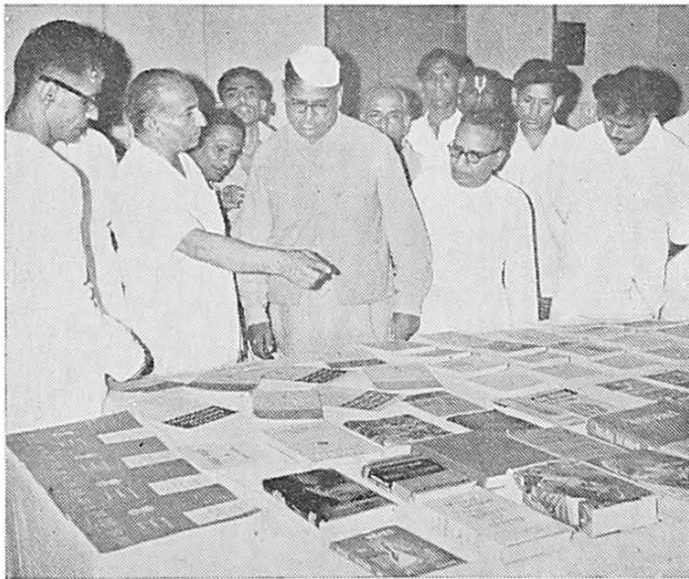
National Awards for Teachers



**Presentation of Education Commission Report to the Education Minister
Shri M. C. Chagla**



**Shri M. C. Chagla, Union Minister of Education
inspecting Braille copying equipment**



**Shri Bhakt Darshan, Deputy Education Minister
at the Exhibition of Hindi Books Organised by
Central Hindi Directorate at Tiruchirapalli**



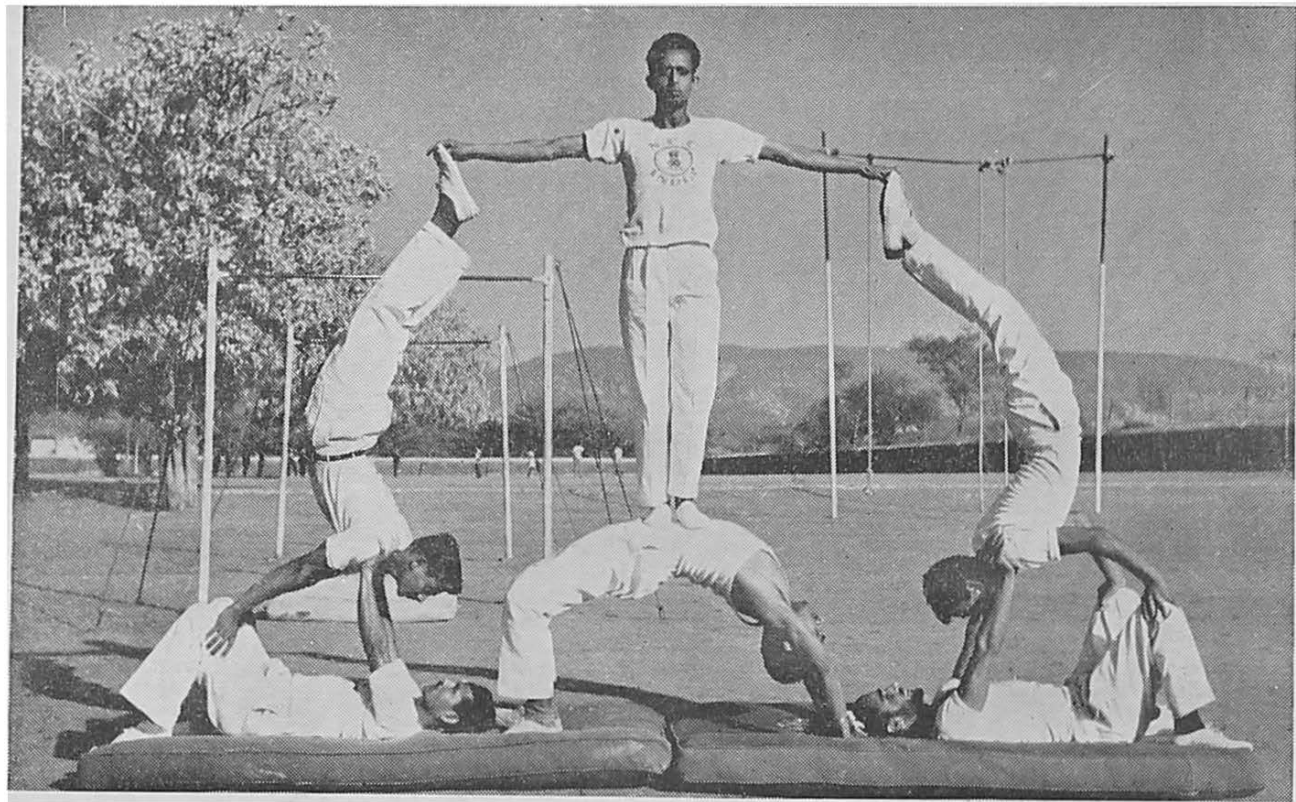
Ministry's Stall at the National Book Fair organised under the auspices of National Book Turst at Bombay



First annual day of Central Schools Organisation—distribution of awards by Defence Minister



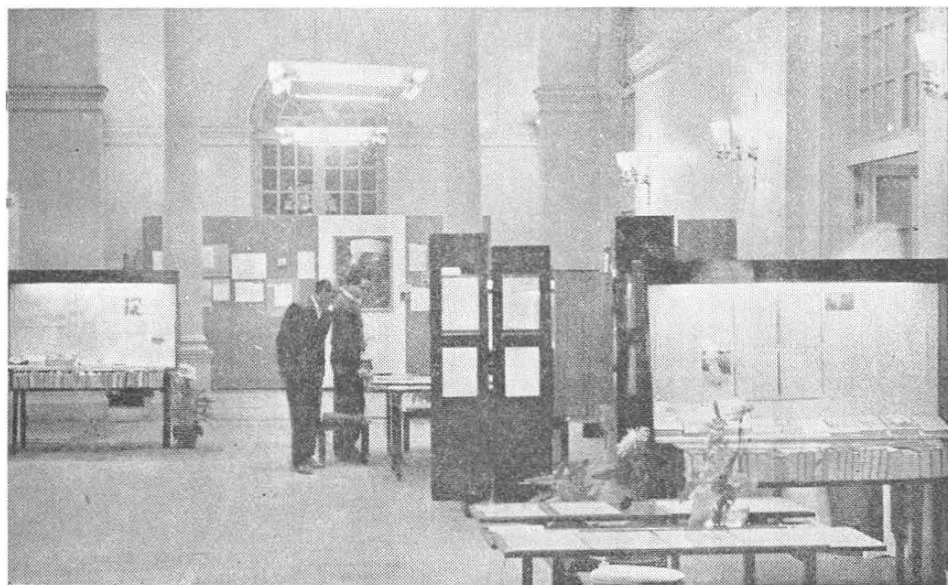
Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards, 1966



National Fitness Corps—Sariska



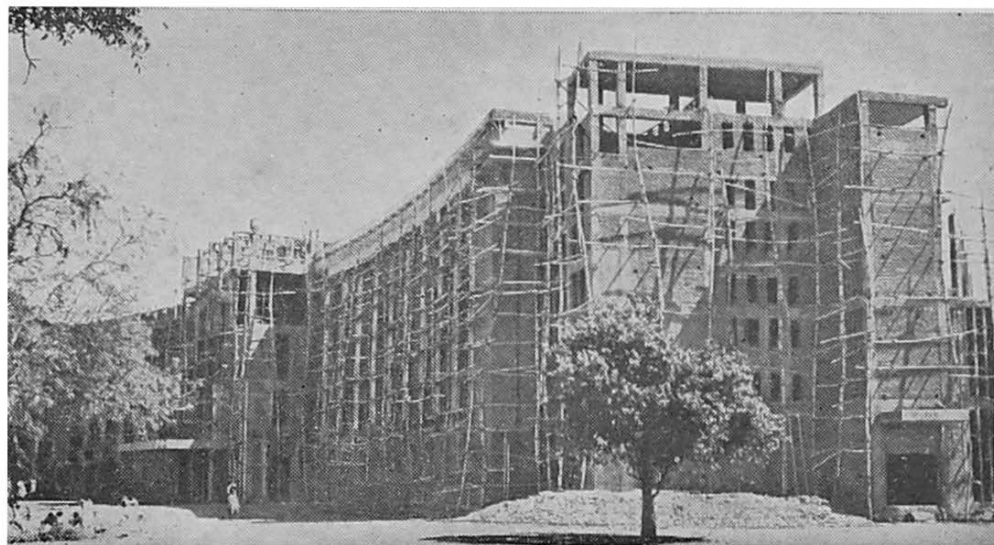
Signing of Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme



A view of the Exhibition "Jawaharlal Nehru—the Writer"



Illustration from a Palm leaf Buddhist Manuscript painted during the reign of Rampaladeva



New Building of the Salar Jung Museum under construction in Hyderabad

Rs. 23 crore for elementary school teachers and Rs. 9 crore for secondary school teachers. For the third Plan period, against the provision of Rs. 8.34 crore for elementary education and Rs. 3.03 crore for secondary education, the actual expenditure on these schemes is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 23.00 crore for elementary education and Rs. 14.60 crore for secondary education. Besides, there has been some non-Plan expenditure also on this account in some States.

24. The Union Government has also been stressing the need to remove disparity between the emoluments of teachers in aided schools and those in Government schools. It is encouraging to note that State Governments have taken steps to remove these disparities. The Government of India has also been emphasizing the need for adoption of the Triple Benefit Scheme (Pension, Provident Fund and Insurance) by the State Governments for teachers in aided institutions. Eight of the States have since made a beginning with this scheme and others are considering it. In so far as the Union Territories are concerned, the Central Government has already sanctioned the scheme with effect from 1st April, 1965.

25. **Rail Concession to Elementary/Secondary School Teachers:** Rail concession, formerly granted to the teachers of primary/high and higher secondary schools, has been revived for journeys in parties of not less than four for bonafide educational tours

26. **Free Educational Facilities for Teachers' Children:** The question of providing free education to children of teachers has been under consideration of the Central and the State Governments. The Government of India has made education up to secondary stage free for children of school teachers in all the Union Territories. A few States, like Madras and West Bengal, have also made education up to the higher secondary stage free for children of primary and secondary teachers. In Jammu and Kashmir, education is free up to the postgraduate level.

D. EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN

27. The enrolment of girls at all stages has improved further, as a result of several steps taken by the Government during

the first three Plans to encourage women's education. It is envisaged that their enrolment by the end of the fourth Plan will be as under:

Age-Group	Enrolment of Girls Target for 1970-71	Percentage to Total Enrolment
(Figures in lakh)		
6—11 . . .	252.73	36.3
11—14 . . .	51.99	28.0
14—17 . . .	22.27	24.3

28. **National Council for Women's Education :** The Council continued to advise the Government on various matters relating to girls' education, to promote the activities of the State Councils for Women's Education and to maintain contacts between the Government and the various organisations working in this field.

29. To ensure a faster pace of expansion of educational facilities at all stages of education during the fourth Plan, the Council at its eighth meeting recommended: (1) opening of schools in educationally backward areas; (2) opening of girls' schools and classes in rural areas at all stages and particularly at the primary stage and separate sections for girls in co-educational schools; and (3) appointment and training of women teachers.

30. Special programmes recommended by the Council for the spread of girls' education are: (1) construction of teachers' quarters; (2) special allowance to women teachers; (3) opening of hostels for girls; (4) construction of sanitary blocks for girls; and (5) appointment of school mothers.

31. The Council has since been reconstituted and all the chairmen of State Councils for Women's Education or the representatives of the Education Departments of the State Governments have been made its members to make the Council more representative and effective.

32. With a view to educating public opinion and organising propaganda for the spread of girls' education, the State Governments have been requested to organise seminars on programmes and policies regarding girls' education. The entire expenditure on these seminars, not exceeding Rs. 12,000 per seminar, is to be borne by the Union Government.

E. OTHER SCHEMES FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION

33. **Central Schools :** These schools, which have a common syllabus and medium of instruction, have been established all over India for the benefit of children/wards of Government employees of the transferable category. During the year, 103 schools were functioning in the country of which a list is given in Annexure IV. Steps have been taken to start eight more schools. About 45,000 children are studying in these schools. The administration of these schools has been, with effect from 1st April, 1966, entrusted to an autonomous organisation called the Central Schools Organisation or *Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan* which is financed wholly by grants from the Central Government. The following budget provisions have been made for the Central Schools Organisation.

Budget Estimates 1966-67	Revised Estimates 1966-67	Budget Estimates 1967-68
Rs. 1,81,00,000	Rs. 1,68,22,000	Rs. 2,23,68,000

34. **Central Institute of English, Hyderabad :** The Institute continued its training and research programmes during the year. A number of universities and the Departments of Education in Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal have revised their syllabuses for English and reformulated their courses of studies on the basis of the suggestions made by the Institute. The Institute's post-graduate diploma in the teaching of English has been recognised by some universities.

35. The Institute has so far trained 1,182 teachers of English from universities, colleges, higher secondary schools etc., of whom about 300 have been trained as key personnel who are expected to train other teachers of English.

36. The Institute, in collaboration with the Directorate of Extension Programmes, conducted short courses and seminars. Six members of the staff of the Institute worked at the Summer Institutes organised by the University Grants Commission in the summer of 1966. The Institute continued to prepare radio lessons in English for secondary schools in Andhra Pradesh, which were broadcast by the All India Radio, Hyderabad.

37. **Education of Tibetan Children :** The Tibetan Schools Society, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry, has been set up with the object of providing education to Tibetan refugee children. During 1966-67, the Society had under its administration, seven residential schools, eleven day schools and one educational-cum-vocational institute and the entire expenditure on all the schools is borne by the Government of India. The following budget provisions have been made for this purpose:—

Budget Estimates for 1966-67	Revised Estimates for 1966-67	Budget Estimates for 1967-68
Rs. 43,20,000	Rs. 43,00,000	Rs. 50,00,000

38. **Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations in the Field of School Education :** The Ministry of Education gives grants to private organisations working in the field of elementary, secondary and women's education for the development of education in the respective field. During 1966-67, the following grants were sanctioned :

- (i) An amount of Rs. 57,574 was given to voluntary organisations working in the field of elementary education.
- (ii) A sum of Rs. 2,78,926 was released to 11 institutions working in the field of secondary education.
- (iii) An amount of Rs. 82,500 was given to good residential schools.
- (iv) An amount of Rs. 2,25,130 was given to voluntary organisations working in the field of women's education.

39. A provision of Rs. 150 lakh was made for the aforesaid schemes during the fourth Plan. The budget allocation of Rs. 20 lakh for the year 1966-67 was revised to Rs. 16.20 lakh and a budget of Rs. 20 lakh has been approved for 1967-68.

40. **Central Board of Secondary Education:** The Central Board of Secondary Education under its present constitution has been functioning since July 1, 1962. The Board has been set up as a registered society under the sponsorship of the Union Ministry of Education. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India is the Controlling Authority of the Board.

41. The total number of institutions recognised by the Board at the close of the year under report was 559, as against 523 at the close of the last year. These institutions are mainly of two categories—those following the higher secondary (three-year) course, popularly known as the Delhi scheme, and those following the all-India higher secondary scheme.

42. The number of schools under the Delhi Administration, where all the higher secondary and multipurpose schools are affiliated to the Board, is 407. Out of these, 392 schools are following the higher secondary examination of Delhi scheme, 9 higher secondary multipurpose scheme and the rest all-India scheme. Outside Delhi, there are 146 schools, of which 143 are following the all-India scheme, while the three schools of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are following the multipurpose scheme of the Board.

43. A higher secondary school from Laccadive Islands has now got itself affiliated to the Board. Twelve schools of the Union Territory of Manipur are also affiliated to the Board under the all-India higher secondary scheme. The first batch of students from this Territory will be taking the final examination of the Board in 1967.

44. There are 4 demonstration multipurpose schools attached to the Regional Colleges of Education, which follow the scheme of studies specially drawn up by the National Council of Educational Research and Training for these schools on an experimental basis. The first final examination under this scheme will be held by the Board in the year 1967. These schools are situated in Ajmer, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Mysore.

45. The Board has also got public schools, viz., Scindia School, Gwalior, Scindia Kanya Vidyalaya, Gwalior, and the three Birfa Schools of Pilani on the list of institutions recognised by it.

46. **Second All India Educational Survey:** In the Education Ministers Conference held in April, 1964, it was agreed to undertake the revision of the First Educational Survey held in 1957. The National Council of Educational Research and Training has been entrusted with the work of guiding and co-ordinating the proposed survey. The survey has been completed during 1966-67.

A sum of Rs. 15 lakh has been allotted for giving grants-in-aid to States for conducting the survey during the current year.

47. **Printing Presses:** The West German Government has offered three printing presses which will be established in Bhubaneswar, Mysore and Chandigarh. Certain formalities are being completed before signing an Agreement with the West German Government.

48. **Swedish Gift Papers for School Textbooks:** The fifth and final instalment of 8,000 tons of Swedish printing paper has been shipped from Sweden and is now on its way to Indian ports. The Royal Swedish Government has thus completed the 42,000 tons of paper gift to India over a five-year period. This paper is being utilised by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for the printing of nationalised school textbooks for free distribution to poor and needy children irrespective of caste, colour and creed.

49. **National Prize Competition for Children's Literature:** With a view to encourage the production of good books for children, the Ministry has awarded prizes of Rs. 1,000 each to authors of 14 books in the various modern Indian languages.

50. **Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies:** The Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies, at Bela Road, Delhi, continued to function on the pattern of the last year. It was set up to impart modern education to the students of the border areas, such as Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Spiti, Kulu, Nefa, Bhutan, Sikkim, etc., without

disturbing their traditional culture. The institution which is paid maintenance grants at 100 per cent basis from the Delhi Administration, had 98 students on its rolls during 1966-67.

51. The Institute is affiliated to the Sanskrit University, Varnasi, for the purposes of submitting its students to the public examinations conducted by the University and for awarding the necessary certificates to the successful candidates. All the students receive scholarships for which the Delhi Administration gives grant to the Institute.

52. **Scholarships to Cadets from Union Territories Studying at the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun:** Under the scheme, two scholarships used to be awarded to cadets belonging to the Union Territories studying at the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. It has been decided to discontinue this scheme with effect from the term commencing from August, 1965. The payment of scholarships will, however, be continued to those cadets who had already been granted scholarships under this scheme till they complete their studies in the college.

Financial provisions for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are as follows:

Provision for 1966-67 :	Rs. 10,000
Revised Estimates 1966-67 :	Rs. 7,000
Budget Estimates 1967-68 :	Rs. 7,000

53. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

S.No.	Scheme	Provision for 1966-67		Provision for 1967-68
		Original	Revised	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Correspondence courses for training of untrained teachers in elementary schools	6,00,000	Nil	10,00,000
2	Correspondence courses for training of untrained teachers in Secondary Schools	3,00,000	15,000	5,00,000
3	Seminars and conferences	10,000	10,000	10,000
4	All India Educational Survey	5,00,000	15,00,000	Nil
5	Assistance to voluntary educational organisations working in the field of school education	20,00,000	16,20,000	20,00,000
6	Improvement of secondary education (Crash Programme)			
	(a) Strengthening of secondary schools science laboratories	2,29,00,000	2,14,00,000	2,00,00,000
	(b) State Units/Institutes of Science Education	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000
	(c) Improvement of school libraries	1,00,000	Nil	Nil (Scheme transferred to State Sector)
7	State Institutes of Education	20,00,000	20,00,000	30,00,000
8	State Units of Evaluation and Examination Reforms	3,00,000	2,00,000	5,00,000

No.	Scheme	Provision for 1966-67		Provision for 1967-68
		Original	Revised	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9	Bureaux of Educational & Vocational Guidance	3,00,000	2,00,000	4,00,000
10	Strengthening of diversified courses mainly agricultural stream in the existing multipurpose schools	25,00,000	21,00,000	Nil (Scheme transferred to NCERT)
11	Production of literature of children and teachers including organisation of Sahitya Rachnalayas (Literary Workshops)	60,000	Nil	60,000
12	Central Institute of English Hyderabad			
	(a) Developmental expenditure	2,14,000	3,06,000	4,56,000
	(b) Maintenance and running of the Institute	2,90,000	2,90,000	3,10,000
	(c) Ford Foundation Projects	3,39,000	4,03,000	1,41,500
13	Promotion of science education—Unesco expert meeting of local costs (Non-Plan)	11,500	11,500	20,600

CHAPTER III

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The National Council of Educational Research and Training, the professional arm of the Union Ministry of Education, now has a total of 11 Departments in its National Institute of Education (NIE). They are: (1) Department of Basic Education; (2) Department of Adult Education; (3) Department of Science Education; (4) Department of Audio-Visual Education; (5) Central Science Workshop; (6) Department of Teacher Education; (7) Department of Curriculum and Evaluation; (8) Department of Psychological Foundations; (9) Department of Educational Administration; (10) Department of the Foundations of Education; and (11) Department of Field Services. There are also the Educational Survey Unit and the Central Institute of Education. Finally there are the four Regional Colleges of Education. The Council Secretariat includes, in addition to its Administrative sections, a Technical section, a Planning section and a Publication Unit.

2. The National Council's activities relate at present primarily to school education in four major sectors: (1) educational research; (2) training in education—pre-service and in-service; (3) extension work in relation to education; and (4) the production of educational literature.

I. RESEARCH

3. Under the International Cooperative Research Programme of the U.S. Office of Education, NCERT has undertaken to carry out nine research projects on significant subjects in education. All the nine have been completed and their reports are being assessed by the National Council. They are: (1) a survey of secondary schools in India; (2) curriculum for teaching of mathematics in higher secondary schools; (3) evaluative criteria

for inspection and supervision of secondary schools; (4) achievement motive in high schools and training for it; (5) wastage and stagnation in primary, middle and secondary schools; (6) a study of costs of education in India during 1951-61; (7) scholastic aptitude tests in Hindi for classes VIII and XI; (8) identification and incidence of talent in elementary and secondary schools; and (9) survey of achievement in mathematics at three levels of school education.

4. **The Department of Psychological Foundations** has carried out a large number of research projects, the most important of which are mentioned below:

- (i) *Achievement Motive in High School Boys and Training for It*: The study suggests that the level of achievement motivation of our high school boys in Delhi is more or less comparable with that in similar age-groups in the USA and Germany. It is also found that boys belonging to lower socio-economic sections of the community tend to show a higher level of motivation than is usually found in Western countries. Experiments with teacher training to increase students motivation to improve their level of performance, showed positive results. However, similar experiments will have to be carried out with other groups to test these findings.
- (ii) *Scholastic Aptitude Test in Hindi for Grades VIII and XI*: The objective of this project is to develop standardized tests for measuring scholastic aptitude at the end of grades VIII and XI. Apart from the research use of such tests, these will be useful in the guidance of pupils.
- (iii) *Mathematics Achievement Survey*: The project aims at the construction of mathematics achievement test at three school levels of education—primary, middle and secondary—in different regional languages and then to make a survey of achievement in mathematics in various States all over India.
- (iv) *Identification of Talent in Elementary and Secondary Schools*: The aim of this project is to develop

tests and tools in a phased manner for the identification of talents in the elementary and secondary schools of Hindi-speaking areas.

- (v) *Development Norms Projects*: There is little knowledge of the pattern of development of Indian children. For teacher training and for curriculum planning such knowledge is essential. In order to develop this knowledge a project was started in 1964, the aim of which was to study, with the help of an adaptation of Gesell scale, how children between two and a half and five years, living in urban, semi-urban, and rural areas in India, are growing.
- (vi) *Co-operative Test Development Project*: The project seeks to develop two tests in the regional languages, a verbal test of intelligence for the age-group 7+ to 16+ and a vocational interest inventory for the age-range 14 to 25 years. These will help educational research as well as the guidance of students.

5. The Department of Curriculum and Evaluation has completed two studies; (1) a pilot study of sentence patterns and spoken vocabulary in Hindi at the primary stage, and (ii) leisure-time activities of students in seven countries. It has taken up a study of private candidates in high and higher secondary classes. A brief account of some of the projects on hand is given below:

- (i) *Statewide Project of Internal Assessment*: The first phase of the project on the improvement of procedures of internal assessment in Rajasthan has been completed. On the basis of this project a detailed plan for the introduction of improved internal assessment in Rajasthan has been developed for the State Board of Secondary Education from the academic year 1967-68.
- (ii) *Examination Reform*: During 1966-67, seven more States, namely, Delhi (Central Board), Bihar, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, West Bengal and Assam initiated programmes of examination reform.

In Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, where the Boards of Secondary Education had already undertaken such programme in the main school subjects, it was extended to social sciences, *i.e.*, civics, economics, history and geography.

6. The Department also worked with the Demonstration Multipurpose Schools of the Regional Colleges of Education towards the adoption of a good evaluation pattern in individual schools. It worked with the Central Board of Education on the pattern of Part III of the final examination in these schools, which will be conducted for the first time in 1967. The Department also worked with a group of 20 higher secondary schools of Delhi towards the improvement of their school examinations.

7. Moreover, the Department has prepared three brochures on conducting practical examinations in science subjects in Rajasthan for the guidance of science teachers. As a follow-up to this project, the Rajasthan Board has decided to change its procedure of conducting practical examinations in science subjects with effect from the 1967-68 examination.

8. The Department of Educational Administration has completed a study on 'Wastage and Stagnation in Primary and Middle Schools in India'. It has undertaken a study of the administrative organisation of educational system in the various States. This study, which was started in April, 1965, has been extended, during the period under report, to Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir. The reports for Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have been released and those for Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir are being completed.

Moreover, evaluative criteria and supervisory proforma for inspection and supervision of elementary schools have been finalised.

9. The Department of Teacher Education is conducting the second survey of teacher education at secondary level and an all-India survey of teacher training institutions at primary level.

10. The Department of Basic Education has conducted a study on the 'Identification of Causes of Resistance to Basic

Education'. It has also studied the teaching of arithmetic in the first three grades of Basic schools in Delhi. The Department has taken up a few studies, such as (i) a study of the craft work and their productivity as practised in the Basic schools of Gujarat State, (ii) a study to evaluate the programme of orientation of non-Basic schools to the Basic pattern, (iii) a study to make a comprehensive survey of the existing conditions of teacher-training institutions of West Bengal.

11. The Department has also taken up a major study on 'Framing Syllabi in Arts and Crafts' and preparing 'Curriculum Guides'. A syllabus in art for elementary schools has been drawn up and its curriculum guide has been prepared. The curriculum guides in crafts are being tried out in ten schools of Delhi.

12. The Department of Field Services had been working on two major research projects: (i) a survey of secondary schools in India; and (ii) the development of evaluative criteria for the inspection and supervision of secondary schools. The report of the first survey, which is based on a sample of ten per cent of the secondary schools in India involving 1,997 institutions and 30,470 teachers, has been finalised. The second project has also been completed.

13. The Department of the Foundations of Education has completed a project on 'Education and War Emergencies'—a comparative study of the effects of war on education in five countries, the UK, the USA, Germany, Japan and India. Some of the research projects in progress include: (i) values in modern Indian educational thought; (ii) pragmatic trends in Indian education—mediaeval and modern period; (iii) linguistic controversy and its effects on Indian education—in historical perspective; (iv) education and modernisation—a sociological study of how education leads to the modernising attitude among the university students of Delhi; and (v) cost analysis and efficiency of secondary education in Delhi—a pilot survey.

14. The Department of Audio-Visual Education has taken up a number of studies, some of which are: (i) a study of the audio-visual materials and equipment available at the extension services centres/units of post-graduate training colleges in India; (ii) a study of the audio-visual potentialities of secondary

schools and post-graduate teacher-training colleges in India; and (iii) a study of the preferences of children in standards V, VI and VII towards drawings as distinct from photographs.

15. The Central Institute of Education has completed the project of emotional instability as a factor in scholastic retardation amongst students of above-average intelligence.

16. The scheme of giving Grant-in-Aid to educational institutions and individuals for approved research projects was continued under which forty-nine projects were in progress during the period under report.

II. TRAINING

17. The Department of Science Education, in collaboration with the United Nations, has started a project for *Science and Mathematics Teaching* using physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics as separate disciplines at the secondary level. New syllabuses in these subjects have been developed for classes VI—VIII and text materials based on them have been prepared. With the cooperation of the Directorate of Education, Delhi, these syllabuses and text materials were introduced in class VI of 29 schools and in class VII of 11 schools. With the cooperation of the Mother's School (Shri Aurobindo Ashram), the Department has set up a demonstration science-and-mathematics classroom for middle schools in order to try out new ideas in science.

18. Following an important conference on science education convened in April, 1966, 21 study groups were sanctioned in physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics. Eighteen of these have been established and are functioning at various university centres under the direction of university professors. The groups are engaged in developing curricular materials in science and mathematics at the school level of education.

19. The Science Talent Search Scheme was revised to cover the undergraduate, postgraduate and research stages of education also. The quantum of assistance was increased from Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 per month to Rs. 100 per month in all the three years of the first degree course. Three hundred and fifty new

awardees were selected on the basis of the examination and interviews held in 1966. So far, 220 candidates have been accepted. These awardees have joined basic science courses. Sixteen summer schools, lasting one month each, in physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics were held at Delhi, Allahabad, Patna, Bangalore and Bombay and 344 awardees attended them.

20. Good progress has been made on the Unesco experimental project for *School Science Equipment* for classes VI to VIII, and on the *Physical Science Study Kit* project for the higher classes. These are continuing projects covering the entire span of secondary education from class VI to XI, and they are expected to contribute considerably to the improvement of science education in the country.

21. The Central Science Workshop is taking up the preparation of proto-type kits for *Work Experience* as envisaged by the Education Commission. The *Work Experience* kits will take stock of the existing tools and materials for craft-based education in the country, improve them where possible, and supply new items where necessary. The project has begun with a bamboo craft kit which will be tried out in a few schools. Other crafts to be taken on hand are wood, clay and pottery making, ceramics, and metal.

22. The Regional Colleges of Education form an important part of the activities of the National Council in as much as they represent a new experiment in teacher training. The colleges offer a wide range of courses in which subject matter and pedagogical training are integrated into one process. In addition to the four-year integrated courses for prospective teachers in science and technology, which were started in earlier years, four-year courses in commerce and English have been started during the 1966-67 session. The four-year course in commerce has been started at Mysore, while the four-year course in English is in operation at Mysore, Bhopal and Bhubaneswar.

23. At present, there are about one lakh untrained teachers in secondary schools. Considering that it is not possible to train this backlog through normal channels, NCERT even has added the programme of summer *School-cum-correspondence* course for the B.Ed. degree from April, 1966 in all four

Regional Colleges. The purpose of this new programme is to clear the backlog of untrained graduate teachers. The total duration of this course is 14 months including two summer vacations of two months each, during which candidates are required to live in the campus of a Regional College for an intensive instructional programme. The intervening period of ten months between the two summer vacations is used for supervised field experiences. About 500 untrained teachers have been admitted to this course during 1966-67.

24. Programmes for the development of the Regional Colleges have been prepared and it has been decided that during the fourth Plan period, these colleges should offer a wide range of training facilities, both at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels and each college should be developed to the maximum size possible. The enrolment should be determined in relation to the future needs consistent with the maintenance of highest standards of quality. The Demonstration Schools attached to the Regional Colleges are being developed as a laboratory to the Colleges where new methods of teaching and curriculum development are being continuously tried.

25. The **Central Institute of Education** has instituted the B.Ed. correspondence course and 245 students have been enrolled for it. The first batch of M.Ed. correspondence students will appear for the university examination in April, 1967. The first batch of M.Ed. (evening) course students will also appear for their university examination in April, 1967.

26. The **Department of Teacher Education** started its first nine-month diploma course for elementary teacher educators in August, 1966. The Intensive Teacher Education Programme was started in October, 1966, with a meeting of the principals of selected teachers colleges in Trivandrum. The purpose of this I.T.E.P. is to bring about qualitative improvement in teacher education programme through concentrated effort in a particular area.

27. The **Department of Curriculum and Evaluation** conducted a short course to prepare textbooks for school children. It was meant for the nominees of the State departments of education, State institutes of education, boards of secondary education, and training colleges. In all, 21 participants attended the training

programme, the main purpose of which was to develop insight into the various aspects of textbooks work, e.g., preparation, appraisal, selection and production.

28. An orientation course for teachers, heads of primary schools and teacher trainees from State institutes of education was conducted from February 20 to March 5, 1967. The purpose of this course was to train resource personnel for the new reading materials prepared by the reading project.

29. For the first time, the Language Laboratory organised two intensive remedial-cum-enrichment courses for 60 middle and secondary school teachers of English from Delhi. The courses included lessons on pronunciation, structures and comprehension and were effective in improving the professional competence of the teacher.

30. A 25-day training course in paper-setting was organised at Simla for selected persons from Delhi, Bihar, Punjab, and Madhya Pradesh in physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics.

31. A two-month training course in educational measurement and evaluation was organised for creating leadership in evaluation at the State level. Training was imparted to 37 participants in the theory and techniques of educational measurement and evaluation. This was the second training course of its type.

32. The Department of Educational Administration sponsored a workshop jointly with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi from August 1—5, 1966, to develop evaluative criteria for the inspection and supervision of elementary schools. This was attended by inspectors of schools of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

33. The Department of Adult Education in consultation with All India Radio, has developed TV education programmes for adult literacy. These will be tried in Delhi villages where TV sets will be available. During the period under report, the Department organised two training courses for adult literacy instructors of the Central Border Police Force under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Thirty-nine instructors attended these courses.

34. **The Department of Psychological Foundations** continued to offer diploma courses in (i) research methodology; (ii) guidance and counselling; and (iii) early childhood education. Admissions to these courses, which are of nine-month duration each, are made through all-India selection tests and interviews. Forty-three candidates successfully completed the 1965-66 courses which ended in May, 1966, and 27 candidates are under training in the courses for 1966-67 which were started in July, 1966.

35. The Department also organised at Mysore a four-week career masters training course for teachers of demonstration schools of Regional Colleges of Education and a second course on research methodology at Udaipur for the staff of the State Institutes of Education.

36. **The Department of Audio-Visual Education** conducted a one-week workshop in the preparation of inexpensive audio-visual materials which was attended by 21 trainees of the diploma course organised by the Department of Teacher Education. The Department also organised: (i) A nine-month diploma course in audio-visual education from 18th July, 1966; ten trainees consisting of audio-visual education officers and high-level workers in this field and teachers from schools participated in it; (ii) an audio-visual training course for 16 members of the staff of the Regional Colleges from 9th May, 1966, to 20th June, 1966, to acquaint them with the techniques of production of simple and inexpensive audio-visual aids; (iii) a two-week audio-visual workshop for leaders of Bharat Scouts and Guides which was attended by 23 candidates including three members of the staff of the National Headquarters. The training included the preparation of instructional materials with special emphasis on scouting.

III. EXTENSION

37. **The Department of Basic Education** is running 45 primary extension service centres in various States. Of these, 15 are attached to the State institutes of education and the rest to elementary training institutions. Besides, there are 97 secondary extension service centres in India under the Department of Field Services including one extension research centre. These centres organised extension and in-service education activities for

the benefit of secondary schools in India. A large number of developmental programmes aimed at improving secondary education has been conducted. More than 500 schools are involved in this intensive school improvement programme.

38. In collaboration with the University Grants Commission, 44 *Summer Institutes in Science* subjects were conducted at various centres. The services of 85 American experts (who worked as co-ordinators) were obtained. Of the 44 institutes, four were organised at the Regional Colleges of Education. Grants amounting to Rs. 15,01,992 were paid to the universities for organizing these summer Institutes. USAID supplied books and equipment worth Rs. 19,920 imported from the United States and commodities worth Rs. 7.00 lakh bought in India. In addition, books of the value of Rs. 55,138 were supplied by the UGC. Over 1,700 school teachers participated in these summer institutes.

39. An assessment of extension service departments has revealed that there is a real need to improve the equipments of teachers particularly in regard to subject content. The University Grants Commission and NCERT, in collaboration with the Teachers College, Columbia University Team, have, therefore, decided that *Summer Institutes in the Humanities* should be held in 1967.

40. The purpose of these summer institutes is to improve the subject-matter competence of participating teachers; to develop effective procedures for using the content in classroom teaching; to develop a new outlook based on recent developments in subject areas; to establish channels of communication between schools and universities; to stimulate interest in teachers by bringing them into contact with eminent men in the field of their study; and to enable teachers to exchange with their colleagues views in the profession and achieve greater understanding and appreciation of one another's teaching programmes.

41. The fields in which it is proposed to hold summer institutes are languages (regional languages, Hindi and English) and social sciences including history, geography, civics, economics and social studies. In 1967, it is proposed to organise about ten summer institutes in the humanities.

42. *Seminar on Experimentation and Action Research* is a continuing programme of the **Department of Field Services**. During the period under review, one seminar was organised from February 6 to 10, 1967, in which 37 persons—22 selected by the Department of Field Services and 15 selected by the Department of Basic Education took part. The seminar aimed at preparing resource personnel who could be helpful to the extension centres in promoting experimental projects in schools.

43. *School Improvement Programme through Intensive Work* is also a continuing programme of the Department under which groups of schools are selected by extension service departments all over the country to pay concentrated attention to the programme of school improvement developed by the school staff. To that end, the Department of Field Services has organised a large number of seminars of headmasters in almost all the States.

44. A low-priced kit has been developed by the **Central Science Workshop** to teach chemistry at the middle school stage. This kit has to be duplicated in limited numbers and distributed to experimental schools and study groups for their use.

45. The **Department of Basic Education** took up an intensive school improvement programme in three schools of Delhi. The officers of the Department helped the teachers to improve the teaching of different school subjects with particular emphasis on science. A course in the teaching of science was conducted every Saturday.

IV. EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE

46. **Textbooks**: During the period under report, the National Council continued to prepare and produce model textbooks at the school level of education. Panels and editorial boards have been set up in 15 subject fields, namely; (1) agriculture, (2) biology, (3) chemistry, (4) commerce, (5) English, (6) general science, (7) geography, (8) Hindi, (9) history, (10) mathematics, (11) physics, (12) Sanskrit, (13) social studies, (14) technology for secondary schools and vocational institutes, and (15) teacher training. The textbooks on these

subjects are produced in English and Hindi by the Council and translated into regional languages by the State Governments.

47. The textbooks brought out to date include: (i) Biology textbook in seven sections for Classes IX—XI, (ii) *Kavya Sankalan* and *Gadya Sankalan* for Classes IX—XI, (iii) New Algebra textbook for secondary schools, (iv) *Ancient India*—a textbook of history for middle schools, (v) Hindi Primer and Hindi Reader for Class I, accompanied by teachers' manual and a student's workbook and Hindi Reader for Class II.

48. The Hindi and Biology textbooks have already been prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education in the schools affiliated to it. The Hindi Primer and Reader for Class I have been prescribed by the Directorate of Education, Delhi, in the schools affiliated to it.

49. The published textbooks have been sent to the State Government for adoption/adaptation. The Bihar Government has decided to adapt the Hindi Primer for Class I of schools in the State.

50. The textbooks expected to be published in 1967, include: (i) Elements of Electrical Engineering, (ii) Practical Geography, (iii) English Textbook for Class III, (iv) Textbooks on Social Studies for primary classes, and (v) Hindi Textbook for Class VI.

51. **Supplementary Educational Materials** under the National Council's scheme for supplementary educational materials, biographies of great Indian patriots whose lives are likely to promote the idea of national integration have been commissioned for the age-group 14-17 years. The lives are of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Tagore, Raja Ram Mohan Roy and the Emperor Akbar.

52. *Legends of India*: A collection of legends for children with a commentary for teachers has been compiled and is at present under evaluation.

In addition, a new series entitled, **Our Heritage**, divided into three parts, (a) *Founders of Our Living Faiths*, (b) *Saint-Poets of India*, and (c) *Modern Reformers* has been undertaken

53. *A Constitution of India for Young Readers*: The script of the publication has been sent to the press for publication.

A book, for age-group 14-17 years, on the *Freedom Movement in India* has been commissioned.

54. **Yearbooks**: The script of the Yearbook of Secondary Education is under finalisation and is expected to be published during the course of 1967.

The Yearbook of Education on Educational Research is in press and will be published this year.

55. **Journals**: Six of the Council's Journals were amalgamated into a single journal entitled *NIE Journal* (published once in two months) in pursuance of a scheme to rationalise the Council's periodicals. Four issues of the Journal have been published.

A half-yearly research journal entitled *Indian Educational Review* has been started and two issues have been published.

56. *School Science and NIE Newsletter* continued to be brought out as 'quarterly' journals.

57. **Reprints of Foreign Books**: Under the joint Indo-American Standard Works Programme, reprints of outstanding science and mathematics books will be made available at low cost. The following indicates the progress:

PSSC Physics Textbook (Second Reprint)	Released
SMSG Mathematics (16 titles)	Released

58. *Teachers' Handbook of Science for Primary School*: The two first volumes of this handbook have already been sent for publication and the manuscript of the third volume is to be sent to the press shortly.

59. **Supplementary Readers**: The manuscripts of supplementary readers entitled 'Bird Migration' and 'Rocks Unfold the Past' will soon be sent for publication and the manuscript of 'The Story of Transport' has been received and is being reviewed.

60. Production of Films/Filmstrips : A number of projects in graphics and photographs have been taken up by the trainees of the nine-month diploma course under the guidance of the Department of Audio-Visual Education. The details of the production programme are given below :—

The filmstrips produced on experimental basis include (i) Processing of Negatives, (ii) Birds, (iii) Animals with Backbones, and (iv) Changing Pattern of Family Life in India.

61. Graphics: The following kits have been assembled to teach various techniques of audio-visual education : (i) One kit for improvised science models for the teaching of properties of liquids, (ii) 'Our India Study' kits, (iii) 'A Study Kit' for teaching silk screen printing process, (iv) One Programmed Instruction Machine produced for use in seminars and demonstration purposes.

CHAPTER IV

EDUCATION IN THE UNION TERRITORIES

The Ministry of Education is handling, at the Union Government level, Education in the Union Territories. However, the Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Pondicherry and Tripura have their own legislatures; and powers specified in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, are enjoyed by the respective Governments.

2. A brief report on the progress of school education during 1966-67 in the Union Territories is given in the following paragraphs.

A. ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

3. **Expansion and Improvement:** During the year under report, there were 110 primary schools, 9 middle/senior Basic schools and 3 higher secondary schools in the territory. One Central school was opened in October, 1966. The enrolment for the year 1966-67 is given below :

Primary stage	..	7,645
Middle stage	..	1,714
Secondary stage	..	1,443

4. **Education of Girls:** In the Islands, there is one higher secondary school exclusively for girls. To promote girls' education several concessions are being given. These include the provision of: (i) stipends to students coming from rural areas and residing in hostels, (ii) concessions in the fare charged by the bus attached to the girls' higher secondary school, and (iii) hostel accommodation.

5. **Science Education:** General science is taught as a compulsory subject up to the secondary stage. Science is taught as an elective subject from Class IX in all the higher secondary schools. Steps are being taken to provide equipment to the

science laboratories. Qualified science teachers have been provided to 3 senior Basic schools and all the higher secondary schools.

6. **Scholarships and Other Concessions:** Education is free up to the higher secondary stage. Adequate number of scholarships is being given for post-matric studies on the mainland.

7. Under the scheme entitled, "book grants to poor students", textbooks are supplied to poor students reading in pre-higher secondary stage in the Islands and in post-higher secondary stage in institutions on the mainland.

8. All school-going children belonging to scheduled tribes are entitled to get full supply of books and stationery, including slates, pens, note-books, etc., free of cost. Two sets of uniforms per year are also supplied to every tribal school-going child at 50 per cent subsidised cost.

9. The mid-day meals scheme provided for the supply of nutritious snacks to all school-going children at the rate of 12 paise per child per school day. During 1966-67, 10,802 school-going children benefited from it.

10. **Teacher Training:** There is only one junior Basic teacher training school at Port Blair with an intake capacity of 24 trainees.

11. **N.C.C./A.C.C.:** There are 5 N.C.C. Naval Wing Units for boys and one Jr. Division N.C.C. Army Wing Unit for girls in the Islands.

12. **Programme for 1967-68:** It is proposed to establish an evening college at Port Blair and to strengthen the existing Junior Basic Teachers Training School.

13. **Budget:** The expenditure on general education for the year, 1966-67, is estimated at Rs. 9,44,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 16,57,100 for non-Plan items. For the next year the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 16,66,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 17,25,000 for non-Plan items.

B. DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

14. **Expansion and Improvement:** During the year under report, there were 50 primary schools, 18 middle/senior Basic

schools and 2 high schools in the Territory. The enrolment for the year 1966-67 is given below :—

Primary stage	..	2,683
Middle stage	..	2,838
Secondary stage	..	407

15. **Science Education:** General science is a compulsory subject in standards I to VII.

16. **N.C.C./A.C.C.:** There are 120 boy cadets and 70 girl cadets in the 2 high schools.

17. **Scholarships and Other Concessions:** Education is free in the Territory from the primary to the high stage.

18. The Administration is supplying, free of cost, textbooks, note-books, slates and slate pencils, etc., to all the pupils belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, as well as to economically backward pupils from standards I to X. Moreover, all *Adivasi* and the poor *non-Adivasi* pupils of primary schools are given clothes, free of cost.

19. About 22 primary schools are supplied with gift food and the primary schools situated in the interior are having their mid-day meals free of cost.

20. Administration runs one *Adivasi* hostel at Silvassa where pupils belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from the interior of the Territory are admitted from standard V onwards up to the secondary stage. An honorarium of Rs. 25 per month is given to each student in addition to free board and lodging, of which the expenses are borne by the Administration.

21. **Achievements:** The demand for education among *Adivasi* children is increasing on account of the incentives given. Moreover, the standard of teaching has improved in schools on account of the appointment of trained teachers in primary schools.

22. **Budget:** The expenditure on general education for the year 1966-67 is estimated at Rs. 1,83,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 7,18,000 for non-Plan items. For the next year, the

expenditure is expected to be Rs. 6,23,800 for Plan schemes and Rs. 6,05,500 for non-Plan items.

C. DELHI

23. Expansion and Development: During the year under report, there were 926 primary schools, 461 middle schools and 407 higher secondary schools in the Territory. Of these, 35 primary schools, 40 middle schools and 14 higher secondary schools were started during 1966-67. The total enrolment during the year was as follows:—

Primary stage	..	4,35,000
Middle stage	..	1,93,000
Secondary stage	..	1,03,000

24. Education of Girls: In addition to co-educational institutions in which girls were also studying, the number of institutions exclusively meant for girls comprised 387 primary schools, 199 middle schools, and 157 higher secondary schools. To promote girls education, special allowances are given to women teachers and stipends are given to women teacher trainees. A scheme to provide free transport facilities in rural areas is also in operation.

25. Science Education: At the primary stage, general science is taught in the form of nature study, health, hygiene, etc. General science is taught as a compulsory subject at the middle school stage. At the higher secondary stage, general science is taught as a core subject in the first two years after Class VIII in all multipurpose schools.

26. In order to make the teaching of science more effective, steps have been taken to strengthen school laboratories with equipment. An amount of about Rs. 3.61 lakh has been provided for the purchase of scientific material for the schools.

27. Under the All-India Science Talent Search Examination, 150 scholars were awarded scholarships during 1965-66.

28. Scholarships and Other Educational Concessions: In this regard, the following schemes are in operation: (i) Education is free up to class VIII. (ii) Open scholarships for middle stage (classes VI-VIII) of the value of Rs. 50 per annum for 3

years in any Government or recognised school situated in the Territory are given. (iii) Open scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 per month are also given for higher secondary classes (IX-XI). (iv) There are other scholarship schemes, such as charitable scholarships, destitute scholarships, scholarships for political sufferers, scholarships in industrial schools in addition to the Government of India scholarships.

29. Teachers Training : There are 3 institutions for the training of primary teachers and three colleges for the training of secondary school teachers. The annual intake capacity is 103 in primary and 200 in secondary training institutions. The Central Institute of Education also provided correspondence course for which 240 students were enrolled.

30. N.C.C./A.C.C. : There are 4 groups and 32 units in the N.C.C./A.C.C., of which 3 units were raised during 1966-67.

31. Adult Literacy : In 1965-66, it was estimated that the number of illiterate adults in rural areas was 70,000. About 30,000 were made literate by the end of 1965-66. The programme could not be continued in 1966-67 on that scale. The remaining 90,000 illiterates are planned to be covered during 1967-68.

32. Achievements in 1966-67 : (i) A State Institute of Education was established. (ii) Eleven new higher secondary schools were opened. Besides, 220 additional sections were opened in the existing schools. (iii) Science was introduced in 19 additional higher secondary schools. (iv) Summer classes were arranged for minimising wastage and stagnation in schools. (v) A Regional Art Counsellor was appointed to provide opportunities to primary school children for creative self-expression.

33. Programme for 1967-68 : (1) Opening of more higher secondary schools and starting additional sections in the existing schools. (2) Provision of craft/music and dancing in schools. (3) Scheme for postgraduate courses in science for trained science teachers in schools.

34. Budget : The expenditure on general education for the year 1966-67 is estimated at Rs. 66,01,300 for Plan schemes and

Rs. 8,14,99,800 for non-Plan items. For the next year, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 1,41,86,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 8,46,84,700 for non-Plan items.

D. GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

35. **Expansion and Development :** During the year under review, there were 843 primary schools, 202 middle schools and 141 high schools and 1 higher secondary school in the Territory. These include 31 primary schools, 59 middle schools and 13 high schools started during the year. The enrolment for 1966-67 is as follows :

Primary stage	..	82,221
Middle stage	..	27,277
Secondary stage	..	16,026

36. **Education of Girls :** There are 22 schools exclusively for girls. To promote girls education, it is proposed to pay grants for the purchase of school uniforms, books slates, etc. at the elementary level of education.

37. **Science Education :** General science is a compulsory subject from standard V upwards. Special grants for the purchase of laboratory equipment for physics and chemistry sections are being paid by the Government. Steps are being taken to provide science equipment to elementary schools also.

38. **Scholarships and Other Educational Concessions :** (i) No tuition fee is charged in Government schools up to standard VIII, (ii) That Department distributes free textbooks to poor and deserving students in standards I and II, (iii) So far, no caste or tribe has been classified as scheduled in the Territory, but economically backward class scholarships are granted to students whose parents' income is less than Rs. 2,000 per annum.

39. **Mid-day Meals Programme :** This scheme is implemented in rural areas where 20 per cent of the cost is borne by the local people. The cost is computed at the rate of 20 paise per day per child for 100 days in a year. During 1966-67, about 7,000 children are expected to have benefited from this scheme. It is proposed to cover more children during 1967-68.

40. **Teachers Training Programme :** There are 2 institutions for the training of primary school teachers and one for

secondary school teachers with a capacity of 200 seats and 50 seats respectively.

41. **N.C.C./A.C.C.:** The 6 Units of N.C.C. continued to function during 1966-67.

42. **Adult Literacy:** An intensive programme of adult education was undertaken in 7 villages, and one gram panchayat area has been selected for a pilot project for intensive literacy drive. During 1966-67, about 2,500 adults are expected to be made literate and during 1967-68 it is proposed to cover about 10,000 adults under this programme in 20 different villages where 500 literacy centres will be opened for the purpose.

43. **Achievements in 1966-67:** Five Government high schools were established in rural areas.

44. **Budget:** The expenditure on general education for the year 1966-67 is estimated at Rs. 49,50,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 1,29,40,000 for non-Plan items. For the next year the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 54,50,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 1,23,10,000 for non-Plan items.

E. HIMACHAL PRADESH

45. **Expansion and Improvement:** The Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh was enlarged due to the merger of hilly areas of the erstwhile State of Punjab with it with effect from 1st November, 1966. During 1966-67, it had 3,555 primary schools, 521 middle schools, 175 high schools and 96 higher Secondary schools. These include 215 primary schools, 72 middle schools and 13 high schools started during the year. The enrolment figures for 1966-67 are given below:

Primary stage	....	3,33,000
Middle stage	....	80,000
Secondary stage	....	36,000

46. **Education for Girls:** The incentives provided for the promotion of girls' education included; (i) free education for girls up to the middle stage; (ii) freeships in high/higher secondary classes; (iii) attendance scholarships in various classes from primary to secondary stage; (iv) appointment of school mothers

to look after girl students; (v) village allowance to women teachers for work in rural areas; (vi) provision for free supply of textbooks to poor and deserving students; and (vii) award of preselection scholarships in classes VIII-IX.

47. Mid-day Meals Programme : There is a programme of providing mid-day meals to 3,000 children in tribal areas and of distribution of free milk to about 6,000 children in selected schools. Approximately 50 per cent of the children covered under the programme are girls.

48. Science Education : Teaching of general science is provided in all primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools. General science is a compulsory subject of study in primary and middle classes. In 9th and 10th classes also, general science forms part of the curriculum and has to be studied by all students. Certain steps were taken to improve the teaching of science in schools. These are: (i) two science consultants for elementary schools and 5 science consultants for secondary schools have been appointed; (ii) science clubs were started in a number of schools; (iii) seminars/workshops on teaching and evaluation in science have been started at various levels; and (iv) content courses of 2 months' duration for teachers of middle schools for teaching of general science in middle classes were conducted.

49. Scholarships and Other Concessions : Education is free up to middle standard in all the schools. There is also a scheme for awarding scholarships for both under-matric and post-matric students. Moreover, textbooks worth Rs. 5,400 were supplied free to deserving students.

50. Teachers' Training Programme : There are 8 schools and 19 units for the training of primary school teachers and three colleges and three units for the training of secondary school teachers. The annual intake capacity of these is 1,510 for primary teachers and 540 for secondary teachers.

51. N.C.C./A.C.C. : There are 10 units of boys and 1 unit of girls.

52. Adult Education : A three-pronged attack was made in order to eradicate adult illiteracy from the Territory.

53. Achievements in 1966-67 : In order to meet the increasing demand for education, 215 primary schools, 72 middle schools and 10 high schools were opened. In one college, evening classes were started.

54. Budget : The expenditure on general education for the year 1966-67 is estimated at Rs. 28,51,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 3,90,04,000 for non-Plan items. For the next year, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 60,00,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 5,61,04,000 for non-Plan items.

F. LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

55. Expansion and Improvement : During the year under review, there were 6 pre-primary schools, 18 primary schools, 10 middle schools, 3 high schools and one higher secondary school in the Territory. The enrolment was as follows:

Primary stage		
(including pre-primary)	..	4,227
middle stage	..	823
Secondary stage	..	257

56. Education of Girls : There are 4 senior Basic and 4 junior Basic schools exclusively for girls. The incentives given for bringing more girls to schools include the provision of 2 sets of uniforms and 1 metre of black voile for headwear to each girl student, besides scholarships for girls studying on the mainland. Mid-day meals, books and writing materials for girl students in Island schools are also provided.

57. Science Education : General science is a compulsory subject in primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools.

58. Scholarships and Other Concessions : (i) Education is free at all stages in the Union Territory. (ii) At present, facilities for education up to secondary stage alone are available on the Islands. The students desiring to take up higher education are sent to colleges on the mainland and are given adequate scholarships. (iii) Textbooks and writing materials such as slates, note books, etc., are supplied free of cost to students studying in Island schools. (iv) Two sets of school uniforms are supplied to all boy students studying in the high school

classes. (v) Free mid-day meals are given to all the school children in the junior Basic and senior Basic schools.

59. **Teachers' Training:** There are no training institutions in this Union Territory. Qualified candidates are sent for training in Kerala State.

60. **N.C.C./A.C.C.:** At present, there are 3 junior divisions of N.C.C. in the Islands.

61. **Adult Literacy:** Reading room-cum-libraries have been established in all Islands. Dailies, periodicals and library books are supplied to these libraries. Adult education classes are conducted for both men and women separately to eradicate illiteracy.

62. **Achievements:** One high school has started functioning with effect from May 5, 1966. The higher secondary school at Kavaratti has been affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi.

63. **Budget:** The expenditure on general education for the year 1966-67 is estimated at Rs. 9,87,500 for Plan schemes and Rs. 5,06,400 for non-Plan items. For the next year the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 13,68,800 for Plan schemes and Rs. 5,52,800 for non-Plan items.

G. MANIPUR

64. **Expansion and Improvement:** During the year, the Territory had 2,196 primary schools, 305 middle schools and 118 secondary schools. The enrolment during the year was as follows:

Primary stage	....	1,72,000
Middle stage	....	18,000
Secondary stage	....	11,000

65. **Education of Girls:** There are 929 primary, 19 middle, and 14 secondary schools exclusively for girls. To promote girls' education, attendance scholarships are given to girl students having the highest record of attendance.

66. **Science Education:** General science is taught as a compulsory subject up to class VIII in high schools and up to

class X in higher secondary schools. In higher secondary and multipurpose schools, science is taught as an elective subject from class IX onwards.

67. Scholarships and Other Concessions : (i) Education is free up to class VIII both for boys and girls. (ii) Under general scholarship schemes, scholarships are awarded to students in middle and secondary classes.

68. Teachers' Training Programme : There are 4 Basic training institutions for training primary school teachers, one Hindi Training Institute and 1 Basic training college for middle school teachers with a capacity of 125 each for Basic training, 55 for Hindi teacher training, and 70 in the Basic training college. Besides, there is one institution for the training of graduate teachers for secondary schools with an intake capacity of 45. This is attached to the D.M. College.

69. Adult Literacy : 198 literacy centres were opened in the 14 community development/tribal development blocks. One book competition for production of books for neoliterate adults was held in which five books were selected and copies were purchased for distribution to village libraries.

70. Programme for 1967-68 : 10 high schools to be upgraded into higher secondary schools.

71. Budget : The expenditure on general education for the year 1966-67 is estimated at Rs. 2,26,84,000 for non-Plan items and Rs. 16,09,000 for Plan schemes. For the next year, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 2,43,21,000 for non-Plan items and Rs. 28,00,000 for Plan schemes.

H. PONDICHERRY

72. Expansion and Improvement : During the year under review, there were 234 primary, 77 middle and 42 high/higher secondary schools in the Territory. The enrolment figures are as follows :

Primary stage	..	19,672
Middle stage	.	25,692
Secondary stage	.	18,751

73. Girls' Education : There were 13 primary, 19 middle and 12 high schools exclusively for girls.

The steps taken to encourage girls' education include provision of : (i) free education to girls up to secondary stage; (ii) attendance scholarships, merit prizes, free - supply of clothing and stationery articles, etc., to girls and (iii) mid-day meals for poor girl students in elementary schools.

74. Science Education : Study of science at primary, upper primary and secondary stages is compulsory. Steps are being taken to strengthen laboratories in middle and high schools with science equipment.

75. Scholarships and Other Financial Concessions : (i) Education is free up to VIII standard for boys and up to secondary stage for girls. (ii) Scholarships are given to meritorious students to continue their studies. (iii) Free supply of note books and stationery articles is provided to economically backward pupils in elementary schools. (iv) Financial assistance is given to girl students studying in secondary schools for the purchase of clothing. (v) Free mid-day meals are given to poor children up to III Form.

76. Teachers' Training : There are 2 training institutions for the training of primary school teachers with an intake of 120.

77. N.C.C./A.C.C. : There were 5 boys' and 1 girls' senior division and 7 boys' junior divisions of N.C.C. troops. During 1966-67, five additional units were raised.

78. Adult Literacy Programme : The Education Department is conducting 2 adult literacy centres.

79. Budget : The expenditure on general education for the year 1966-67 is estimated at Rs. 19,92,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 65,30,000 for non-Plan items. For the next year, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 21,78,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 69,76,000 for non-Plan items.

I. TRIPURA

80. Expansion and Improvement : During 1966-67, there were 1,580 primary schools, 177 middle schools and 73 high/ higher secondary schools in the Territory.

The enrolment figures are given below:

Primary stage	.....	1,40,700
Middle stage	.....	32,900
Secondary stage	.....	13,600

81. **Education of Girls:** Eleven high/higher secondary and 3 senior Basic/middle schools were exclusively meant for girls.

82. **Science Education:** Up to X class, general science is taught as a compulsory subject and at the higher secondary stage it is taught as an elective subject.

In order to improve the standard of science teaching it is proposed to introduce new methods of science teaching in schools and establish Science Units under the Education Directorate. Provision has also been made to provide science equipment to laboratories in middle and higher secondary schools. Intelligent science students are given special prizes in the higher secondary schools.

83. **Scholarships and Other Concessions:** There are a number of schemes for the grant of scholarships, freeships, grant of books in addition to the Government of India scholarships schemes. There is also a scheme to supply dresses to tribal girl students reading in classes III to VIII.

84. **Teachers' Training:** Facilities for the training of teachers provided in the Territory are as under :

	Intake Capacity
(i) Three basic training colleges	130 each
(ii) Hindi teachers' training college	50
(iii) Craft teachers' training institute	60
(iv) Secondary B.T. (S.T.T.) college	60

85. **N.C.C./A.C.C.:** There are 11 companies of senior division N.C.C. for boys and 2 coys. of girls' cadets. Besides, there are 43 junior division N.C.C. units of boys and 13 of girls. During 1966-67, 4 additional units were raised.

86. Achievements in 1966-67 : (i) Starting of 40 balwadis (pre-primary schools). (ii) Starting of 206 junior Basic units, 30 senior Basic schools, 1 higher secondary school, 4 N.C.C. units. (iii) Introduction of horticulture and animal husbandry in 50 primary/junior Basic schools. (iv) Opening of 20 special education centres. (v) Opening of 2 homes for children of un-attached widows. (vi) Conversion of 120 primary schools into junior Basic schools. (vii) Conversion of 12 junior high schools into senior Basic schools. (viii) Conversion of 4 high schools into higher secondary schools.

87. Budget : The expenditure on general education for the year 1966-67 is estimated at Rs. 19,48,900 for Plan schemes and Rs. 2,45,60,500 for non-Plan items. For the next year, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 25,07,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 2,89,47,200 for non-Plan items.

CHAPTER V

HIGHER EDUCATION

In the field of higher education, the Union Ministry of Education is responsible for the maintenance of the four Central Universities—Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva-Bharati. It is also responsible for the co-ordination and maintenance of standards in higher education and it is for this purpose that the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953.

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 State universities on a sharing basis for their development projects only. In addition to statutory universities, grants are also paid by this Ministry as well as the UGC to institutions declared as 'deemed to be universities' under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, for maintenance and development. These grants are given with the two-fold object of enabling universities and other institutions of higher education to meet the unprecedented demand for education on the one hand and of the urgent need to improve the quality of education on the other.

A. CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

3. Some of the significant developments in the Central universities in the matter of expansion and improvement of quality of education are briefly indicated below:

Aligarh Muslim University

4. *Evening Classes:* Evening classes in pre-university and first and second years of the three-year degree courses in commerce and arts were started from the academic session 1966-67 for the benefit of the employees of the University, Government offices and educational and industrial establishments of the town. The total enrolment in the University during the year was 6,231 including 220 in the evening classes—111 in commerce and 109 in arts.

5: *New Courses*: Diploma courses in electronics engineering, costume design and dress-making and architectural assistantship for women were introduced from this session in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology and 50 students were admitted.

6. *Seminars and Symposia*: During the year, the following conferences, seminars and symposia were organised:

- (i) Research Seminar on Analysis, sponsored by the UGC, was held in May, 1966, in the Department of Mathematics, where problems of studies and research in mathematics were discussed. Thirty teachers from different parts of the country participated in it.
- (ii) A Symposium on Devaluation was held in August, 1966, in the Faculty of Commerce.
- (iii) The Department of Geography organised an Autumn School in Geography in October, 1966, in which more than 50 delegates from 15 universities participated.
- (iv) A three-day All-India Seminar on Entomology was held in October, 1966, in the Department of Zoology. Over one hundred entomologists from all over the country participated in it.
- (v) The 23rd session of All-India Oriental Conference was held in the University in October, 1966. About 600 delegates from all over the country and abroad participated in it.
- (vi) A four-day Symposium on Plant Anatomy was held in December, 1966. It was attended by delegates from all over the country besides an American professor.

7. *Hostels* (i) A new hostel for Indian and foreign women students was started in a leased building.

(ii) Two hostels were placed under the self-management of students.

Banaras Hindu University

8. *Vice-Chancellor*: Shri N. H. Bhagwati, who was the Vice-Chancellor of the University since 16th April, 1960, relinquished office on 15th April, 1966. Dr. Triguna Sen, who was appointed as Vice-Chancellor in his place, took over on 9th October, 1966. He has since resigned consequent upon his appointment as the Union Education Minister. The visitor has been pleased to appoint Dr. K. N. Udupa, Principal, College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University as the Rector of the University with effect from 18th March, 1967.

9. *Students Welfare*: The Academic Council of the University has approved a scheme whereby all matters relating to students' affairs and maintenance of discipline will be decided by the students themselves. The scheme provides for the formation of five committees, viz., (1) Students Affairs Committee in each hostel; (2) Students Affairs Committee in each college; (3) University Council of Students Affairs; (4) Students Council of Honour, and (5) Students Court of Honour. Such a scheme has been started for the first time in an Indian university.

10. *Golden Jubilee*: The University celebrated its Golden Jubilee in February, 1967. A book containing its history running over 800 pages was released on the occasion.

11. *The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1966*: The Bill has been passed by both Houses of Parliament. After receiving the assent of the President, it has been brought into force with effect from 31st December, 1966.

University of Delhi

12. *Enrolment*: In July 1966, the total enrolment of the University was 45,069. It included 37,373 regular students, 6,304 students registered with the Directorate of the Correspondence Courses and 1,392 non-collegiate women students on the rolls of the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board. Women students constituted about 41 per cent of the university population.

13. *Admission*: The University had 36 colleges including 6 colleges running evening classes for the employed persons in the Capital. In order to meet the growing demand for university

education, the University permitted ten colleges to admit additional number of students to their undergraduate courses, under the Extended Scheme. Under this scheme, the maximum number of students that a college could admit was raised from 1,000 to 1,500.

14. *Visiting Professors*: A number of eminent scholars joined the University as visiting Professors. They are: (i) Prof. M. A. Gelfand (Library Science), (ii) Prof. Gerald Kelly (Psychology), (iii) Prof. C. Gilpatric (Philosophy), (iv) Prof. Gopal Singh (Panjabi), (v) Prof. Hahkkuk (Economics), (vi) Prof. H. H. C. Han (Chinese Studies), (vii) Prof. James A.Mc. Clintock (Psychology), (viii) Dr. P. S. Lokanathan (Business Management and Industrial Administration), (ix) Prof. K. Nakagawa (Economics), (x) Dr. Niharranjan Ray (History), (xi) Prof. Novozhilov (Physics and Astro-physics), and (xii) Prof. William Halperin (History).

15. *Professors Emeritus*: The title of Professor Emeritus was conferred upon Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, who continued to be associated with the University as Honorary Professor of Economics.

16. *Buildings*: The following academic and other buildings were completed during the year: (i) Extension to Zoology Block; (ii) Extension to Botany Block; (iii) Building of the School of Social Work; (iv) Building of the Department of Business Management; (v) Twenty F-Type Quarters at Maurice Nagar; (vi) Delhi University Women's Association Building; (vii) The Day Students Centre; (viii) Examination Hall (under completion); and (ix) Guest House-cum-Club (under completion).

Visva-Bharati

17. *New Chancellor*: Consequent upon the sad and sudden demise of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Acharya (Chancellor) of the University, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, an alumnus of the Visva-Bharati and Prime Minister of India, was elected as the Acharya (Chancellor) for a term of three years commencing from April 11, 1966.

18. *New Courses of Studies*: The following new courses of studies were introduced from the 1966-67 academic session: (i) A four-year postgraduate diploma course in Chinese studies; (ii) A four-year degree course in music and dance; (iii)

A four-year senior certificate course in music and dance; and
(iv) A part-time two-year certificate course in music and dance.

19. *Building*: Among the new constructions completed during 1966-67, some of the major works included an auditorium, and International House, a block of Pearson Memorial Hospital, an extension of the girls' hostel and an extension of the Tagore Memorial Picture Gallery.

20. *Seminars*: Three seminars were held during the year. These are:

- (i) The Concept of Pramana in Philosophy;
- (ii) Cultural Confusion in Modern India; and
- (iii) Writing of Indian History.

The Jawaharlal Nehru University

21. The Bill for the establishment of the University was passed in both the Houses of Parliament in December, 1966. Further action to establish the University is being taken.

Central University for the North East Frontier Region of India

22. On the recommendation of the Committee jointly set up by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission, it is proposed to set up a Central University for the North East Frontier Region of India to meet the needs for higher education of people of hill areas of Assam, Nagaland, NEFA and Manipur. After the necessary resolution is passed by the Nagaland Legislature, further action will be taken.

B. INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

23. During the year under report, the number of institutions declared as 'Deemed' universities under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act remained 9 as during the previous year. Their names are given in Annexure II. A brief account of some of these institutions is given below:

24. **Jamia Millia Islamia :** During 1966-67, the Jamia Millia continued to receive grants from the Ministry of Education on cover-the-deficit basis. In addition to providing education at all levels the institution maintains a Teachers' College and a Rural Institute. The Jamia Rural Institute has since been merged with the Jamia Millia Islamia and a new course, B.A. (Hons) in Social Work in place of the present Diploma Course in Rural Services is being started.

25. **Gujarat Vidyapith, Gurukul Kangri and Kashi Vidyapith :** These institutions have been paid maintenance grants on cover-the-deficit basis and matching share towards the development schemes sanctioned by the University Grants Commission.

26. It has been decided to sanction a loan of Rs. 5 lakh to Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, for the acquisition of land for the development of campus. The loan is likely to be released during the year 1967-68.

27. **The Indian School of International Studies :** The School is designed to be a centre for advanced studies in international affairs and area studies with special reference to political, economic and social development in the countries of Asia. The School offers a three-year course leading to the doctorate in International Politics and Organisation, International Law, International Economics, Commonwealth Studies, East Asian Studies, South Asian Studies, South East Asian Studies, West Asian Studies, Central Asian Studies, American Studies and Soviet Studies. The School received maintenance grants from the Ministry of Education on cover-the-deficit basis and development grants from the U.G.C. on hundred per cent basis.

C. UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

28. **Basic Facts and Figures :** The total number of universities in the country during the period rose to 70. Besides, there were 9 institutions declared as deemed to be universities under section 3 of the UGC Act. New Universities have been established at Berhampur, Kanpur, Madurai, Meerut, Sambhalpur, Surat (South Gujarat) and in Saurashtra (at Ahmedabad). According to provisional estimates, the number of universities and affiliated colleges would be about 2,750 as against 2,572

during 1965-66. The student enrolment in the field of higher education (including that in intermediate classes of the Board of Intermediate Education, U.P.) would be 19 lakh (approx.), against 17.29 lakh in 1965-66. The tempo of expansion as a result of the rising demand for higher education in the country has continued during the period under review.

29. Revision of the Salary Scales of University and College Teachers : With effect from 1st April, 1966, the following scales of pay were introduced in the Central Universities :

Lecturer	Rs. 400—40—800—50—950
Reader	Rs. 700—50—1250
Professor	Rs. 1100—50—1300—60—1600

It has also been decided that one-third of the number of professors should be placed in the senior scale of Rs. 1600—100—1800.

30. During the year under report, the Government of India decided to accept the recommendations of the University Grants Commission for the revision of scales of pay of university and college teachers and to give special assistance to State Governments for implementing these scales with effect from 1st April, 1966. The assistance from the Centre will be given for a period of 5 years. The pattern of assistance in respect of university teachers will be the same as in the last two Plans, namely, 80 per cent of the additional expenditure involved. It has been decided that this pattern should be extended to college teachers also although in the past Central assistance for men's colleges has been at the rate of 50 per cent and for women's colleges at the rate of 75 per cent.

31. The increased assistance from the Centre in respect of college teachers should enable the States to adopt uniformly the University Grants Commission scales for all affiliated colleges whether run by Government or private organisations. Under this scheme, the State Governments are required to bear the entire balance of the additional expenditure.

32. Grants to Central Universities : As recommended by a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. C. D. Deshmukh.

the following block (maintenance) grants were fixed for the Central Universities for 1966-67 after an examination of their budgets:

Aligarh Muslim University	Rs. 94.82 lakh
Banaras Hindu University	Rs. 119.00 „
Delhi University	Rs. 70.80 „
Visva-Bharati	Rs. 37.20 „

It has been decided that the recurring expenditure on development schemes would become part of the expenditure under the block grant with effect from 1st April, 1967.

33. Correspondence Courses : Correspondence courses for B.A. (Pass) in the Delhi University have now been placed on a permanent footing. The UGC, to whom this scheme has now been transferred from the Ministry of Education, has appointed a committee to consider the question of extending it to other centres.

34. The maintenance grants paid to non-Government colleges of Delhi University during the period under review amounted to Rs. 1.40 crores. The block grants actually paid to the Central Universities, during this period, amounted to Rs. 3.21 crore (inclusive of the additional expenditure on increased rates of dearness allowance).

35. Development Grants : The Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the development proposals of the universities for the fourth Plan period have already visited 28 universities and it is expected that by April, 1967, another 17 universities would have been visited by the respective committees.

36. Basic grants were sanctioned to the universities for the purchase of science equipment and books and journals to meet their immediate requirements pending the assessment of the fourth Plan development proposals. The basic grants sanctioned at the beginning of the fourth Plan period amounted to nearly Rs. 2.37 crore for equipment, and Rs. 1.27 crore for the purchase of books and journals. In addition, some unassigned grants were also placed at the disposal of the universities for

miscellaneous schemes, such as the exchange of teachers, publication of research work, extension work by university teachers, travel grants for attending conferences and visiting centres of research, etc. The development grants released to the universities for science subjects, humanities and social sciences, engineering and technology and for general schemes are given below. These are exclusive of grants given to them for Centres of Advanced Study and their departments:

(i) SCIENCE SUBJECTS

<i>NON-RECURRING</i>	<i>Amount Paid (Rs. in lakh)</i>
(a) Science Equipment	76.78
(b) Books and Journals	12.16
(c) Buildings	55.50
 <i>RECURRING</i>	
Contributions towards salaries of additional staff sanctioned	45.52
Total	189.96

(ii) HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

(a) Staff and Maintenance	56.47
(b) Buildings	34.55
(c) Equipment	6.63
(d) Library	14.75
(e) Library Buildings	31.05
Total	143.45

(iii) ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

The Commission continued to provide development grants to universities and institutions maintained by them for higher education in the field of engineering and technology. These grants are given for the improvement of the existing facilities, five-year integrated degree courses, development of pharmaceutical education, courses in management studies, postgraduate

courses and research in engineering and technology, etc. For postgraduate courses in engineering and technology, necessary grants for buildings, equipment, books and journals and staff were provided. In addition, scholarships at the rate of Rs. 250 p.m. for approved postgraduate courses and fellowships at the rate of Rs. 400 p.m. for research work were also provided.

Degree courses in engineering for science graduates have been approved at the M. S. University of Baroda and the Andhra University. A Girls' Polytechnic has been started at Aligarh Muslim University.

The grants paid for the development of education in engineering and technology amounted to Rs. 1.55 crores.

(iv) GENERAL SCHEMES

Grants paid to universities for miscellaneous schemes, such as construction of hostels, library buildings, staff quarters, guest houses, student welfare, introduction of the three-year degree course, establishment of printing presses, summer schools, seminars and conferences, etc., amounted to Rs. 4.57 crore. Payments for the construction of library buildings during the period amounted to Rs. 31.05 lakh.

37. Centres of Advanced Study : The Commission has been providing special assistance to 26 selected university departments to function as Centres of Advanced Study. These centres are intended to encourage the 'pursuit of excellence' and to improve quality and raise standards at the postgraduate and research levels. Grants amounting to Rs. 67.96 lakh were paid to the centres during the year under review.

38. Assistance for the development of Centres of Advanced Study has also been received from the Unesco. Under this programme, the services of experts, fellowships for training and specialized equipment, mostly from the USSR, are being provided to the various centres. During the biennium 1965-66, the Unesco assistance was utilised by 10 university departments, 7 of which are Centres of Advanced Study in science subjects. Several eminent Soviet scientists visited the centres and participated in their teaching and research programmes. A large

number of items of specialised equipment have been received by them and some Indian teachers have also visited the USSR for advanced training in specialised fields.

39. The Government of the UK, through the British Council, is also providing assistance to some Centres of Advanced Study. Under this programme, a number of eminent British scientists and scholars visited India and worked in some of these centres. Training facilities in the UK were provided to selected Indian teachers and some equipment was also received. The supply of equipment required by these centres under the Colombo Plan had started arriving.

40. The Asia Foundation has offered some assistance for meeting the urgent foreign exchange needs of a few Centres of Advanced Study in sciences.

41. A few of these centres have been entrusted by the US Department of Agriculture with particular projects of specialised research with the help of P.L. 480 funds.

42. A number of teachers, scholars, research workers from the USA, Japan, Belgium, UK, etc., worked for varying periods at the linguistics centres in the Poona and Annamalai Universities.

43. **Postgraduate Centres:** The report of the Standing Committee set up by the UGC to consider the establishment of university centres for postgraduate studies was accepted by the Commission and circulated to the universities and State Governments for their guidance. The proposals for the establishment of such centres in the Universities of Mysore, Sri Venkateswara and Andhra are under consideration.

44. **Review Committees:** The reports of the Review Committees concerned with Botany, Bio-chemistry, Chemistry and Mathematics have already been printed and made available to the universities. The report of the Mathematics Reforms Committee has also been published and circulated to the universities. The work of the Review Committees in Geography and Anthropology is nearing completion. In the field of the humanities and social sciences, the reports of the Review Committees concerned with English, Education, Library Science, Social Work and Sociology, Philosophy and Political

Science have been printed. The Committees dealing with Psychology, Military Science, Arabic and Persian Studies and Economics have also finalised their reports. A committee appointed by the Commission to examine the suitability of 'education' as an elective subject of study at the undergraduate level has already submitted its report.

45. **Colleges.** The Commission assists selected colleges for the construction of the hostels, libraries, laboratories, non-resident student centres and staff quarters, and for the purchase of books and science equipment. The total grants paid to the colleges for such projects amounted to Rs. 86·18 lakh.

46. During the period under review, grants were sanctioned to 38 colleges for the development of postgraduate departments in the humanities and social sciences and a grant of Rs. 8·17 lakh was released. For postgraduate studies in science subjects, grants amounting to nearly Rs. 7·46 lakh were paid to the colleges concerned. Payments are phased according to the progress of work and expenditure.

47. The Commission has been assisting 42 universities and 733 colleges affiliated to them for the provision of additional staff, classroom accommodation and library and laboratory facilities subject to the terms and conditions enunciated by the Three-Year Degree Course Estimates Committee. During the year, grants amounting to Rs. 20·94 lakh (recurring and non-recurring) were released to the universities and colleges under the scheme.

48. **Teachers' Welfare:** The UGC is implementing a number of programmes for the benefit of teachers in the universities and colleges.

(i) Universities and colleges are helped to utilise the services of selected teachers who have crossed the age of superannuation but who are otherwise fit to continue their teaching and research. During the year under review, 23 teachers from universities and colleges were offered awards under the scheme relating to the utilization of the services of retired teachers. About 177 teachers are at present working under the scheme and a grant of Rs. 12·18 lakh was paid to the universities and colleges on this account.

(ii) Teachers are handicapped sometimes in carrying on research or learned work in the absence of necessary equipment and literature. Financial assistance is being provided to selected teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking such work. During the period under review, 494 teachers were given assistance under this scheme—318 in science subjects and 176 in the humanities and social sciences. The number of teachers who have been assisted under this scheme so far has risen to 943 in science, engineering and technology and 483 in the humanities and social sciences. Grants amounting to Rs. 3·84 lakh were paid to the universities and colleges under this scheme during the year.

(iii) Lump grants amounting to Rs. 9·47 lakh were placed at the disposal of the universities (including institutions 'deemed to be universities') for schemes relating to the exchange of teachers, extension work by university teachers, travel grants for attending international conferences and for visiting centres of research and for attending academic conferences, etc.

(iv) The Commission continued to give assistance to universities and colleges for the construction of staff quarters at the rate of fifty per cent of the approved expenditure. The total payments made on this account during the year amounted to Rs. 24·04 lakh to universities and Rs. 4·15 lakh to colleges.

(v) Assistance was also made available to universities for the construction of teachers' hostels as hitherto on the usual sharing basis. Total payments on this account to the universities during the year amounted to Rs. 45·56 lakh.

49. Summer Schools and Institutes: The programme of summer schools and institutes was continued. During the year, 44 summer institutes in science subjects were held for school teachers in collaboration with the NCERT and USAID in which over 1,700 teachers participated. Besides books, equipment and other commodities, the USAID made the services of 85 American experts available in these institutes. Grants amounting nearly Rs. 15 lakh were paid to the universities for these institutes.

50. Thirty-five summer institutes were organised for college teachers in science subjects in collaboration with the USAID. Grants amounting to about Rs. 14 lakh were paid to the

universities for this purpose. The USAID made available the services of 79 American consultants and also provided books and commodities. The Commission also organised one summer institute in agriculture for college teachers under the auspices of Sardar Patel University. The total number of teachers, who participated in the summer institutes for colleges during 1966 was 1,265.

51. Six institutes in English language were organised in collaboration with the British Council and the USAID at the Universities of Bombay, Delhi, Mysore, Osmania, Panjab and Ranchi, and 317 teachers participated in the programme. These summer institutes, one each in chemistry, biology and mathematics were organised in the Universities of Punjab Madras and Madurai respectively for talented undergraduat students.

52. Apart from summer institutes, the Commission also provided grants to the universities for organising 175 summer schools, seminars, conferences, symposia and refresher courses.

53. **Students Welfare:** The UGC continued to provide assistance to the universities and colleges for the provision of essential amenities for the student community. The following activities were carried on during the year :

- (i) For the construction of student hostels in the universities, grants paid during the year amounted to Rs. 44.32 lakh. An amount of Rs. 29.90 lakh was paid to the colleges for this purpose.
- (ii) The Commission continued to provide grants to colleges for textbook libraries, wherefrom, students can borrow textbooks on long-term loans. During the year, grants amounting to Rs. 10.01 lakh were paid to some colleges for this purpose. So far, grants have been provided for the textbook libraries to about 750 colleges.
- (iii) The Commission continued to make contributions to the students aid fund in the universities and colleges wherefrom needy students are given financial assistance for paying their tuition or examina-

tion fees and purchasing books, or meeting other expenses related to their studies. Grants amounting to Rs. 11.18 lakh were paid to the universities and colleges on this account during the period under review.

- (iv) Assistance is also given to colleges for the establishment of non-resident student centres and to the universities for student homes. During the period under review, grants amounting to Rs. 6.02 lakh were paid to the colleges and Rs. 2.83 lakh to the universities. In view of the limited funds available a number of proposals had to be deferred to the next financial year.
- (v) The Commission accepted the report of the committee appointed to formulate a scheme for providing health centres for staff and students in universities and colleges and desired that a beginning be made in this regard on a modest scale. The Government of India has been approached for funds for this purpose.
- (vi) The report of the committee appointed to consider problems relating to students welfare and allied matters was accepted by the Commission and circulated to the universities. A meeting of a panel of vice-chancellors and educationists was convened in October, 1966 to consider problems relating to student unrest and indiscipline. The recommendations of the panel were circulated to the universities, and the Government of India was requested to provide additional funds for the implementation of specific programmes of students welfare as recommended by the panel.

54. Scholarships and Fellowships: The Commission awarded 50 senior research fellowships, each of the value of Rs. 500 p.m., and 135 junior fellowships, each of the value of Rs. 300 p.m., for advanced studies and research in science subjects and the humanities including social sciences. Thirty-two research fellowships of the value of Rs. 400 p.m. each were

awarded for research in engineering and technology. Under the awards made by the Commission, 350 junior and senior fellows in science subjects and the humanities including social sciences and 65 in engineering and technology are working on various projects. The Commission allocated 265 research scholarships to 43 universities and raised the value of these scholarships from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 p.m. each. The total number of research scholars working on various projects under the awards provided by the Commission is about 600 at present. During the year, 14 candidates were selected for the award of scholarships of the value of Rs. 1,200 p.a. for honours and post-graduate studies in Arabic and Persian.

D. RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

55. The scheme of Rural Higher Education was launched in 1956 with the object of providing higher education to the rural youth in a rural environment with a view to inculcating in them a spirit of service to the community and sympathy for the rural way of life, besides training them for careers in rural development. Fourteen Rural Institutes are at present functioning in various parts of the country under this scheme and provide one or more courses approved by the National Council for Rural Higher Education. All the Rural Institutes are receiving suitable assistance for their growth and development. These institutes have also been strengthened by the addition of physical facilities like libraries and laboratories.

56. **Grants and Stipends :** Central assistance was continued to be given to the Rural Institutes during the year on the approved pattern for non-recurring and recurring expenditure as well as for award of stipends. Grants totalling about Rs. 20.98 lakh were released to them. A provision of Rs. 24,82,400 exists for this purpose for the year 1967-68.

57. **Reorganisation :** The Rural Higher Education scheme has been reviewed with the object of promoting further growth of the institutes. In consultation with the University Grants Commission and the National Council for Rural Higher Education, the following measures of reorganisation have been taken :

- (i) The three Rural Institutes at (a) Bichpuri (Agra)
- (b) Gandhigram, and (c) Coimbatore may be declared

as deemed universities under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act. Necessary action in this regard is in progress.

- (ii) The Rural Institute at Udaipur has been affiliated to the University of Udaipur, and the Jamia Rural Institute has got itself merged with the Jamia Millia Islamia which is already a 'deemed' university. The Jamia Rural Institute will run a B.A. (Hons) course in social work in place of the existing diploma in rural services.

58. Recognition of Diplomas/Certificates in Rural Higher Education : The postgraduate diploma in (i) rural economics and cooperation, and (ii) rural sociology and community development have been recognised by the Government of India and some State Governments as equivalent to the M.A. degree of a recognised university for purposes of employment under them.

59. The diploma in rural services has been recognised by the Government of India and most of the State Governments as equivalent to first degree of a recognised university for purposes of employment under them. The diploma has also been recognised by 35 universities and institutes of higher education as equivalent to first degree for purposes of postgraduate instructions in certain specified subjects in the humanities, law and education.

60. The diploma in civil and rural engineering has also been recognised by the Government of India and most of the State Governments for purposes of employment to subordinate posts and services under them. The Jadavpur University and the Delhi College of Engineering have recognised this diploma for admission to the part-time degree course in engineering and national diploma course.

61. Sanitary inspector's certificate and agricultural science certificate have also been recognised by most of the State Governments for purposes of employment to various posts under them.

62. The diploma in rural services (education) which is being conducted at Karma Veer Hire Rural Institute, Gargoti, on an experimental basis has been recognised as equivalent to B.A., B.T. for purposes of employment as teachers in secondary

schools or assistant educational inspectors by the Government of Maharashtra.

63. Examinations: The total number of candidates who took the annual and supplementary examinations for the various diplomas/certificates conducted by the National Council for Rural Higher Education in April and October, 1966 was 1,327. Of these, 954 were declared successful.

F. SCHEMES FOR REPUBLICATION OF TEXTBOOKS

64. The Indo-American Scheme: This scheme is being implemented since 1961 by the USIS on behalf of the American Embassy in cooperation with the Ministry of Education. Funds are provided from out of P.L. 480 funds, to enable the publisher in India to bring down the price of selected American standard educational books to about one-third to one-fifth of their original price. An Indo-American Board consisting of 14 members (7 members representing the Government of India and 7 members representing the Government of the USA) has been set up to decide all policy matters pertaining to the operation of the scheme. So far, some 400 titles have been re-published under the scheme since its inception. The books are selected by the Ministry through a process of evaluation by Indian experts and are re-published by publishers in India who get necessary copyright from the original foreign copyright-holders.

65. English Language Books Society Scheme: Under this scheme selected standard British educational books are re-published in low-priced editions for use of students of higher education in India. For implementation of the scheme, the UK Government has appointed an Advisory Committee in London. The books are selected by the Ministry of Education just as in the case of the American scheme. The prices of the re-published books are about one-third of their original prices in the UK. Some 280 titles in different fields of humanities, sciences and technology have been produced so far. The books are printed in the UK and are imported into India through normal trade channels. The scheme was started in 1960.

66. The Pergamon Press Scheme: An agreement, in principle, was signed in 1964 between the Government of India and the Pergamon Press at Oxford, under which selected books

from the Commonwealth and International Library Series will be adopted and translated by the designated organisations. The Ministry of Education has so far designated the following organisations for undertaking the publication programme under this scheme:

- (a) The Statistical Publishing Society, Calcutta
- (b) The National Council for Educational Research and Training, New Delhi
- (c) The Panjab University, Chandigarh.

67. The Indo-USSR Scheme: A scheme was initiated in 1965 under which standard works for higher education in different fields, published in the USSR, will be made available in cheap editions for the use of Indian students. Under this programme, a joint Indo-Soviet Board has been constituted to decide policy matters regarding the translation, adaptation, publication and distribution of standard Russian educational works in India. The procedure for the selection of books is similar to that under the USA and British schemes. In its meeting held in January, 1967, the Board reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the programme and also considered measures for stepping up the tempo of the programme in order to meet the increased demand for the books consequent on devaluation. So far, 63 books have been re-published under this scheme.

68. Scheme for Assisting Indian Authors and Publishers: The cheap re-publication of foreign textbooks in India has necessitated the introduction of suitable measures to safeguard the interests of Indian authors. A scheme has been formulated to re-publish standard educational works by Indian authors in lowpriced editions. Only publications written or translated in English are eligible for assistance under the scheme for the present. The procedure for the selection of books is similar to that of the scheme for the re-publication of books of American and British origin. With the proposed subsidy, the Indian publishers will be able to bring down the catalogue prices to one-half or one-third. Two books are under publication.

G. OTHER SCHEMES AND ACTIVITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

69. Equivalence of Degrees : On the recommendations of this Ministry and the UPSC, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued orders according recognition to degrees/diplomas awarded by the Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal, as equivalent to the corresponding degrees/diplomas awarded by the Indian universities for purposes of employment under the Central Government. The recognition is effective till December, 1970.

70. Commonwealth Education Conference : The fourth Commonwealth Education Conference is scheduled to be held in November, 1967 in Nigeria. It has been decided that the Government of India should participate in the deliberations of this Conference.

71. Special Development Grant to Jammu & Kashmir University : On the request of the Chancellor of the Jammu and Kashmir University, the Government of India agreed in May, 1965, to give a sum of Rs. 35 lakh to the University as a special *ad hoc* grant for the purpose of (a) undertaking tasks for which the University Grants Commission does not make a grant, and (b) finding the matching share in respect of schemes approved by the UGC. During 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 9.56 lakh was released.

72. Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla : The Indian Institute of Advanced Study was set up in October, 1965. During the year, the Institute arranged 5 seminars on: (i) Religion and Society; (ii) Indian Aesthetics and Art Activity; (iii) Socio-Economic History of India, (iv) Guru Gobind Singh, Sikhism and Indian Society; and (v) Modernity and Contemporary Indian Literature.

73. The academic staff of the Institute consists of 4 professors, 10 senior research fellows and 3 junior research fellows. Besides, during 1966-67, the Institute invited 5 visiting professors, namely, Prof. Mulk Raj Anand, Prof. S. Nurul Hassan, Prof. Nirmal Kumar Bose, Prof. N. A. Nikam, and Prof. Suniti Kumar Chatterji.

During the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 12.50 lakh was released to it.

74. Institute of Russian Studies, New Delhi : The Government of India, in collaboration with the Government of the USSR, set up an Institute of Russian Studies in New Delhi in November, 1965. The Institute provides facilities for a one-year intensive course in the Russian language. Sixty-four students passed this course in 1965-66. Of these, the Institute sent 5 students to the USSR for advanced studies in the Russian language. In 1966-67, 61 students were enrolled for this course.

Since November, 1966, the Institute has also started the first year of the three-year honours course in Russian language and literature, with an enrolment of 43 students.

During the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 3.90 lakh was released to the Institute as maintenance grant.

75. Assistance to All-India Institutions of Higher Education: Grants mentioned below were given to non-statutory and non-affiliated institutions of higher learning which are engaged in doing pioneering work or introducing new ideas and techniques in education:

1. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar	Rs. 10,000
2. Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehra Dun	Rs. 35,000
3. Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education, Pondicherry	Rs. 1,28,500
4. Lok Bharati, Sanosara	Rs. 19,532

76. Grants to Voluntary Organisations for Construction of Hostels in Big Cities : During the year, grants amounting to Rs. 1.50 lakh were released to the following :

1. J. G. M. V. Nilaya, Belgaum	Rs. 50,000
2. K. P. Trust, Allahabad	Rs. 50,000
3. Sharda Stree Samaj, Bangalore	Rs. 40,000
4. S. N. V. Sadanam Trust, Ernakulam	Rs. 10,000

77. Promotion of the Teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru amongst University and College Students : Under this scheme, grants are given for; (a) delivering lectures by eminent educationists in universities; and (b) lecture-tour

programme of schools by Kumari Maniben Gandhi; and (c) distribution of Gandhian literature.

Out of the budget provision of Rs. 58,000, an expenditure of Rs. 9,136 was incurred on (a) above. Besides, a grant of Rs. 25,000 was given to the Institute of Gandhian Studies, Varanasi.

78. Cultural Exchange Programme—Deputation of Professors and Delegations : During 1966-67, the Russian Language teachers came to India under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme for teaching Russian in various universities and higher institutions in India for a period of one/two years. The total number of Russian teachers at present teaching Russian in Indian universities under the programme is 19.

79. Besides, the following educationists from abroad visited India on special invitations and under cultural exchange programmes with various countries: (i) three vice-chancellors from West Germany; (ii) the late Sir Frank Worrell from the West Indies; (iii) a delegation of seven Soviet scientists; (iv) two professors from Bulgaria; and (v) two professors from Yugoslavia.

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

H. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

81. The total revised budget provision for 1966-67 covering all grants and financial assistance by the Ministry of Education in the field of higher education was of the order of rupees 18.36 crore as against similar provision of Rs. 21.38 crore (provisional) for 1967-68. A broad break-up of the grants and financial assistance given by the Ministry of Education is given below:

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1966-67		Budget Estimates 1967-68
		Original	Revised	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Grant-in-aid to the University Grants Commission (Plan)	11,05,00,000	11,30,00,000	10,31,02,000
	(Non-Plan)	4,25,98,000	4,91,00,000	7,35,00,000
2.	Grants for instituting Evening Colleges and Correspondence Courses (Plan)	2,00,000	..	..
3.	Grants to Jawaharlal Nehru University and the University for Hill Areas of North Eastern Region of India (Plan)	1,00,00,000	8,50,000	7,50,000
4.	Special development grants to J & K University (Plan)	..	15,00,000	3,00,000
		15,00,000	3,00,000	15,00,000
5.	Matching grants to Jamia Millia Islamia for Development Schemes (Plan)	75,000	75,000	75,000
6.	Maintenance Grant to Jamia Millia Islamia (Non-Plan)	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,50,000
7.	Grants-in-aid to Inter-University Board (Plan)	25,000	25,000	..
	(Non-Plan)	32,000	32,000	32,000
8.	Development Grants to Gujarat Vidyapeeth (Plan)	2,67,000	2,67,000	2,00,000
9.	Gurukul Kangri, Hardwar and Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi (Plan)	5,33,000	5,33,000	5,00,000
10.	Summer Service Institute for College Teachers—Cost of Foreign Exports (Plan)	..	25,000	..
11.	Construction of Hostels of Affiliated Colleges (State Governments) (Plan)	5,00,000	4,00,000	3,50,000
12.	Construction of Hostels of Affiliated Colleges (Union Territories) (Plan)	1,00,000	..	50,000
13.	Universities and Constituent Colleges of Delhi University—Construction of Hostels and Staff Quarters (Plan)	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
14.	Sponsored Colleges (Plan)	..	..	50,000
15.	Grants to Indian School of International Studies (Plan)	..	..	..
16.	Centenary Awards and J & K Medals (Non-Plan)	3,300	3,100	3,300

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1966-67		Budget Estimates
		Original	Revised	1967-68
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17.	Refund of Income-tax and Customs Duty to USEFI (Non-Plan)	4,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
18.	Contribution to Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit (Non-Plan)	62,000	98,000	63,000
19.	Delegations to Commonwealth Education Conference (Plan)	..	..	..
20.	Improvement of Salary Scales of University and College Teachers (Non-Plan)	..	1,00,000	3,00,00,000
21.	Loan to Kashi Vidyapeeth (Non-Plan)	..	5,00,000	..
22.	Grants to institutions deemed to be Universities (Non-Plan)	75,00,000	89,00,000	16,00,000
23.	Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji (Non-Plan)	50,000	75,000	80,000
24.	Rural Higher Education (Plan)	17,00,000	14,00,000	28,30,000
	(Non-Plan)	10,82,400	10,82,400	11,20,000
25.	Other Expenditure—Rural Higher Education (Plan)	40,000	20,000	20,000
	(Non-Plan)	62,600	60,000	60,000
6.	Inland Training of Teachers Rural Institutes (Plan)	10,000	3,000	5,000
7.	Material and Equipment under TCA Programme Cost of Material etc.,—Rural Higher Education (Plan)	..	4,300	...
	Do. Incidental Charges	..	5,900	
28.	Grants-in-aid to States and Union Territory Governments—Centrally sponsored Schemes—Rural Higher Education	50,000	40,000	40,000
29.	Cheap publication of textbooks	2,50,000	1,50,000	10,00,000

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1966-67		Budget Estimates 1967-68
		Original	Revised	Rs.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30.	Educational conferences—exchange of professors and delegation	50,000 (Out of which only Rs. 20,000 relate to higher education)	37,200	50,000
31.	Institution of lectures by eminent persons on Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru's teachings	23,000	23,000	23,000
32.	Grant to Institute of Russian Studies	10,00,000	8,00,000	13,75,000
33.	Establishment of the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla (Plan) (Non-Plan)	22,50,000 ..	12,50,000 ..	9,00,000 6,00,000
34.	Institutions of higher learning of all India importance	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,25,000
35.	Grants to voluntary organisations for construction of hostels in big cities	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
36.	Grants to the Institute of Gandhian Study for promotion of research in Gandhian philosophy	25,000	25,000	25,000
37.	Gandhian Philosophy	10,000	10,000	10,000
38.	Commonwealth Education Schemes—local cost of experts and technicians . . . . .	..	..	1,05,000
39.	Grants to Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, New Delhi . . . . .	..	..	6,00,000

CHAPTER VI

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

According to the 7th schedule of the Constitution, the Union Government is responsible for coordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research in science and technology. In addition, the Union Government has the sole responsibility for the maintenance of the technical institutions under Central universities and a few Central institutions. The Union Government is also solely responsible for the maintenance of vocational and technical institutions in Union Territories.

2. The responsibilities of the Union Government for the development of technical education is discharged through a broad-based system of grant-in-aid and loans to State Governments and institutions under the five-year Plans.

3. **Admission Targets and Achievements:** The original physical target fixed in the third Plan for technical education was 20,000 annual admissions to the first degree course and 40,000 annual admissions at the diploma level. This target was later revised to 25,000 for the degree course and 50,000 for the diploma course. In order to fulfil this target, so far 124 degree institutions and 274 institutions at the diploma level have been started. This, however, does not include the 'girls polytechnics'. As regards achievements, the original targets have been exceeded. During 1966-67, over 24,000 students were admitted at the degree level and over 45,000 at the diploma level (excluding admissions to the girls' polytechnics).

4. **Future Expansion:** A preliminary assessment of the manpower requirements showed that no substantial expansion of existing facilities at the degree level would be necessary as it was felt that facilities which had already been created would be able to meet the demand for the fourth and fifth Plans. However, a Committee, under the chairmanship of Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission, was appointed to re-assess

the requirements of technical personnel. This Committee, *inter alia*, recommended that: (1) no further expansion at the degree level is necessary in the conventional branches, like civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, except a marginal addition of 1,000 seats to be achieved in the final year of the fourth Plan, mainly by expansion of existing colleges to keep up the growth rate; (2) facilities should be provided for about 1,300 additional admissions to specialised branches of engineering; and (3) target for expansion at the diploma level should be of the order of 14,700 and this should be reviewed by the middle of the fourth Plan.

5. Qualitative Improvement: With the considerable expansion of facilities for technical education during the first three Plans, emphasis has now shifted to its qualitative improvement. Accordingly, on the basis of the findings of the various expert committees, the fourth Five-Year Plan for technical education has been oriented towards quality improvement and various steps are being taken in order to improve the standard of technical education in the country.

6. Technical Teacher Training Programme: The one factor which influences standards of teaching the most is the preparation of competent teachers in adequate numbers. No amount of physical facilities will improve the situation until and unless the technical institutions are properly staffed. To meet the acute shortage of teachers at the degree level, a provision was made, during 1966, for the training of about 200 additional teachers at 12 centres under a scheme which was initiated in 1959. During the year, 109 teachers completed their training and were assigned to different engineering colleges for regular appointment.

7. To meet the even more acute shortage of teachers in diploma institutions, the scheme for the establishment of four regional centres for the training of teachers for polytechnics was initiated during 1966-67. Three of the centres—at Bhopal, Calcutta and Madras—had admitted students. The fourth will admit students during the next academic year. These institutions provide two types of courses, one of 18 months' duration for those having degree in engineering and the other of 2½ years' duration for those having diploma qualifications.

8. Summer school programmes have also been organised since 1964 to provide the teachers of engineering colleges and polytechnics with the opportunity of learning the latest methods and techniques of teaching and to become familiar with recent developments. The experience of the past few years has shown that the summer schools do serve a very useful purpose in achieving the long range goal of incorporating the 'new approach' in laboratory and classroom instruction. It is now considered that these should become a regular and permanent feature of the system of technical education in the country.

9. The number of centres was increased from 8 in 1964 to 20 in 1966. In 1967, it is proposed to organise 22 summer schools—8 for polytechnics and 14 for engineering colleges. These schools are organised by the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India) on behalf of the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development. The National Science Foundation of the United States of America will provide American experts to assist Indian experts in conducting the courses.

10. These training programmes for teachers will go a long way in improving teaching in technical institutions in future.

11. With a view to retaining teachers in technical institutions, efforts are being made, through the State Governments, to improve the salary scales of teachers and to provide them with other amenities.

12. **Postgraduate Education and Research:** Another important factor which primarily affects the development of technical education is the improvement of postgraduate education and research. By the end of 1966, about 40 centres had been started for postgraduate education with an enrolment of about 1,500. The Indian Institutes of Technology are also concentrating their efforts towards the development and expansion of postgraduate education and research. In addition, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, which is the oldest institution offering postgraduate education, has also been strengthened by giving it adequate financial assistance.

13. Indian Institutes of Technology: The Indian Institutes of Technology have been established with the main object of training high-grade engineers and technologists. A statement of the salient statistics is given below:

Name of the Institute	Admissions Made in 1966 at Under-graduate Level	Total Student Strength	Outturn		
			Degree	Masters	Doctorates
IIT, Kharagpur	326	2,616	381	204	26
IIT, Bombay	394	2,059	299	198	8
IIT, Madras	240	1,620	203	102	3
IIT, Kanpur	300	1,351	35	16	10
IIT, New Delhi	270	1,402	111	..	..

The Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, started its postgraduate activities recently. The institution is still in the process of development.

14. Other All-India Institutions: A brief account of the other all-India institutions of technical education is given below:

(i) *School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi:* The School is the only institute of its kind offering courses in town planning and housing in addition to providing normal facilities for the study of architecture at the undergraduate level leading to B. Arch. The institution is also offering part-time courses. During 1966, the School admitted 109 students and at present, its total enrolment is 456.

(ii) *Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad:* The School carried on its normal activities during 1966. It is proposed to convert this institution into an autonomous body and confer on it the status of a 'deemed university'.

(iii) *National Institute of Foundry and Forge, Ranchi:* Preliminary work connected with the establishment of this Institute has been completed. The Institute, which will be fully financed by the Central Government, is expected to start functioning shortly. It is being assisted by the Special Fund of the United

Nations Development Programme which will provide foreign experts, fellowships, equipment and other supplies.

(iv) *National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering Bombay*: This Institute is another venture which has been started with the assistance of an international organisation and industry for training in different aspects of industrial engineering for the benefit of supervisors and engineers working in industry. During 1966, the institution conducted 40 short-term courses in various productivity techniques and about 400 trainees took part in these courses.

15. Management Institution: In the field of management, the two all-India institutions at Ahmedabad and Calcutta, which were set up in collaboration with Ford Foundation, State Governments and industry, did good work during the year. These institutions admitted 88 and 100 candidates respectively in the first year of the two-year postgraduate course and the diploma courses. The total student population in both these institutions together is 354. The institutions are also doing some good research work in the field of management.

16. Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad: The College has expanded its activities and set up consultative and applied research divisions. Under this programme, it has started new course in management, both short-term and long-term.

17. Regional Engineering Colleges: Seven out of the 14 Regional Engineering Colleges, located at Warangal, Surathakal (Mangalore), Durgapur, Jamshedpur, Allahabad, Bhopal and Nagpur have almost completed their first phase of development and have started the second phase by introducing postgraduate courses. These courses have been started with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund. Twelve industry-oriented postgraduate courses, with a total intake of 120 students, have been started during the period under review.

18. Practical Training: During the period under review, about 2,000 training places were secured for the training of graduates and diploma-holders in various industrial establishments. Under the scheme, a graduate trainee is entitled to a stipend of Rs. 250 per month normally for a period of one year. The diploma holders are paid a stipend of Rs. 150 per month.

Besides, the Directorate of Practical Training was able to secure 700 places for mining degree and diploma-holders. This Directorate has been established especially for organising training of mining engineers, so that all the mining engineers may get their proper training needed under the statutory requirements.

19. Import of Equipment: Assistance to technical institutions is extended for procurement of equipment and other controlled materials. During the year under review, under the Trade Plan Scheme, orders to the extent of Rs. 221.58 lakh were placed with the State Trading Corporation for import of equipment for technical institutions from Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, USSR, etc. Apart from this, the institutions were assisted in getting about Rs. 90 lakh worth of foreign exchange for importing equipment from other sources.

20. Grants and Loans: During 1966-67, grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 18.30 crore is expected to be sanctioned to the State Governments and engineering and technical institutions in the country under the various schemes of technical education under the Five-Year Plan. It is also expected that loans amounting to Rs. 2.71 crore will be released, for the construction of students hostels and staff quarters.

21. Financial Provision: Financial provisions for technical education for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are indicated below:

	Rs. in Lakh
1966-67	
Original	19,91.61
Revised	20,24.04
1967-68	[27,00.39

CHAPTER VII

SCIENTIFIC SURVEYS AND DEVELOPMENT

The Union Ministry of Education continued its programme of encouraging scientific research by giving financial and other assistance to research institutions, laboratories, scientific societies and individuals. The Survey of India and the three other Scientific Surveys—Botanical, Zoological and Anthropological—continued and developed their respective programmes.

A. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

2. Encouragement to Scientific Societies/Associations/Research Institutes: With a view to encouraging scientific research, the Union Ministry of Education continued to give grants to a number of private scientific research institutions, associations, scientific academies and societies for the maintenance and advancement of their work. The grants are paid to the scientific bodies for expanding and enlarging their activities for active research work, publishing scientific journals and literature, holding conferences, symposia and seminars and instituting research fellowships, establishing laboratories and purchasing equipment, furniture and library books.

3. National Committees: The National Committees for the International Council of Scientific Unions and for the following disciplines of science continued to function: Pure and Applied Physics, Radio Sciences, Geodesy and Geophysics, International Quiet Sun Year, Oceanic Research, Biochemistry, Crystallography; History of Sciences, Geography, International Hydrological Decade, Biological Sciences, and Pure and Applied Chemistry. The scope and functions of the National Committees, generally speaking, are to plan, execute, coordinate and promote activities and establish liaison with international bodies in their respective fields.

4. National Research Professors: Dr. C. V. Raman, Prof. S. N. Bose, Dr. P. V. Kane, Dr. D. N. Wadia, Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee and Dr. S. R. Ranganathan continued to be National Research Professors. Dr. Radha Binod Pal died on 10th January, 1967.

5. Encouragement to Research Scholars and Scientists: Twenty-two training research scholarships to the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, 10 to the Bose Institute, Calcutta, and 6 to the Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleobotany, Lucknow, continued to be allotted to enable research scholars to conduct research during the year at the respective institutions.

6. Partial Financial Assistance to Scientists Going Abroad: Financial assistance varying from Rs. 1,500 to 2,500 each was given to 7 Indian scientists to enable them to participate in international conferences, etc.

7. Indian Scientific Liaison Cell, High Commission for India, London: The Scientific Liaison Cell continued to function in the Education Department of the High Commission for India in London under the Educational and Scientific Advisers. The functions of the Cell are:

(i) To facilitate the movement of scientists with the Commonwealth and to provide adequate facilities for them and their work and to arrange contacts for them; (ii) to keep abreast of the latest improvements in techniques and scientific and technical developments, and make this information available in India; and (iii) to facilitate exchange of scientific information and experimental material.

8. National Research Development Corporation of India: The objects and functions of the Corporation are to develop and exploit in the public interest for profit or otherwise: (a) all inventions of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, whether patentable or not; (b) all patents and inventions of other departments of the Government of India including those of commodity research committees and other statutory research organisations including technical and engineering 'know-how' of processes; (c) such other patents as may be voluntarily assigned, by general or special agreements by universities, research institutions or individuals; and (d) such other processes and patents, the development of which may be entrusted to the Corporation.

9. The annual production from commercial exploitation of researches is increasing and the total value of production based on processes licensed by the Corporation up to 31st March, 1966 is Rs. 12 crore which has resulted in foreign exchange saving of Rs. 9.60 crore.

10. **Licences Negotiated:** During the period 1st April, 1966 to 28th February, 1967, 48 licence agreements for the commercial utilisation of various processes developed at different laboratories/institutes were negotiated.

11. **NRDC Development Projects:** The progress of various projects instituted by the Corporation is given below:

(i) *Integrated Processing of All Seeds with Special Reference to Ground-nut:* The plant and machinery were purchased and installed at the Sevri factory of Tata Oil Mills Co., Bombay. The plant started working from the middle of December, 1966. Regular production is expected to start shortly.

(ii) *Phthalic Anhydride:* Pilot plant trials are in progress at the Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora, where a consolidated report on the plant is under compilation.

(iii) *Lightning Arresters:* During the year 1965-66, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, had designed, fabricated and tested a kit for lightning arresters manufacturing companies. The kit is already in use and has given satisfactory operation. The institute has also designed, assembled and tested an experimental arrester for use on 22 KV grounded system. Its performance was satisfactory. At present the design of 33 KV and higher voltage arresters of station type is under progress. The life of the project has been extended up to 31st March, 1969 and an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,02,683 has been sanctioned for the purpose.

(iv) *Pentaerythritol:* The project for continuing development work at the Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi, to enable them to supply further requisite data to M/s Allied Resins and Chemicals Private Limited, Calcutta, with whom licence agreement has been negotiated, was sanctioned by the Board in July, 1965 at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,300. The work on the project is in progress at the institute. Out of the total sanctioned, the institute has so far spent Rs. 9,865.

(v) *rai Liquor and Syntans*: Work on the project to be set up at Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2·98 lakh is in progress. The orders for some of the items have already been placed while quotations for the rest of equipment are under finalisation. The new unit is expected to go into production soon. Meanwhile the institute has started production of fat liquors and syntans at the existing pilot plant equipment available with them.

12. Progress of Processes Already Licensed: During the year, commercial production of the following was started.

S. No.	Process	Laboratory/Institute
1.	Soft Ferrites	National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi
2.	Ceramic Rods for Carbon Resistors	National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi
3.	Foamed Concrete	Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee
4.	Cement Paints	Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee
5.	Lime Reactive Surkhi Mixture	Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi
6.	Carbon Elements for Air Depolarised Cells	Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi
7.	Engine Starting Aid	Defence Research Laboratory (Materials), Kanpur

13. International Scientific Unions: India continued to be a member of the International Council of Scientific Unions and also of the following international scientific unions and associations, etc., through the Ministry:

1. International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
2. International Union of Theoretical and 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 and 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

14. Being a member of these unions, India continued to receive scientific literature which has proved useful to scientific organisations in this country in keeping themselves posted with the latest scientific developments in other countries.

15. **Scientific Delegation:** The General Assembly of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics was held at Basle in September, 1966. The Chairman of the National Committee for Physics was deputed to attend the Conference.

16. The General Assembly and the Congress of the International Union of Crystallography was held in Moscow from July, 12 to 21, 1966. Dr. G. N. Ramachandran, Professor of Physics, University of Madras, and Dr. P. K. Iyengar, Head of the Nuclear Physics Division, Atomic Energy Establishment, Bombay, were deputed to attend it. A delegation consisting of Shri B. Kesavan, Director, INSDOC and Dr. O. P. Gautam, Deputy Director-General, ICAR, was sent to attend the fourth meeting of the Commonwealth Scientific Committee held at Accra (Ghana) from November 14 to 27, 1966.

17. The 128th meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held in Nottingham from August 31 to September 7, 1966. Prof. T. R. Seshadri, F.R.S., President, Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta and Dr.

Atma Ram, General Secretary, Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, represented the Indian Science Congress Association at the meeting.

18. Indian Science Congress: The 54th Session of the Indian Science Congress under the presidentship of Prof. T. R. Seshadri, F.R.S. was held at Hyderabad from 3rd to 9th January, 1967. Twenty-five eminent scientists from other countries were among the large number of scientists who attended the Congress.

19. Scheme for Vijnan Mandirs: The Vijnan Mandirs were set up, *inter alia*, to stimulate interest in science amongst the people in rural areas. After the administrative control of the Vijnan Mandirs was transferred to the State Governments in the beginning of 1963-64, only three new Vijnan Mandirs have been established by one State Government, *viz.*, the Government of Mysore, bringing their total number to 52.

20. Summer Schools: Three summer schools were organised during 1966-67 to enable the scientists to get together for valuable exchange of views and experience. These were:

- (i) A summer school in social anthropology held at Darjeeling from 3rd to 9th June, 1966 which was attended by 13 participants.
- (ii) A summer school on nutrition at Hyderabad from 4th to 16th July, 1966, which was attended by 34 participants.
- (iii) A symposium on biological productivity of our lands, lakes and seas at New Delhi, from 23rd to 25th February, 1967, in which 36 scientists took part.

21. Production of Popular Scientific Literature: Under the scheme to popularise science financial assistance was given for the publication of 3 journals of popular scientific nature.

B. SURVEYS

B. I. SURVEY OF INDIA

22. Topographical and Development Project Surveys: During 1966-67, about 75 per cent of the Department's potential was engaged on topographical surveys (including surveys for the Ministries of Defence and External Affairs) and the remaining personnel on development project surveys being undertaken during

the fourth Plan. Survey work was also undertaken in Nepal under the Colombo Plan. Field and photogrammetric surveys covering an area of 1,39,650 sq. km. on 1:50,000 scale, 2,300 sq. km. on 1:25,000 scale, 5,29,800 sq. km. on 1:2,50,000 scale and 49 other large-scale development project surveys were completed. Briefly the work done was as follows:

- (a) Topographical surveys in Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Bhutan, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.
- (b) Boundary demarcation surveys between Bhutan and Assam and West Bengal; surveys for landing and approach charts of different air fields; surveys for town and guide maps, forest surveys in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore; geodetic triangulation in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, astronomical control in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive and Amindivi Islands; geodetic levelling in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa; magnetic observations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh; gravity observations in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Nicobar Islands and tidal observation in coastal areas.
- (c) Surveys in connection with the following development projects were also undertaken:—Inchampalli Reservoir and Railway Bridge project over Godavari in Andhra Pradesh, Umaiam Untru, Brahmputra Flood Control and Majuli Neamati Jia Bharali projects in Assam, Bhavanathpur Lime-stone project, Bokaro Steel project, Farakka Barrage, Kosi and North Koel projects in Bihar; Damanganga, Kadana high level canal, Kotar Reclamation and Narmada projects in Gujarat; Bhaba and Baspa Stages I and II Giribata, Pabar Nala, Ravi River Valley, Sutlej and Siul Hydrel projects in Himachal Pradesh; fixing control points for revenue survey

in Kerala; Bhopalpatnam, Bodhghat, Demba, Ken, Konta and Maji Mendri projects in Madhya Pradesh; Sethu Samundram project in Madras; Bhima, Hiranyakeshi; Jayakwadi Stages I and II, Kesari Multipurpose, Koyna Dam, Kumbhi Multipurpose Stages I and II, Pench, Penganga, Purna, Saharakund Multipurpose and Vedganga projects in Maharashtra, Manipur Valley development project in Manipur; Aghrashini, Chakranadi and Kalinadi projects in Mysore; Barakot, Indravati, Lodani, Mahanadi Right Bank Resettlement, Taldih Iron Ore and Upper Baitarani projects in Orissa, Beas Dam and Ghog projects in Punjab; Anas, Gurgaon Canal Mahi (Baneshwar Scheme), Rajasthan Canal and Sei Diversion projects in Rajasthan, Farakka Barrage and Ramman River projects in West Bengal.

23. To cope with the survey tasks of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, a new regional circle designated as North Western Circle was raised during the year with its headquarters at Chandigarh. Eight field parties and 3 drawing offices were also raised during the year.

24. The Geodetic and Research Branch of the Department participated in the international Upper Mantle Project in the disciplines of gravimetry, geomagnetism and continental drift. The Branch checked the verticality of Qutab Minar at Delhi, and of two towers of Chittorgarh Fort in Rajasthan. Geodetic surveys required in connection with the establishment of Earth Satellite Station of the Department of Atomic Energy in Gujarat were started.

25. The Department rendered valuable technical advice on the Kutch-Sind international boundary to the Indian delegation presenting India's case to the International Tribunal at Geneva.

26. A start has been made for the translation of departmental books in Hindi. The preparation of a provisional list of Hindi equivalents of surveying terminology is on hand. Many bilingual technical forms and letter heads have been introduced.

27. **Participation in Conferences:** The Department participated in the Indian Symposium of International Year of the Quiet Sun held at New Delhi in December, 1966.

28. Training of Officers Abroad: Nine officers underwent or were undergoing specialised training abroad—two in photogrammetry (one at the International Training Centre for Aerial Surveys, Delft, the Netherlands and the other in the UK), one at the National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada; one in aerial photography in France and two in map reproduction in the USA; one in geodesy in the USA and two in advanced senior staff training one in France, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, and West Germany and the other in Canada, Netherlands, the UK and the USA.

29. Publications: Various topographical and geographical maps, project maps, weather charts, approach and landing charts, cantonment maps, tide tables 1967, departmental and extra-departmental books and pamphlets were published by the Department.

30. Pre-investment Surveying Mapping and Training Project: Precision instruments and equipment from foreign countries are being received in stages. Work on the development of land and construction of the building for the Pilot Production Centre is in progress. With the limited resources available, 180 surveyors and 31 survey officers were imparted training. This project, when in full swing, will train about 400 surveyors every year and will also impart advanced survey training to about 100 survey officers every year.

31. Precision surveying instruments involving foreign exchange have been received for the project for pre-investment survey of forest resources undertaken by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund. The Forest Party is engaged on the preparation of base maps for forest resources inventory for pilot areas of the project in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

32. Indian Photo-Interpretation Institute: This Institute was established at Dehra Dun with assistance from the Netherlands Government. It imparts training in the application of the techniques of photo-interpretation in the disciplines of geology, soil survey and forestry and relate base map production for speeding up surveys of natural resources of the country. The Institute started its first course from 10th May, 1966 with 16 trainees.

B. II. NATIONAL ATLAS ORGANISATION

33. During the year, nine plates of the main English edition of the National Atlas, viz., Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Jaipur, Nagpur, Madras, Delhi, Lucknow and Calcutta on 1 : 1 M scale of the 'Transport and Tourism' series and Jaipur on 1 : 1 M scale of the 'Physical' series were printed and released for sale. A large number of other maps are at various stages of compilation, final drawing and printing.

B. III. ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

The following are the important scientific activities of the Anthropological Survey of India for the period under report :

34. **Physical Anthropology :** In connection with the All-India Anthropometric Survey project, started in 1960, the data collected from Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Madras and Orissa were analysed and the Anthropometric Survey reports of the States of Madras, Kerala and Andhra are being prepared.

35. Another project entitled 'All-India Craniometric Survey' was undertaken by this Survey to examine and to investigate the metric and non-metric characteristics on the skulls of various ethnic types of India. During the period under review, measurement and somatoscopic observations on a large number of crania and mandibles were carried out.

36. Dermatoglyphic data collected from certain caste groups of Nadia district of West Bengal were analysed. Identification of about 4,480 finger prints of the Rabhas, Mech, Oraon and the Munda groups of people of Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal, was also done.

37. In connection with the genetic study, analysis of data on blood group including Diego system and other genetic investigations carried out among the Tharu of Nainital district (U.P.) and the Lepcha, the Bhutia and the Nepalese was carried out.

38. Field work in connection with the longitudinal study of growth and skeletal maturity on the Bengali children to show individual variation of growth rates of Bengali children belonging to different socio-economic groups in Barisha and Sarasuna

villages in 24-Parganas district of West Bengal has been completed and the anthropometric and radiological data are being analysed.

39. Analysis of data collected in connection with the investigation on colour vision among school children of selected castes in Nagpur city, Maharashtra, has been done. Data were also collected on colour blindness and distribution of mid-phalangeal hair among the school-going children of Mysore city. In connection with the project entitled, "Study of Sicklecell Trait in India" analysis of data collected from Gujarat State is being done.

40. In the Osteological laboratory, restoration, cleaning, reconstruction and preservation of the pre-historic human remains from Pandu Rajar Dhibi (West Bengal), Sanur (Madras), Rupar (East Punjab), Burzahom (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kalibangan (Rajasthan) were carried out.

41. **Cultural Anthropology:** In connection with the ethnographic study, field investigations were carried out among the Kolams of Yeotmal district (Maharashtra), the Ulladan of Kerala and the Rajbanshi and the Bhoi Khasi of Assam. Exploratory ethnographic work among the Monpas of Kameng Frontier Division, NEFA, was also carried out during the period under review.

42. Reports on the ethnographic study of tribes like the Kambat Mundas of Hibar, the Didayi, the Gadabads and the Kuvi Kandh of Orissa, the Korku and the Kolams of Maharashtra and the Lalung of Assam are being prepared.

Data were collected in connection with the project entitled, 'Social and cultural life of the locals of Andaman Island'.

Documentary film on the Khasis of Assam and the Birhor of Hazaribagh district, Bihar, were edited.

A tribal map of India showing district-wise distribution of scheduled tribes based on 1961 census is being prepared.

43. **Bio-Chemistry:** Data collected in connection with the project entitled, 'Infant feeding practice and infant growth in the Midnapore district of West Bengal' were analysed.

Laboratory investigations were carried out on the dietary data collected from the Great Nicobar and other adjacent islands.

44. **Linguistics:** In connection with the project entitled, 'Socio-linguistic study of some obscure Indo-Aryan dialect', data collected on the Karmali and Saraki dialects spoken in West Bengal and Bihar were analysed.

A glossary of anthropological terms and their Tamil equivalents is being prepared.

In connection with the project entitled, 'A comparative study of Bonda vocabulary' an article on kinship terms used in Bonda and other Munda languages was prepared.

45. **Psychology:** Plotting of frequency distribution of stereotypes, responses and preferences of Bengali, Marwari, Bihari, UP, Tamil Brahmin and non-Brahmin and also the Kannada, Malayalee and Andhra Hindu students was carried out in connection with the project entitled, 'A study in stereotypes and inter-group relations in Calcutta and in South India'.

46. Field investigations were carried out among the Santals of Burdwan district of West Bengal to collect data in connection with a project entitled, 'Culture contact and personality change or effect of culture contact and the personality structure of the Santals'.

47. **Miscellaneous:** Under the Cultural Exchange Programme between India and the USSR 1965-66, Shri P. Gupta, Anatomist, visited the USSR for a period of three months for specialisation in the field of Paleoanthropology with special reference to the reconstruction of prehistoric skulls and bones.

During the period under review 18 papers were published, 6 papers were sent for publication and 23 papers/reports were completed.

B. IV. BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

48. **Explorations:** The Botanical Survey of India participated in the joint scientific expedition to the Great Nicobar Islands in collaboration with the Anthropological, Zoological and Geological Surveys. A total of 2,100 interesting plant specimens

comprising 350 species have been collected and 23 living plant specimens were brought for introduction in the Indian Botanic Garden.

49. The Survey also participated in the Bengal Himalayan Association Mountaineering Expedition to Trisuli Glacier in Kumaon. Explorations and floristic surveys were conducted in the areas likely to be submerged by construction of dams in Kerala and Madras. Floristic surveys were also conducted in other parts of the country.

50. **Research Work:** The P.L. 480 scheme on "Chemical screening in the family Solanaceae for steroidal alkaloids specially Solasodine" was extended for a further period of two years from August, 1966. More than 90 papers on various botanical researches including those relating to economic and medicinal values of Indian plants have been published. Other researches include (i) monographic studies in the genus solanum; (ii) intensive work on monocots of Assam; (iii) chromosome determination of plant collections; (iv) studies on Indian Pteridophyte; and (v) cultivation of as many orchids of India as possible for large-scale commercial exploitation in India and abroad.

51. **The Indian Botanic Garden:** Considerable improvements were carried out in the gardens during the year under report. In the "Grow More Food" campaign, the Survey cooperated with the Government of West Bengal and about 10 lakh seedlings were raised in the Indian Botanic Garden and made available for distribution. Moreover, 11,830 avenue plants were distributed, free of cost, to the various institutions and the public during "Vana Mahotsava Week, 1966".

52. **Development of Orchidaria:** Large-scale cultivation by hybridization has been attempted and orchids from foreign countries are being introduced.

53. **Scientific and Cultural Exchange:** Close collaboration with Indian universities was maintained. Exchange of seeds, plants, herbarium specimens and orchids between the Survey and other institutions in India and abroad continued to increase. The officers of the Survey accompanied the foreign distinguished

botanists during their collections of plant specimens in some parts of the country.

54. **Training:** Under the Colombo Plan, two officers of the Department were deputed to the University of Liverpool, UK for one-year training course in Taxonomic studies.

B-V. ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

55. **Explorations:** Explorations and faunistic survey of unexplored areas in different parts of the country, *viz.*, Assam, NEFA, Bihar, Goa, Mysore, Orissa and West Bengal were conducted. An intensive survey of Eastern Bhutan was also undertaken.

56. **Research Work and Publications:** Fifty-three research papers were published by the staff of the Survey and 64 more papers are in the press.

57. **International Cooperation and Scientific and Cultural Exchanges:** Work on the scheme of Key Zoological Collection Centre for South Asia to facilitate identification of zoological specimens and maintenance of lists of species present in collections of the co-operating countries, *viz.*, India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon is progressing satisfactorily. The allied scheme of central card index of the zoological specimens for South Asia is also making satisfactory progress. The UNESCO made available an amount of \$2,000 for continuing the work of preparation of Type Index Cards.

58. Under the Cultural and Scientific Exchange Programme between India and USSR, 1965-66, three superintending zoologists of the Survey visited the USSR for a period of two months for study and work in the scientific and research institutions of that country.

59. The services of Dr. Walter Fisher, a Marine Expert, were obtained for a period of six months under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

60. A nominee of the Government of Ceylon deputed under the Colombo Plan is undergoing training in Taxidermy.

The Survey also rendered identification and advisory service to 140 parties in India and 22 parties abroad.

61. National Zoological Collections: About 16,650 specimens belonging to 1,303 species were added to the national zoological collections of the Survey. Of this, 157 type specimen belonging to 43 species and sub-species are new to the science.

C. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1966-67		Provision for 1967-68
		Original	Revised	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Grants-in-aid to scientific societies and institutes	53,86,500	53,91,000	59,92,400
2	National Research Professors			
	(i) Payment of salaries	2,33,200	2,33,200	2,33,200
	(ii) Expenditure on research work	1,40,600	1,41,000	1,58,100
3	Partial financial assistance to Indian scientists going abroad	20,000	20,000	20,000
4	Scientific Liaison Cell, London	37,000	26,800	29,800
5	National Research Development Corporation	14,00,000	7,75,000	11,96,000
6	International Scientific Unions	1,24,000	1,95,000	2,50,000
7	Expenditure on non-official members of scientific and other delegations	20,000	20,000	20,000
8	Vijnan Mandirs	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
9	Summer Schools	60,000	39,000	50,000
10	Popularisation of Science	25,000	23,000	..
11	Survey of India	4,23,69,000	4,22,30,200	4,81,07,900
12	National Atlas Organisations	8,58,000	9,20,900	11,80,300
13	Anthropological Survey of India	14,93,000	14,98,600	17,83,400
14	Botanical Survey of India	30,76,000	32,24,000	34,57,400
15	Zoological Survey of India	24,95,000	24,95,000	29,92,000

CHAPTER VIII

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Organisation: The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was set up in 1942 as an autonomous organisation for the promotion, guidance and co-ordination of scientific and industrial research in India including the institution and the financing of specific researches.

1. The Union Ministry of Education serves as the link between the Government of India and the CSIR. The Administration of the Council is vested in the Governing Body of which the Prime Minister is the President and the Minister of Education, the Vice-President. The Director-General is the Principal Executive Officer of the CSIR.

2. The Governing Body is composed of eminent scientists, industrialists and administrators. In all scientific matters, the Governing Body is assisted by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research (BSIR). The BSIR is composed of scientists, industrialists and experts in different fields of science and technology. The Board is assisted by research advisory committees and specialist committees in matters pertaining to the programme, planning and utilisation of research, assessment of *ad hoc* research schemes, fellowships etc.

3. **General:** The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on April 16, 1966. The Governing Body of the Council met twice during the year on April 16, and November 19, 1966. The Board of Scientific and Industrial Research met on April 15, and November 18, 1966.

Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed took over as Vice-President, CSIR, from Shri M. C. Chagla with effect from November 14, 1966.

Dr. Atma Ram, Director, Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, was appointed Director-General. He

took charge of the office from Dr. S. Husain Zaheer, who proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement, with effect from August 22, 1966.

5. National Laboratories: Thirty-four national laboratories (including three museums), six directorates/organisations, eleven research associations and four research centres were functioning under the CSIR during the year.

6. Several new divisions/wings were created in the national laboratories, important among them being: (i) Mineral Technology division in CFRI, Jealgora; (ii) Biopolymer Laboratory in CLRI, Madras; (iii) Plant Breeding Laboratory, Virology Laboratory and Floristic Botany & Nomenclature Division in NBG, Lucknow; (iv) a field centre for fire research of CBRI (Roorkee) at Vijayawada; (v) three extension centres, known as MERDO, of CMERI (Durgapur) one each at Ludhiana, Poona and Madras; and (vi) a Geoelectric Observatory of NGRI (Hyderabad) at Choutuppal.

7. As many as 35 pilot plants were installed, of which mention may be made of (i) production of coal fertilizer at CFRI, Jealgora, (ii) production of pre-stressed concrete pavements and pulverization of black cotton soil at CRRI, New Delhi, (iii) production of potassium chloride and epsom salt at Kandla by CSMCRI, Bhavnagar, (iv) a briquetting maturing unit and two pilot plants for production of benzyl acetate and benzyl alcohol and extraction of cotton-seed oil at RRL, Hyderabad, (v) production of dry yeast from petroleum hydrocarbons, iron from waste iron ore fines, and deinking of old newspapers at RRL, Jorhat, and (vi) oxidation pond at CIPHERI Nagpur; sludge digester and defluoridization at Gangapur (Rajasthan).

8. Production units for the Indian multipurpose food developed by CFTRI, Mysore, were set up at Calcutta, Sitapur and Kotdwara. A pilot plant designed and fabricated by CFTRI for parboiling of rice on the basis of research findings of the Institute has been set up as an adjunct to the West German modern rice mill set up at Thiruvapur.

9. As many as 15 projects were being investigated under inter-laboratory collaboration. Nineteen projects were under

investigation in collaboration with research institutions, industry and organisations outside the CSIR.

10. The research activities of the national laboratories have resulted in the publication of 788 research papers (of which 233 were published in foreign journals) and in the taking of 104 patents (of which 6 were filed in foreign countries).

11. The laboratories brought out as many 146 publications, besides 28 periodicals. The publications included: books and monographs 9; proceedings of symposia/seminars/conferences, 12; folders/brochures, 21; reports, 15; research projects/engineering reports, 38; technical notes/memoranda circulars, 40; and miscellaneous, 11.

12. One hundred and nine processes were released for commercial development and 23 were utilized by industry for production.

13. The total amount accruing from premia, royalty, consultation, testing, analysis and other services during the year 1966 is estimated at Rs. 16,61,139 comprising: premia, Rs. 1,97,500; royalty, Rs. 5,55,165; project reports and technical aid, Rs. 1,14,190; consultation fee, Rs. 1,24,278; and testing analysis and other services, Rs. 6,70,006.

14. **Science Collaboration:** The Council entered into scientific collaboration agreements with the Governments of Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and USA. The agreement between CSIR and the Institute Francais du 'Petrole was extended for a further period of three years. The Council participated in international scientific exploration programme and exchanged scientists with different countries. The National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, cooperated with the Indian Institute of Foundrymen to organise the 33rd International Foundry Congress.

15. Thirteen laboratories participated in one or more exhibitions held during the year. Important among the exhibitions in which the Council participated was the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee's exhibition on 'Self-reliance through Science and Technology' held in May 1966 in New Delhi.

16. As in the previous years a large number of eminent scientists from foreign countries visited the Council's laboratories.

17. Dr. S. Husain Zaheer, DGSIR, attended the Symposium on Science in South Asia held in New York and visited Washington, Combridge (USA), London, Paris and Bonn for finalising exchange programmes with the concerned authorities.

18. Dr. Atma Ram, DGSIR, attended the meeting of the British Association for Advancement of Science in U.K.

19. Fifteen directors/scientists-in-charge of national laboratories visited foreign countries for participation in symposia or conferences. 78 scientists were deputed to foreign countries for participation in symposia/seminars/conferences or for advanced research and/or training.

20. **Directorates/Organisations:** The progress of work of the directorates/organisations is summarised in the following paragraphs.

21. The Research Survey & Planning Organisation has been engaged in science policy studies and surveys.

22. The Directorate of Scientific and Technical Personnel incorporated the particulars of over 73,000 scientific and technical personnel (including some abroad) in the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel during the year bringing the total number of persons enrolled to 348,400. The number of persons registered in the Indians Abroad Section was 1,063 bringing the total to 12,113. An inter-census-revision of data on scientific and technical personnel was initiated in cooperation with the Registrar General of India. As many as 629 persons were selected to Scientific Pool.

23. The Central Design and Engineering Organisation undertook the designing of a plant for producing 15 tonnes/hr. of granulated mixed NUK fertilizers at the request of M/s. Rallies (India) Ltd.

24. The Directorate of Research Coordination and Industrial Liasion represented the Council on the Licensing, Foreign Agreement and Capital Goods Committees of the Ministry of

Industry and also took effective steps to achieve coordination between the CSIR and the Ministry of Industry, Directorate General of Technical Development and other organisations.

25. The Publications and Information Directorate brought out Vol. VII of the Wealth of India: Raw Materials covering the alphabets N-Pe. The Indian Languages Unit published a special issue of Vigyan Pragti devoted to 'Self-reliance.' Subscriptions to the journal went up to 13,000 during the year.

26. INSDOC supplied 15,465 documents, 192 bibliographies and 834 translations during the year. Some of the important publications brought out by INSDOC during the year include: (1) Catalogue of Serials in the Indian Institute of Science, and (2) Catalogue of Serials in the Indian Statistical Institute.

27. The directorates/organisations brought out 47 publications besides 14 periodicals. The publications included: books and monographs, 13; proceedings of symposia/seminars, 12; folders/brochures 5; reports, 5; bibliographies, 10; and research project reports, 4.

28. **Research Associations:** Eleven research associations and four research centres were functioning under the CSIR during the year. Two research associations, one for electronics industry and the other for automobile industry, were registered.

29. **Support to Research:** The number of research committees was 14. One hundred and forty-four new research schemes were sanctioned. Seven hundred and eight research schemes were in progress at 128 centres as against 143 in the previous year. The number of research fellow/assistants working in the schemes was 969.

30. Fifteen Emeritus Scientists were provided grants for continuing their research work after retirement.

31. Fifty-one retired scientists were provided grants for research; of these, 6 were sanctioned grants for the first time.

32. The number of *ad hoc* fellowships during the year was 1,538.

32. Finance: The financial provisions made for the Council for 1966-67 (revised) and 1967-68 are Rs. 1669.79 lakh (excluding Rs. 10 lakh for loans) and Rs. 1773.76 lakh respectively. The break-up of the grants is given below.

	1966-67	1967-68
	(Rupees in lakh)	
Recurring	1071.08	1130.94
Capital	598.12	639.99
TCA Programme	..	1.76
Colombo Plan	0.59	1.07

33. Staff: The total staff strength of the Council excluding Class IV staff was 10,520 composed of: scientific, 3,587; technical, 4,630 and administrative 2,303.

CHAPTER IX

SCHOLARSHIPS

The schemes of scholarships in the fields of education and science are designed to serve the twin purpose, firstly to ensure that the able students get a full measure of educational facilities unhampered by financial handicaps and secondly to equalize educational opportunities by providing special assistance particularly to students belonging to socially and economically weaker sections of the society. The scholarships schemes in scientific research and technical education are meant to promote development in these fields, to help improve the standard of teaching and research and to meet the shortage of trained personnel. Scholarships in the cultural field are awarded for encouraging young persons of outstanding promise in the various activities.

In order to accelerate the pace of development of education, science and technology and to meet the shortage of trained personnel in different fields, the Government of India has also been accepting offers of scholarships and fellowships for study/research/training of Indian nationals abroad made by foreign governments and organisations. As a measure of reciprocity and to promote cultural relations with other countries, the Government of India has also been offering scholarships and fellowships to the nationals of other countries for study in India.

During the year under report, a number of scholarships schemes were in operation which can be classified into the following sections:

- I. Scholarships for Indian Nationals for Study in India
- II. Scholarships for Indian Nationals for Study Abroad
- III. Scholarships for Students Belonging to Scheduled Castes, etc.
- IV. Programme of Exchange of Scholars
- V. Scholarships for Foreign National for Study in India.

Budget provision under the above schemes is made in respect of continuing scholars as well as fresh scholars selected during each particular year.

I. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN NATIONALS FOR STUDY IN INDIA

(i) **National Scholarships Schemes:** The scheme which is intended to provide post-matriculation studies to deserving and meritorious students, was instituted in 1961-62 with 2,400 scholarships to be awarded during each year of the third Plan. In 1965-66, the number of scholarships was 2,650. During 1966-67 the number of scholarships was increased to 7,000 and the same number of scholarships will be awarded during 1967-68.

The awards are pre-allocated to the various eligible examinations held by the different examining bodies all over India. The selections are made from the top of the merit lists and are announced along with the declaration of examination results. Entitlement cards are supplied to the examining bodies to enable the scholars to join the institutions of their choice anywhere in India without payment of admission and other fees. An authorised officer of each State Government/Union Territory is empowered to draw the scholarship money in respect of the scholars immediately on receipt of the relevant documents and sends the same to the heads of the concerned institutions who in turn deposit the same in local treasuries and draw from them every month according to need.

(ii) **National Loan Scholarships Scheme:** Instituted in 1963-64, the scheme provides for the award of interest-free loan scholarships to needy and meritorious students tenable for the completion of the course. The maximum limit of loan varies from stage to stage. The loan is recoverable in monthly instalments commencing one year after the loanee secures employment or three years after the termination of the scholarships, whichever is earlier. 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 is written off every year of service put in.

During 1966-67, 18,500 fresh awards were made and the same number is proposed to be given in 1967-68, subject to the availability of requisite funds. The awards were distributed in:

the various States and Union Territories in the ratio of their population.

(iii) Scholarships for the Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers: In recognition of the services rendered by and with a view to giving financial assistance to the teachers, the scheme was launched in 1961-62. The children of teachers who pass their school-leaving or P.U.C. examination with 60 per cent marks or more are eligible for this scholarship. The selections are made from the top of the merit lists. Seven hundred and fifty fresh awards were given under the scheme during 1966-67 as against 500 during 1965-66. The same number is proposed to be given in 1967-68.

(iv) Scholarships in Residential and Public Schools: Designed to provide opportunities of good school education to those who would not otherwise be in a position to afford it, the scheme has provision for 200 fresh scholarships each year. Selections for all the 200 awards during 1966-67 have been completed and the same number of awards will be made during 1967-68 also.

(v) Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields: The scheme is intended to provide opportunities to talented young persons for advanced training in Hindustani music (vocal and instrumental), Karnatak music (vocal and instrumental), classical Western music, Rabindra Sangeet, folk song, Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, Kathakali, Kathak, Manipuri, Oddissi, folk dances, drama and fine arts (painting and sculpture). Every year, 25 scholarships are awarded under the scheme and selections for the awards tenable during 1967-68 have almost been completed.

(vi) Scholarships and Educational Facilities for Children of Political Sufferers: The scheme provides for the following concessions for children of political sufferers: (a) special consideration in the matter of admissions and award of freships and half-freships in all recognised primary, Basic, middle and high and higher secondary schools, (b) free seats in hostels attached to recognized schools and colleges, and (c) a limited number of stipends and book grants to students from primary to post-graduate level. For the implementation of the scheme, which is administered by the State Governments and Union Administra-

tions, the Union Government gives grants to the State Governments on a 50 : 50 basis, while in the case of the Union Administrations, it meets the entire expenditure.

(vii) Scholarships to Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi: The scheme is intended to promote the study of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States so as to make available to them trained personnel for the teaching of Hindi and for other posts where knowledge of Hindi is required. The number of awards, which was 10 in 1955-56, has been increasing every year. During 1966-67, 500 fresh scholarships were awarded under the scheme, while during 1967-68, 1000 scholarships are proposed to be given.

(viii) Practical Training Stipend Scheme: Practical training is being provided, under this scheme, to fresh graduates and diploma-holders in engineering and technology in order to condition them for gainful employment in Industry. The stipends of the value of Rs. 250 and Rs. 150 p.m. are awarded to the graduates and diploma-trainees respectively. The duration of the training is one to two years. During 1966-67 practical training for about 2000 graduates and diploma-holders was arranged. The practical training for all mining graduates and diploma-holders is also arranged under the Scheme. For this purpose a Directorate of Practical Training has been set up at Dhanbad. During 1966-67, practical training for about 700 mining engineers was arranged.

(ix) Research Training Scholarships and Research Fellowships Scheme: Fellowships under this scheme have been instituted to enable deserving talented students to engage in scientific research and thus acquire the necessary knowledge and experience for holding research position later and to give impetus to the development of research in universities and other educational centres. The value of scholarship is Rs. 250 p.m. tenable for the period of three years.

To encourage brilliant scholars to do research in science subjects at post-doctorate level, research fellowship of the value of Rs. 400 p.m. tenable for a period of three to four years is awarded. During the year 1966-67 one fellow was working under the scheme.

(x) **Merit-cum-Means Scholarships Scheme:** During the period under review, 2220 scholarships of the value of Rs. 75 p.m. for degree and 2100 scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 p.m. for diploma courses in engineering and technology were instituted.

II. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN NATIONALS FOR STUDY ABROAD

A. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHEME

(i) **Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme:** The scheme is intended to give scholarships to Indian nationals for specialisation in foreign languages. It has not been in operation since 1964-65 and the question of its continuance is under consideration. The budget provision is in respect of scholars who are abroad from previous batches.

(ii) **Union Territories Overseas Scholarships:** The scheme is intended to provide scholarships for higher studies to persons who by birth and or by domicile are residents of the Union Territories. Due to tight foreign exchange position, the scheme was held in abeyance during 1966-67. The Budget provision is in respect of the old scholars who are studying abroad from previous batches.

(iii) **Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme:** This scheme provides for the grant of loans towards passage and other incidental expenses to deserving and such academically distinguished students as have obtained admission in foreign universities, etc. for subject fields for which adequate facilities are not available in India. During 1966-67, such loans were sanctioned to 49 students.

B. COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS PLAN AND COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION AND CO-OPERATION SCHEME

The Commonwealth Education Conference held in July, 1959, recommended a number of measures to enrich countries of the Commonwealth by enabling an increasing number of its able citizens to share the wide range of educational resources available throughout the Commonwealth and thus promote equality of educational opportunities at the higher level. The Plan, which aims at achieving this objective, has been in operation for

the last 7 years, and during the year under report scholarships were offered to India by the following countries:

(i) **Australia:** Five candidates were nominated for the awards for the year 1967-68 of which two candidates have been awarded scholarships. The Australian authorities have invited five nominations for 1968-69.

(ii) **Canada:** Out of the 40 candidates nominated for the scholarships offered by the Government of Canada for the year 1966-67, 28 who were finally selected by the Canadian authorities, have already left for that country. Eighteen candidates have been nominated for 1967-68.

(iii) **Ceylon:** Of the 3 candidates nominated for the award for 1966, only one candidate was approved by the Government of Ceylon. That Government has invited 3 nominations for 1967.

(iv) **Ghana:** The two candidates nominated for the awards for 1966 were not finally selected. Two nominations have been invited by the Ghana authorities for 1967.

(v) **Hong Kong:** The Government of Hong Kong did not select two candidates nominated for the 1966 awards offered by them. Nominations have been invited by them for 1967.

(vi) **Jamaica:** The Government of Jamaica have not accepted the two nominations made for the 1966 awards. Two nominations have been invited by them again for 1967.

(vii) **New Zealand:** Against five nominations made for the 1967-68 awards, 3 candidates have been selected by the New Zealand Government. They have asked for five nominations for 1968-69.

(viii) **United Kingdom:** Forty-four scholarships offered by the Government of the United Kingdom for 1966-67 have been utilized. For these awards, 67 nominations were made for 1967-68.

Against sixty-seven nominations invited by the United Kingdom authorities for about 40 scholarships for 1967-68, 71 candidates have been nominated. The four additional candidates have been nominated for awards in medical subjects.

(ix) **United Kingdom Teacher Training Bursaries:** The 29 teacher training bursaries, offered by the Government of the United Kingdom for 1966-67, have been utilized. Thirty-nine candidates have been nominated for the bursaries offered by the Government of the United Kingdom for 1967-68.

C. SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, ORGANISATION OR INSTITUTIONS

1. Austria

An offer of 4 scholarships for postgraduate studies was utilized in 1966-67.

2. Belgium

An offer of 5 scholarships for postgraduate studies was utilized during the year under report.

3. Czechoslovakia

The approval of the Government of Czechoslovakia to the selection of candidates nominated by the Government of India for the seven scholarships offered by them for 1966-67 is awaited.

4. Finland

Nominations of candidates have been sent to the Finnish Government for 2 scholarships offered by them for training in paper technology and metallurgy. Their approval is awaited.

5. France

(a) *For Higher Studies:* The Government of France offered 50 scholarships to Indian nationals for higher/postgraduate study during 1966-67 in humanities, science, technology, fine arts, agriculture, medicine, architecture, town planning, veterinary science, etc. Of these, 35 candidates have already left for France and the rest are likely to go shortly.

(b) *For Specialised Training:* The Government of France offered 37 scholarships for Indian nationals to receive specialised training during 1966-67 in archaeology, museology, medicine, public health sciences, applied scientific research, radio television, cinema, statistics, general planning, French language,

archives, organisations and methods of teaching of scientific/technology/educational subjects, mathematics, entomology, engineering and technology, etc. Of these, 13 scholars have already gone to France and the remaining 24 are likely to go shortly.

(c) *For Specialised Training in Theatre, Arts and Music:* Three Indian nationals have gone to France on scholarships offered by the Government of France during 1966-67.

6. Federal Republic of Germany

(a) *Practical Training of Polytechnic Teachers:* An offer of 15 scholarships was made by the Government of Federal Republic of Germany for practical training of the polytechnic teachers during the year 1966. All the selected scholars have left for that country.

(b) *M/s. Vorwerk Scholarships for Training of Technical and Managerial Personnel:* An offer of 10 scholarships for training in West Germany was utilized.

(c) *Practical Training of Plastics and Synthetic Products Manufacture:* Against an offer of 4 to 5 scholarships, 5 nominations were made. The decision of the Government of West Germany on these nominations is awaited.

(d) *Scheme for Engineering Education at Technical Colleges in West Germany:* An offer of 8 scholarships received from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is being processed.

(e) *Scholarships by the German Academic Exchange Service:* Against an offer of 18 scholarships for advanced work and research during 1966, 12 scholars left for the Federal Republic of Germany and one was yet to go. The remaining 5 scholars declined the awards. Nominations have been sent for the 18 scholarships offered for 1967.

The same organization had also made an offer of 16 scholarships for advanced work and research for the personnel of 7 specified universities and one specified technical institute. Eighteen nominations were sent, of which five were selected. Of these five, 4 have left for West Germany and one has declined the offer.

(f) *Fellowships by the Alexander Von Humboldt Foundation*: An offer of fellowships (number not specified) by the Alexander Von Humboldt Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany was received for which 21 candidates have been nominated.

7. German Democratic Republic

(a) *For Practical Training*: The approval of the German Democratic Republic authorities to the final selection of 30 candidates for scholarships for practical training in various fields has been received. The selected scholars are required to reach that country early in April, 1967.

(b) *For Postgraduate Studies*: The German Democratic Republic Government offered 10 scholarships for postgraduate studies in that country. Approval of four candidates has since been received. The selected scholars were required to reach that country by the end of March, 1967. Approval of the remaining 6 candidates is awaited.

(c) *For Specialised Training of Nurses*: Against an original offer of 10 scholarships for training of nurses, the German Democratic Republic authorities agreed to award scholarships to 13 candidates nominated by the Government of India including 3 on the reserve list. Of these, only 6 candidates availed themselves of the offer and the remaining candidates declined the awards.

(d) *Scholarships offered by the Academy of Physical Culture*: The Academy of Physical Culture, Leipzig offered five scholarships for the training of coaches in the German Democratic Republic. All the five scholars have already left for the GDR.

8. Greece

(a) The Government of Greece have approved one Indian national in the subject-field of draftsmanship against the 8 scholarships offered to the Asian countries for non-degree-holders. The selected candidates are expected to leave for Greece shortly.

(b) The Government of Greece, in addition, offered 2 scholarships for 1966-67 for postgraduate studies in archaeology, ekistics and Greek language and literature. One candidate approved by the Greek authorities expressed his inability to go. Approval of the Greek authorities for the other candidate is awaited.

9. Hungary

The selected scholars for six scholarships offered by the Government of Hungary are expected to leave for Hungary shortly. Four scholars out of the 1965-66 batch left for that country during the current year.

10. Italy

(a) The Government of Italy offered five scholarships in animal husbandry, agricultural engineering and hydraulic engineering during 1966-67. Of these, 4 scholarships were utilized.

(b) *Italian Institute for Economic Development (ISVE) Scholarships*: Three scholarships offered by the Italian Institute for Economic Development for higher studies in economic development were utilized during 1966-67.

11. Japan

(a) The Japanese Government offered 6 scholarships for postgraduate studies in physics, agriculture, electrical engineering, fisheries and Japanese language for 1967-68. Six candidates have been selected and recommended to that Government.

(b) *Research Institute of Electrical Communications, Tohoku University, Japan*: The Institute offered two scholarships against which two Indian scholars were nominated during 1966-67. One of them has gone to Japan and the other has not been approved by the Japanese authorities. The offer for 1967-68 has also been received and is being processed.

12. Netherlands

The Government of the Netherlands offered 40 scholarships for the year 1967 for non-technical courses at the Institute of Social Studies, the Hague and for technical courses at Delft. Approval of the Netherlands authorities has been received in respect of 30 scholars out of those recommended by the Government of India. The placement of the remaining is awaited from the Government of the Netherlands.

13. Norway

The Government of Norway offered, through the aegis of Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), one scholarship for post-doctoral research in Norway during 1966-67. Out of the 5 candidates recommended by the

Government of India, the Norwegian authorities approved 2 who have since reached Norway and are doing research there.

14. Poland

(a) *For Advanced Course in National Economic Planning:* The Government of Poland offered 4 scholarships for 1966-67 for advanced course in national economic planning. Of these, only two could be utilized as the other selected candidates declined the awards.

(b) *Postgraduate Course in Town and Country Planning:* Of the four scholarships offered by the Government of Poland in this field, only three are likely to be availed of, as the fourth approved candidate has declined the award.

(c) Three scholars for postgraduate studies against the scholarships offered for 1965-66 left for Poland.

(d) The Government of Poland offered 20 scholarships for practical training in that country for which 21 candidates (including one reserve candidate) were approved by them. Of these, 17 availed themselves of the scholarships, while the remaining four declined the awards.

15. Spain

An offer of one scholarship was received from the Spanish Government for study of Spanish language which has been utilized.

16. Turkey

The Turkish Government offered 4 scholarships for study in Turkey and have approved four candidates nominated against these scholarships.

17. UAR

Under the exchange programme, the Government of UAR offered 10 scholarships for 1966-67, for which 10 candidates have been selected and recommended to the authorities. The selected candidates will leave for that country as soon as their approval and the details of their placement are received.

18. USSR

(a) *For Postgraduate Studies/Research*: An offer of 30 scholarships was made by the Government of the USSR for 1966-67 for postgraduate studies/research in that country against which 49 candidates (including 19 on the reserve list) were recommended by the Government of India. The Soviet authorities approved 35 candidates of which 25 have already gone to the USSR and the remaining 10 have declined the awards. Against the unutilized 5 scholarships, 3 Indian nationals, who were already in the USSR, were selected.

(b) *Admission to People's Friendship University, Moscow*: The People's Friendship University, Moscow, offered 47 scholarships for diploma courses in engineering and technology. The authorities have approved all the 47 candidates recommended for these scholarships, of which 46 have joined the University and one has declined the offer.

19. Yugoslavia

An offer of five scholarships was made by the Government of Yugoslavia for 1966-67. Of these, two scholars have already gone to that country, one is expected to go very shortly and one is likely to go in the near future. One candidate has declined the award.

20. Unesco Fellowships/Scholarships Programme

The Thailand National Commission for Unesco offered 10 scholarships for various countries including India. Five candidates were recommended but none was selected from India. Similar offer has been received for 1967 and the authorities have been requested to consider the candidates already recommended for 1966 awards.

21. UK

(a) *Apprenticeships Offered by M/S Rolls Royce Ltd., London*: Seven apprenticeships (3 graduate and 4 engineering) offered by M/S Rolls Royce were utilized during 1966-67. The offer of seven apprenticeships has also been received for 1967-68, and selections finalised. The selected 7 candidates are likely to leave for the UK in September, 1967.

(b) *Nehru Memorial Trust (UK) Scholarships*: Nehru Memorial Trust (UK) offered six scholarships. Two out of these were earmarked for 1966-67. The selections for these have been completed. One of the selected candidates has already gone to the UK and the second is likely to leave in 1967. The offer of one scholarship for 1967-68 has been processed and one candidate has been nominated.

(c) *Imperial Relations Trust (UK) Fellowship*: Two fellowships offered for 1966-67 have been utilized. The offer has been repeated for 1967-68 which is being processed.

(d) *British Council Scholarships*: The 8 scholars selected for 1966-67 are undergoing studies in the UK, while selections against an offer of 10 scholarships for 1967-68 have been finalized and 10 candidates have been nominated.

(e) *Science Research Scholarships of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1951 and the Rutherford Scholarships of the Royal Commission*: Nominations for science research scholarship of Royal Commission were called for under the scheme for 1967-68. Nominations have been sent.

III. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ETC.

(i) **Scholarships for Post-Matriculation Studies in India**: The scheme which provides for the award of scholarships to students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes and other economically backward classes is administered by the State Governments and the Union Administrations on the principles laid down by the Ministry of Education. All eligible scheduled tribes students, eligible scheduled castes students on the application of prescribed means test, and a number of other low-income group students (economically backward), within the funds available, are awarded scholarships for post-matriculation studies.

(ii) **Overseas Scholarship to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc.**: Under the scheme, 12 scholarships for study abroad for students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes and low-income groups were available during 1966-67. Some of the selected candidates have left, while others are proceeding abroad shortly. For the

year 1967-68, it is proposed to award 9 scholarships, four for scheduled castes, four for scheduled tribes and one for denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

(iii) **Passage Grants for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Etc.:** The scheme provides for the award of 12 passage grants, four for scheduled castes, four for scheduled tribes and the remaining four for other economically backward communities including denotified nomadic tribes etc.. These are available only for those students who have received offer of scholarships for studies abroad without passage grant and are unable to raise the funds for the purpose from their own resources. During the year 1966-67, six persons were given passage grants and it is proposed to offer 9 passage grants during 1967-68.

IV. PROGRAMME OF EXCHANGE OF SCHOLARS .

International Association for Exchange of Students for Technical Experience: An offer of twelve places for practical training of Indian students abroad was received under the IAESTE Scheme, 1966. Against these, four students (2 to Japan and one each to West Germany and Switzerland) have already gone abroad and one more is likely to go to West Germany shortly. The other offers could not be utilized as the selected students have declined the awards.

Against an offer of 24 places made by the Indian National Committee of the IAESTE for training in India of the nationals of member countries of the IAESTE, 15 candidates were accepted. Of these, four students each from West Germany and Japan and one student from Norway came to India.

V. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS FOR STUDY IN INDIA

1. **General Cultural Scholarships Scheme:** Under the scheme, scholarships are awarded to nationals of certain Asian/African and other countries for post-matriculation study in India. During the year 1966-67, 110 scholarships were awarded. The number of scholarships has been raised to 180 for the year 1967-68. Also the value of the scholarship has now been raised from Rs. 250 p.m. to Rs. 300 p.m.

2. Commonwealth Scholarships/Fellowship Plan

(a) *For Studies/Research in India:* At the beginning of the year, there were already in India 3 scholars of 1962-63 batch, 7 scholars of 1963-64, 18 scholars/fellows of 1964-65 batch and 24 scholars/fellows of 1965-66 batch. During the year under report, 28 scholars/fellows left India and others continued their studies. Against the offer for 1966-67, 23 scholars came to India and joined their respective courses. Out of these, two scholars left India without completing their studies. At present, there are thus 45 foreign scholars/fellows studying in this country under the scheme.

A fresh offer of 45 scholarships and 5 fellowships for 1967-68 has been made to all the Commonwealth countries and nominations against these awards are being received.

(b) *Short-Term Visits to India by Senior Educationists:* Under this scheme, Mr. E. B. Allison, Principal, Nagaruawalia High School, Nagaruawalia, New Zealand, visited India from March to May, 1966.

A fresh offer of 3 senior visiting fellowships was made to all the Commonwealth countries for 1967. Against this one educationist, Dr. Gordon F. Boreham from Canada is already in India.

(c) *Training of Craft Instructors in India:* (i) Of the ten bursars from foreign countries who joined their training courses in India in October, 1965, nine bursars completed their training and returned to their respective countries and one left this country without completing the training.

(ii) Against the offer of ten awards for the year 1966-67, six candidates joined their respective courses in October, 1966, while the remaining four awards remain unutilised.

(iii) The proposal for offering ten awards for 1967-68 is being processed.

3. **Aneurin Bevan Fellowship for British Nationals:** In memory of Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the Government of India instituted, in 1964, two fellowships for award to British nationals for study in India mainly in the subjects of science, medicine and nursing. The scheme has, however, been revised and it has now

been decided to award only one fellowship, instead of two scholarships.

4. Scholarships for West German Nationals, 1962-63: Twenty scholarships were offered in 1962-63 to the Government of Federal Republic of Germany for postgraduate study/research by West German nationals in India. Against this, in all, 13 West German nationals came to India, of whom 8 have already returned to West Germany after completing their research work and the remaining scholars are studying here.

5. Scholarships for West German Nationals, 1966: One fellow nominated by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has been accepted. He is expected to arrive in India shortly.

6. Government of India French Fellowships Scheme: The scheme provides for the award of six fellowships to French nationals for study/research in India every alternate year. Against the offer of six fellowships for 1966-68, four fellows have already come to India while the case of one fellow is under consideration. Nomination in respect of the sixth fellowship is awaited.

7. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme: Against 35 scholarships offered for 1965-67 programme to the nationals of foreign countries, 14 scholars/fellows, 3 each from Czechoslovakia and Finland, 2 each from Argentina and Hungary and 1 each from Belgium, Denmark, German Democratic Republic and Italy arrived in India during 1966. More scholars are expected to come during 1967. Offer of scholarships/fellowships for 1967-69 programme has also been made.

There are in all at present 20 foreign scholars/fellows studying or doing research in India under the scheme.

8. Programme of Exchange of Scholars between India and Foreign Countries

(a) *Greece:* Two Greek nationals who were offered scholarships for 1966-67 are continuing their studies in India.

(b) *Poland:* Nomination of one candidate against the offer for 1965-66 was received. It is under consideration.

(c) *UAR*: The Government of India offered 10 scholarships to the UAR nationals for study/research in India under the 1966-67 programme. Seven UAR scholars are at present studying in India under the scheme.

(d) *USSR*: Of the sixteen candidates nominated by the Government of USSR for 15 scholarships offered by India, 14 have arrived in this country. Of these, one scholar left the country for reasons of health. Placement of the remaining scholars is being finalised.

(e) *Yugoslavia*: Against five scholarships offered to the Government of Yugoslavia, one candidate is expected to join studies in May, 1967, and arrangements for another candidate are being finalised.

VI. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Scheme	Provision for 1966-67		Provisions for 1967-68
	Original	Revised	(Rs. in Lakh)
1 National Loan Scholarships Scheme	407.50	407.50	597.48
2 National Scholarships for the Children of School Teachers	18.45	18.25	27.46
3 National Scholarships Scheme	134.00	132.25	194.35
4 General Cultural Scholarships	22.00	21.34	27.00
5 Foreign Languages Scholarships	0.55	0.89	0.22
6 Hindi Scholarships	14.20	14.70	14.20
7 Union Territories Scholarships	1.00	1.60	1.32
8 Special Course in English	0.04	0.05	0.045
9 Overseas Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic Tribes and Lower Income Group including Passage Grants	3.00	4.00	4.72

1	2	3	4	5
10	Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields	1.90	1.90	2.00
11	Merit Scholarships for Post-Matric Studies in India	0.68	0.58	0.30
12	Financial Help to Educational Institutions in Nepal	0.25	0.25	0.25
13	Ceylon Estates Workers Education Trust	0.075	0.118	0.118
14	Scholarships and Other Educational Facilities to the Children of Political Sufferers	8.00	8.00	8.25
15	Scholarships in Residential Schools			
	(PLAN)	3.80	3.80	4.05
	(NON-PLAN)	9.00	9.00	10.80
16	Post-Matric Scholarships to S.C.S.T. Denotified, Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic Tribes and Lower Income Group Students for Studies in India	222.00	222.00	221.632
17	Indian Scholars Going Abroad against Scholarships	1.20	2.00	24.25
18	Foreign Scholars for Study in India			
	(NON-PLAN)	8.00	8.00	8.25
19	Foreign Scholars for Study in India			
	(PLAN)	0.50	0.335	0.70
20	Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme	0.93	2.44	1.00

CHAPTER X

SOCIAL EDUCATION, READING MATERIALS AND LIBRARIES

A. SOCIAL EDUCATION

The scope of social education is comprehensive. It aims at providing education to the adult population for the betterment of their lives and for creating in them an urge for change from traditional to a progressive society with faith in themselves and in the future of the country. The field programme of social (adult) education, with adult literacy as the core activity, is the responsibility of State Governments and Union Administrations. The role of the Union Ministry of Education is to co-ordinate programmes and to provide supporting services and conduct pilot projects which are of importance to the programmes of social education in the country as a whole. The important activities in the field during the year are briefly described below:

2. Workers Social Education Institute, Indore: The Institute continued to provide educational facilities to industrial workers at Indore. Its activities consisted mainly of conducting classes in music, drawing, English and Hindi, mahila handicraft etc. A maintenance grant of Rs. 80,800 was given to the Institute during the year. It has been decided to set up four more such Institutes in different States during the fourth Plan. The Government of Maharashtra is setting up one institute in Nagpur.

3. Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations: Grants totalling to Rs. 76,348 were sanctioned during the year to voluntary educational organisations for projects in the field of social (adult) education (excluding libraries). A provision of Rs. 1,25,000 has been made for 1967-68 for the purpose.

B. READING MATERIALS

4. Prize Competition for Books for Neo-literates: During the year authors of 31 books/manuscripts were selected for an

award of Rs. 500 each under the Twelfth Prize Competition for Books for Neo-Literates. One thousand and five hundred copies each of 34 prize-winning books under the Eleventh Competition, 9 books under the Tenth Competition and three books under the Ninth Competition and 17 translations of additional prize-winning books of the previous competitions were purchased for distribution to community development/N.E.S. blocks, social education centres and libraries etc. through the State and Union Territory Governments where the neo-literate adults and new reading public will have access to them. Eight translations of additional prize-winning books for the previous competitions were also approved for the purchase of 1,500 copies of each during the period.

5. Unesco Prize Competition for Books for New Reading Public: During the year, the Fifth Unesco Competition was announced. Under this competition, 16 prizes of Rs. 946 each will be awarded to authors of books in modern Indian languages published during 1965-66 and adjudged to be best for the new reading public. There will be 3 prizes in Hindi and one prize each in Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Panjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu.

6. Direct Production of Literature for Neo-literates : During the year, the preparation of manuscripts of Volume IV and V of the Popular Hindi Encyclopaedia entitled "Gyan Sarovar" was completed and sent for printing. The first three volumes have already been published.

7. Popular Literature Committee: This committee advises the Union Government on all matters pertaining to the production of literature for neo-literates and new reading public. The committee held one meeting during the year to finalise the results of the Twelfth Prize Competition for Books for Neo-literates.

8. Sahitya Shivirs: The Governments of Assam and Maharashtra organised a Sahitya Shivir each for training authors in the technique of writing for neo-literates. The administrative approvals for Rs. 12,800 each were issued to these State Governments for this purpose.

9. **National Book Trust:** The National Book Trust, India, was established in 1957 for the purpose of producing and encouraging the production of good literature and making it available at moderate prices to the public and also to foster book-mindedness in the people by arranging the exhibitions and seminars. In the year under review, it has added six new titles to its series, "India—the Land and People", and, more important among these are: *Common Trees* by Dr. R. Santapau; *Land and Soil* by Dr. S. P. Raychaudhuri; *Minerals of India* by Mrs. Meher D. N. Wadia and *Domestic Animals* by S. Harbans Singh. To mark the 300th anniversary of Guru Govind Singh, the Trust brought out a biography of the Sikh Guru by Dr. Gopal Singh in English, Hindi and Punjabi.

10. The English version of the biography is running in its second edition. The Trust has also brought out nineteen *ad hoc* titles which include important publications like *Golden Treasury of Persian Poetry* by Dr. Hadi Hasan, and the language versions of *The Living Thoughts of Gautama, the Buddha* by Shri Ananda Coomaraswamy, *Science Makes Sense* by Mr. Ritchie Calder, *Akbar* by Mr. Lawrence Binyon, *Conquest of Happiness* by Bertrand Russell and *One World and India* by Arnold Toynbee.

11. After holding six exhibitions of Hindi books at Simla, Delhi, Jaipur, Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur, the Trust organised a National Book Fair at Bombay from 5th to 20th November 1966, where 8,000 outstanding books published in India since 1964 were exhibited. A Book Week was also organised throughout the country from 8th to 14th November.

12. Another important undertaking of the Trust was the organisation of a seminar on 'The Problems of Translation' followed by a workshop course for a fortnight in Delhi during March, 1967. Twenty prominent translators from Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi are being given orientation in the art of translation in this workshop.

13. A grant of Rs. 7.04 lakh was released to the Trust for its various activities.

C. LIBRARIES

14. The Union Government maintains and develops some libraries of all-India importance, like the National Library

Calcutta. It also carries out programmes for developing library services in the country to foster literacy. The Central Secretariat Library, functioning as a part of the Ministry of Education, caters to the needs of all Ministries and Departments and also carries out useful documentation of education and other literature.

15. An account of the activities of the Ministry of Education in the field is given below:

16. Grants to Public Libraries: Central grants are given to public libraries for their development. These grants are given for the purchase of books and furniture at the rate of 60 per cent of total expenditure and for the construction of library buildings at the rate of 40 per cent of total expenditure, or Rs. 30,000 whichever is less. During 1966-67 a provision of Rs. 2.25 lakh was made for this purpose out of which a sum of Rs. 1,99,165 was sanctioned to 27 public libraries.

17. National Advisory Board of Libraries: A National Advisory Board of Libraries was set up to advise the Government of India on matters relating to the reorganisation and co-ordinated development of libraries in the country and to promote close contact between different libraries and to foster a closer association of Government and public with the activities of different libraries in India.

18. Libraries of All-India Importance: A brief account of these libraries is given below:

NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

19. Acquisition: The book acquisition programme of the library was seriously affected during the year due to the reduction in its book purchase grant from Rs. 4 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh. As the library receives all Indian publications free of cost under the provisions of the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act the book grant is almost entirely spent on foreign publications. The devaluation of the rupee has reduced the effective value of the grant further by about 57 per cent.

20. During the year, the library received 19,857 titles under the provisions of the Delivery of Books Act, 3,456 titles through

exchange and 9,196 volumes as gift from individuals and institutions. The following are brief details of the important gifts:

(i) A donation of 2,484 volumes from the heirs of late Sir Asutosh Mukhopadhyay. These publications are mostly on Law. Other subjects represented are literature, history, philosophy, religion, philology, science, fine arts, etc. There are also some early printed rare Sanskrit books.

(ii) A gift of one thousand volumes of Russian publications in Russian, English and different Indian languages from the Society of Soviet Union Cultural Relations, Moscow.

(iii) A gift of 600 volumes of the personal collection of late Saurindra Mohan Mukherjee, a noted Bengali writer, by his heirs.

(iv) A gift by Shri B. B. Moonje, son of late Dr. B. S. Moonje of his father's personal collection of newspaper clippings, letters and diaries. These basic documents on modern Indian history have attracted attention of scholars.

21. Processing: The total number of volumes processed during the period was 43,598. Of these, 28,191 were in European languages and 15,407 in Indian and other Asian languages.

22. Use of the Library: About 3,11,496 readers visited the Reading Rooms during the period under review and consulted about 98,344 volumes. Besides, a larger number of research scholars visited the library and 190 scholars enlisted themselves for special facilities in their work.

23. The number of children who visited the Children's Library was 13,195 and they used 36,683 volumes. The Lending Section issued 76,566 volumes to its members for use at home. Besides, the library supplied microfilm and photostat copies of 11,288 pages to its readers. The Reading Room and Lending Sections enrolled 4,269 and 1,463 new members respectively.

24. Accommodation was arranged for 74 scholars in the Readers' Hostel who come to Calcutta for research work in the library.

25. *Bibliography and Reference Service*: The Index to the *Bibliography of Indian Botany*, Vol. II (Part III) was completed. The manuscript is now prepared for the press.

26. Material on India for incorporation in Vol. 19 of the *Index Translationum* was compiled and forwarded to Unesco, Paris, and the number of entries for translations was 842. Material for Vol. 30 is being compiled.

27. The Bibliography Division also worked for the Gandhi Centenary Bibliography. In this connection 2,455 entries by and on Gandhiji were received from various institutions and libraries of the world. Of these, 1,338 items were Indian and the rest foreign. These entries were scrutinized, edited and 1,890 entries were finalised for the Centenary Bibliography.

28. During the year in all 321 bibliographies, consisting of 23,213 entries, were compiled. Of these, 270 bibliographies with 14,208 entries were compiled by the Indian Languages Division and 33 bibliographies containing 4,378 entries by the Bibliography Division and the remaining items were compiled by the Reference Division.

29. *The Annexe*: The nine-storeyed Annexe building was completed. This would house about 1.2 million volumes.

30. *Microfilming of Manuscripts*: The Unesco-cum-Government of India project for microfilming of rare and valuable manuscripts in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian started in June, 1966. Unesco has lent the services of an expert and the necessary equipment for the work. The National Library, Calcutta, is responsible for the execution of the project. The Unesco Mobile Microfilming Unit has already visited several centres in different parts of the country and microfilmed a large number of old and rare manuscripts. So far 2,28,352 folios of manuscripts have been microfilmed.

31. *Exhibitions*: During the period under report exhibitions of books and illustrations were organised to mark the Centenary Celebrations of Romain Rolland, Ramananda Chatterjee and Fedor Ippolitovich Shcherbatskoi, a great Russian Indologist. An exhibition of current soviet publications in European and Indian languages was also organised in February. The last exhibition held during the period was a

display of Bengali books and journals published in the East Pakistan. Scholars and the general public evinced keen interest in all these exhibitions.

32. *Administration and Finance*: The Council of the National Library, Calcutta, was reconstituted in October, 1966. It held its meeting in November, 1966.

33. A sum of Rs. 2.60 lakh has been provided for the Plan schemes of the Library during the current financial year. This amount is being mainly utilised for the import of (i) microfilming, (ii) photostat and (iii) preservation equipment. Besides, the Library proposes to implement two more schemes, viz., (i) compilation of an inventory of research materials in the libraries of India; (ii) reorganisation of the Library's card catalogue.

CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

34. This Library is concerned with the compilation of the Indian National Bibliography. Eleven volumes of the Bibliography, including the Annual Volume 1963 in Roman script were brought out.

The language fascicules of the Bibliography were published in Gujarati, Malayalam and Kannada.

KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTA PUBLIC LIBRARY, PATNA

35. The Library is being administered by a Board of Management set up by the State Government of Bihar with the approval of the Government of India. A bill to declare the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, as an institution of national importance, which was introduced in Parliament on 16th August, 1965 has lapsed. It will again be introduced in Parliament at the earliest opportunity.

36. A grant of Rs. 88,000 has been paid for additions and alterations to the building of the Library.

CENTRAL LIBRARY, TOWN HALL, BOMBAY

37. The Library receives one copy of each book or newspaper published in India under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act., 1954. The recommendations of an *ad hoc* committee, which examined financial and other needs

of the Library for the fourth Plan, have been examined by the Government of Maharashtra. The request of the State Government that the pattern of Central assistance adopted during the third Plan period should continue during fourth Plan period also, is under consideration.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY, MADRAS

38. The Library receives one copy of each book or newspaper published in India under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954. The Library was found to be short of space and the Government of India approved a scheme of the State Government for the construction of the additional building at a cost of Rs. 9,39,000 and agreed to share 2/3rd of the expenditure. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was paid during 1966-67 and the construction of the building is in progress.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY, DELHI

39. The registered membership of the Library increased from 1,36,710 to 1,37,165 and the stock of books from 3,23,979 to 3,65,255. During 1966-67, about 17,91,000 books were lent to the registered borrowers for home reading. The average daily turn-over of books continued to be about 16,000.

40. *Expansion:* A plot of land in Sarojini Nagar has been purchased for a Branch Library and efforts are being made to acquire another plot in Ramakrishnapuram for the same purpose. During 1966-67, one Deposit Station at village Tikri Kalan and one mobile Library Station for International Communications Centre were added. The scope of service of some of the existing units was also extended during this period.

41. Service to the blind was strengthened with the addition of talking pictures in July, 1966. Under this scheme the books are recorded on a tape and run through a specially designed tape-recorder.

42. The Braille Transcription Unit of the Library started functioning in April, 1966, and up to February 29, 1967, 156 titles of outstanding books comprising 136 volumes were transcribed. The progress would have been even more rapid if the suitable paper were available in the market.

43. During this period more than 19,000 adults and 8,000 children participated in cultural activities organised by the Library, such as film shows, television viewings, lectures, discussions, dramas, etc.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY, NEW DELHI

44. During the year under report the library continued to fulfil its objectives, viz., (i) to cater to the official needs of the Government of India, their ministries/departments, attached and subordinate offices in Delhi; (ii) to provide general and recreational reading material to all employees of the Government of India.

45. Due to devaluation of the rupee the accession of new reading material was somewhat affected. However, progress was maintained in the various services of the Library. During the year under report, 3,800 books, 9,012 documents (including pamphlets) and 997 periodicals were accessioned.

46. Nearly 40 bibliographies on several topics were compiled. The Library continues to bring out publications, namely, 'Indian Education Abstracts' and 'Current Educational Literature'.

D. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1966-67		Provision for 1967-68
		Original Rs.	Revised Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Production of literature for neo-literates (PLAN) . . .	1,35,000	86,000	1,36,000
	(NON-PLAN) . . .	80,000	79,000	43,000
2	Assistance to voluntary organisations for the production of literature for neo-literates	..	..	25,000
3	Sahitya Shivirs for training authors in the technique of writing books for neo-literates . . .	25,500	25,500	25,500

1	2	3	4	5
4	National Book Trust (PLAN) . . . (NON-PLAN) . . .	5,00,000 2,04,000	5,00,000 2,04,000	5,00,000 2,30,000
5	National Library, Calcutta (PLAN) . . . (NON-PLAN) . . .	2,60,000 0,26,000	2,29,800 20,30,100	5,46,000 22,88,000
6	Central Reference Library, Calcutta (PLAN) ₹ . . .	2,68,000	2,68,400	2,78,000
7	Connemara Public Library, Madras (PLAN) . . .	3,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
8	Central Library, Bombay (PLAN) . . .	3,00,000	1,000	1,00,000
9	Delhi Public Library, Delhi (PLAN) . . . (NON-PLAN) . . .	6,00,000 5,00,000	6,00,000 5,17,000	8,05,000 5,22,000
10	Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna (NON-PLAN)	1,28,000	1,28,000	98,000
11	Grants to public libraries . . .	2,25,000	2,25,000	2,25,000

CHAPTER XI

PHYSICAL EDUCATION, GAMES, SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE

A. PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Consolidation and extension of the programmes of physical education, games and sports and youth welfare initiated during the previous five-year Plans continued to be the salient feature of the various schemes taken up for implementation during the year under review. The National Fitness Corps (NFC)—an integrated programme of physical education based on the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee—received considerable emphasis in these programmes.

2. National Fitness Corps Programme: The N.F.C. programme has by now been accepted by all the State Governments/ Union Territories except Kerala. As regards Kerala the matter is under correspondence with the State Government. The re-orientation training of the inservice personnel, namely, physical education teacher/NDS instructors and ACC teachers is also being pushed forward through the National Fitness Corps Directorate to facilitate their switch-over to the new programme. During the year under review, over 3,700 inservice personnel were expected to be thus reoriented. The question of decentralisation of the National Discipline Scheme instructors is still under examination in consultation with the State Governments.

3. Regular 9-month diploma/certificate courses in physical education for the teacher-trainees deputed by the States were started at the Central Training Institutes of the N.F.C. Directorate at Sariska (Rajasthan) and Barwaha (M.P.). During 1966-67, 391 teacher-trainees were admitted into these Institutes.

4. Lakshmbai College of Physical Education, Gwalior: The College provided further facilities for its students during the year under review. The swimming pool and gymnasium, which are under construction, are expected to be ready by the end of the current year.

5. During the year 1966-67, 65 students were admitted to the 3-year degree course and 9 to the 2-year master's degree course in physical education;

6. **National Physical Efficiency Drive:** The Drive for 1966-67 was organised all over the country during November, 1966 to January, 1967. The States of Punjab, Haryana and Madras, however, could not participate in it. As against the actual participation of 12 lakh during the 1965-66 Drive, the participation target of 15 lakh was laid down for the 1966-67 Drive, the results of which are awaited from the States.

7. The Sixth All-India Competition for the National Awards in Physical Efficiency was organised at the National Institute of Sports, Patiala, on 18th and 19th February, 1967. Nine competitors, including 2 girls, won the National Awards.

8. **Assistance to Physical Education Training Institutions:** Under this scheme, non-recurring grants are given to the private physical education training institutions for gymnasias, hostels, administrative block, playgrounds, library books, equipment, etc. During the year, the Union Ministry continued giving assistance for the projects sanctioned up to the third Plan period, according to the pattern which provides for sharing of expenditure between the Central Government and the teacher training institutions. A sum of Rs. 1,17,000 (approx.) was so released by the Ministry.

9. **Promotion of Yoga:** The scheme provides for assistance to the yogic institutions of all-India character for promotion of research and/or teacher-training activities. During the year, a sum of Rs. 1,37,000 (approx.) was sanctioned to these institutions for the promotion of their activities.

10. **Society for the Administration of Central Institutes:** In order to achieve better liaison and co-ordination between the Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior, and the National Institute of Sports, Patiala, these institutions have been placed under the administration of a single Society. This Society has been set up under the chairmanship of General K. M. Cariappa by merging the existing societies administering these institutions separately.

11. **Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation:** The 17th Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of

Physical Education and Recreation was held at New Delhi in October, 1966. The Board made several recommendations for raising the status of physical education in schools and colleges.

B. GAMES AND SPORTS

12. All-India Council of Sports: The All-India Council of Sports, an advisory body, set up to advise the Government of India in all matters relating to the development of sports and games in the country,—held four meetings and *inter alia* considered requests received from sports federations/associations for grants-in-aid for visits of Indian teams abroad and for inviting foreign teams to India. The participation by the Indian contingents in the British Empire and Commonwealth Games held at Kingston (Jamaica) from 4th to 14th August, 1966, and in the Fifth Asian Games held at Bangkok (Thailand) from 9th to 20th December, 1966, were among the important recommendations made by it.

13. British Empire and Commonwealth Games: A contingent of 32 persons including officials and referees participated in these games which were held at Kingston (Jamaica) from 4th to 14th August, 1966. India won 3 gold, 4 silver and 3 bronze medals.

14. Fifth Asian Games: A contingent of 105 members including officials, delegates and referees, was sent to Bangkok in connection with the Fifth Asian Games held there from 9th to 20th December, 1966. India won 7 gold, 3 silver and 11 bronze medals. The Indian hockey team defeated Pakistan and thus won the Asian Hockey title from that country.

15. Arjuna Awards: The President gave away the Arjuna Awards to the outstanding sportsmen of the years 1964 and 1965 at a special ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 8th July, 1966. For the year 1966, 13 outstanding sportsmen have been selected for these Awards.

16. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy: During the year under report, the University of Delhi was declared the winner of the Trophy for the year 1964-65. The University of Punjab was declared the runner-up; the University of Bombay stood third.

17. Grants to National Sports Federations: During the period under report, grants totalling Rs. 10.59 lakh up to March 1967 were paid to national sports federations for participation in international events, including the Commonwealth and Asian Games, visits of foreign teams to our country, to meet the expenditure on the salaries of paid assistant secretaries, for holding coaching camps, purchase of sports equipment and for the implementation of sports items included in cultural agreements, concluded with other countries.

18. Grants to State Sports Councils: Grants totalling to Rs. 1.07 lakh were paid up to March, 1967 to State sports councils for holding coaching camps and for the purchase of sports equipment.

19. Contingents Sent Abroad: The following contingents went abroad during 1966-67:

- (i) A 22-member Indian youth football team participated in the Eighth Asian Youth Football Tournament held at Manila (Philippines) during April-May, 1966.
- (ii) A 20-member Indian hockey team participated in the International Hockey Tournament held in Hamburg (West Germany) during May, 1966 and other international tournaments.
- (iii) A senior lawn tennis team participated in the Wimbledon and other major tournaments in Europe during May-June, 1966.

A 5-Member senior lawn tennis team visited Australia and played the challenge round of the Davis Cup 1966-67 against Australia during December, 1966. India lost to Australia 4-1. Earlier the Indian team had, defeated Japan in the East Zone Finals of the Championships held in Japan during September, 1966, defeated West Germany in the Inter-Zone Semi-Finals and Brazil in the Inter-Zone Finals of the Championships held at New Delhi and Calcutta during November-December, 1966.

- (iv) A national team of 4 rifle shooters participated in the 39th World Shooting Championships held at Wiesbaden (West Germany) from 14th to 24th July, 1966.

- (v) The Central Secretariat hockey team and a combined wrestling team of Services/P. & T. visited Afghanistan for participation in Afghan Jashan Celebrations held during August, 1966.
- (vi) A 20-member Indian football team participated in the 9th Merdeka Football Festival held at Kuala Lumpur during August, 1966. India ranked third in this tournament.
- (vii) The Indian Golf Union sent a team of four players for participation in the World Amateur Team Championship Eisenhower Cup 1966-67 held in Mexico during October, 1966.
- (viii) The national badminton team visited Malaysia to play the first round of the Asian Zone Thomas Cup Championship held at Kuala Lumpur during November, 1966.
- (ix) The Basketball Federation of India sent various State teams including those of the Services Sports Control Board and Railways to Ceylon to participate in the 4th Invitation Tournament held there during January, 1967.

20. Contingent Received:

- (i) On the invitation of the Schools Games Federation of India, a Ceylon schools hockey team toured India during September-October, 1966. The visiting team played 4 test matches and 6 other matches at various centres in the country.
- (ii) The Indian Polo Association invited 'Bridgefoot'—a Polo team of 4 players—from the United Kingdom. The team participated in the polo tournament in Calcutta during the season, December, 1966 to January, 1967.
- (iii) Indian Hockey Federation invited Dutch hockey team and East German hockey team to visit India to play exhibition matches in India during January, 1967.

21. **Mountaineering Training Camps:** Financial assistance was sanctioned to the Universities of Bombay, Gujarat, Banaras and Sardar Patel for organising mountaineering training camps, during the period under report.

22. **Crossing the Straits:** Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 10,000 was given to Shri Mihir Sen for crossing the straits of Gibraltar, Dradanelles and Bosphorus, and Rs. 3,000 for crossing Panama Canal. Besides, the Prime Minister also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 to Shri Sen out of her discretionary fund.

23. **Planning Committee:** The All-India Council of Sports had formed a Planning Sub-Committee to formulate developmental programmes of national sports federations and State sports councils, etc., for the fourth Plan and to recommend pattern of financial assistance, etc. The Committee has submitted its Report to the All-India Council of Sports recently.

24. **National Institute of Sports, Patiala:** The Institute, which was established at Patiala in the year 1961, continues to make steady progress. During the year, 108 coaches were trained, bringing the total number of coaches so far turned out by the Institute to 809. 109 persons are at present undergoing training under the 4th regular training course which commenced in August, 1966.

25. The process of the replacement of foreign coaches by Indian under-studies has also made progress. It has been decided not to renew the contracts of most of the foreign coaches at the National Institute of Sports, Patiala. Extension has, however, been given to two foreign coaches, namely, Mr. J. Kovacs, athletics coach from Hungary, and to Mr. L. G. Mumar, basketball coach from the Philippines for a further period of one year.

26. **Regional Coaching Centres:** Under the National Coaching Scheme, 34 regional coaching centres had been opened so far in the States and Union Territories under the auspices of the State sports councils. These councils were aided by the National Institute of Sports by placing at their disposal the services of coaches, free of cost, apart from those employed by the State sports councils from their own resources.

27. The Coaching Committee appointed by the Society for the Administration of the Central Institutes in the Field of Physical Education and Sports, has examined the existing coaching programmes and submitted its report. The Committee has recommended that the existing coaching programmes both in the NIS and the Regional Coaching Centres should be strengthened and expanded.

28. **Taking Over of National Stadium :** It has been decided to take over the National Stadium and Swimming Pool from the National Sports Club of India for proper maintenance and better utilisation. A compensation of Rs. 3.90 lakh is to be paid to the National Sports Clubs of India for this take-over.

29. **Western Himalayan Mountaineering Institute :** As recommended by the Sarin Committee, the Western Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Manali, will be developed from the financial year 1967-68 in collaboration with the Government of Himachal Pradesh. A provision of Rs. 4.5 lakh has been made during 1967-68 to meet the Central share of the expenditure for the development of the Institute.

30. **National Sports Centre:** It is proposed to set up a National Sports Centre in Delhi, designed to provide for play fields so badly needed in the Capital. A provision of Rs. 5 lakh has been made for the year 1967-68 for this purpose.

31. **Utility Stadia :** It has been decided in consultation with the Planning Commission to revive the scheme of grant-in-aid to State Governments for utility stadia from 1967-68. A provision of Rs. 2 lakh has been suggested for this purpose for that year.

C. YOUTH WELFARE

32. **Inter-University Youth Festival :** It is proposed to hold the next Inter-University Youth Festival during the next year. A provision of Rs. 1.5 lakh has been made in the budget for 1967-68 for this purpose.

33. To facilitate selection of their contingents for participation in the next Inter-University Youth Festival, the universities will be given Central assistance for holding inter-collegiate youth festivals. A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made for this purpose for 1967-68.

34. Youth Leadership Training and Dramatic Training Camps : The scheme aims at imparting to the teachers from universities and colleges short-term training in the technique of organising youth welfare and dramatic activities in their institutions. The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Education direct as well as through the universities. The camps conducted by the Ministry are of inter-university and inter-State in character and the expenditure is met by the Government of India. In respect of camps organised by the universities, the Ministry gives grants to meet 75 per cent of the expenditure on approved items subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per camp. During the year, the Ministry conducted two Youth Leadership Training Camps at Kurseong (West Bengal) and Mysore respectively involving an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 approximately. Moreover, an amount of Rs. 6,842 was released to four universities for conducting such camps. This expenditure was incurred from out of budget provision of Rs. 67,000 meant for this purpose.

35. Youth Welfare Boards and Committees : The object of the scheme is to promote youth welfare activities in the universities through youth welfare boards and committee that plan and execute various youth welfare activities including the promotion of extracurricular activities, cultural activities, viz., dramatics and paintings, arts, etc. The Union Ministry extends financial assistance to the universities which establish such boards and committees. The grants are given on a matching basis to cover the expenses on the administrative set-up of these committees. During the year 1966-67 a sum of Rs. 49,177 was released to 10 universities. There are 18 boards and committees functioning in various universities.

D. BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES

36. The Union Government continued to extend financial assistance to the Bharat Scouts and Guides for their various activities. The object of the scheme is to develop the character of boys and girls and to make them good citizens by giving them training in scouting and guiding thereby inculcating in them a spirit of loyalty, patriotism and thoughtfulness for others. The movement promotes the physical and mental development of the boys and girls. The Government of India's assistance consists of (i) administrative grant to Bharat Scouts and Guides, for

meeting 25 per cent of the expenditure, to be incurred on the pay and salaries of the staff, (ii) organisational grant to meet the deficit expenditure subject to a ceiling of Rs. 65,000 only, and (iii) up to 75 per cent of the expenditure on approved items relating to the various activities. The Government of India have incurred on this movement a sum of Rs. 2,02,988 out of a budget provision of Rs. 4.1 lakh during the year.

E. LABOUR AND SOCIAL SERVICE SCHEME

37. This scheme has been in operation since 1954. It is divided into two parts: (i) Labour and Social Service Camps, and (ii) Campus Work Projects.

38. **Labour and Social Service Camps :** The object of such camps is to inculcate a sense of dignity of manual labour among students and other youth and to give them an opportunity of coming into contact with village life and participating in works of community development blocks. Each camper is expected to put in about four hours of *shramdan* daily in a camp lasting 10 to 21 days on certain selected minor projects. The scheme is operated through State Governments.

39. Out of the budget provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh for 1966-67 (reduced to Rs. 1.35 lakh on grounds of economy), a sum of Rs. 28,879 was sanctioned to the universities/colleges, a State Government and a Union Territory for holding 20 labour and social service camps. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1,69,127 was adjusted towards the settlement of accounts of old A.C.C. labour and social service camps.

40. The scheme did not progress well primarily due to existing rate of grant of Rs. 2 per camper per day for food and incidentals, which was considered inadequate by the organisers of the camp. Further, the State Governments did not evince interest in the scheme, since in 1966-67 it was put in the Centrally sponsored sector and the expenditure was to be borne by the Centre and the States in the ratio 50:50. It has now been decided to keep it in the Central and State Sectors with a provision of Rs. 15 lakh in each. It has also now been decided to enhance the rate of grant for food and incidentals from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.50 per camper per day for holding the camps, from the

financial year 1967-68. A budget provision of Rs. 2 lakh has been made for this purpose for the year 1967-68.

41. **Campus Work Projects :** The purpose of this scheme is to provide the much needed amenities like recreation halls-cum-auditoria, swimming pools, gymnasia, open-air theatres, pavilions, small stadia and cinder tracks, etc., in the educational institutions. One of the conditions of grants for these projects is that the staff and students of the institution should offer skilled or unskilled labour to the extent of 5 per cent of the cost of the project and further contribute 25 per cent of the actual expenditure on the project. The entire budget provision of Rs. 3.70 lakh for the year 1966-67 has been expended for meeting the commitments of 66 old projects. A budget provision of Rs. 3.75 lakh has been made for 1967-68 for this purpose.

F. FINANCIAL PROVISION

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1966-67		Provision for 1967-68
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
(Rs. in lakh)				
1.	National Fitness Corps .	1,92,30,000	1,91,30,000	1,92,70,000
2.	Lakshmbai College of Physical Education, Gwalior .	13,10,000	12,03,000	11,91,000
3.	National Physical Efficiency Drive	3,40,000	3,00,000	3,00,000
4.	Grants-in-aid to Private Physical Education Training Institutions	4,00,000	2,50,000	3,00,000
5.	Promotion of Research in Special Branches of Physical Education including Yoga	2,80,000	2,42,000	2,65,000

1	2	3	4	5	
6.	Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation and Other Committees	8,500	8,500	8,500	(Rs. in lakh)
7.	Seminars on Physical Education	15,000	2,500	5,000	
8.	Grants to Sports Federations	8,00,000	11,00,000	10,00,000	
9.	Construction of Stadia	1,50,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	
10.	Construction of 'Sports Villages' (National Sports Centre)	1,00,000	4,90,000	5,00,000	
11.	National Institute of Sports and National Coaching Scheme	26,70,000	14,55,000	24,60,000	
12.	Other Expenditure (Sports and Games)	30,000	35,000	37,000	
13.	Inter-University Youth Festival	40,000	40,000	1,50,000	
14.	Inter-Collegiate Youth Festival	30,000	20,000	50,000	
15.	Grants to State Sports Councils, Sports Talent Search Scheme, and Rural Sports Centres	2,00,000	1,45,000	4,00,000	
16.	Mountaineering:				
	(i) Indian Mountaineering Foundation	15,000	15,000	15,000	
	(ii) Western Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Manali . . . . .	..	..	4,50,000	
17.	Youth Hostels*	50,000	10,000		*The subject has since been transferred to the Deptt. of Tourism, Min. of Transport.
18.	(i) Youth Leadership and Dramatic Training Camp (by Ministry)	40,000	20,000	40,000	
	(ii) Youth Leadership and Dramatic Training Camps (by Universities)	27,000	27,000	27,000	
19.	Youth Welfare Boards and Committees	45,000	30,000	30,000	
20.	Scouting and Guiding	4,10,000	3,10,000	3,10,000	
21.	Labour and Social Service Camps	4,00,000	1,35,300	2,00,000	
2.	Campus Work Projects	3,70,000	3,70,000	3,75,000	

CHAPTER XII

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI, SANSKRIT AND MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

Under Article 351 of the Constitution, it is the duty of the Union Government to promote the spread of Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, styles and expressions used in other languages of India, as specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages. The Constitution also guarantees protection of the interests of linguistic minorities by giving them the right to conserve their language and culture. These Constitutional obligations devolve on the Union Ministry of Education heavy responsibility for developing and promoting Hindi along with Sanskrit and other Indian languages.

2. To carry out these responsibilities, the Union Ministry of Education has launched several programmes. Significant among these, to mention a few, are: grant of financial assistance to voluntary Hindi, Sanskrit and other literary organisations; maintenance of an institute of research and training of Hindi teachers; Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth and a few language-*cum*-cultural organisations; translation and publication of standard books of university level in Hindi and other regional languages; preparation and publication of encyclopaedias, dictionaries, primers and readers, translation of official literature and evolution of scientific and technical terminology in Hindi. For propagating Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States, there are schemes which envisage the appointment of Hindi teachers in schools, establishment of Hindi teacher training colleges, supply of free Hindi books to school and college libraries, award of scholarships for post-matric studies, etc. While some of these programmes are implemented directly by the Union Ministry of Education, others are implemented by its two subordinate offices, *viz.*, the Central Hindi

Directorate and the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology.

3. The fourth Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs. 10.90 crore in the Central sector for schemes relating to development of Hindi, Sanskrit and Modern Indian Languages. Out of this, Rs. 7.60 crore is for Hindi, Rs. 2.30 crore for Sanskrit and Rs. 1.00 crore for Modern Indian Languages.

A. PROPAGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

4. **Assistance to Voluntary Organisations:** The scheme provides for financial assistance to voluntary organisations for running Hindi teaching classes in non-Hindi speaking States, Hindi typewriting and shorthand classes, training and appointment of Hindi 'Pracharaks', setting up of Hindi libraries, and reading rooms, preparing bilingual dictionaries, meeting the deficit in expenditure of Hindi-medium schools in non-Hindi speaking States, etc. The quantum of grant admissible under the scheme is 75 per cent of the expenditure on approved activities. Nearly, the whole of the budget provision of Rs. 12 lakh for 1966-67 has been sanctioned to appropriate voluntary organisations. A budget provision of Rs. 12 lakh has been approved for 1967-68.

5. **Hindi Teacher Training Colleges in Non-Hindi Speaking States:** In order to enable the Governments of non-Hindi speaking States to have an adequate number of properly qualified Hindi teachers, financial assistance is given to them on a 100 per cent basis for setting up Hindi teacher training colleges. The scheme was started during the second Plan and up to the end of the third Plan, three colleges each in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and one each in Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Orissa and West Bengal had been established. Financial assistance was also given to the Government of Maharashtra for starting shorter-term training centres which are attached to Basic teacher training institutes. Two new colleges, one each in Assam, and Kerala, have also been sanctioned. The question of opening such colleges in Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland is under negotiation with the State Governments. Grants amounting to Rs. 10 lakh are being released to the State Governments during 1966-67. A budget provision of Rs. 12 lakh has been approved for 1967-68.

6. Appointment of Hindi Teachers : The scheme provides for giving 100 per cent financial assistance to the Governments of non-Hindi speaking States for the appointment of Hindi teachers in their schools. During the third Plan the State Governments were assisted to the extent of meeting the entire cost on the appointment of Hindi teachers in primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools. During the fourth Plan, however, the Central assistance will be restricted to the fresh appointments made in high and higher secondary schools only. Grants totalling to Rs. 52 lakh are likely to be paid to the State Governments during 1966-67. A budget provision of Rs. 60 lakh has been approved for the year 1967-68.

7. Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, Agra : For making available up-to-date expert knowledge and professional guidance in respect of teaching methods in Hindi and allied pedagogical problems, the Union Government set up, in 1960, an autonomous body called Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal. The Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra, run by the Mandal is offering three different courses for the training of Hindi teachers equivalent to T.T.C. B. Ed. and M. Ed. It is also conducting research in vocabulary content of various courses and techniques of teaching Hindi with special reference to the requirements of non-Hindi States. During the current academic session, 204 candidates are undergoing training at the Sansthan.

8. Besides, the Institute also conducts short-term refresher courses for the training of Hindi teachers. One hundred and one teachers deputed by the Governments and the voluntary organisations of non-Hindi speaking States attended the refresher courses held in June, 1966 at Almora.

9. Grants totalling Rs. 6.33 lakh were released to the Mandal during 1966-67. A budget provision of Rs. 6.20 lakh has been approved for the Mandal for 1967-68.

10. Hindi Shiksha Samiti : The Hindi Shiksha Samiti, which has been set up to advise the Government of India on matters relating to the propagation and development of Hindi, held two meetings during the year and considered matters relating to the propagation of Hindi, development of Hindi and Hindi teaching and examinations.

11. Recognition of Hindi Examinations: The recognition accorded by the Government of India to various Hindi examinations in 1960 was extended up to December, 1966. The question of further extension is under consideration.

12. Hindi Encyclopaedia: The work of preparing a 10-volume Hindi Encyclopaedia has been entrusted to the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi. The Sabha has so far brought out seven volumes of the Encyclopaedia. The eighth volume is likely to be released shortly.

COMMISSION FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY

13. The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology was set up in 1961 (i) to review the work done so far in the field of scientific and technical terminology; (ii) to formulate principles relating to coordination and evolution of scientific and technical terminology in Hindi and other languages; (iii) to coordinate the work done by the different agencies in the States in the field of scientific and technical terminology; and (iv) to prepare standard scientific textbooks using the new terminology evolved. Later on the work of terminology, translation, etc., in the subjects of social sciences and the humanities was also entrusted to the Commission.

14. Terminological Work: In January, 1965, Science Glossary, Volume I, which contains over 40,000 terms of the first degree standard in 7 subjects, namely, physics, chemistry, mathematics, geology, geography, botany and zoology, was published. The glossaries of 5,000 administrative and designational terms were also published in January, 1965. The Commission is now engaged in evolving the postgraduate terminology in the above subjects. Besides, considerable progress has been made in the evolution of terminology of first degree standard in agriculture, medicine, anthropology, engineering and the subjects of humanities and social sciences. During the period under report, over 24,000 terms were evolved and over 25,000 terms were finalised in various subjects of science and humanities. The Hindi-English version of Science Glossary I has also been prepared and is under review for publication. Departmental terminology in Railways, Information and Broadcasting, Transport and Shipping, Tourism, etc., is being compiled. A good deal of terminology in Defence and Post and Telegraph also has

been completed. Revised and consolidated glossary of administrative and designational terms has also been prepared and is ready for press.

15. Dictionaries and Manuals: Elementary definitional dictionaries in five subjects, physics, chemistry, mathematics, botany and agriculture have been prepared and sent to press. Dictionaries in zoology, statistics and in other subjects are in progress. The dictionaries of physics and botany are expected to be published shortly.

16. The Commission has already published five standard manuals on chemistry, botany, medicine, education, psychology and zoology. The manuals on agriculture and physics are in the press. The manual on commerce is under review. During the period under report, manuals of civics and mathematics were completed and are ready for the press.

17. Translation and Publication of Standard Works: The scheme relating to translation and publication of standard works of university level into Hindi and other regional languages is being implemented with the help of universities, academic bodies and the State Governments. The Commission has opened 5 whole-time Book Production Cells at the Delhi University (Mathematics, Zoology and Political Science), Bhopal (Chemistry), Banaras Hindu University (Physics), Rajasthan University (Sociology), and Ranchi University (Botany) for original writings. During the year, 29 standard works were brought out. Besides these, there are 44 translating agencies participating under this scheme.

18. So far, 779 books have been approved by the Commission for translation. Out of these, 380 books have been undertaken for translation in Hindi.

19. The Commission has launched another scheme for the translation and publication of standard works in collaboration with publishers to give impetus to the production of scientific and technical books. Under this scheme, approved books are got translated and published by the publishers, and the Commission purchases one-third of the total number of copies of these books. During the year, 8 standard works were brought out.

CENTRAL HINDI DIRECTORATE

20. In pursuance of the decision of the Government of India to promote and propagate Hindi, the Central Hindi Directorate was established on 1st March, 1960. The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology was set up in the Central Hindi Directorate in December, 1961. The bifurcation of the Directorate and the Commission took place on 1st October, 1965.

21. **Translation of Manuals, Forms, Rules and Regulations etc. into Hindi:** In accordance with the Presidential Order of April 27, 1960, the Directorate is entrusted with the work of translating into Hindi all non-statutory manuals, rules, regulations, forms, etc. By March, 1967, 169 manuals, rules etc., comprising nearly 6,571 printed pages and about 1,417 forms have been translated and 15 manuals and 370 forms have been vetted.

22. **Model Hindi Readers for Non-Hindi Speaking Areas:** Out of 4 model Hindi readers, one each for Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam speaking areas, the manuscripts of two—for Tamil and Telugu—have been completed.

23. **Hindi Primers for Foreigners:** Out of 4 graded books, designed on the modern linguistic and teaching technique, to teach Hindi particularly to the visiting foreigners and foreign students, the manuscripts of 2 books, along with a desk book of script, have been completed so far and arrangements are being made for their publication.

24. **Bilingual Self-Taught Primers for Learning South Indian Languages:** Out of the four self-taught books (Hindi-Telugu, Hindi-Tamil, Hindi-Kannada and Hindi-Malayalam), the manuscript of Hindi-Tamil self-taught has been completed and is in the press.

25. **Compilation of Dictionaries and Grammars:**

- (i) *Revised Edition of Hindi Shabda Sagar:* Volume I has been published, Volume II has also been prepared and is under print.

- (ii) *Apte's Sanskrit Dictionary* : A Hindi translation of the above dictionary has been brought out through a private publisher.
- (iii) *Hindi Vishwa Kosh* : Seven volumes of this encyclopaedia have so far been published.
- (iv) *Hindi-Marathi and Marathi-Hindi Dictionaries* : Hindi Marathi Dictionary, comprising 70,000 words, has been prepared and published. Marathi-Hindi dictionary has also been prepared and is under print.
- (v) *Hindi Edition of Bhartiya Sanskrit Kosh* : The dictionary is being prepared and is expected to be completed soon.
- (vi) *Hindi-English Dictionary* : A Hindi-English Dictionary of common words with 7,000 entries has been prepared, printed and is available for sale.
- (vii) *Standard English-Hindi Dictionary* : The dictionary is under preparation.
- (viii) A glossary of technical terms used in modern Indian languages on the basis of the dailies and All India Radio news broadcasts has been prepared and steps are being taken for its printing.
- (ix) *Basic Hindi Grammar* : The revised and enlarged edition of grammar, published in 1958 in English is being prepared. Thereafter a Hindi edition will also be prepared.

26. In addition, some new schemes covering compilation of undermentioned dictionaries have been drawn up: (i) English-Hindi dictionary, (ii) Enlarged edition of Hindi-English dictionary of common words, (iii) Revised edition of glossaries of words common to Hindi and other Indian languages, (iv) Dictionary of Hindi usage, (v) Bilingual dictionaries of Hindi and other Indian languages, and (vi) the preparation of bilingual comparative grammars.

27. Extension Programmes: The following seminars etc. were conducted during the year:

(i) A symposium of Hindi writers of non-Hindi areas at New Delhi in November, 1966.

(ii) A seminar of Hindi teachers at Hyderabad from 1st to 10th February, 1967.

(iii) A workshop for imparting training to non-Hindi speaking beginners in writing of prose and poetry in Hindi at Jaipur from February 27 to March 8, 1967.

28. Preparation of Terminological Indices: Under the scheme, indices of Saket, Kamayani, works of Shridhar Pathak and Priya Pravas have been prepared and sent to the press. The Panjab University has been requested to publish the manuscripts of the indices of Godan at their own cost. A similar assignment has been given to Allahabad University for printing the indices of Beesaldev Raso and the works of Kabir.

29. Publication of Omnibus Volumes: Omnibus volumes of the works of Rahim, Gang and Nagri Das have been prepared. Omnibus volumes of the works of the Fort William College writers including the works of Ram Prasad Niranjani have also been prepared.

30. Revised and Critical Editions of Standard Hindi Works: The manuscripts of Hamir Raso has been prepared and arrangements are being made for its printing.

31. Hindi Shorthand: Morpho-phonemic analysis of the regional languages has been undertaken in connection with evolution of a system of Hindi shorthand. Analysis of Hindi, Malayalam, Gujarati, Kannada, Marathi and Oriya languages has been done. Estimates for their printing invited from the Deccan College, Poona, are being examined.

32. Devanagari Script Reforms: A number of steps have been taken to standardise the use of Devanagari script for various purposes. These include the following:

(i) Key-board of standard and portable Hindi type-writers has been finalised.

(ii) Key-board of Hindi teleprinter has been finalised.

(iii) The Expert Committee set up by Government of India has finalised the work of evolving diacritical marks for facilitating expression of the peculiar sounds in regional languages.

(iv) A new scheme known as 'Select Writings in Diglot Form' has been drawn up for the promotion of Devanagari script.

(v) Analysis of tribal dialects of Manipur and Tripura has been undertaken.

33. Bhasha Quarterly: A quarterly journal devoted to the problems of languages and literature has been continuously published every quarter beginning with August, 1961. So far, 23 numbers have been brought out including two special numbers.

34. Purchase and Free Distribution of Books in Non-Hindi Areas: Under the scheme, 47,900 copies of 73 books and 5,830 copies of various issues of 17 periodicals were purchased for free distribution in non-Hindi areas during the period under review.

Under a subsidiary scheme, 8,000 copies of 19 books were purchased for free distribution to educational institutions and public libraries in non-Hindi areas.

35. Prizes to Hindi Writers of Non-Hindi Areas: Under this scheme, ten authors from non-Hindi areas were awarded prizes of Rs. 1,500 each.

36. Hindi Information Centre: The Central Hindi Directorate has established a Hindi Information Centre for dissemination of authentic information pertaining to various aspects of Hindi language and literature.

37. Hindi Samachar Jagat: A monthly journal was started, and during the year, 6 issues were brought out.

B. DEVELOPMENT OF SANSKRIT

38. Assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations: Under this scheme financial assistance is given to voluntary Sanskrit organisations/institutions for the promotion of Sanskrit. Grants amounting to Rs. 4.6 lakh were sanctioned during the year.

39. Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati: Shri Ananthasayanam Aiyengar, the Governor of Bihar, has been appointed the new Chairman of the Society. The Vidyapeetha has brought

out several important Sanskrit publications. Prof. K. Chattopadhyaya, who has been appointed as an Honorary Senior Research Professor, is working on a comparative study of the Veda and the Avesta. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakh has been released to the Vidyapeetha Society as grant-in-aid for the maintenance of the Vidyapeetha.

40. Production of Sanskrit Literature: An appreciable number of copies of about 100 books relating to Sanskrit language and literature were purchased during the year for free distribution to various institutions. The following publications were brought out by various individuals/organisations with the financial assistance from the Government of India:

- (1) Critical Edition of the Mahabharata
- (2) Kridantarupamala (Two Volumes)
- (3) Atharvavediya Brihatsarvanukramanika
- (4) English translation of volumes II and III of Srihashya
- (5) Shakta Darshanam

A number of important out-of-print Sanskrit books are being got reprinted through universities/research institutions and commercial publishers with suitable assistance from the Government. The Navahnika portion of the cheaper edition of the Mahabhashya has been completed.

41. Sanskrit Dictionaries Based On Historical Principles: A further grant of Rs. 1.50 lakh was paid to the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona, to cover the expenditure on the project regarding the compilation of Sanskrit-English Dictionary based on historical principles. The project is making satisfactory progress.

42. Research Scholarships to the Products of Traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas: During the year, 41 fresh scholars were selected for the award of scholarships under this scheme. Of these, 37 scholars started their research work. So far, 33 scholars have completed their work and submitted the thesis. From this year, the rate of scholarship has been increased from Rs. 150 p.m. to Rs. 200 p.m.

43. Financial Assistance to Eminent Sanskrit Pandits in Indigent Circumstances: Grants amounting to Rs. 2.72 lakh were released to the State Governments/Union Territories concerned for payment of financial assistance to about 250 pandits in indigent circumstances.

44. Merit Scholarships to Students Studying Sanskrit in High/Higher Secondary Schools: About 1,000 merit scholarships are awarded through the State Governments/Union Territories each year. During 1966-67 a sum of about Rs. 2.97 lakh was paid as scholarships under this scheme.

45. Financial Assistance to Gurukulas: During the current year, grants amounting to Rs. 4.4 lakh were sanctioned to Gurukulas for their maintenance and for award of stipends to students studying there.

46. All India Sanskrit Elocution Contest: The contest was held this year in Delhi at the Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Shaktinagar, on 17th and 18th December, 1966. Apart from cash prizes and cups to the prize-winners, a running silver shield was instituted to the State team whose over-all performance was adjudged to be the best. This shield was awarded to the team from Uttar Pradesh this year.

47. Publication of Rare Manuscripts and Catalogues of Ancient Manuscripts : Grants amounting to Rs. 1.00 lakh have been paid under this scheme. In addition to a few catalogues of manuscripts, 17-volume Rigveda Commentaries and Brahma Sphuta Siddhanta were brought out.

48. Other Schemes: These schemes relate to: (a) modernisation of Sanskrit pathshalas, (b) grants to State Governments for promotion of Sanskrit, and (c) provision of facilities for teaching Sanskrit in secondary schools. A sum of about Rs. 1.00 lakh has been released under these schemes to various State Governments/Union Territories.

C. DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

49. Under the scheme for the development of Modern Indian Languages, grants up to 50 per cent of the expenditure on approved items are sanctioned for bringing out publications like

encyclopaedias, bilingual dictionaries, books of knowledge, publications bringing out similarities among different Indian languages, catalogues of manuscripts, books of cultural, literary, indological or linguistic interest, etc. Grants on the same basis are also given for holding literary conferences, seminars and exhibitions and for conducting other important activities considered conducive to the development of Indian languages. Assistance has also been rendered by way of purchasing copies of printed publications. Out of a provision of Rs. 5·00 lakh in the current year's budget for assistance to voluntary organisations, nearly a sum of Rs. 4·38 lakh has been sanctioned. A budget provision of Rs. 5·00 lakh has been made for 1967-68.

50. Under another scheme, assistance is given to State Governments to enable them to take up programmes for the development of the regional languages. Practically the entire provision of Rs. 5 lakh for the current year has been allocated. From the next year, this scheme stands transferred to State sector and a budget provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made to meet commitments.

51. Central And State Institutes For Indian Languages: In order to promote rapid development of Indian languages, it is proposed to set up, during the fourth Plan, Institutes of Languages in various States and a Central Institute for Indian Languages.

52. Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti: This advisory body, which consists of 51 members, has been set up to advise the Government on all matters relating to the propagation and development of Indian languages.

D. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

The following statement gives an over-all picture of the financial provisions for the various schemes related to the development of languages.

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for Budget Estimates	1966-67 Revised Estimates	Provision for 1967-68 Budget Estimates
1	2	3	4	5

(Rupees in Lakh)

A. PROPAGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

SCHEMES OF THE MINISTRY

1	Appointment of Hindi Teachers (P)	15.00	55.00	60.00
2	Hindi Teachers Training Colleges (P)	10.00	10.00	12.00
3	Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, Agra (P)	6.50	6.46	6.20
4	Grants to Voluntary Hindi Organisations (P)	12.00	12.00	12.00
5	Free Gift of Hindi Books to Non-Hindi Speaking States (P)	2.00	1.50	..
6	Hindi Encyclopaedia (P)	2.00	2.00	2.50
7	Prizes on Hindi Books (P)	0.20	0.20	0.20
8	T.A. & D.A. to Non-official Members of Shiksha Samiti (NP)	0.038	0.038	0.043

SCHEMES OF THE COMMISSION FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY

9	Translation of Standard Works of University Level (P)	11.00	10.50	15.00
10	Preparation of Manual on the Basis of Terminology Evolved (P)	0.10	0.05	0.05

1	2	3	4	5
(Rupees in Lakh)				
11	Publication of Journal of Scientific and Technical Terminology (P)	0.10	0.05	0.05
12	Pay & Allowances of the Staff of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (P)	1.00	0.84	0.85
	(NP)	13.00	13.31	14.25
13	Roorkee University Cell (NP)	1.20	1.20	2.55
14	T.A. & D.A. to Non-Official Members (NP)	1.50	1.25	
SCHEMES OF THE CENTRAL HINDI DIRECTORATE				
15	Preparation of Terminological Indexes (P)	0.05	0.04	0.10
16	Holding of Seminars (P)	0.15	0.15	0.50
17	Publication of Omnibus volume (P)	0.06	0.05	0.20
18	Preparation of Dictionaries (P)	0.50	0.50	0.95
19	Preparation of Primers and Readers (P)	0.04	0.03	0.03
20	Primers for Foreigners (P)	0.04	0.04	0.07
21	Examination of Devnagri Script (P)	0.10	0.07	..
22	Publication of Bhartiya Vastu Shastra (P)	0.04	0.04	..
23	Collection and Indexing (P)	0.04	0.04	..
24	Preparation of Popular Books in Collaboration with Publishers (P)	2.00	1.90	1.00
25	Publication of Bhasha (P)	0.08	0.08	0.18
26	Correspondence Courses for Non-Hindi Speaking People in India and Foreigners (P)	..	..	1.00
27	Free Gift of Hindi Books (P)	..	..	1.00
28	Pay and Allowances of the Staff of Central Hindi Directorate (NP)	10.50	9.85	9.51
29	T.A. & D.A. to Non-Official Members (NP)	0.08	0.09	0.08
30	Basic Hindi Grammar (NP)	0.02	0.02	0.07
31	Hindi Shorthand (NP)	0.10	0.18	0.25
32	Holding of Exhibitions (NP)	0.19	0.10	..
33	Hindi Library (NP)	0.50	0.45	0.45

1	2	3	4	5
B. PROPAGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SANSKRIT				
(Rupees in Lakh)				
34	Financial assistance to Sanskrit Voluntary Organisations	8.00	8.00	8.00
35	Financial assistance to Gurukulas			
36	Production of Sanskrit Literature	2.00	1.80	2.50
37	Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati	2.72	2.72	3.80
38	Preparation of Sanskrit Dictionary based on Historical Principles	1.50	1.50	1.50
39	All India Sanskrit Elocution Contest	..	..	0.17
40	Central Sanskrit Board			
41	Award of Research Scholarships to the Products of Traditional Sanskrit Pathashalas	1.00	1.25	1.25
42	Financial assistance to Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances			
43	Award of Merit scholarships to the students studying Sanskrit in High/Higher Secondary Schools	7.00	7.00	10.00
44	Modernisation of Sanskrit Pathashalas			
45	Providing facilities for teaching of Sanskrit in Secondary Schools			
46	Grants to State Govts. for promotion of Sanskrit			
47	Grants to State Govts. for increase in pay scales of Sanskrit teachers			
48	Publication of rare manuscripts and catalogues of manuscripts	1.70	1.70	2.00
49	Purchase of manuscripts			
50	National Scholarships for Shastri and Acharya Students and Post-Matric Scholarships in Sanskrit	..	..	2.00

1	2	3	4	5
(Rupees in Lakh)				
C. DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES				
51	Assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion of Modern Indian Languages	5.00	3.00	5.00
52	Assistance to State Governments for promotion of Modern Indian Languages	5.00	5.00	1.00
53	Pracya Vidya Vihara, Calcutta	0.05	0.05	0.05
54	Anjuman Taraqqi-Urdu-Hindi, Aligarh	0.38	0.38	0.38
55	Bharat Ithas Samshodhan Mandala, Poona	0.03	0.03	0.03
56	Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad	0.12	0.12	0.12

CHAPTER XIII

LITERATURE AND INFORMATION

A. SAHITYA AKADEMI

1. The Sahitya Akademi was set up in 1954 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. The programme of the Akademi is mainly directed to meet the challenge posed by an anomaly of the multi-lingual Indian society that while Indian literature is one, writers and readers in one language generally do not know much 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.

2. To fulfil these objectives, the Akademi undertook several significant activities, an outline of which is given in the following paragraphs.

3. **Akademi Awards :** The Akademi has a scheme of annual awards of Rs. 5,000 for works in Indian languages. The following books won the Akademi Awards for the year 1965:

Assamese: BEDANAR ULKA (Poetry) by (Late) Ambikagiri Roychoudhury; *Bengali:* NISI-KUTUMBA (Novel) by Manoj Basu; *Hindi:* MUKTIBODH (Novelette) by Jainendra Kumar; *Kannada:* HANSA DAMAYANTI MATTU ITARA RUPAKAGALU (Musical Plays) by P. T. Narasimbachar; *Maiithili:* MITHILA-BAIBHAV (Philosophical Treaties) by Yashodhar Jha; *Malayalam:* KAL JEEVITHOM THANNA (Essays) by K. M. Kuttikrishna Marar; *Marathi:* SRI SHIV CHHATRAPATI (Historical Research) by (late) T. S. Shejwalkar; *Oriya:* BANKA-O-SIDHA (Poems) by Godava-

rish Mahapatra: *Sanskrit*: BHOJA'S SRINGARA PRAKASH (Aesthetics by Dr. V. Raghvan; *Sindhi*: SURAUI (Poems) by Lekhraj AZIZ; *Tamil*: VALALAR KANDA ORUMAIPPADU (Biography) by M. P. Sivagnam.

The President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, gave away these awards to the recipients at a special function held on 11th March, 1967.

4. Keshavsut Centenary: To celebrate the birth centenary of Keshavsut, the pioneer of modern Marathi Poetry, the Akademi arranged a special function at Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi on 28th December, 1966. On this occasion, the English and Hindi editions of Sahitya Akademi monograph on Keshavsut (in the series, 'Makers of Indian Literature') were released.

5. Exhibition of Books: During the year, the Akademi participated in the following book exhibitions: (i) at the India International Centre, New Delhi, organised by the United States Educational Foundation in India in October, 1966; (ii) the National Book Fair at Bombay, organised by the National Book Trust in November, 1966, and (iii) Book Display at All India Writers' Conference at Alwaye, Kerala.

6. Literary Forum: The first meeting of the Literary Forum, held at Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, on 16th January, 1967, was addressed by Shri Ka. Naa. Subramanyam, a distinguished Tamil poet, novelist and critic. He spoke on 'A New Look at Old Tamil Classics' and presented a critical analysis of some of the anthologies during the Sangam period of the 2nd to 10th century A.D., containing poems of Jain, Brahmin, Buddhist and other poets.

7. The second meeting of the Literary Forum was held on 23rd January, 1967, when the distinguished Yugoslav novelist, Madame Grozdana Olujik, spoke on 'Modern Yugoslav Literature' with particular reference to poetry and fiction.

8. Publications: During the year, the Akademi brought out 4 publications in Hindi and 2 in Urdu, besides the journal entitled, 'Indian Literature'. The Hindi publications include the translation of a Malayalam novel (Professor), short stories from Bengali, a symposium on contemporary Hindi literature and an anthology of Indian poetry. The Urdu publications included

Riyasat (Republic by Plato) translated by Dr. Zakir Husain and *Ghubar-i-khatir* by the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

B. CLEARING HOUSE FUNCTIONS

9. 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 units, namely, those of Information, Statistics and Publications, maintained in the Ministry of Education. These provide for the dissemination of educational information and that relating to statistics and facilities for study at home and abroad and publish reports, periodicals and other literature pertaining to the fields of education, science and culture. An outline of the activities of these units during the period is given in the paragraphs that follow:

10. **Information Unit:** During the year under review, the Unit attended to about 12,525 enquiries of various types seeking information on facilities for different courses in India and abroad received from the public, educational institutions, government bodies, national and international institutions. The Information Library attached to the Unit continued to be developed and equipped with the latest informative material in the form of prospectuses, syllabi, calendars, handbooks, annual reports etc. relating to educational institutions in India and foreign countries. About 1,006 visitors visited the Library for consultations.

11. The Students Advisory Bureaux attached to various universities continued to be supplied with informative material on educational courses in India and abroad. 750 copies of the prospectuses/calendars etc. of various institutions along with 2,000 forms of applications for admission to undergraduate courses in the universities/institutions in the UK were distributed among Students' Advisory Bureaux, State Governments etc. Four issues of the quarterly journal, 'Educational Facilities in India and Abroad' and one issue of 'Bulletin of Educational Developments in States' were also distributed to those organisations.

12. In view of the recommendations made by the First National Seminar of the Students' Advisory Bureau/Committees functioning at various universities, held at Calcutta, another seminar was organised at Karnatak University, Dharwar from 15th

to 18th March, 1967. This seminar provided a national forum to take stock of the present situation and suggested a fresh line of action to tackle the problem of educating a large population of students about numerous courses of studies/training in India and abroad in a comprehensive way. The seminar recommended an integrated programme of educating the students on a mass scale; associating the students themselves with the task and a concerted drive by the Bureaux to produce ready-made compiled material covering a wide range of studies etc.

13. Statistical Unit: The main functions of the Statistical Unit are to collect, compile and interpret educational statistics to bring out statistical publications—embodying the data thus collected, to disseminate statistical information about education and to undertake all such activities as may be required to improve the quality of educational data pertaining to institutions at all levels.

14. Collection of Statistics: During the year the collection of statistics for the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 from all the State Governments and Union Territories and universities and institutions 'deemed to be universities' was completed.

15. Inservice Training Course in Educational Statistics: With a view to improving the reliability of educational statistics, the Statistical Unit continued to organise in-service training courses in educational statistics, in collaboration with the universities, for the benefit of the colleges affiliated to the universities and the university staff. Financial assistance has been given to the universities at the rate of 50 per cent. Under this scheme courses were conducted in Bihar, Marathwada, Banaras, Magadh, Madras and Rabindra Bharti Universities.

16. Publications Unit: This Unit is the main publishing agency of the Union Ministry of Education although a few publications are also brought out by other units. Besides publishing journals, the Unit brings out periodic publications like the administrative report of the Ministry, reports of the various committees, commissions, etc. set up by the Ministry, and of the meetings, conferences convened by it and other publications on different aspects of Ministry's responsibility, viz. education, science and culture.

17. The Unit sells and helps to promote the sale of the various publications and journals brought out by it. It also organises exhibitions or displays of books and participates on behalf of the Ministry in such exhibitions organised in the country and abroad.

18. **Journal:** With a view to improve the quality of the journals and to effect economy in the publications work, two journals, viz., 'Secondary Education' and 'Youth' have been merged with 'The Education Quarterly' with effect from January, 1967. The Unit, at present, is thus bringing out three quarterly journals of the Ministry, namely, 'The Education Quarterly', 'Cultural Forum' and 'Sanskriti.' The 'Sanskriti' is bringing out a special number on *Libraries* which is in the process of printing.

19. A list of publications—educational and cultural—brought out during the period is given in Annexure III.

20. During 1966-67, the Casual Sales Depot of the Unit sold Ministry's publications and journals bringing in total proceeds of about Rs. 20,068. This Unit has further taken a project of selling publications brought out by autonomous organisations/subordinate offices of the Ministry from February, 1967.

21. **Exhibitions:** The Unit also displayed Ministry's publications on the occasion of the State Education Ministers' Conference at Madras on 18th-19th June, 1966, Academic Programme Workshops for 1966-67 by Rajasthan Education Department at Mount Abu on 18th—24th May, 1966 and the National Book Fair organised by the National Book Trust at Bombay from 5th November to 20th November, 1966.

22. **Budget:** Budget provision for the Publications Unit during the year 1966-67 is Rs. 23,000 and the budget estimate for the year 1967-68 is Rs. 20,000.

C. LITERARY AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY

23. **National Foundation for Teachers Welfare:** The Foundation was set up in 1962 under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, with the objective of providing relief to the teachers and their dependents in distress and also to sanction *ex-gratia* grants to such of the selected teachers, upon their retirement, as

may have rendered exceptionally meritorious service. A General Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of the Union Education Minister for the management and administration of the Foundation. The funds of the Foundation are made up of the contributions paid by the Union and State Governments and the collections made by the States/Union Territories on the occasion of the Teachers' Day which is celebrated on the 5th September, every year.

24. During the year ending 4th September, 1966, a sum of Rs. 19.37 lakh was released in favour of the State Working Committees. According to information available, the State Working Committees gave financial assistance of Rs. 8.1 lakh to 1,351 teachers.

25. **History of Freedom Movement:** Work on the third volume of the History of Freedom Movement in India, which covers the period from 1905 to 1947 is in progress. It involves study not only of the archives, but proceedings of the Indian National Congress and other political organisations, writings of political leaders, biographies and private papers of the Governors-General, contemporary journals and other relevant publications. Material for the period 1905 to 1920 has been collected from the archives, and chapters on Partition of Bengal, Morley-Minto Reforms, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement and economic background have been drafted.

The printing of the second volume is now in progress and is likely to be out in May, 1967.

26. **Copyright:** Under the Copyright Act 1957 (14 of 1957) 174 literary works and 322 artistic works were registered during the period 1st April, 1966 to 31st January, 1967.

27. The Copyright Board was reconstituted with effect from 1st August, 1965. It met twice during the period under review.

28. B.I.R.P.I. (United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property) organised in New Delhi in January, 1967 an East Asian Seminar on Copyright, which was attended by delegates from Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and observers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Israel, Spain, United Kingdom and Unesco

and other international organisations like ABU (Asian Broadcasting Union), EBU (European Broadcasting Union), IFPT (International Federation of Phonographic Industry), FIM (International Federation of Musicians), and FIAV (International Federation of Variety Artists), and two experts provided by B.I.R.P.I. The seminar considered formally a draft Model Law for domestic situations and the special provisions needed in the Berne Convention for developing countries.

29. **Revision of Gazetteers:** The scheme 'Revision of Gazetteers' has been included in the fourth Plan as a spill-over from the third Plan. An amount of Rs. 40 lakh has been provisionally allocated for it.

(a) *Gazetteer of India:* The 'Gazetteer of India': Indian Union, as the revised Imperial Gazetteer Volumes are entitled, is to be published in four volumes. Volume I entitled 'Country and People' has been published. A second edition of the volume is in the press and will be published shortly. Volume II entitled, 'History and Culture' is being edited. Volumes III & IV entitled 'Economic Structure and Activities' and 'Administration and Public Welfare' respectively are under preparation.

(b) *District Gazetteers:* During the period under review, nine District Gazetteers have been published, eleven are in the press and thirty-two more are expected to be sent to the press shortly. Drafts of ten District Gazetteers have been approved for publication and 6 drafts have been returned to the States for revision.

The State of Jammu & Kashmir has taken up the work of the revision of the District Gazetteers. Thus this scheme is now being implemented in all the States and Union Territories.

30. Four Zonal Conferences of State Editors, Gazetteers, were held during this year to discuss the problems relating to the work of the revision of the District Gazetteers and to find ways and means of expediting the work in the States.

31. A brochure entitled, 'Gazetteer of India' containing the text of the talks broadcast from the All India Radio by the State Editors on the utility and importance of the Gazetteers has been published.

32. A sum of Rs. 1,99,532 was paid as grants-in-aid to the State Governments during 1966-67. A provision of Rs. 5 lakh has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1967-68. The Central subsidy for compilation of District Gazetteers has been raised from Rs. 6,211 to Rs. 14,800 per volume. It will help in the expeditious completion of the project.

33. **Who's Who of Freedom Fighters :** The scheme for the compilation of the Freedom Fighters' Who's Who in various States was sponsored by the Ministry of Education in 1961. This work is mainly the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territories. The Centre coordinates and supervises the work in the States. The scheme is nearing completion in many States. The compilation of an All India Directory of Freedom Fighters will be taken up as soon as the work is completed in all the States.

34. A sum of Rs. 2,528 was paid as grants-in-aid to the State Governments during 1966-67. A provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1967-68.

D. GENERAL

35. **Wakf :** The implementation of Wakf Act 1954 began from 1955 onwards. This Act is in force all over the country except the States of Bihar, UP, West Bengal, J & K, Gujarat (excluding Kutch Regions) and Maharashtra (excluding districts of Aurangabad division). Wakfs in these States are governed by separate State Wakf Acts, as for example, the Bengal Wakf Act, 1934, the Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 etc. Among the Union Territories, the Wakf Act 1954 has been brought into force in Delhi, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar and Laccadive and Aminidivi Islands.

36. The Wakf Boards established in the States and Union Territories and the activities undertaken by them are at various stages of stabilisation and development. The survey of Wakf properties in the Kutch region of Gujarat and the States of Kerala, Madras and Rajasthan has been completed. The survey is in progress in other States. So far, over 75,000 properties valued at over Rs. 61 crore with an annual income of over rupees one crore are reported to have been registered/surveyed. The total income of various Wakf Boards in the country set up under

the Central Act was Rs. 24.40 lakh and expenditure Rs. 23.35 lakh during the year 1965-66.

37. The biggest problem facing the Wakf Boards, is the restoration of thousands of Wakf properties which have been unauthorisedly occupied by individuals and in certain cases by various State Government departments and local authorities. Efforts are being made to seek return of these properties through administrative measures. As, however, the permanent remedy for taking back these properties from the illegal occupants is by instituting legal proceedings against the offenders, the Wakf Boards in the country have stepped up their efforts to file suits against the trespassers in as many cases as possible.

38. In view of the judgment of Kerala High Court relating to the definition of "net annual income" of a Wakf, it became necessary to amend relevant provisions of the Wakf Act 1954. Accordingly an amendment bill was introduced in Parliament. The Bill—the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1966, as passed by the Rajya Sabha in August, 1966, was proposed to be moved in the Lame Duck Session of the Lok Sabha. As this session was not held, the bill now stands lapsed.

39. The working of Wakf Act has revealed that it needs a number of amendments in order that the purposes underlying this legislation could be fully realised. The Union Minister in charge of Wakf affairs, who is also *ex-officio* chairman of the Central Wakf Council, a body constituted under Section 8-A of the Wakf Act, has, therefore, appointed a Committee to consider amendments that may be effected in the Wakf Act, 1954. In this connection suggestions for amendments were invited from the State Governments, State Wakf Board etc., and the proposals received have been forwarded to the Committee which is continuing its deliberations. On the basis of the recommendations of this committee, as approved by the Central Wakf Council, it is proposed to introduce in Parliament a comprehensive legislation for amending the Wakf Act, 1954.

40. The administrative control and management of Dargah Hazrat Khwaja Saheb, Ajmer, is in the hands of a committee, consisting of nine members. Seven members of this committee were appointed with effect from 1st March, 1966. The Committee has elected H. E. Nawab Saheb of Loharu as its President and Shri F. H. Mohsin as its Vice-President.

41. An advisory committee under Section 10 of the Dargah Khwaja Saheb Act, 1955 was also appointed in consultation with the State Government of Rajasthan.

42. **Indo-Pakistan Agreement on the Issue of Educational Certificates to Displaced Persons:** In accordance with the agreements between the Governments of India and Pakistan, the Education Ministry have furnished 2,420 certificates against 2,441 applications, the outstanding cases being only 21 fresh applications. The Government of Pakistan, on the other hand, have furnished 3,888 certificates against 4,448 applications. The number of applications from Indian nationals which are still outstanding with that Government are 560. Besides, 270 old applications sent prior to agreement to the Government of Pakistan are also outstanding.

43. **Financial Assistance to Displaced Students from Pakistan:** Under the scheme financial assistance in the form of free-ship up to the school stage and stipends up to college stage are given to displaced students from East and West Pakistan through the State Governments, though the entire expenditure is met by the Government of India. During the year, the total financial assistance has been granted to the tune of Rs. 92,034.

44. **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 Rehabilitation. The Social Welfare & Rehabilitation Directorate advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 7,26,736 to 1,401 loanees so far and a sum of Rs. 6,02,455 has been recovered/remitted by the Directorate up to 31-10-66: Remission is, however, allowed to non-claimant loanees and to those whose claims amounted to less than the loans given and applied for such remission on or before the 30th June, 1962.

E. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1966-67		Provision for 1967-68
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Financial assistance to displaced students from East Pakistan (NON-PLAN)	4,00,000	3,60,000	3,00,000
2	Financial assistance to displaced students from West Pakistan (NON-PLAN)	25,000	12,100	11,600
3	Financial assistance to displaced students paid through the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate (NON-PLAN)	4,200	3,900	3,500
4	Remission/write-off of educational loans to displaced students (NON-PLAN)	2,500	2,500	2,000

CHAPTER XIV

FINE ARTS

The two National Akademies, namely, Sangeet Natak and Lalit Kala, continued to carry out extensive programmes in their respective fields of performing arts and plastic arts. A brief account of their activities is given below :

A. SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI

2. The Akademi was set up in 1953 to foster and develop Indian Dance, Drama and Music. It is now registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

3. The Akademi co-ordinates the activities of regional or State Akademies of Music, Dance and Drama, promotes research in the fields of the performing arts, encourages the exchange of ideas and enrichment of techniques between the different regions of the country in regard to music and dance.

4. The Akademi annually gives awards to distinguished exponents of the three performing arts and honours them by electing them Fellow of the Akademi. The Akademi also gives financial assistance to the various institutions in the fields of music, dance and drama for their developmental projects. The Akademi also accords recognition to institutions in the fields of music, dance and drama.

5. **Award and Fellowships:** The eminent scholars and artists who were elected Fellows of the Akademi for 1966, are: (1) Shri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore, (2) Shri E. Krishna Iyer, (3) Shri Sambhu Mitra, and (4) Shri Asutosh Bhattacharya. Besides, awards were given to the following persons for their distinguished contribution in the different fields:

- MUSIC:** Shri Shakoor Khan—*Hindustani Instrumental*
 Smt. Siddheshwari Devi—*Hindustani Vocal*
 Shri P. S. Veeruswamy Pillai—*Karnatak Instrumental*
 Shri M. R. Srirengam Iyengar—*Karnatak Vocal*
- DANCE:** Smt. Swarnasaraswathi—*Bharatnatyam*
 Shri Kelu Charan Mohapatra—*Odissi*
 Shri V. B. Ramaiyya Pillai—*Teacher in Classical Dance (Bharatnatyam)*

6. The annual awards presentation ceremony was held on 2nd January, 1967, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, who is also the Chairman of the Akademi. The award ceremony was followed by an Evening of Music and Dance by some of the award-winners on 3rd January, 1967.

7. **Fourth Five-Year Plan :** A sum of Rs. 22.50 lakhs has been earmarked for the schemes included in the fourth Plan. These include; (a) Survey of Folk Music, Folk Dance and Folk Drama in India (b) Research Unit for the study of the science of music; and (c) Development of the Akademi's Museum.

8. **Schools of Drama/Dance:** The National School of Drama, New Delhi, which is run by the Akademi, offers a broad-based three-year course in the theory and practice of the theatre. It presented several plays, during the year. Special mention may be made of *The Trojan Women, Tughlaq Ghosts and Lahori Ke Rajhans*. The school also organised a number of lecture-demonstrations on various aspects of theatre, dance and painting.

9. The Kathak Kendra, New Delhi, which is also run by the Akademi, offers training in Kathak style of dancing. During the year the Ballet Unit of the Kendra worked on several short ballet pieces. The Unit also prepared a full-length ballet *Krishnayana* which was presented in September, 1966. The Unit was also invited to other cities and gave performances.

10. The Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance Academy offers training in Manipuri dance. The Academy dance team was invited, during the year, to various centres to give performances.

The Unit also presented *Geet Govind* in Manipuri style during a programme called *Geet Govind Celebrations* organised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi in March, 1967.

11. Cultural Programmes: During the period under review, the Akademi organized a large number of cultural programmes. These included lectures, demonstrations by experts on various aspects of dance, drama and music, presentation of special music and dance recitals, organisation of workshops, Round Tables and exhibitions on specialized themes pertaining to these subjects. Some of these cultural programmes are briefly mentioned below:

- (i) The Akademi organised Choreographers' Workshop in May, 1966 under the leadership of Mr. Petre Bodeut, the eminent Rumanian Choreographer, who was in India at the invitation of the Government of India. Indian choreographers from several parts of the country were invited to participate in the workshop. Possibilities of adopting folk dances for modern stages and urban audience, was explored in this workshop.
- (ii) The Akademi organised a Round Table on Folk Arts in which a number of distinguished scholars and field workers from different parts of the country participated. The object of the Round Table was to assess the current state and level of work done in the field of folk arts and also to evolve a definite policy and a more systematic programme for the documentation, study and research of the folk arts in the country. The Round Table made a number of recommendations regarding the technical and organizational problems of the study of folk arts. It also recommended that a Central Institute of Folk Arts may be established for a more comprehensive and coordinated programme in this field.
- (iii) Shri S. M. Mshvelidze and Shri E. L. Lazarev—the distinguished Soviet Composers—who had come to India under the Indo-Soviet Cultural

- Agreement gave a lecture on Soviet music and played excerpts from their compositions.
- (iv) Dr. Tra Van Khe, a leading authority of Vietnamese music and a member of the Executive Committee of the International Music Council, Unesco, gave an illustrated talk on the inter-relationship of Indian and Vietnamese music.
 - (v) The Akademi held a memorial programme in the memory of the late Ustad Moinuddin Khan Dagar who passed away on the 24th June, 1966. The programme was exclusively devoted to the Dagar Bani of Dhrupad singing in which the late Ustad made important contribution. The three brothers of the late Ustad, who are also eminent musicians in their own right specially participated in the programme.
 - (vi) Under its programme of documentation the Akademi recorded several eminent musicians specially those who have in the past received Akademi awards. These recordings will enrich the tape music library of the Akademi. This programme is to be further expanded to cover folk music as well as theatre music of different regions.

B. LALIT KALA AKADEMI

12. Lalit Kala Akedami was set up to foster and co-ordinate activities in the sphere of visual and plastic arts. Inaugurated in August, 1954, the Akademi now functions as an autonomous organisation and is registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Akademi is entirely financed by the Union Government.

13. Centring 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 below:

14. Participation in International Exhibitions: The Akademi participated in the following international activities:

(i) 33rd Venice Biennale (Italy) which opened in Venice on June 18, 1966 and continued till October 16, 1966.

(ii) 9th International Exhibition of Drawings and Engravings which opened in Lugane (Switzerland) on April 8 and continued till June 5, 1966. A collection of the works of three artists, namely, J. Sultan Ali, Arun Bose and Gunen Ganguli was sent for the exhibition.

(iii) World's First Non-Abstract Paintings Exhibition. It was organised in Tokyo between April 4 and 9, 1966, to which the work of eight Indian artists, namely, K. C. S. Paniker, K. K. Hebbar, Bhabesh Sanyal, Shiavax Chayda, K. Sreenivasulu, Y. K. Shukla, Nirode Mazumdar and Madhav Satwalekar were sent.

(iv) Tokyo International Exhibitions of Art. The Akademi participated in this exhibition by sending a collection of works by ten artists. They are: N. S. Bendre, Shanti Dave, Bimal Das Gupta, K. C. S. Paniker, H. A. Gade, B. C. Sanyal, Sankho Chaudhuri, Prodosh Das Gupta, Somnath Hore and M. F. Husain.

(v) First Triennale of Insitic Art, Czechoslovakia. A consignment of 25 exhibits by seven un-tutored artists was displayed at the exhibition. The names of these artists are: A. Karim, Nakali Ram, Reghbir Singh, Shivnandan Roy, Mathar Singh, Itwari Lal and Mavasi Ram.

15. Exhibitions at Home: (i) The Akademi and the USIS jointly organised an exhibition of 'Graphics from USA' which was shown in the Lalit Kala Gallery between October 17 and 29, 1966. Fifty graphics and other advertisement material like posters, show cards, folders, wrappers, magazine covers, etc. were displayed.

(ii) The Akademi, in collaboration with the Max Mueller Bhavan, organized an exhibition 'German Expressionism'. It consisted of reproductions of paintings and books on 20th Century German Art. The Exhibition was shown in the Lalit Kala
5 M of Edu.—12.

Gallery between December 10 and 18, 1966. During the period, lectures and film shows on German Expressionism were also organised.

(iii) An exhibition of a selection of unusual forms in ceramics by Nirmala Patwardhan was organised between April 7 and 14, 1966.

(iv) The Exhibition of Polish Graphic Art and Poster was sponsored under the Indo-Polish Cultural Exchange Programme. The exhibition which contained 170 works of art, both graphics and posters, was shown in New Delhi from 2nd to 8th January, 1967, and later in Lucknow and Hyderabad.

(v) The Akademi organised the National Exhibition of Art in January, 1967. It consisted of 105 paintings, 27 sculptures and 33 graphics and drawings selected from a large number of items entered into the exhibition.

(vi) The Akademi has received an exhibition of Yugoslav Graphics from Yugoslavia under the Cultural Exchange Programme of the Government of India. The exhibition will be held at Ahmedabad, Delhi, Amritsar and Bombay.

(vii) The Akademi is shortly organising for the first time in India, an exhibition of original American paintings entitled 'Two Decades of American Paintings'. The exhibition is being sent by the Museum of Modern Art, New York, USA.

16. One-Man Shows: The Akademi organised, during the year, a series of one-man shows at Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi.

17. Sculptors' Camp: The 3rd Sculptors' Camp was organised by the Akademi from December 19, 1966 to 20th January, 1967 at the Akademi's Studios, Bistidari Malcha, in Delhi.

C. PROGRAMMES OF ASSISTANCE TO STATE GOVERNMENTS/ORGANISATIONS/INDIVIDUAL WORKERS

18. Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes: The main object of the scheme is to promote the emotional and cultural integration of the country. During the year, the troupes from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Maharashtra, Mysore and West Bengal visited other States. A few other visits have also been planned.

19. Sponsoring of Cultural Troupes for the Entertainment of the Armed Forces: The main object of the scheme is to provide entertainment to the armed forces in the forward areas. So far troupes from Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan have visited the forward areas.

20. Promotion of Drama Movement in the Country: A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 exists in 1966-67 (which has since been reduced to Rs. 60,000) for giving financial assistance to deserving theatre-groups on *ad hoc* basis and also to meet past commitments under the schemes of 'Assistance to Theatres for Production of New Plays and Study Travel Grants' to Theatre Groups' which have since been discontinued. A sum of Rs. 60,000 has also been provided for 1967-68 for this purpose.

21. Shankar's International Children's Competition: This competition, organised annually at the Capital, is assisted by the Ministry by way of meeting the deficit incurred in arranging the Children's Art Competition, Children's Art Exhibition, On-the-Spot Painting Competition, and publication of Children's Art Number and Album, and prize distribution. The Competition is run by the Children's Book Trust, New Delhi, to whom financial assistance is given by the Ministry for the purpose. A provision of Rs. 1,25,000 exists in 1966-67 and an amount of Rs. 1,50,000 has been provided for 1967-68.

22. Grants to Cultural Organisations: Cultural institutions/societies of various kinds are assisted financially under this scheme for their activities. Grants are also sanctioned on *ad hoc* basis to cultural societies in deserving cases for purposes not covered by specific schemes of the Ministry or for which no grant is admissible from the national akademis. A provision of Rs. 8,46,000 exists for the purpose in the revised estimates for 1966-67 out of which the following institutions were given grants as shown against each:

Name of

Cultural Institution and Organisation

Rs.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Mahabodhi Society of India | 750 |
| 2. Laddakh Buddha Vihara, Bela Road, Delhi | 5,610 |

3. Darul Mussannefin Shibli Academy, Azamgarh	15,000
4. Akhil Bharata Sankara Seva Samity, Erode (Madras)	6,000
5. Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta	95,000
6. Indian Institute of World Culture, Bangalore	5,000
7. Netaji Research Bureau, Calcutta	8,000
8. National Committee for Gandhi Centenary Rajghat, New Delhi	5,00,000

23. Grants are also given to various cultural organisations in the country towards meeting their expenditure on the construction of buildings. A provision of Rs. 2,00,000 exists for the purpose under the scheme during the current financial year.

24. **Financial Assistance to Eminent Writers, Artists Etc. in Indigent Circumstances:** This scheme was originally introduced during 1952-53 and was revised in April, 1961. All grants under the scheme are given on sharing basis—State and Central Governments bearing the expenditure in the ratio of 1:2. Expenditure on grantees from Union Territories is borne entirely by the Centre. During the year, about 240 fresh grants were awarded to writers, artists, etc., on the recommendation of the State Governments.

D. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1966-67		Budget Estimates 1967-68
		Original	Revised	
1	Lalit Kala Akademi	5,10,000	4,48,200	10,50,000
2	Sahitya Akademi (PLAN)	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000
	(NON-PLAN)	5,00,000	5,00,000	6,50,000
3	Sangeet Natak Akademi (PLAN)	75,000	75,000	5,08,000 (Including Foreign Exchange 1,47,000)
	(NON-PLAN)	10,00,000	10,00,000	15,57,000
4	Cultural Exchanges:			
	(a) Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes	1,90,000	1,90,000	1,75,000
	(b) Cultural Troupes to Forward Areas			
5	Building grants to cultural organisations (PLAN)	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
6	Assistance to Theatres etc.	1,00,000	60,000	60,000
7	Grants to Shankar's International Children's Competition	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,50,000
8	Grants to Cultural institutions maintained by State Governments (PLAN)	25,000	25,000	Nil
9	Encouragement to Professional Theatres	20,000	20,000	10,000
10	Grants to Cultural Societies	5,00,000	5,00,000	50,000
11	T.A./D.A. to Theatre Experts	4,000	3,500	4,000

CHAPTER XV

MUSEUMS, ARCHAEOLOGY AND ARCHIVES

A. DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUMS

Museums have immense potentialities as centres of culture, education and recreation for the community inasmuch as they easily evoke people's interest and supply varied information. Besides, they also function as precious repositories of India's rich and varied cultural heritage. The Union Government have, therefore, continued to maintain and develop a few museums of national importance, besides extending financial assistance to State and other museums for their improvement and reorganisation.

2. Re-organisation and Development of Museums: Under this scheme financial assistance is given to museums for such items as minor building extensions, equipment, publications, training of museums staff, etc., on the basis of priorities laid down by the Central Advisory Board of Museums. The scheme has been included in the fourth five-year Plan and a programme limit of Rs. 125 lakh is proposed. The pattern of assistance under the scheme has been finalised and the scheme has been circulated to all the States and museums for submission of their requirements.

3. Central Advisory Board of Museums: The Central Advisory Board of Museums was reconstituted on 28th March, 1966. The Board consists of the representatives of the State Governments and nominees of the Central Government and important museums in the country.

4. Research in Museology: Under the scheme of reorganisation and development of museums, financial assistance is given to three scholars selected every year for doing research in Museology. Besides a monthly allowance of Rs. 250, a lump sum of Rs. 1,000 per year as travel grant and Rs. 500 for the purchase of books, equipment, etc., are also given. During the

year 1966-67, three research fellowships have been offered and one person has been selected for in-service training in Museology.

5. Museum Camp—1966: The fourth Museum Camp on "exhibition, documentation, education, storage, etc." was held at the National Museum, New Delhi from 14th to 25th November, 1966. Delegates from all over the country, including representatives of State Governments and universities, attended it.

6. National Art Treasures Fund: An amount of Rs. 7,01,647 is available in this fund. Steps are being taken to see how best this amount can be utilised.

7. National Museum, New Delhi: A brief account of the activities of the National Museum, a subordinate office of the Ministry, is given below:

8. Acquisition of Art Objects: The Art Purchase Committee for the National Museum, New Delhi, the Indian Museum, Calcutta and the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, met under the chairmanship of the Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Husain, from 20th to 22nd August, 1966 and recommended the purchase of art objects worth more than Rs. 2 lakh for the National Museum. These art objects included an inscribed bronze figure of Vishnu with two attendants; an illustrated Buddhist palmleaf manuscript of Ram Pala Deva's time; a back frame of a Jain image, inlaid with gold and silver, of the 12th century; an illustrated Nepalese scroll and anthropomorphic figure of the copper board culture.

9. Two anthropological specimens of disarticulated and articulated human skeletons (both complete) were purchased and added to the Museum's physical anthropology collection. Moreover the Anthropological Department added to its collection two more specimens—a stuffed Lemur and a mounted skeleton of the Lion-tail Monkey.

10. The Museum continued to receive gifts of art objects from individuals and foreign Governments. The largest ever individual presentation to the Museum was received during the period from Rani Rajwade of Gwalior. The gift consisted of 650 items, and comprised, among other things, 35 stone sculptures, about 100 brass lamps, ritual objects etc. A set of photographs of the pre-Columbian objects forming a magnificent collection was given by Mr. and Mrs. Haeramanek of New

York; and a 'Veena' (harp) by the Burmese Ambassador in India on behalf of Gen. Ne Win, the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma. Notable among other objects received as gifts were four terracotta figures of the Gupta period and a stone sculpture from Shri Shukla of Unnao; a complete set of colourful Rumanian folk dance costume from Mr. Peter Bodeut; a molar tooth of an elephant of the Pliocene Age from Shri Hargopal Jhamb, Chandigarh, and two silver coins as Treasure Trove finds from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Director-General of Archaeology, India, has agreed to lend to the Museum about a dozen sculptures, the most important of them being the famous Yaksha from Pithalkhora and the royal couple.

11. The Anthropological Department also received as gift from the Archaeological Survey of India six pieces of "skeletal material" excavated by the Survey in Nubia, Egypt.

12. *Exhibitions:* The following special exhibitions were organised during the year:

(i) A photographic exhibition depicting the 'Veena' represented in Indian sculpture, with the Burmese harp, occupying the pride of place, showing the continuity of this tradition in Burma.

(ii) An exhibition of plaster casts, illustrating Indian art consisting of the two educational sets on Harappan Art and Indian sculptures through the ages along with some specially chosen important sculptures represented by miniature scale models.

(iii) An exhibition of photographs illustrating museum architecture in India, organised to synchronise with the 4th Museums' Camp meeting.

(iv) An exhibition of lamps, ritual objects and sculptures—gift of Rani Lakshmi Bai Rajwade of Gwalior.

Besides, a selection of three stone sculptures was made for lending them to the Ministry of Commerce for their inclusion in an exhibition of Indian handicrafts to be held in Japan in April, 1967.

13. *Seminars and Camps:* A seminar on Museum Education, an offshoot of the Unesco Regional Seminar on the Development of Museums, was held at the National Museum, New

Delhi in May, 1966. Active museum educators, lecturers, museum directors etc. from all over the country participated in it. The deliberations of the seminar resulted in the formation of a 'National Committee for Museum Education', in India, the main functions of which would be: (i) to serve as a focal point for museum education in India, (ii) to keep liaison with the International Committee of ICOM on Education and Cultural Action, and (iii) to organise limited research projects in museum education in the country.

14. The fourth Museums' Camp on Museum Techniques (including Education) was inaugurated by Shri Bhakt Darshan, ex-Deputy Minister for Education, on November 14, 1966. The Camp met for 12 days and discussed various problems faced by the museums in India.

15. *Courses and Training Programmes*: Special courses on museum education lecture-cum-demonstration programmes and film shows covering various aspects of Indian art, architecture, culture, history, etc., were organised by the Museum both for the benefit of Indian and foreign visitors. Mention in this connection may be made of:

- (a) A special demonstration-cum-lecture on museum education and museum teaching organised for the benefit of the participants of the fourth Museums' Camp.
- (b) Lectures delivered by foreign visiting museologists, scholars, indologists and eminent scholars, such as, Prof. Spyridon Marinatos of Greece, Prof. Boris-kovsky of USSR and Dr. Stepkova of Czechoslovakia.
- (c) Lectures delivered by Museum Officers on Indian Art and Culture for the benefit of American Women's Club and the Delhi Commonwealth Women's Association.
- (d) Study-cum-observation tour of the USSR and Mongolia by a Deputy Keeper of the Museum.
- (e) Deputation of two members of staff of the Museum for specialised training in museology in France.
- (f) A two-month short-term course on Care of Museum Objects for eleven trainees.

16. *Participation in International Conferences/Meetings*: On the invitation of the Trustees of the de Young Memorial Museum, San Francisco (USA), the Director of the National Museum visited San Francisco and participated in the symposium on Asian Art arranged in connection with the inauguration of the famous Avery Brundage collection. The Director of the National Museum and the Adviser to the Government of India on Museums attended the expert meeting on the exchange of original objects between museums convened by Unesco at Paris. As a result of this meeting it is proposed to establish a gallery of Western Art in the National Museum.

17. *Library and Publications*: The Library of the Museum continued to develop steadily during the period. A large number of rare, difficult-to-get-books, were added to its collection. The additions were also made to the collection of slides as well as photos of art objects. Reference and research service was rendered to research scholars, museum officers, and visitors to the museum. Moreover, the papers presented at the seminar on Conservation of Cultural Property in India, held in February, 1966 were edited and brought out in a book form.

18. *Moulds*: About 555 plaster casts and 8 rubber moulds were prepared in the modelling section besides attending to mending work, finishing and colouring of plaster casts and sales. Training in modelling was given to students of the School of Archaeology.

19. *Facilities to Foreign and Indian Bodies for Photographing Exhibits*: Facilities were extended to a team of Japanese photographers representing 'Kodansha' Ltd.—a leading Art Publisher of Tokyo—to take colour photographs of important exhibits in the Museum's collection for a book on the National Museum, New Delhi, in their series 'important museums of the world'.

20. Facilities were also provided to a Unit of the Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, to shoot miniatures in the Museum's collection for a film on 'Akbar the Great'. Similar facilities were provided to the British Broadcasting Corporation for the preparation of their films 'Emperor Akbar' and:

'Saga of Indian Art'. Facilities were also provided to the Canadian National Film Board for filming art objects and certain galleries of the National Museum.

21. **Indian War Memorial Museum, Delhi:** The Indian War Memorial Museum, situated in the Red Fort, Delhi, exhibits arms, ammunition and equipment used in the First World War. It continued to attract a large number of visitors during the year.

22. **Indian Museum, Calcutta:** One of the biggest museums in India, the Indian Museum has been functioning effectively for the last century and a half. It is governed by a Board of Trustees. Some of the more important activities undertaken by the Museum during the year under review are as follows:

23. *Participation in Exhibitions:* The Museum participated in Indian Art Exhibition held at Stuttgart and Humburg in West Germany by lending two of its sculptures, viz., (a) Sarnath Buddha, Gupta Period, 5th Century A.D., and (b) Torso of a female figure, 8th/9th Century A.D. Besides, at the invitation of the Exhibition Organising Committee, the Director of the Indian Museum delivered a series of lectures on Indian Art during this exhibition in West Germany. The Indian Museum also participated in the exhibition on "Museums in West Bengal" held recently in Calcutta.

24. *Training Facilities/Seminars:* The Museum instituted a Children's Programme in which students from different schools were invited to participate. These students were guided through the galleries showing specially interesting and educative exhibits. During the year, 2,097 students from 62 schools took part in this programme.

25. Under the educational programme of the Indian Museum, bi-annual popular lectures (12 in number, six in each session) by eminent scholars, were arranged to interest and enlighten the public in different subjects covered by the Museum. Besides, special lectures by outstanding scholars were also organised.

26. To stimulate research, seminars were organised where research papers were read by the curatorial staff. In these seminars outside scholars were also invited to participate.

27. *Cast and Photographs*: The modelling section of the Indian Museum prepared models of the coins, sculptures, inscriptions, etc., of archaeological objects to make them available to the different educational institutions. Moreover, photographs of the museum specimens were also supplied to cater to the requirements of research bodies, different educational institutions and the general public. Altogether 225 photographs of various sizes were supplied on demand during the period under report.

28. *Photo Library*: The Museum has taken up a scheme for the setting up of a Photo Library where photographs of art and archaeological objects not only of this museum but also of other prominent museums of India will be maintained. During the year the photographer of the Museum covered four museums, namely, (i) Prince of Wales Museums, Bombay, (ii) Sarnath Museum, UP, (iii) Bodhgaya Museum, Bihar, (iv) Lucknow State Museum, UP, and altogether 1,500 photographs and 615 slides were added to the Library.

29. *Publications*: Under the scheme to provide guidebooks in three languages, viz., English, Bengali and Hindi at very cheap rates, the Bengali version of the guidebook of the Geological Galleries of the Indian Museum, "Bhutattva Vithika" was published. The Museum also brought out (a) Bengali edition of Abanindra Nath Tagore—His Early Works, (b) Extinct and Vanishing Birds and Mammals of India. Besides, an annual bulletin of the Indian Museum is also brought out. Other material published included picture folders (13 in number).

30. *Acquisition of Art objects*: During 1966-67, 64 coins of silver, bullion and copper and one brass amulet were acquired through purchase and presentation. Moreover, eight stone sculptures, one bronze image of Durga of Late Vijayanagar School and one terracotta human head of Gupta period from Kaushambi were acquired. Notable among these are a stone sculpture of Virabhadra: a stone lintel of a mandapam depicting Vasantotsava from Archaeological Museum of Hampi presented by the Director-General of Archaeology in India; one stone image of Bhudevi of late Chola period; and one bust of a Ram-headed Matrica from Central India. Besides, 5 specimens were acquired in the Art Section and 3 in the Anthropology Section of the Museum.

31. *New Galleries:* Under the development scheme of the Museum, three new galleries were thrown open to public. The first is the Pre-historic gallery of the Archaeological Section which depicts the story of universal evolution of culture by showing the relative position of man in geological time, succession of cultures from stone to steel, typology, technology etc. The second is the gallery of Musical Instruments under the Anthropological Section which shows different varieties of vina, sitar, esraj, tanpura and sarangi apart from a few good specimens of sarendra, rabab, sarod, bamboo flute, Tibetan metal flute, conch-shells, drums and tambourine. Among the instruments to be specially mentioned, obsolete katyayana vina, mayuri vina, maha-mridanga, etc. are most conspicuous. The third is Manuscripts gallery which was thrown open to public on March 20, 1967. Conspicuous among the exhibits of this Gallery are two hand-made paper manuscripts of Prajnaparanita, a palm-leaf manuscript of the Horivamsa, Bengali manuscripts of Chaitanya-mangala and Ramayana, ornamental manuscripts of the Bustan and Laila-Wa-Majnun and a representative collection of sanads, parwanas, firmans issued by the Mughal emperors and later authorities.

32. *Re-organisation Work in the Galleries:* In the Textile gallery, dummies showing stitched garments were introduced in 2 renovated cases. The gallery of miniature paintings was further renovated with a new colour scheme for the panels and with provisions for greater amenities for the visitors. In the Khajuraho gallery, a group of 10 selected Khajuraho sculptures typically representing Chandella was set up to represent the contemporary iconography and art of the region.

33. *Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta:* The Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, is managed by a Board of Trustees. It accommodates exhibits mainly connected with the British period of Indian history. These exhibits attract a large number of visitors every year.

34. *Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad:* The Salar Jung Museum contains collections comprising art objects from various parts of the world. It is under the administrative control of the Salar Jung Museum Board which was reconstituted with effect

from July 1, 1966. It is becoming more and more popular and attracts an increasing number of visitors from year to year.

35. The Museum is housed in an age-worn building. A new building which is estimated to cost Rs. 43 lakh (excluding the cost of the land) and which is being jointly financed by the Government of India, the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the defunct Salar Jung Estate Committee, is under construction. The Union Government has made a contribution of Rs. 27.78 lakh and has agreed to pay a further grant of Rs. 6.66 lakh for this purpose. The new building is expected to be completed before the end of 1967-68.

36. The details of achievements and cultural and educational activities of the Salar Jung Museum during the period under report are given below:

37. *Short-term Training Course in Museology:* A short-term training course in Museology was arranged from 23rd April to 13th June, 1966 for the benefit of the museum employees and local postgraduate students interested in museum work. A large number of museum experts from the different parts of the country attended the training programme and delivered lectures on various aspects of Museology. Certificates were awarded to successful trainees who attended the course.

38. *Lectures:* During the period under review, a few eminent experts in the field of museums delivered lectures for the benefit of research scholars. Notable among them are: (i) Miss Janet Gameron Aissa, delivered a lecture on 'My Travel Experiences'; (ii) Dr. Robert R. R. Brooks, Cultural Attache, American Embassy, New Delhi, gave a talk on "The pre-historic stone-age rock-shelter paintings in India" supported by colour slides; (iii) Dr. (Mrs.) J. Stepkova, Museum Expert from Czechoslovakia, delivered a lecture on "The Structure, Organisation and Research Activity of Czechoslovak Museum".

39. *Exhibitions:* The Museum arranged exhibition of Fire Arms of the Museum from 21st to 30th September, 1966. Further, at the request of the Nehru Vihar Committee of Andhra Pradesh, the Salar Jung Museum Board lent 118 objects of the Museum for a period of one month for exhibition in the Jawahar Bal Bhavan which was inaugurated by the Prime

Minister of India on 23rd June, 1966. An exhibition of Calligraphic Art was organised in March, 1967.

40. *Seminars and Museum Week*: The Museum Week was celebrated in November, 1966. During this period, admission to the public was allowed at half of the usual rates.

41. The Museum employees participated in the Camp on Study of Museums, Techniques of Exhibition, Storage, Documentation, etc., organised by the Ministry of Education and the 'Conservation' Seminar, organised by the National Museum.

42. *Library*: The Salar Jung Museum Library, which contains about 50,000 books, comprising old and rare manuscripts and printed books in Urdu, English, Persian and Arabic is an important wing of the Museum. During the year 4,207 books and manuscripts were consulted by the scholars and the public.

43. *Cataloguing of Manuscripts*: The cataloguing of Persian manuscripts which comprises 12 volumes, has been completed. Also 19 manuscripts of the Museum and Library were micro-filmed by a Unesco Expert.

44. *Visitors*: During the year about 3,00,000 visitors visited the Museum.

National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi

45. *Exhibitions*: An exhibition entitled "A Century of Modern Art, 1850-1950" was arranged in the Gallery to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Unesco from 4th to 20th November, 1966. Besides, another exhibition on the works of Abanindranath Tagore was opened on 29th March, 1967 under the Artist's Week Programme.

46. *Restoration of Paintings*: During the year, three paintings were restored/renovated. These are 'Lady in Moonlight' by Ravi Varma, 'Musicians' by Amrita Shergil and 'Elephant Promenade' by Amrita Shergil.

47. *Art Reference Library*: The library was strengthened with 120 new books including the nine books received as presentation from the Belgian Government. Two research scholars

were given necessary facilities to use the library for conducting research, etc.

48. *Visitors*: About 18,000 visitors visited the Gallery during the year. These included many distinguished delegates from abroad.

49. *Acquisitions of Art Objects*: Ten Art objects and one painting entitled 'Three Divine Gossipers' by Mohan Samant were acquired by the Gallery.

50. *Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi*: The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, which was functioning as a subordinate office of the Ministry of Education, was converted into an autonomous body from 1st April, 1966, and its management entrusted to the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library Society, which was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The objects of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library are:

- (i) Establishment and maintenance of the Memorial Museum;
- (ii) Establishment of a library of modern India covering the period from Raja Ram Mohan Roy to the present time; and
- (iii) Promotion of original research in modern Indian history with special reference to the Nehru era.

51. *Museum Wing*: The Museum has been developed as a Jawaharlal Nehru *Personalia Museum*. Some of the rooms, for example, the bedroom and the study have been preserved as they were at the time of his death. A number of mementos, objects, manuscripts and copies of the 'will and testament' in all Indian languages are on display. A sales counter has also been set up for books by Jawaharlal Nehru. Two brochures on the Nehru Museum, one in Hindi and the other in English, have been produced and are on sale.

52. *Exhibitions*: (i) An exhibition entitled "Nehru and the People" synchronised with Jawaharlal Nehru's second death anniversary on May 27, 1966; (ii) The birthday of Jawaharlal Nehru was celebrated on November 14, 1966, with the inauguration of a new exhibition on the theme, "Jawaharlal Nehru, the Writer". It illumined a fascinating aspect of his personality

with the help of letters, books, manuscripts of articles, press clippings and photographs.

53. *Library*: During the year, about 12,000 books were acquired. Special efforts were made to acquire books by and on Jawaharlal Nehru in Indian and foreign languages. Four hundred books have already been collected. Besides, in response to public appeals about 1,500 letters and documents on Jawaharlal Nehru were added to the archives. The records of the All India Congress Committee, for the period prior to 1947 have also been deposited with the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.

54. *Oral History Division*: The Oral History Section of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library aims in India at what, for example, the Oral History Department of the Columbia University and John F. Kennedy Library have been attempting in the United States, *i.e.*, to capture, preserve and make available for research, material on recent and contemporary history which, otherwise, is unlikely to find its way into print or into written records.

55. About 80 interviews have so far been conducted. It is proposed to extend the activities of the Oral History Section so as to cover recent history to the largest possible extent.

56. *Photographic Library*: The photographic library has 14,845 photographs and 310 albums in its collection. Efforts are being made to augment this collection which would include photographs of not only Jawaharlal Nehru, but also of other leaders.

B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

57. The Archaeological Survey of India, during the year, continued its major activities which include explorations and excavations; epigraphy, museums, preservation of monuments including chemical preservation and research and maintenance of gardens; publications etc.

58. *Explorations and Excavations*: The Pre-history Branch of the Survey conducted large-scale explorations of the Stone Age sites in the Kangra Valley. Amongst other exploratory discoveries, mention may be made of the Early Stone-
5 M of Edu.—13.

Age site at Bhimbandh and Chorua area (Monghyr, Bihar); Harappan sites in Kutch (Gujarat) away from coast-line throwing more light on the movement of the Harappan people; Stone-Age tools in district Kathua (Jammu and Kashmir State), several microlithic and a few Stone-Age tools-yielding sites on the tributaries of the Godavari and Girna in Maharashtra; megalithic tombs in villages of Upparpatti and Viramalai (Distt. Dharmapuri, Madras) and Amur and Mallur (Distt. Mysore, Mysore). A Harappan and a number of Painted Grey Ware sites were also located along both the banks of the river Hindon. Two major excavations, at Kalibangan (Distt. Ganganagar, Rajasthan) and Burzahom (Distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir), both in continuation of the previous years' work, were also taken up. These excavations have revealed some hitherto unrecorded features of the Harappan and pre-Harappan culture.

59. **Epigraphy:** A number of valuable inscriptions were copied from different parts in Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Pondicherry, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The discoveries include an Asokan inscription, besides interesting records of Ganga, Guhila, Chandella, Vijayanagar, Ghori, Khilji, Tughluq and Mughal rulers.

60. **Museums:** All the archaeological museums under the Survey were continued to be maintained properly. The reorganised museums at Sanchi and Nagarjunakonda were declared open to the public by the Union Minister of Education. Buildings for the archaeological museums at Konarak and Amaravati have been completed and the work of arranging the galleries in the new premises is in progress.

61. **Preservation of Monuments:** Amongst the monuments of national importance subjected to special repairs, mention may be made of Golconda Fort (Andhra Pradesh); Buddhist remains at Nalanda (Bihar); Jama Masjid and Purana Qila at Delhi; Katoch Palace at Tira Sujanpur (Distt. Kangra, Himachal Pradesh); medieaval temples at Babor (Distt., Udhampur, Jammu and Kashmir), Paravati Temple at Nachna (Distt. Panna) and Matangesvara Temple at Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh); Bhatinda Fort (Punjab); monuments at Fatehpur Sikri (Distt. Agra) Taj Mahal and Agra Fort at Agra, Jama

Masjid at Etawah, Rani Lakshmibai's Palace at Jhansi, Makh-dum Jahania Mosque at Kannauj (Distt. Farrukhabad); Radha-vallabh Temple at Brindaban; Shah Pir's Tomb at Meerut and Dhamekh Stupa at Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh). In addition to these, certain monuments within the Union territory of Goa and at Gaur and Pandua (West Bengal) were also attended to.

62. Amongst the monuments taken up for chemical preservation and treatment, the following may be mentioned: Thousand-Pillared Temple at Hanam-Konda; Red Fort, Delhi; Rama Temple at Tiruprayar (Kerala); Sas Bahu Temple at Gwalior; temples at Khajuraho, Ajanta and Ellora caves; Bibika-Maqbara at Aurangabad; Sculptures on the *rathas* at Mahabalipuram; Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchipuram; Darya Daulat Bagh at Saringapatam; Brahmesvara Temple at Bhubaneswar and Sun Temple at Konarak.

63. Filleting and repair work was also carried out by the Archaeological Chemist inside the Bhaktapur Palace at Kathmandu.

64. **Chemical Analysis, Treatment and Research:** Several specimens comprising plaster, metals, rock and preservation-specimens and pot sherds were taken up for examination and analysis. Physical measurements on a set of coins were carried out for determining the technique of coinage used in ancient times. A large number of antiquities including miniature paintings, iron, copper and bronze objects were chemically treated and preserved. The photographic recording pertaining to chemical conservation in respect of various monuments in India and Bhaktapur Palace, Kathmandu (Nepal) was completed.

65. **Publications:** While picture post cards of Halebid, Ajanta, Ellora, Hampi, Belur, Elephanta and Bijapur, have been released, those of Gaur and Pandua, Goa and Golkonda are in the press. Among the guide-books, Ajanta and Bhubaneswar have been printed and those of Sanchi Museum and Nagarjunakonda are in final stage of printing. Some parts of "Epigraphia India" and "Epigraphia. India Arabic and Persian Supplement" 1964-65 have also been published.

66. **Treasure Trove:** A hoard comprising 39 silver coins of the Sultans of Bengal was found at Eklakhi Tomb, Pandua (West Bengal).

67. **Cultural Exchange Programme:** Under this programme, the visit and lectures of Professor P.I. Boriskovsky, Chief of the Department of Palaeolithic of the Institute of Archaeology, Academy of Science of the USSR and Professor D. W. Chemilewaski of Poland are being organised by the Survey.

C. NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

68. 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.

69. **Accessions:** Microfilm rolls of Crown Representatives records and Residency files numbering 296 were acquired from the India Office, London. An original document of immense historical value, namely, a sheet of paper on which the Nizam handed over the Government of Hyderabad in September, 1948 to General J. N. Chaudhuri, has been received for custody. Six original letters of R. C. Dutt and collection of important newspaper-clippings relating to Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Subhas Chandra Bose were also received by the Department. Other significant additions to the departmental papers included photo copies of papers relating to Virendra Nath Chattopadhyaya, the Indian revolutionary, papers pertaining to Hari Kishan, another revolutionary who was executed in 1931, and a photostat copy of Dr. Emil Helffenburg's (Humburg) report on India in 1906 and during the World War I. 1066 proceeding volumes of the late foreign and political departments of the Government of India were received. Two original letters of Mahatma Gandhi were received for custody from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi. 8 microfilm rolls of Ripon Papers were likewise received from the British Council, London. The other accruals included 57 Survey of India maps and 4 authenticated copies of Bills passed by the various State Legislatures and assented to by the President of India.

70. Records Administration : The Department checked and chronologically arranged 3,250 bundles of records of D.G.H.S. (1860-1948), 422 files of the Foreign Department, Political Branch, (1886), 1,478 original consultations of the Separate Revenue Branch (1833-48) of the Military Department, 1,261 files of the Political Department (1938-39) of the erst-while Bhopal State and 400 volumes of the Surveyor-General of India. Among the private collections, 12 volumes of xero-graph sheets of Macartney papers, 52 files and 1,300 documents belonging to the collection of Jayakar Papers, 400 documents belonging to the collection of V. Krishnaswamy Aiyar papers and 100 albums of photographs of Jawaharlal Nehru were checked, arranged and listed. Considerable progress was made in checking, arranging and listing the collections of private papers of Purushottam Dās Tandon and Dadabhai Naoroji. Appraisal of the files of the late Mysore and Hyderabad Residencies and the Education, Health and Lands Department was taken up and 1,838 from amongst 9,456 files were found worthy of permanent retention. Records of the liquidated Jhansi Club, Allahabad Club and Nanital Club Ltd., were likewise appraised.

71. Reference Media : Substantial progress was made in the preparation of reference aids to public and private records. This includes the listing of 1,242 files of the General Branch (1933-48) of the Foreign Department and of the Urdu letters of Badruddin Tyabji. Material for the compilation of an organisational history of the Education, Health and Lands Department (1871-1944) was collected. Progress made in the preparation of an index of the historical maps of the Survey of India, descriptive list of the Persian Correspondence (1809-14) index of *Alqabnapah* press-list of acquired Oriental manuscripts, Descriptive list of Mutiny Papers at Bhopal, Vol. III and catalogue of seals. 429 documents belonging to the collection of Dadabhai Naoroji papers and 500 documents of Purushottam Dass Tandon papers were listed.

72. Reference Service : The Department continued to render service to public and private agencies as well as individuals by supplying them with information from the printed and manuscript sources in the custody of the Department. Of the enquiries attended to those relating to the so-called Black Hole

Tragedy of Calcutta, transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi, Ganga-Canal Colony, Rajasthan, Kutch-Sind boundary, a notification on Nagaland-Assam boundary demarcation and the holy relics, weapons and a *Hukumnamah* of Guru Gobind Singh, a statement of the Congress Working Committee on a controversy about the national song *Bande Mataram* and commencement of the Indo-European telegraph line (1867) were noteworthy.

73. **Technical Service :** Besides the usual work of repair and rehabilitation of the records in its own custody, the Department continued to render help to a number of institutions and individuals in maintaining and preserving their books and papers. Notable among them were: Kendriya Sanskrit Vidya-peetha, Tirupati; National Library, Calcutta; Khadi and Gram Udyog Commission, Bangalore; Central Stationery Office, Calcutta; Kores (India) Ltd., Bombay; Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, and Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi; Marathwada University Library, Aurangabad; Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad; and Uttar Pradesh State Archives, Allahabad. The private papers of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and the annual proceedings of the Indian National Congress (1886-1936) were microfilmed; likewise, records on Afghanistan in the custody of the Department were microfilmēd for presentation by the Vice-President of India to the Afghan Government. Photoduplication service was rendered to the Institute of the Peoples of Asia, Moscow; Australian National University, Canberra; University of Adelaide, South Australia; University of Tokyo, Tokyo; Universities of California and Chicago, USA; University of Sussex, UK; Centre for Study of Developing Societies, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, Historical Division of Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi; Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, New Delhi; Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi; and Panjab State Archives, Patiala.

74. **Publications :** The Indian Archives, Vol. XV (January 1963-December, 1964) was published. The consolidated issue of January, 1965 to December, 1966 of the same journal was sent to the press immediately following the Government's decision to revive the journal. Preparation of the notes of Vol. III of '*Selections from Education Records*' (History of Educa-

tional Administration, (1859-97) was completed. Scrutiny of the text of Vol. IV of the same series (Development of Technical Education, 1854—1907) made progress. Progress was also made in the printing of 'Fort William—India House Correspondence' Vols. III (Home Public, 1760-63), VII (Home Public, 1773-76), XX (Military, 1792-96) and XXI (Military, 1798-1800), 'Calendar of Persian Correspondence' Vol. II (1794-95), 'Descriptive List of Secret Department Records' (1776-80), 'Index to Foreign and Political Department Records' (1781-83) and a brochure entitled 'Repair and Preservation of Records' (2nd edition).

75. Indian Historical Records Commission : The 37th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held on October 7 to 10, 1966, in the Delhi University, Delhi. The questions that came up for discussion included acquisition of the business houses, procurement of the papers of the Indian revolutionaries abroad, acquisition of the papers of Sir Jadunath Sarkar and National Register of Private Archives. A symposium on "The Sources and Problems of Business History" was held and an exhibition of historical documents was organised.

76. National Committee of Archivists : The twentieth meeting of the National Committee of Archivists was held at Madras on 17-18th March, 1967. The matters regarding allocation of central subsidy for the development of State Archives among Plan items and abolition of the practice of removing records from archival repositories to the offices for publication and research purposes, were discussed.

77. Training in Archives-Keeping : Nine trainees completed their training in one-year diploma course in Archives-Keeping and a batch of 8 trainees was admitted to the same course.

D. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Sl. No.	Organisation	Provision for	Provision for
		1966-67	1967-68
		Rs.	Rs.
1	National Museum, New Delhi	16,50,000 (NON-PLAN)	17,75,600 (NON-PLAN)
2	Indian War Memorial Museum, Delhi	22,000	24,600
3	Indian Museum, Calcutta	5,00,000 (NON-PLAN) 2,50,000 (PLAN)	5,51,800 (NON-PLAN) 2,70,700 (PLAN)
4	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	2,16,000 (NON-PLAN) 2,00,000 (PLAN)	2,47,000 (NON-PLAN) 30,000 (PLAN)
5	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad	6,42,000 (NON-PLAN) 7,78,000 (PLAN)	6,88,000 (NON-PLAN) 6,66,000 (PLAN)
6	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi	2,98,100	3,05,000
7	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi	6,00,000	13,74,500 (Maintenance of Library and its Building.)
8	National Archives of India	66,000 (PLAN) 15,96,000 (NON-PLAN)	1,53,500 (PLAN) 16,53,500 (NON-PLAN)
9	National Register of Records	27,000 (Original) 36,700 (Revised) (PLAN)	36,000 (PLAN)

CHAPTER XVI

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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 Indian Missions abroad. The scope of this programme is very wide and, among other activities, it includes exchange of delegations, exhibitions, publications, etc. participation in international congresses and conferences, bilateral cultural agreements, deputation of teachers for service abroad etc. At a non-governmental level, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, an autonomous organisation, entirely financed by the Ministry, implements a significant part of these activities.

A. ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY

2. **Cultural Agreements/Cultural Exchange Programmes:** India continued to negotiate cultural agreements and cultural exchange programmes with many countries of the world. Some could be finalized and signed during the year; others are under negotiation. The following cultural agreements/cultural exchange programmes were signed during the year:

- (a) A Cultural, Scientific and Technical Corporation Agreement was signed between the Governments of India and France at Paris on 7th June, 1966.
- (b) An Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme for the year 1966-67 was signed at New Delhi on 12th May, 1966.
- (c) An Indo-Polish Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1966—68 was signed at Warsaw on 13th June, 1966.
- (d) An Indo-Czechoslovak Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1966—68 was signed at New Delhi on 14th December, 1966.

These exchange programmes cover a wide range of activities in science, technology, education, culture, information, broadcasting, health and agriculture.

3. Cultural Delegations : In order to promote and strengthen cultural relations with foreign countries, a number of cultural delegations from India, consisting of distinguished artists, writers, musicians, dancers, and specialists in various fields, visited foreign countries. These are as follows:—

- (i) *East European Countries :* Shri Vijay Raghava Rao (with two accompanists) visited the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria in April, 1966. He gave performances, held discussions and gave talks on Indian music.

Smt. Nirmala Ramachandran of Madras visited German Democratic Republic, Poland and the USSR, where she gave Bharatanatyam performances.

Dr. H. R. Bachhan and Shri M. Govindan, Editor, 'Sameeksha' visited German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR and also Mongolia under the cultural exchange programme with these countries.

- (ii) *Greece:* At the invitation of the Royal Greek Embassy, Prof. S. H. Vatsyayan, an eminent writer, visited Greece. He also visited Rumania, Yugoslavia, the USSR and Mongolia in May-June, 1966, at the invitations of these governments.
- (iii) *UK:* Facilities were extended to Shanker Presentations Ltd., UK in connection with their project of dance/music recitals by Indian artists for raising funds for the Nehru Memorial Trust, UK.
- (iv) *USSR:* Shri Appunni Kartha, Principal Choreographer, Little Ballet Troupe, visited Soviet Union for three months from April, 1966. He studied ballet management, stage settings etc.

Shri R. K. Nehru, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, visited the USSR in May, 1966.

Smt. Indrani Rehman, Nayana Jhaveri and Uma. Sharma visited the USSR under the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme for 1966-67.

Pandit Ravi Shankar visited Yugoslavia, Hungary, and USSR under the Cultural Exchange Programme with these countries.

4. Travel Subsidies : The Ministry of Education continued to give travel subsidies to eminent artists, educationists, etc., either for cultural tours to foreign countries or for their participation in international conferences. Some of the Indian nationals who were given these subsidies were:

- (i) Shri P. C. Sorcar, Magician and his party visited Burma in November, 1966 where they gave performances.
- (ii) Swami Ranganathananda of the Ramakrishna Mission visited Ceylon on a lecture tour during November, 1966.
- (iii) Shri Mulk Raj Anand, Chairman, Lalit Kala Akademi, participated in the International Conference of Art Critics at Prague, Czechoslovakia, in August, 1966.
- (iv) Six Government delegates participated in the Seminar of Tamil Studies, held at Kuala Lumpur, Malasiya, in April, 1966.
- (v) Khwaja Mohd. Abdul Hay, Professor, Dayal Singh College, Delhi, visited Iran on a lecture tour in September, 1966.
- (vi) Shri Mansukh Lal Jhaveri participated in the XXXIV International PEN Conference held in New York, USA, in June, 1966.
- (vii) Dr. Indra Deva, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, participated in the First Asian Folklore Conference held at Bloomington, Indiana University, USA, during June, 1966.
- (viii) Smt. Sharan Rani, the Sarod artist, accompanied by a Tabla player went on a concert tour of the UK and Europe from 6th December, 1966.

5. Cultural Delegations/Art Exhibitions from Abroad:
The following delegations visited India during the year under report:—

- (i) *Canada*: Under the Cultural Activities Programme, 1966-67 of this Ministry, Mrs. Betty Nickerson arrived in India for a three-week tour of this country.
- (ii) *France*: (a) A group of 11 French students came on a study tour of India during August-September, 1966.
(b) Under the Cultural Activities Programme of this Ministry for the year 1966-67, Dr. and Mrs. Barthelemy visited India during January-February, 1967 on a lecture tour of the country.
- (iii) *Greece*: Prof. and Mrs. S. Marinatos visited India in September 1966 for 4 days. He delivered lectures at the School of Archaeology and National Museum, New Delhi.
- (iv) *Germany*: Under the Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Plan, 1966-67, Mr. Willi Meinck, a writer from GDR arrived in India in January, 1967 on an eight-week visit to this country.
- (v) *Hungary*: Under the Cultural Exchange Plan, 1965-67, Mr. Miklós Hubay, theatre expert and playwright from Hungary, after participation in the East-West Theatre Arts Festival, visited places in India connected with drama, dance and music and film studies. He was the guest of the Government of India from 31st October, to 5th November, 1966.
- (vi) *Laos*: Mr. Khantong Thammavong, Director of Fine Arts, Ministry of Education, Royal Government of Laos, participated in the East-West Theatre Arts Festival. After the Festival, he was the guest of the Government of India for a few days.
- (vii) *Mongolia*: Under the Indo-Mongolian Cultural Exchange Plan 1966-67, Mr. S. Erdene, a writer arrived in India in December, 1966 for a three-week stay.

- (viii) *Netherlands*: Under the Cultural Activities Programme of this Ministry for 1966-67, Mr. A.H.N. Vervay, an indologist, came to India for a four-week tour of this country. During his stay, he visited places of Buddhist, Jain, Hindu and Islamic culture and monuments.
- (ix) *Poland*: (a) Under the Cultural Exchange Plan, Mr. Jerzy Putrament, Vice-President of Union of the Polish Writers along with his wife, visited important places in India in November, December, 1966.
- (b) Under the Indo-Polish Cultural Exchange Plan 1965-66, Dr. Wolski from Poland arrived in India on 15th February, 1967, for a 6-month tour.
- (x) *Rumania*: Under the Cultural Exchange Plan between India and Rumania, 1965-67, Mr. Petre Bodeut, choreographer, came to India for about three months. He conducted a Choreography Workshop in Delhi, organised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi from 20th May to 2nd June 1966. He demonstrated to the Indian choreographers the principles of editing movement and of training young dancers for large ensemble dancing.
- (xi) *UK*: Under the Cultural Activities Programme of this Ministry, 1966-67, Mr. Michael Peto, an eminent photographer from the UK came on a month's tour of this country. He is covering the elections for 'The Times' and 'Observer' newspapers and is also shooting a picture on family planning in India.
- (xii) *USSR*: (a) A 4-member delegation headed by H.E. Mr. S. K. Romanovsky, Chairman, of the Soviet State Committee for Cultural Relations with foreign countries, visited India in connection with the finalisation and signing of the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Plan for the year 1966-67.
- (b) Under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Plan, 1966-67, Dr. Y. P. Nasenko, a Senior Scientific Worker, arrived in India on 14th February, 1967 on a 6-month stay in the country. He is collecting and

compiling material on the cultural and scientific relations between India and the USSR from the beginning of the 20th century to the present day.

- (c) Under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Plan, 1966-67, a 59-member 'Bakhor' Ensemble, Uzbek People's State Dance Ensemble arrived in India in December, 1966 and gave performances at Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay, Chandigarh and Jaipur.
 - (d) Under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme, 1966-67, Prof. V. V. Balabushevich of the Academy of Sciences (USSR) stayed in India for 64 days during December, 1966—February, 1967.
 - (e) Under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Plan, 1966-67, Mr. K. G. Maximov, an expert in the field of architecture visited India for a period of four weeks.
 - (f) Mr. S. M. Mshvelidze and Dr. H. L. Lazarev, Soviet composers, visited this country for a period of two weeks under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme 1966-67.
- (xiii) *Yugoslavia*: (a) Under the Indo-Yugoslavia Cultural Exchange Plan, 1965-67, a 7-member Yugoslav troupe came to India in November, 1966 and gave a number of performances at Delhi and Bombay.
- (b) Under the Indo-Yugoslav Cultural Exchange Plan, 1965-67, Miss. Grozdana Olujee, a writer visited various places in India in December, 1966—January, 1967.
- (xiv) *East-West Theatre Arts Seminar and Festival*: The East-West Theatre Arts Seminar and Festival was organised in New Delhi from 24th to 30th October, 1966 by the Bharatiya Natya Sangh in collaboration with the Indian National Commission for Unesco and this Ministry. The Government invited the following four troupes for participation in the festival:—
- (a) The Nomura Kyogen Dancers of Japan

- (b) The Marionette Theatre Group of Australia "The Tintookies"
- (c) The 21-member Bratislava Pantomime Group of Czechoslovakia
- (d) The 45-member Jogjakarta Ramayana Ballet from Indonesia led by H. E. Prince Paku Alam VIII, Governor of Jogjakarta

All the four troupes, besides giving performances at Delhi, went to different cities of India for giving performances there.

6. Cultural Delegations Expected to Visit India: Under the Cultural Activities Programme of this Ministry for the year 1966-67, the Cultural Delegations which are likely to visit India are:

- (a) 3-Member team from Uganda consisting of educationists/academicians for a two-week tour of the country.
- (b) 2 Kenya Mayors for a 3-week stay in India.
- (c) 3-member delegation from Tanzania consisting of Chief Speaker/Minister is likely to visit India for a period of three weeks.

7. Exhibitions Sent Abroad: A brief account of the various exhibitions sent abroad is given in the following paragraphs:

Czechoslovakia: An exhibition of paintings of S/Shri M. F. Hussain and Ram Kumar was organised in Prague by the Czechoslovakia Union of Artists from 20th January, 1967.

GDR: Shri Ram Kumar, the well-known painter, visited German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia with his paintings for holding exhibitions under the Cultural Activities Programme. He held an exhibition in Czechoslovakia in October, 1966.

Europe: An exhibition of India Miniature Paintings on tour in Europe in 1965, was held in Greece, Belgium, Luxembourg, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, France, and Italy.

Exhibitions Proposed to be Sent Abroad:

- (i) An exhibition of contemporary art for participation in the Indian Pavilion of Expo 1967 in Montreal, Canada.
- (ii) An exhibition of the paintings of Shri M. F. Hussain in Poland. A few paintings of Shri Ram Kumar also may be on display.
- (iii) An exhibition on the Theatre of India.

8. **Art Exhibitions from Abroad:** Under the Indo-Polish Cultural Exchange Plan, 1964-66 the Polish Exhibition on Theatre Art visited India during March to June, 1966. The exhibition was inaugurated in Delhi on 28th March, 1966 by the Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. (Mrs.) S. Ramachandram.

9. Under the Indo-Mongolian Cultural Exchange Plan, 1966-67, an Exhibition of 74 photographs on the life and people of Mongolia was inaugurated in New Delhi on 12th July, 1966 by the Deputy Minister for Education on the occasion of the 45th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution.

10. Under the Indo-Polish Cultural Exchange Plan, 1966-67 an Exhibition of Polish Graphic Arts and Posters was inaugurated in Delhi on the 2nd January, 1967 by the Chairman of the Lalit Kala Akademi.

11. **Exhibitions Expected from Abroad:** Under the Cultural Activities Programme of this Ministry for the year, 1966-67, the Exhibitions which are expected to visit India are:

- (i) Art Exhibition from Hungary is already on a visit to India for a period of 2 months.
- (ii) Art Exhibition from Rumania is likely to be displayed in some places in India between March—May, 1967.

12. **Presentation of Art Objects:** As in the past, the programme of presentation of Indian art and other objects abroad has been continued during the year. The articles included paintings, books, manuscripts, sculpture, plaster casts, handicrafts, wood carvings, musical instruments, dolls etc. Special mention may be made of the presentation of sculptures

and paintings to the Hermitage Leningrad, and a bronze statue of Sarnath Buddha to the Buddhist Temple in Kuala Lumpur. Other important beneficiary organisations abroad included the National Museum, Argentina; Indo-Soviet Friendship Society, Moscow, National Museum, British Guiana; United Nations International School, New York, Deutsches Museum, Bonn; International Institute for Comparative Music Studies, Berlin; Oriental Museum of Art, Budapest; Museum of History of Music, Norway; Royal Commonwealth Society, Sydney; and the National Akademi of Music and Dramatic Art, Saigon.

13. Grants-in-aid for External Cultural Relations: Financial assistance in the form of *ad hoc* grants was given to various cultural organisations etc. These were given, among others, to (i) Indo-Nepal Friendship Association, Nepal; (ii) Financial Assistance to Nepalese Writers; (iii) Royal Asiatic Society, London; (iv) Aid to Nepalese Students; and (v) Ramakrishna Vedanta Society; London.

14. India Office Library: The question of the disposal of the India Office Library is under negotiations between the Governments of India, Pakistan and the UK. It has since been decided that the question should be referred to a tribunal. The tribunal was to consist of three members of the judicial committee of the Privy Council. The question relating to the selection of the members of the tribunal, its terms of reference and the law to be applied by it then arose. The first two questions have been more or less settled. Negotiations regarding the settlement of the question of law to be applied by the prospective tribunal of three members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council are in progress.

15. India House, Paris: An International Hostel—India House—is under construction at the Cite Universitaire, Paris. The hostel, when completed will provide accommodation for 100 students/scholars most of which will be utilised by the Indian student community in Paris.

16. Fellowships and Scholarships: Cultural fellowships and scholarships awarded during the year under review include:

- (i) Fellowships of the value of Rs. 300 per month per head to nine learned Tibetan refugee Lamas;

- (ii) Scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 per month per head to ten undergraduate Tibetan refugee Lamas;
- (iii) Scholarships of the value of Rs. 150 per month per head to six Ladakhi students; and
- (iv) Scholarships at Rs. 150 per month per head to six Buddhist monks from South Vietnam.

17. **Financial Provisions:** A break-up of the financial provision proposed under the broad categories of activities is given below :

S. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1966-67		Provision for 1967-68
		Original	Revised	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Grants-in-aid for International Cultural Organisations	1,68,000	1,68,000	1,94,000
2.	Cultural Delegations	10,63,000	9,44,000	10,00,000
3.	Cultural Activities	5,38,000	3,78,000	4,00,000
4.	XXVth International Congress of Orientalists—Grant for the Publication of the Proceedings of the Congress	1,000	50,000	2,00,000

B. INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS

18. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, is an autonomous organisation working for establishing, reviving and strengthening of cultural relations between India and other countries. A budget provision of Rs. 11 lakh for its general activities was made during the current financial year and a similar amount is likely to be given to the Council for its activities during 1967-68.

19. **Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding:** The Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding was instituted by the Government of India in 1964 and is being administered on its behalf by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. It was decided to make the first award to U Thant, Secretary-General, United Nations.

20. **Delegations Sent Abroad :** The following distinguished Indians were sent abroad by the Council during April to December, 1966.

- (i) A delegation of the Pracyavani Dramatic Group of Calcutta, visited Nepal in May, 1966 and staged Sanskrit plays there.
- (ii) The Natya Ballet Centre Dance troupe visited Nepal for participation in the Independence Day celebrations at Kathmandu in August 1966.
- (iii) An Indian contingent consisting of 35 members led by Dr. P.N. Sapru, M.P., visited Afghanistan for participation in the Afghan Jashan celebrations in August, 1966.
- (iv) Dr. P. N. Dhar, Director, Institute of Economic Growth, visited the United Kingdom in May, 1966.
- (v) Prof. K. S. Murthy, Head of the Department of Philosophy, University of Waltair, visited South East Asian countries in May, 1966.
- (vi) Shri Jagannath Azad, Urdu Poet, visited Nepal in June, 1966.
- (vii) Shri Suresh Chandra Jana of West Bengal went to Ceylon in July, 1966, for one year to teach Esraj and Tagore songs.
- (viii) Maulana Imtiaz Ali Arshi, Librarian, Raza Library, Rampur, participated in the anniversary celebrations of the poet, Khushal Khan Khattark in Kabul in August, 1966.
- (ix) Shri S. C. Ray, Teacher, Doon School, Dehra Dun visited the USSR in September, 1966.
- (x) Shri Yogi Raj and Shri Hari Shankar Adesh were sent to Trinidad as Cultural Lecturers in September, 1966 and November, 1966 respectively.
- (xi) Quari Farid Ahmed of Delhi participated in the International Quran Reading Competition in Kuala Lumpur in December, 1966.

21. Visitors From Abroad: The Indian Council for Cultural Relations continued to play hosts to distinguished artists, scientists, specialists in the various fields from abroad. The following visited India during the period under review :

- (i) Mr. Benjamin Moraes, Secretary of Education, Guanabara Brazil.
- (ii) Miss Malini Jayasinghe Peris, Pianist, Ceylon.
- (iii) Dr. O. B. Jamalov, Director, Academy of Sciences, Uzbekistan (accompanied by an interpreter Mr. Mohammedov).
- (iv) Mrs. E. C. L. Doring Caspers, a Dutch student, for study of the Archaeological places of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- (v) Mr. Laurentiu Theban, a Rumanian scholar, on a scholarship of the Council, for study of Indo-Aryan languages at the University of Delhi.
- (vi) Mr. Behruz Cinici, Turkish Architect.
- (vii) Mr. Carlos Lecerda, Journalist and Leader of the Opposition in Brazil.
- (viii) Prof. Ali A. Mazruli, Professor of Political Science and Public Administration, Makerere University.
- (ix) A delegation of 35 persons from Surinam.
- (x) Mr. Vitomia Lukic of Yugoslavia joined the University of Delhi as a Lecturer of Serbo-Croatian Languages.
- (xi) Some Japanese students to study Hindi at the Asia-Africa Linguistic Institute.
- (xii) A thirteen-member students' delegation from France.
- (xiii) Prof. E. Schweizer, University of Zurich, Switzerland.
- (xiv) Prof. V. Bojnansky from the Mycological and Virological Department of Czechoslovakia.
- (xv) Mrs. Moogo, Social Worker, from Kenya.
- (xvi) Dr. Moises Ochoa Campos, Co-ordinator General of Planning, Ministry of Education, Mexico.

- (xvii) Mr. Baranas Von Bernard and Princess Senta Hohene-lohe from Argentina.
- (xviii) Mr. Wan Abdul Kadir Ismail, M.P., from Malaysia.
- (xix) Dr. J. Bronowski (accompanied by his wife) from California, USA.
- (xx) Dr. Stanley Rypins, Fellow of Salk Institute for Biological Studies, California, USA.
- (xxi) Dr. A. D. Littman; Senior Scientific Worker in the Academy of Sciences, USSR.
- (xxii) Dr. Adan Abdi Hussein, Head of the Manpower Section, Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination, Somalia.
- (xxiii) Dr. Slavoljub Harisijades, Professor of Microbiology from Belgrade.
- (xxiv) Mr. Ivan Slamang, Lecturer in Comparative Literature, University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia.
- (xxv) Mr. K. M. W. Kuruppu, Principal, Education Department, from Ceylon.
- (xxvi) Dr. F. L. Kunz, Vice-President of the Foundation for Integrative Education, New York, USA.

22. **Exhibitions :** Eight exhibitions were organised by the Council during the year. These related to: (i) Life and People of Mongolia; (ii) Polish Art; (iii) Books on Japan; (iv) Photographs of Dutch Architecture and Space for the Young; (v) Polish Theatre Art; (vi) Yugoslavia Today; (vii) Life and Culture of Canada; and (viii) Books on Nigeria.

23. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations also made available to the Bal Bhavan an exhibition of Children's Paintings from Leeds (UK).

24. **Dance/Music Recitals:** A number of cultural functions were organised by the Council during the year. These include: A Piano recital by Miss Malini Jayasinghe Peris of Ceylon in April 1966 and another by Miss Verdaerman of Turkey in November, 1966. In collaboration with the French Cultural Centre. another Piano recital by the French Pianist Marique de

la Bruchollere was arranged by the Council in October, 1966. A dance programme by the Japanese dancers was organised by the Council in New Delhi.

25. Presentations

- (i) The Council sent 2 silver trophies to the High Commission of India, Trinidad, for presentation to the All-Trinidad Council of Indian Music and Drama.
- (ii) Books were sent to South Korea, Cuba, Ireland, Uganda for presentation.
- (iii) Under the scheme of Essay Competition, the Council made a gift of books and handicrafts to the winner of Jawaharlal Nehru Elocution Contest sponsored by the Indian Embassy in Moscow.
- (iv) English and Arabic books were made available by the Vice-President of India during his visit to Malaysia.
- (v) One hundred and forty-five copies of Tarjumanul-Quran were sent to the Ministry of External Affairs for presentation abroad through the Indian Missions.
- (vi) Five hundred copies of the Children's History of India were sent to the Ministry of External Affairs for presentation through the Indian Missions abroad. Copies were also presented to the Kerman Union High School, California, USA.
- (vii) The Council sent a sari, a few scarves and raw-silk neckties to the Indian Embassy in the USA for presentation.
- (viii) "International Studies", a journal, was subscribed for presentation to Singapore.
- (ix) The Council sent musical instruments to the Deutsches Museum at Munich.
- (x) The Indian Ambassador at Bangkok presented saplings of the Maha Bodhi Tree to the Deputy Governor of Pattani Province, Thailand.

26. Orientation Courses

- (i) Orientation courses were organised in June, 1966, in collaboration with USAID for the benefit of Indians going to the USA for further studies.
- (ii) Three orientation courses were organised during July-September, 1966 in collaboration with different organisations for outgoing Indian officers and for incoming foreign trainees.
- (iii) An orientation course was organised in August, 1966, in Calcutta for incoming foreign students and outgoing Indian students.
- (iv) An orientation course was organised in September, 1966, in New Dehli for Indian students going to Russia, etc., for further studies.
- (v) Two Introduction Courses for incoming foreign students were organised—(i) in September, 1966, in Madras and (ii) in Bombay in October, 1966.

27. **Summer Camps:** Two Summer Camps were organised for foreign students in Kashmir and Ooty during May-June, 1966.

28. **Publications :** The following publications were brought out by the Council :

- (i) Music—East and West
- (ii) Handbook of Bibliographies on Indian Art and Culture
- (iii) Thai Translation of Bhagwad Gita
- (iv) Yaddash-Hai-Man (Hindi Translation)
- (v) Yaddash-Hai-Man (Urdu Translation)
- (vi) Towards Understanding India (Paperback edition)

29. Other Activities

- (i) A number of foreign students were received by the Council on their arrival in India and facilities were extended to them in connection with their stay or onward travel.
- (ii) Shri Madanjeet Singh gave an illustrated talk on 'Art of the Himalayas' under the auspices of the Council in New Delhi in October, 1966.

- (iii) The Council arranged a Study Tour for foreign students from October 7-14, 1966. They visited Bhakra Nangal, Chandigarh and Simla.
- (iv) The Council organised a one-day Seminar on 'Intellectual Values in Modern India' in New Delhi on the 20th November, 1966.
- (v) A programme of Czechoslovak Films was organised by the Council at Azad Bhavan on December 13, 14 and 15, 1966.

CHAPTER XVII

CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

A. INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco continued to work actively for the fulfilment of aims and objectives laid down in its constitution, namely, to promote among the people of India understanding of the aims and policies of Unesco, to serve as a link between Unesco, and institutions working in this country in the fields of education, science and culture and to function as an advisory body to the Government of India on matters relating to Unesco. A resume of the important activities of the Commission during the period under review is given below:

2. The Commission's projects for the promotion of aims and objectives of Unesco among the people are centred round three groups of activities, *viz.*, dissemination of Unesco's publications and materials; popularising Unesco; and implementation of Unesco programmes.

DISSEMINATION OF UNESCO PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS

3. **Unesco Publications :** In promoting understanding of the aims and objectives of Unesco, publications play an important role. The Indian National Commission for Unesco received and distributed a variety of Unesco publications. The activity was intensified this year and a number of special publications in connection with the twentieth anniversary of Unesco were distributed to a larger number of institutions and organisations in India.

4. **Visual Materials and Information Manuals :** Among the visual materials received from Unesco, mention may be made of the poster-sets entitled "Two out of Five" and "Unesco—20 Years Service to Peace", etc. About 500 copies of sets were distributed to schools and other organisations. Information

materials about Unesco including its manual "What is Unesco" and a few other important publications were also widely distributed. A small pamphlet on "Unesco—What It Is, What It Does and How it Works" was translated into Hindi, Bengali, Marathi and Tamil to ensure wider public reading.

5. Sales Agency: Since 1962, the Commission has been functioning as a sub-agency for the sale of Unesco publications in India. The Commission continued to promote the 'sales of Unesco publications' among State Governments, educational institutions, libraries and concerned organisations. The promotion and publicity drive for increasing the readership of the Unesco magazine, the "Courier" was intensified.

6. Publications of the Commission: The Commission continued to bring out its two periodicals the *Newsletter* and *The World in the Classroom*.

7. Translation of Unesco Publications: Unesco conducts numerous research studies and produces practical source books on education and allied subjects. The Mass Communication Programme of Unesco provides for assistance in the translation and publication of these studies in Member States. Some of the important books which are being translated are "*Education for International Understanding, Examples and Suggestions for Classroom Use*", and "*Web of Progress*".

8. Library: The Library of the Commission, which functions as a depository library was further reorganised and strengthened during the year under review. At present, it has 48,000 books and documents, and receives over 775 periodicals and other serial documents. It circulates nearly 250 publications and on an average deals with 600 queries per month. The library also took up documentation work.

POPULARISING UNESCO AND SPREADING ITS MESSAGE

9. Exhibitions: Exhibitions received from Unesco or assembled in India played a significant part in promoting knowledge about Unesco, as also in bringing about understanding between different countries. The Commission arranged an exhibition of Unesco publications and visual materials at a Teachers' Workshop in Madras and at a National Seminar in New Delhi in November, 1966.

10. Establishment of Unesco Centres: In order to enlist co-operation of voluntary organisations and universities to function as centres of information, the Commission continued to promote the establishment of Unesco Information Centres/Clubs. The number of centres functioning in university libraries and State Central Libraries and other important institutions in different parts of the country stood at 85 during the year. The Commission feeds these centres with publications and visual materials produced by the UN, Unesco and the Commission itself. The centres are expected to organise lectures, discussions, exhibitions, etc.

11. Implementation of Unesco's Programmes: In regard to the implementations of Unesco's programmes in India, mention may be made of the following projects:

EAST-WEST PROJECT

12. Indo-US Bi-lateral Project—Second Phase: The first phase of the bilateral project adopted in 1958 by the National Commissions of the United States of America and India to promote mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries had been completed by bringing out papers on: (i) Traditional Values in American life and (ii) Traditional Values in Indian life. These papers were printed and exchanged for use.

13. The second phase of the project comprises discussions of the subject and ideas presented in the two statements by groups of competent scholars in India and the USA. In consultation with the US National Commission a proposal to prepare another paper on American life by knowledgeable Indians and on Indian life by knowledgeable Americans is under way. With financial assistance from the Commission, the paper on American life is being prepared by the India International Centre, New Delhi.

14. Exchange of History Textbooks: The Indian National Commission for Unesco launched a significant project for exchanging history and geography textbooks with selected national commissions so as to review the current textbooks from the point of view of accuracy, objectivity and reliability of the treatment of one country in the textbooks of the other. Under this project, one textbook on geography received from the Polish

National Commission for Unesco has been got reviewed and appropriate comments forwarded to the Polish National Commission. Some books on history and geography have also been received from the UK National Commission for Unesco and these are under scrutiny.

15. Research Projects by the Council for Cultural Studies: The Research Council for Cultural Studies established at the India International Centre, New Delhi, as one of the four Unesco-sponsored International Associated Institutions for the study and presentation of the World's cultures, has completed the following projects during the period under review:

(i) *A Study of Attitudes Towards Work, Technology and Modernization:* This project, undertaken in 1963, was extended to its second phase under another contract with Unesco. While the 1963 study was confined to the problems relating to work on the one hand and to the rural and industrial workers on the other, the second phase related to the attitude towards work, industrialisation and modernisation among the elites, as well as high school and college students. The study was conducted in three countries of South and South-East Asia, viz., Nepal, India, and the Philippines. The report of the study was finalised at a meeting of the Research Associates from 3 countries held in New Delhi in September, 1966 and was sent to Unesco, Paris, in November, 1966.

(ii) *Images and International Understanding:* This was also a continuation study. The first phase, undertaken in 1963, was limited in its scope to a study of the images which the elites of India, Thailand, and the Philippines entertained of themselves and about one another regarding various problems. The aim of the second phase was to cover the attitudes, the opinions and the values of the elites of India, Thailand and the Philippines. The report of the project was despatched to Unesco in November, 1966.

(iii) *Tradition of Non-Violence:* This was also a continuation study. The project was taken up in 1963 and aimed at a comparative analysis of the tradition of non-violence and peace and an empirical study of volumes and attitudes of the elite groups of India, Nepal and Ceylon in regard to non-violence. In the second phase, the scope of the study was enlarged so as

to include non-elites and students within the elite groups. The report of the project was sent to Unesco in December, 1966.

(iv) *Science and Technology in relation to Cultural Values and Institutions of South and South-East Asia*: This is a new project and its aim is to study the place and role of science and technology in two oriental civilizations. The study envisaged making a systematic inquiry into the problems of how some of the basic institutions and values in India and Ceylon influenced the development of science and technology in these countries. The report of the study was sent to Unesco in November, 1966.

16. Programme of Education in International Understanding: Under a national project undertaken by the Commission in support of Unesco's world-wide Associated Schools Project of Education for International Understanding and Cooperation, over 440 schools and teacher training institutions throughout India are participating in studies initiated by the Commission in this behalf. The project hinges round three fundamental programmes, viz., teaching about other countries; teaching about the UN and its Specialised Agencies including Unesco; inspiring respect for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. The Commission continued to organise workshops to enable teachers of participating institutions in different States to come together and exchange views on the working of the programme. A teachers' workshop was organised at Madras from 7th to 12th November, 1966, for the teachers of 34 participating institutions of Madras State.

17. The Commission continued the publication of its bulletin entitled "the World in the Classroom" which serves as a forum for dissemination of information regarding activities of the institutions participating in the project in this country.

18. On a request from the Commission, Unesco deputed Mr. Terence Lawson, Secretary, Council of World Citizenship, London, for a period of 3 months for assisting and guiding the Commission in the further development of the programme of Education for International Understanding in Schools. During his stay for three months in India Mr. Lawson visited many participating institutions, delivered lectures at teacher training.

colleges, directed one teachers' workshop at Madras and also a National Seminar in New Delhi.

19. With financial assistance from Unesco, the National Commission organised a National Seminar on Education for International Understanding at New Delhi from 22nd to the 27th November, 1966. It was attended by 69 delegates including officials from State education directorates, teachers from participating institutions and observers from international agencies and non-governmental organisations. The main purpose of the seminar was to review the progress made in the programme of Education for International Understanding, to consider the difficulties impeding the implementation of the programme and the ways and means to overcome them and also consider the further extension of the programme with special reference to the sector of primary education.

20. On a request from Unesco, the Indian National Commission forwarded the names of 11 selected primary schools for participation in the Unesco's Associated Schools Project on Education for International Understanding.

21. **A Study Kit on India to the USA :** A Study Kit on India consisting of sets of books, paintings, brochures, handicrafts, posters and photographs, assembled by the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco was supplied to the University of the State of New York, Albany, New York. Similar study kits are under preparation for transmission to National Commissions of several other countries.

22. **Twentieth Anniversary of Unesco :** In response to an appeal made by the Commission to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Unesco, a large number of educational institutions organised programmes including debates, discussion, exhibitions, study groups etc. Besides, with financial assistance from the Commission, a seminar on "Unesco and Peace" and series of lectures on various facets of Unesco were organised by the India International Centre, New Delhi, and a survey of information and opinion on Unesco, entitled, "Unesco's Image in India" was carried out by Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi. A "get-together" of Unesco "alumni" i.e., persons who had received Unesco fellowships or had been otherwise connected with Unesco was also arranged on November 5, 1966

at New Delhi. To mark this event, the Commission also brought out two publications entitled, "Unesco and India" and "Selected Unesco Features".

23. The Unesco Reading Materials Project: This project aims at providing and aiding in the development of reading materials in the countries of the South Asia region for all levels of readers. Eleven countries are covered by the project. A number of activities were organised in India to implement the programme, of which a few are mentioned below :

(i) *Meeting of Experts on Book Production and Distribution in Asia:* Unesco convened a meeting of experts on book production and distribution in Asia at Tokyo from 25th to 31st May, 1966 to assess Asia's long-term needs for books, assist formulation of systematic national policies to integrate book development into over-all economic and social planning, help in fuller co-ordination of bilateral aid programmes, and stimulate greater international aid for Asian book development. The meeting was attended by experts from different countries of the region including India.

(ii) *Production of Pilot Editions with Unesco Assistance:* Unesco has agreed to give the National Book Trust of India a subvention of Rs. 11,280 for preparing and publishing 6 pilot editions of books for neo-literates—4 in Hindi and 2 in Tamil. That Organisation has also agreed to pay the National Commission Rs. 2,350 for translating into English a book published earlier in Hindi under Unesco's pilot editions—"Religious Stories".

(iii) *Book Distribution Campaign in Rural Areas of North India:* The Indian National Commission for Unesco has secured from Unesco a contract for the All-India Hindi Publishers Association, Delhi, for carrying out a campaign to promote mass distribution and circulation of books in the languages of North India in order to create and to stimulate the desire to buy and to own books among the potential reading public in rural areas. Unesco's assistance for this project would be Rs. 11,875.

(iv) *Development of Rural Reading Rooms:* The Indian National Commission entered into a contract with Unesco for the reparation and publication of a pamphlet on rural libraries

and a list of titles for readers in rural areas as also for developing and building a container for storage and display of books through the All-India Hindi Publishers Association with the aim to develop a system of reading rooms in rural areas. For these activities, Unesco is giving an assistance of Rs. 7,500.

(v) *Survey on Ways to Achieve Low-Cost Books*: A seminar on "Ways to Achieve Production of Low-Cost Books in India" was organised with assistance from Unesco. Unesco contributed a sum of Rs. 3,750 towards its expenditure.

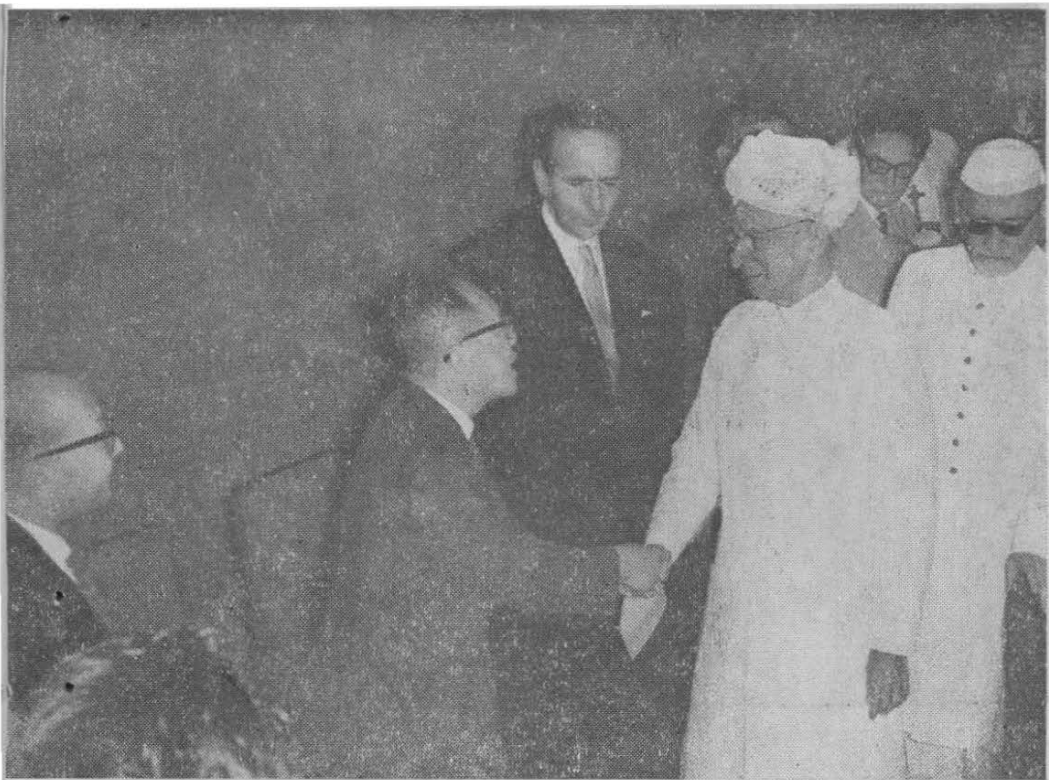
(vi) *Training Course for Book Illustrators and Designers for Children's Books*: Under a contract with Unesco the Children's Book Trust, New Delhi, organised and conducted a training course for book illustrators and designers at New Delhi in November, 1966. Unesco's assistance for this project was Rs. 11,250

(vii) *Training Course for Book Illustrators by the Southern Languages Book Trust, Madras*: The Southern Languages Book Trust, Madras, organised and conducted in December, 1966 a training course for about 40 trainees from South Indian States on promotion of children's books. Unesco gave assistance to the extent to Rs. 15,000 for this purpose.

(viii) *Unesco Expert for Children's Book Trust*: Under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, Unesco provided through the Commission the services of an expert, Mr. Joop Van Couwelaar, to the Children's Book Trust from 21st September, to 16th December, 1966.

(ix) *Unesco Regional Workshop on Book Promotion and Readership Development*: The Unesco Regional Centre for Reading Materials in South Asia, Karachi, conducted a regional workshop on "Book Promotion and Readership Development", at Karachi in December, 1966. India was represented at this workshop by 3 experts in the field.

(x) *Assistance for Publication of Tamil Encyclopaedia for Children*: The Tamil Academy, Madras, has embarked on the preparation of an encyclopaedia in Tamil for children. On the recommendation of the Commission, Unesco has sanctioned a grant of \$ 2,000 each for the project for the years 1965 and 1966.



**President and Vice-President being introduced to the delegates of the
Nehru Round Table**



Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, Deputy Director-General, UNESCO (fourth from left) discussing Unesco programmes in New Delhi. On his left is Dr. Prem Kirpal, Secretary-General of the Indian National Commission and on his right Dr. A. G. Evstafiev, Chief of Unesco Mission in India

24. **Unesco's Exchange of Persons Programme:** There has been a steady increase in the number of scholars visiting India under Unesco's exchange of persons programme in different fields. The Commission is responsible for providing to the visitors on their arrival in India necessary facilities and contacts to enable them to fulfil their specific assignments. During the year, the Commission received the following visitors:

(a) *Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values:* (i) Prof. Raul Estuardo Cornejo, Director of the Institute of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Letters and Education, National University of Ica of Peru for completing research in Comparative Oriental Studies.

(ii) Prof. Tosar Errecart, Professor of Music Composition, Conservatory of Music, *Puerto Rico*, for the study of the tradition of music and folklore in India. (iii) Prof. Z. Yusuf of Bagdad University, Iraq, for the compilation of material for the publication of a complete bibliography of Arab musical manuscripts.

(b) *Study Tours for Women Adult Education Leaders:* Miss N. Villaneauva, Chief and Supervisor, Adult and Community Education Services, Division of City Schools, Manila (Philippines) for the study of adult education and women's education in India.

25. The Commission also obtained grants from Unesco and other bodies for Indian nationals to undertake study tours abroad in the context of Unesco's Exchange of Persons Programme. These were

(i) *Study Tours for Youth and Student Leaders:* Shri S. G. Pawar of the Indian Assembly of Youth for studies in Japan, Canada, Denmark, Switzerland, West Germany, Belgium, France and Italy.

(ii) *Study Tours for Teachers and Leaders in Adult Education:* Shri J. L. Sachdeva of the Indian Adult Education Association, New Delhi, for study in the field of adult education in Canada.

(iii) *Fellowship in International Understanding:* India has accepted Unesco's offer of one fellowship in the field of Education

for International Understanding. A candidate has been selected for the purpose.

(iv) *Fellowship Programme of the Japanese National Commission for Unesco*: The Japanese National Commission for Unesco invited research workers from Asian Member States of Unesco to undertake advanced studies in Japan in the fields of education, science, culture and mass communication. Two fellowships were granted to Shrimati Sarala Mathur of New Delhi and Dr. C. V. Bapat of Bombay.

(v) *Fellowships for Indian Scholars for Training at International Training Centres outside India*: The Indian National Commission continued to assist Unesco to select scholars from India for the award of fellowships for training at international training centres. Fourteen candidates were recommended by the Commission for study at the international training centres in various countries of Europe and the USA.

26. Unesco's Collection of Representative Works of World Literature—Indian Series: In the field of literature, the Indian National Commission has been active in encouraging and facilitating the translation of representative works of the world's cultures into Indian languages and English. The work of translation and publication under this programme has been undertaken in collaboration with the Sahitya Akademi.

27. Menuon may be made here of the proposal for publication of Guru Gobind Singh's *Dasam Granth* in English under Unesco's auspices. On the request of the Government of India, Unesco has agreed to bring out a publication consisting of selected hymns from the *Dasam Granth* as part of the programme for the celebration of the 300th Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Gobind Singh.

B. COMMISSION'S FUNCTIONS AS A LIAISON AGENCY

28. The Commission continued to develop and strengthen its relations with Unesco, other national commissions of Unesco in different parts of the World, international organisations and cultural and educational organisations and institutions in India. Listed below are a few of these activities undertaken by the Commission for the establishment and development of such contacts

(i) RELATIONS WITH UNESCO

29. **Visit of Unesco Officials :** (i) Mr. S. M. Kofflar Kditor-in-Chief, "Unesco Courier" arrived in New Delhi in March, 1966 for an official visit lasting 10 days with the purpose of studying available facilities for possible publication of Indian language editions of "Unesco Courier". (ii) Dr. J. Zuckerman, Chief, Public Liaison Division, Unesco (Paris), visited India for a week in July, 1966 with the object of having discussions on the Unesco Coupon Scheme and the Unesco Gift Coupons Project.

30. **Unesco Assistance for Conservation and Renovation of Sri Ranganathaswami Temple of Srirangam (Madras):** On a request from the Government of Madras, the Government of India approached Unesco for assistance for renovation of Sri Ranganathaswami Temple at Srirangam (Madras). Unesco agreed to provide the services of an expert for a period of 3 months to advise on the renovation and conservation of the Temple. The expert, Mr. Patrick Arthur Faulkner, visited India in September, 1966 for about 3 weeks and had consultations with various officials in Delhi and Madras. His report on the temple has been received. Unesco is also likely to provide another expert and supply equipment and materials to the Madras Government for renovation and preservation of temples.

31. **Publication of "Unesco Courier" in Tamil and Hindi :** The Indian National Commission has decided to bring out Hindi and Tamil editions of the "Unesco Courier", a monthly magazine of educational and cultural interest which expresses Unesco's spirit of humanism. Unesco has agreed to grant a subvention of \$ 19,500 for the biennium 1967-68 for this purpose.

32. **Recruitment of Indians to Unesco Secretariat and Field Advisory Posts :** The Commission continued to assist Unesco in the recruitment of Indians for employment in its Secretariat and other field assignments. At present about 60 experts and other personnel recruited by Unesco through the National Commission are working in different assignments all over the world.

(ii) RELATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONAL COMMISSIONS

33. **Visitors from Other National Commissions :** (a) Mr. V. V. Vakrouchev, Secretary-General, USSR National Commission

for Unesco visited India for about a week in March-April, 1966 for discussions and for strengthening the cultural and other ties between the two countries.

(b) Prof. Ilmo Hela, Chairman, Finnish National Commission, visited India in August, 1966 for a few days with the object of acquainting himself with the activities and programmes of the Indian National Commission and to have exchanges of views with the Indian National Commission and cultural leaders.

(c) Madam Khunyang Dusdi Malakul, Chairman of the Cultural Committee of the Thailand National Commission for Unesco, visited India in December, 1966 for about a week with the object of acquainting herself with the life and culture of India. She was the guest of the Indian National Commission.

34. Visits of Indians to Other National Commissions : (a) On an invitation from the Japanese National Commission for Unesco, Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Chairman, Lalit Kala Akademi and a member of the Indian National Commission, participated in the International Symposium on Fine Arts in the East and the West in Tokyo in March, 1966 as an expert.

(b) On an invitation from the Nepal National Commission for Unesco, an Indian delegation consisting of Dr. (Mrs.) Kapila Vatsyayan, Deputy Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education (Leader) and Shri B. R. Bowry, Deputy Principal Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, participated in the second session of the General Assembly of the Nepal National Commission for Unesco, held in Kathmandu from 16th to 31st August, 1966.

35. On invitation from Unesco or its member-countries the following experts from India attended Unesco seminars/conferences etc.: (1) Shri H. B. Majumdar, Head of the Department of Basic Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training attended the Regional Training Course on Improvement of Primary School Curriculum and Teaching Methods held in Tokyo from the 8th November to 19th December, 1966. (2) Dr. J. P. Thomas, Principal, Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras, and Dr. B. L. Gupta, Head of the Deptt. of Physical Education, Punjab University, Chandigarh, attended the "Leisure Time and Recreation" Seminar at Havana from 2nd to 9th December, 1966.

36. Participation in Activities of Other National Commissions : On an invitation from the Korean National Commission for Unesco, the Indian National Commission participated in the 11th World School Children Art Exhibition, Seoul, Korea, held in May, 1966 by sending 60 selected paintings done by Indian children. The Indian National Commission also took part in an International Children's Art Exhibition held in New Zealand during 1966 in commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of Unesco by sending 21 selected paintings done by Indian children. The Commission further participated in an International Exhibition of Child Art in Colombo by sending 12 selected paintings.

37. Essay Competition on India in Hungary : The Hungarian Ministry of Education in consultation with the Hungarian Institute of Cultural Relations and the Hungarian National Commission for Unesco launched on 21st October, 1965 an essay competition on subjects relating to India among Hungarian school students. The subjects were chosen in consultation with the Indian Embassy in Budapest and related to Indian literature, culture, art, India's industrial advancement since 1947, etc. Four essays were selected for the award of prizes.

38. Participation in Programmes of International Organisations and Other Foreign Bodies : The Commission arranged India's participation in a large number of programmes organised by some international and foreign organisations. Mention may be made of the following:

- (a) The Indian National Commission sent ten paintings executed by children to an exhibition entitled, "World School Art—1966" held at the city of Wiltz, Luxembourg.
- (b) On an invitation from the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA, New York, the Indian National Commission is participating in an international exhibition of children's paintings on the theme "Children's Art—A Contribution to Peace", to be held in early 1967. Twenty selected paintings done by Indian children were despatched for the event. The

exhibition will be shown extensively around the world, in a series of conferences concerned with peace.

- (c) On an invitation from the National Federation of Unesco Associations in Japan, Tokyo, the National Commission participated in an International Exhibition of World Children's Pictures organised as part of the commemoration of festivities of the 20th Anniversary of Unesco. Forty-seven selected paintings done by Indian children were sent for this event.

39. In response to an invitation from the Brandeis University National Women's Committee, Washington, the Commission participated in an International Art Exhibition and Art Auction held for the benefit of Unesco and the Brandeis University. The National Commission sent 3 paintings for the above exhibition and auction. Out of the funds collected by it from the auction, the Committee donated Unesco Gift coupons worth \$3,670 to the Delhi social education centres to help them in their efforts to eradicate illiteracy.

40. Assistance in Programmes of Institutions/Individuals in India

- (a) The Commission made an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 3,000 to the University of Delhi for publication of lectures bearing on mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values.
- (b) The National Commission sanctioned a grant of Rs. 4,900 to the Nation's League of Penfriends, New Delhi, for the execution of a Unesco project for the linking of oriental and occidental schools through collective correspondence.

41. Unesco International Coupons Scheme : The Commission was notably successful during the year under review in operating the Unesco Coupons Scheme designed to assist individuals and institutions working in the field of education, science and culture to import materials for study or research from foreign countries on payment in rupees. Under a contract with Unesco, the Commission has assumed full responsibility for the operation of Unesco Coupons Scheme in India.

The Commission sold coupons worth Rs. 10,76,000 (approximately) during the current year against only Rs. 1,77,000 (approx.) during 1965-66.

(iii) UNESCO GIFT COUPONS

42. **Gift Coupons for Radio Rural Farm Forum Programme :** Unesco Centrum, Netherlands, donated Unesco Gift Coupons worth \$10,000 to the Indian National Commission as a gesture to help India in the food emergency. The coupons were forwarded to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for meeting the cost of foreign components of about 6,000 low-cost radio receivers to be distributed to village-level workers in selected districts covered by the Farm Home Unit of All India Radio. This Unit has been set up with the purpose of boosting agricultural production by imparting, through the Farm Forum Broadcasting Stations, agricultural knowledge about the use of better qualities of seeds, pesticide, fertilisers and latest methods and tools.

43. **Gift Coupons in Aid of Indian Children from Belgium:** The International Federation of Children's Communities, Belgium [Federation internationale des communautés d'enfants (FICE)], donated Unesco Gift Coupons worth \$2,000 for helping deserving Indian children in drought affected areas. The Commission has decided to present these gift coupons in aid of the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund for Bihar.

(C). GOVERNMENT'S RELATIONS WITH UNESCO

44. As one of the founder members of United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, the Government of India continued to develop and strengthen its relations with Unesco and other ancillary bodies functioning under it.

45. **Meeting of Executive Board of Unesco :** Shri Prem Kirpal, Indian member of the Executive Board of Unesco, attended the 72nd to 75th sessions of the Board held during the year at Paris.

46. **Fourteenth General Conference of Unesco :** The 14th session of the General Conference of Unesco was held from 25th October to 30th November, 1966 at Paris. Shri Prem

Kirpal was appointed the leader of the nine-member Indian delegation as the then Union Education Minister, Shri M. C. Chagla, who was to head the delegation could not do so, Shri Kirpal was elected Chairman of the Programme Commission.

47. The Indian delegation introduced an item concerning the role of the national commissions in the evolution and execution of programmes. Introducing the document the leader of the Indian delegation recalled the advisory and liaison role assigned to National Commissions under Article 7B(ii) of the Unesco Constitution and remarked that it had gradually been felt that they should be used as executive agencies for accelerating implementation of the aims of Unesco. The importance of developing co-operation among national commissions at all levels, particularly through joint projects, sub-regional and regional conferences, exchange of personnel, etc., was unanimously recognised during the discussion in the Programme Commission. The resolution on the subject was approved by the General Conference.

48. The Indian delegation played an important role in the adoption of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation by Unesco. At the 16th Plenary Meeting of the General Conference held on the 14th November, 1966, the leader of the Indian delegation, in his capacity as Chairman of the Programme Commission, moved the resolution relating to the adoption of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation. The resolution was adopted by acclamation by the General Conference. India was elected a member of the Coordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade for 1967-68.

49. The Indian delegation extended its wholehearted support to the proposal to make Arabic a working language during the Plenary sessions of the General Conference and in the meetings of the Administrative and Programme Commissions.

50. The Indian delegation also played an important role in the discussions leading to the decision to exclude Portugal from the meetings convened by Unesco.

51. The Indian delegation introduced a draft resolution relating to UN Development Decade which was co-sponsored

by 52 other countries. This resolution was drafted after consultation with 77 UNCTAD countries at several meetings called by the Indian delegation. The resolution authorises the Director-General to continue consultations with the international and regional preinvestment and investment agencies for the purpose of exploring the possibility of experimenting with new approaches to financial flexibility in those programmes of Unesco which were related to the Development Decade. The Director-General was requested to make increased efforts within the Organization's programme and budget for 1967-68 to assist Member States at their request to achieve major objectives in the priority fields of education and science.

52. The Indian delegation also played a notable part in the adoption of the Resolution condemning all forms and manifestations of colonialism and neo-colonialism and affirming Unesco's belief that all colonial countries and peoples should be granted independence with all possible speed.

53. The Indian delegation moved a resolution relating to the Gandhi Centenary which was passed by the General Conference. Unesco has provided a sum of \$3,000 in the current biennium (1967 and 1968) for preparatory work in connection with the Centenary. Unesco has also tentatively earmarked \$50,000 for the next biennium (1969-70) for the purpose, and the subjects of study within the content of the future programme for the next biennium include the organisation of an international symposium, the publication of Gandhiji's works, assistance for the Gandhi Darshan Exhibition, etc.

54. The Indian delegation also moved a number of resolutions in the General Conference, and some of the more important of these related to the strengthening of education for international understanding, setting up of chairs dealing with Asian and Latin American studies, production and distribution of books in Asia, publication of "Unesco Courier" in additional languages in Asia and Africa, setting up of an International Institute of Correspondence Courses, research on the place and role of science and technology in selected developed societies, setting up of an International Cultural Township at Pondicherry by the Shri Aurobindo Society known as Auroville, and exchange of art objects between advanced and developing coun-

tries. Most of these resolutions were accepted by the General Conference, with modifications in certain cases:

55. **International Round Table on Nehru's Role in the Modern World:** In a resolution paying homage to the memory of Jawaharlal Nehru, the 13th General Conference of Unesco, held in Paris in October-November 1964, had decided to convene an international Round Table to consider the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in the modern world. The objective was to bring together thinkers, scientists, educationists, philosophers, artists, writers and others to consider the life and philosophy of Jawaharlal Nehru and his contribution to India and to the world. The Round Table was convened from September 26 to 29, 1966, in New Delhi by Unesco in collaboration with the Government of India. As the intention was that it should function with as much freedom and flexibility as possible, Unesco did not prescribe any formal rules or procedure for the Round Table:

56. The following participants from different countries attended this Round Table: (1) Shrimati Indira Gandhi (India) (2) Dr. Paul J. Braisted (USA) (3) H. E. Mr. Jean Daridan (France) (4) Mr. Mahdi Elmandjra (Unesco, Paris) (5) H. E. Mr. John Freeman (UK) (6) His Eminence Valerian Cardinal Gracias (India) (7) Prof. B. G. Gafurov (USSR) (8) Dr. S. Huzayyin (UAR) (9) Shri Prem Kripal (India) (10) Dr. Clovis Maksud (League of Arab States) (11) Shri Asoka Mehta (India) (12) Shri V. K. Krishna Menon (India) (13) Mrs. A. Myrdal (Sweden) (14) Professor Hajime Nakamura (Japan) (15) Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (India) (16) H. E. Mr. Octavio Paz (Mexico) (17) H. E. Mr. Prince Prem Purachatra (Thailand) (18) Shri M. Chalapathi Rau (India) (19) Prof. Otto Von Simson (West Germany) (20) Mr. Stephen Spender (UK) and (21) Shri Romesh Thapar (India).

57. Mrs. Alva Myrdal of Sweden and Prince Prem Purachatra of Thailand were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Round Table respectively. At the plenary session, which was inaugurated by the President of India, Mr. Mahdi Elmandjra, Assistant Director-General of Unesco initiated the discussion with a paper prepared by Unesco which brought out affinities between Unesco's ideals and those of Nehru. He said that it was the first time in its twenty years of existence that

Unesco had decided to honour thus a statesman of one of its Member States. The themes discussed at the Round Table covered the following important aspects of Jawaharlal Nehru's life, personality and achievements:—

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru: Fight for National Independence and International Peace
- (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru: Man of Two Cultures and One World.
- (iii) Jawaharlal Nehru : Social Justice and National Development.
- (iv) Jawaharlal Nehru's Ideal in Relation to the Action of Unesco.

The report of the Round Table has not yet been published, but on the basis of the broad consensus of opinion expressed by the participants, the following principal recommendations have been made to Unesco:—

- (a) Nehru's writings and speeches on international understanding and peace be published in different languages; also a book on the mind of Nehru containing extracts from his speeches and writings bearing on international co-operation and peace be published for wide dissemination in different languages.
- (b) Meetings, symposia, etc., dealing with subjects related to Nehru's thought be organised in the context of:
 - (i) problems of national development; and (ii) scientific humanism aiming at the integration of man and his environment in a richer and more harmonious social and cultural life.
- (c) A programme be launched by Unesco for promoting an integrated design for living.
- (d) That the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values be expanded in two directions. On the one hand, it could go beyond the terms of the dialogue between the East and the West to consider the original values and the specific problems related to individual cultures and their mutual relations, and on the other hand, consider the cultural values produced by each civilisation not merely as a heritage from the past but as a living

experience directly related to the building of a nation and to economic and social development.

58. **Man and His Environment—A Design for Living:** As a result of the recommendations made by the Nehru Round Table, the Indian Delegation to the 14th General Conference of Unesco moved a resolution suggesting that Unesco should launch a new and major programme entitled 'Design for Living'.

59. The programme is intended to be related to economic, and social development, the humanising of its processes, the consideration of its ultimate goal and the quest for the better life of the communities and the individuals in the developing societies. It further envisages that a critical assessment be made of the relevance of the affluent standards of living to the different cultural patterns, the concrete needs and the more fundamental values by which man should live. This task appears especially urgent newly independent nations which are in the process of development and have the opportunity to avoid the waste which affluence generates wherever technological advance is considered as an end in itself. The programme could do great service in preventing all societies from embarking on the same path or creating a design for living which is not only alien to their cultures in some ways but which inculcates values unrelated to the realities of their social existence and alien to their aspirations. It was felt that the future of developing societies depended on the way in which technical advances could be used not merely for improving the standards of living, but for reinterpreting and redesigning the standards of living in order to integrate man and his environment and enable him to lead a more satisfying life. The talent and experience of the world's finest thinkers, educationists, designers, architects, scientists and technicians must, therefore, be utilized in studying the needs and capacities of different regions and societies, in designing homes, rural and urban, places of work and play and all the things that man uses in his daily life, freeing him from the race for more and more of what is not really essential for the development of man.

60. When this project came up for discussion at the 14th General Conference of Unesco it was widely acclaimed and it was decided that a comprehensive programme should be worked out conjointly by various delegations. Accordingly, a com-

prehensive resolution embodying the programme was approved by the General Conference.

Now, at the suggestion of the Deputy Director-General of Unesco (Dr. Adiseshiah), it has been decided that the Indian National Commission should institute a pilot project on this theme and also produced its blue print in consultation with other national commissions and send the same to Unesco for future action.

61. United Nations Development Programme: Under this programme, Unesco provides services of foreign experts, supplies equipment which cannot be fabricated in this country, and awards fellowships for training of Indian personnel abroad. The aggregate value of assistance earmarked for India under this programme during the biennium 1967-68 amounts to approximately \$1.9 million. The programme has been of considerable value to India at a time of extreme shortage of foreign exchange. The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, which is one of the largest institutions of its kind in Asia, has been built up under this programme. A major part of the assistance is devoted to strengthening the Centres of Advanced Studies in basic sciences in the Indian universities, the development of engineering and technological institutions and development of the secondary schools science teaching project of the NCERT. -

62. Unesco Research Centre: The Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in South Asia, Delhi, ceased to be a Unesco institution from January 1, 1967 when it was merged with the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi. The Government of India, which contributed annually a sum of Rs. 1,66,670 for the Centre, will now give grant-in-aid to the Institute for its operation and a sum of Rs. 2.31 lakh is proposed to be given to the Institute for the year 1967.

63. India's Contribution to Unesco: India's contribution for the year 1967 amounts to \$5,23,022. Of this, a sum of \$1,80,000 has been paid in rupees and the balance amount of \$3,43,022 has been paid in foreign exchange.

64. Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration: The Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Ad-

Administration, set up by the Government of India in collaboration with Unesco continued to organise short in-service training courses for officers of the various ministries or departments of education of participating Asian Member States of Unesco. The 7th training course for educational planners and administrators held from August 22, to December 21, 1966, was attended by 17 fellows representing ten Asian countries, in addition to four participants from India.

65. The Institute organised an international meeting of experts on 'Educational Planning in Asia' at Simla from May, 16 to 28, 1966, which was attended by 7 experts from different Asian countries and 7 Unesco experts drawn from the Headquarters, the Regional Office at Bangkok, and other Unesco offices in the region, as well as some Indian experts and the members of the Institute's staff. The meeting discussed the general concepts of educational planning and the relationship of such planning with social and economic development. It drew up two schemes of training for junior and senior officers of the planning departments.

66. The Institute also held at Simla from June 6 to 25, 1966, a Unesco-sponsored seminar on Planning Adult Literacy, as a follow-up of the World Conference of Ministers of Education on Eradication of Illiteracy held at Teheran in September, 1965. Twenty participants from 13 Asian countries together with experts from Unesco, ILO, FAO and the members of the Institute's staff attended the seminar. The seminar analysed the many facets of the problem of illiteracy in Asia and discussed methods of linking literacy and adult education with socio-economic projects with the object of increasing productivity.

ANNEXURE I

ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES AND AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

A. ATTACHED OFFICE

1. Archaeological Survey of India, Janpath, New Delhi.

B. SUBORDINATE OFFICES

2. National Gallery of Modern Art, Jaipur House, New Delhi.
3. Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort, Delhi (C/O Director of Education, Old Secretariat, Delhi).
4. National Museum, Janpath, New Delhi.
5. National Archives of India, Janpath, New Delhi.
6. Central Reference Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.
7. National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.
8. Eastern Regional Office, Ministry of Education, 5, Esplanade East, Calcutta-1.
9. Western Regional Office, Ministry of Education, Industrial Assurance Building, 2nd Floor, Opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay-1.
10. Southern Regional Office, Ministry of Education, Block No. V, 1st Floor, Shastri Bhawan, No. 35, Haddows Road, Nungambakkam, Madras-6.
11. Northern Regional Office, Ministry of Education, 7/169, Swarupnagar, Kanpur-2.
12. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
13. Directorate of Practical Training in Mining (C/O Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad).
14. Botanical Survey of India, 14-Madan Street, Calcutta-13.

15. Zoological Survey of India, 34, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-12.
16. Anthropological Survey of India, 27, Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Calcutta-13.
17. Survey of India, Block No. 8, Hathiberkala Estate, Dehra Dun.
18. National Atlas Organisation, 3rd Floor, 1-Acharya Jagdish Bose Road, Calcutta-20.
19. Central Hindi Directorate, 15/16, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi-6.
20. National Fitness Corps Directorate, 4/14, Aggarwal House, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.
21. Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi.
22. Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, Hungarian Pavillion, Exhibition Grounds, Mathura Road, New Delhi.

C. AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS

23. University Grants Commisison, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
24. Central Board of Secondary Education, 17-B, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi.
25. Tibetan Schools Society, Curzon Road Barracks, 'B' Block, New Delhi.
26. Central Institute of English, Hyderabad-7.
27. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Room No. 34-I-II, M Block, New Delhi.
28. National Book Trust, 23-Nizamuddin East, New Delhi-13.
29. Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, Gandhinagar, Agra.
30. School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh.
31. National Institute of Sports, Moti Bagh Palace, Patiala.
32. Lakshmbai College of Physical Education, Shaktinagar, Gwalior.
33. Delhi Public Library, S. P. Mukerjee Marg, Delhi-6.

34. National Council of Educational Research & Training, Bharat Scouts and Guides Building, 16-Ring Road, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi.

Constituent Departments of the National Institute of Education under the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

- (i) Department of Field Services, 7, Lancer Road, Timarpur, Delhi.
- (ii) Central Institute of Education, 33, Chhatra Marg, Delhi.
- (iii) Department of Adult Education, 38-A, Friends Colony, Mathura Road, New Delhi-14.
- (iv) Department of Basic Education, D-14/A/6, Model Town, Delhi-9.
- (v) Department of Audio-Visual Education, 10, Ring Road, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi.
- (vi) Department of Science Education, N.I.E. Building, Mehrauli Road, New Delhi.
- (vii) Department of Foundations of Education, B-2/6A, Model Town, Delhi.
- (viii) Department of Curriculum and Education, N.I.E. Building, Mehrauli Road, New Delhi.
- (ix) Department of Psychological Foundations, N.I.E. Building, Mehrauli Road, New Delhi.
- (x) Department of Educational Administration, B-2/6-A, Model Town, Delhi-9.
- (xi) Department of Teacher Education, 33, Chhatra Marg, Delhi-9.
- (xii) Central Science Workshop, N.I.E. Building, Mehrauli Road, New Delhi.
- (xiii) Publication Unit, 31-B, Maharani Bagh, Ashram, New Delhi-14.
- (xiv) Regional College of Education, Pushkar Road, Ajmer.
- (rv) Regional College of Education, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneshwar.

- (xvi) Regional College of Education, Manas Gangotri, Mysore-2.
- (xvii) Regional College of Education, Shamla Hill, Bhopal.
35. Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad.
 36. Indian Museum, 27, Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Calcutta-13.
 37. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, Tinmurti House, New Delhi.
 38. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta-16.
 39. Bal Bhawan and National Children Museum, Kotla Road, New Delhi.
 40. Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Azad Bhavan, New Delhi.
 41. Sangeet Natak Akademi, Rabindra Bhavan, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.
 42. Lalit Kala Akademi, Rabindra Bhavan, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.
 43. Sahitya Akademi, Rabindra Bhavan, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.
 44. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.
 45. National Research Development Corporation of India, Lytton Road, Mandi House, New Delhi-1.
 46. School of Planning and Architecture, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi.
 47. Indian Institute of Technology, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-16.
 48. Indian Institute of Technology, P.O. I.I.T., Powai, Bombay-76.
 49. Indian Institute of Technology, P.O. I.I.T., Madras-36.
 50. Indian Institute of Technology, P.O. Kharagpur Technology, Kharagpur (S.E. Railway).
 51. Indian Institute of Technology, Kalyanpur Campus, Kanpur.
 52. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-12.

53. National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering, Powai, Bombay-76 .
54. Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Rashtrapati Niwas, Simla.
55. Institute of Russian Studies, I.I.T. Campus, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-16.
56. Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani (Rajasthan).
57. Indian Institute of Management, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-6.
58. Indian Institute of Management, Emerald Bower, 56-A, Barrackpore Trunk Road, Calcutta-50.
59. Administrative Staff College of India, Bella Vista, Hyderabad.
60. Western Regional Institute for Training of Teachers for Polytechnics, Ministry of Education, C/O S. V. Polytechnic, Bhopal.
61. Southern Regional Institute for Training of Teachers for Polytechnics, Ministry of Education, Adyar, Madras-20.
62. Eastern Regional Institute for Training of Teachers for Polytechnics, Ministry of Education, C/O Jnan Chandra Ghosh Polytechnic, 7-Mayurbhanj Road, Calcutta-23.
63. National Institute of Foundry and Forge, C/O Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., P.O. Dhurwa, Ranchi-4.
64. Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh).

ANNEXURE II

UNIVERSITIES INCLUDING INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Establishment	Type †
1.	Agra University, Agra	1927	Affiliating
2.	Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana	1962	Residential and Teaching
3.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	1921	Residential and Teaching
4.	Allahabad University, Allahabad	1887	Residential and Teaching
5.	Andhra University, Waltair	1926	Affiliating † and Teaching
6.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad	1964	Residential and Teaching
7.	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar	1929	Residential and Teaching
8.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	1916	Residential and Teaching
9.	Bangalore University, Bangalore	1964	Federal
10.	Berhampur University, Berhampur	1967	Affiliating
11.	Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur	1960	Affiliating and Teaching
12.	Bihar University, Muzaffarpur.	1962	Affiliating and Teaching
13.	Bombay University, Bombay	1857	Federal and Teaching
14.	Burdwan University, Burdwan.	1960	Affiliating and Teaching
15.	Calcutta University, Calcutta	1857	Affiliating and Teaching
16.	Delhi University, Delhi	1922	Affiliating and Teaching
17.	Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh	1965	Affiliating and Teaching

1	2	3	4
18.	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur . . .	1957	Affiliating and Teaching
19.	Gauhati University, Gauhati] . . .	1948	Affiliating and Teaching
20.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad . . .	1949	Affiliating and Teaching
21.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh	1956	Affiliating and Teaching
22.	Indore University, Indore	1964	Affiliating
23.	Jabalpur University, Jabalpur	1957	Affiliating and Teaching
24.	Jadavpur University, Jadavpur.	1955	Residential and Teaching
25.	Jammu and Kashmir University, Srinagar.	1948	Affiliating and Teaching
26.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur	1964	Residential and Teaching
27.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	1964	Teaching and Affiliating
28.	Jodhpur University, Jodhpur	1962	Residential and Teaching
29.	Kalyani University, Kalyani	1960	Residential and Teaching
30.	Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga	1961	Affiliating and Teaching
31.	Kanpur University, Kanpur	1965	Affiliating and
32.	Karnataka University, Dharwar	1949	Affiliating and Teaching
33.	Kerala University, Trivandrum	1937	Federal and Teaching
34.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	1956	Residential and Teaching
35.	Lucknow University, Lucknow	1921	Residential and Teaching
36.	Madras University, Madras	1857	Affiliating and Teaching
37.	Madurai University, Madurai	1966	Affiliating and Teaching
38.	Magadh University, Bodhgaya.	1962	Affiliating and Teaching

1	2	3	4
39.	Meerut University, Meerut]	1966	Affiliating and Teaching
40.	M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda .	1949	Residential and Teaching
41.	Marathwada University, Aurangabad .	1958	Affiliating and Teaching
42.	Mysore University, Mysore . . .	1916	Affiliating and Teaching
43.	Nagpur University, Nagpur	1923	Affiliating and Teaching
44.	North Bengal University, Siliguri . .	1962	Affiliating and Teaching
45.	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar	1962	Residential and Teaching
46.	Osmania University, Hyderabad . . .	1918	Affiliating and Teaching
47.	Panjab University, Chandigarh . . .	1947	Affiliating and Teaching
48.	Panjabi University, Patiala	1962	Teaching and Unitary
49.	Patna University, Patna	1917	Residential and Teaching
50.	Poona University, Poona	1949	Affiliating and Teaching
51.	Rabindra Bharati, Calcutta	1962	Affiliating and Teaching
52.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur]	1947	Affiliating and Teaching
53.	Ranchi University, Ranchi	1960	Affiliating and Teaching
54.	Ravi Shankar University, Raipur	1964	Affiliating and Teaching
55.	Roorkee University, Roorkee	1949	Residential and Teaching
56.	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur	1967	Affiliating and Teaching
57.	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Nagar, Anand	1955	Affiliating and Teaching
58.	Saugar University, Sagar]	1946	Affiliating and Teaching
59.	Saurashtra University, Ahmedabad . . .	1965	Affiliating and Teaching

1	2	3	4
60.	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	1962	Affiliating and Teaching
61.	S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay .	1951	Affiliating and Teaching
62.	Shri Venkateswara University, Tirupati .	1954	Affiliating and Teaching
63.	South Gujarat University, Surat	1965	Affiliating
64.	Udaipur University, Udaipur	1962	Affiliating and Teaching
65.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	1964	Residential and Teaching
66.	U. P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, Nainital Distt.	1960	Residential and Teaching
67.	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	1943	Affiliating and Teaching
68.	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi	1958	Affiliating and Teaching
69.	Vikram University, Ujjain	1957	Affiliating and Teaching
70.	Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan .	1951	Residential and Teaching

INSTITUTES DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

1. Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani.
2. Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad.
3. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar.
4. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Hillside Road, New Delhi.
5. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
6. Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.
7. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.
8. Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi.
9. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

ANNEXURE III

PUBLICATIONS BROUGHT OUT BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND ITS AGENCIES

A. Publications Unit

1. Annual Report—1965-66 (English Version)
2. Annual Report—1965-66 (Hindi Version)
3. Report on Educational Developments in 1965-66—
Ministry of Education
4. Proceedings of the All India Sports Congress 1964
5. Indian National Commission for Co-operation with
Unesco—Proceedings of Seventh Conference
6. Report of the Sanskrit Commission (Sanskrit Version)
7. Proceedings of the 32nd Meeting of C.A.B.E.
8. Recommendations of the State Education Ministers
Conference
9. Proceedings of the Sixth Meeting of the All India
Council for Secondary Education
10. Sixth Annual Report of the National Council for
Women's Education
11. Co-ordination and Integration of Schemes operating in
the Field of Physical Education, Recreation and
Youth Welfare—Kunzru Committee Report
12. Proceedings of 31st Meeting of the C.A.B.E. (Hindi)
13. Central Schools
14. Arjuna Award Winners—1964-65
15. The Teacher Today and Tomorrow
16. Higher Education in India—First Degree Courses in
Medicine
17. Higher Education in India—Town Planning and
Architecture

18. Higher Education in India—Business Management
19. Higher Education in India—Home Science Courses
20. Higher Education in India—Courses in Physical Education
21. Social Education in India (Reprint Edition)
22. Citations—National Awards for Teachers 1966-67
23. Delhi Museums at a Glance—Off-print of Cultural Forum 29
24. Problems and Trends in Museology—Off-print of Cultural Forum—29.
25. National Physical Efficiency Drive 1966
26. Central Schools Organisation—Memorandum of Association and Rules
27. General Information for Indian Students Going Abroad
28. The Education Quaterly—September-December, 1965; March; June and September; 1966
29. Secondary Education—June-September, December, 1965; March; June and September, 1966
30. Youth—April; July; October 1965; January-April; July and October, 1966
31. Cultural Forum Nos. 27, 28, 29 and 30
32. Sanskriti Nos. 26, 27, 28 and 29

B. *Statistical Unit*

1. Education in India—Vol. I (1960-61)
2. Education in India—Vol. II (1961-62)
3. Education in India—Vol. II-A (1961-62)
4. Selected Educational Statistics (Provisional)—
1964-65
1965-66. (Cyclostyled)
5. Statistics of Education in States (1963-64) (Provisional)
6. Statistics of Education in Universities in India (Provisional)—1962-63—1963-64

C. National Council of Educational Research and Training

1. Meri Pabli Pustak—Chalo Pathshala Chalen (Book 1)
2. Meri Abhyas Pustika—Praveshika (Workshop)
3. Meri Praveshika (Teacher Manual)
4. Biology Textbook (Section 4, 5, 6 and 7)
5. Units on Electricity
6. Educational Investigations in Indian Universities (1939—1961)
7. Educational Statistics-Districtwise (1960-61)
8. Three ETS Pamphlets (Reprint Editions)
9. Shortcut Statistics for Teacher-Made Tests
10. Making the Classroom Tests—A Guide for Teachers
11. Multiple-Choice Questions—A Close Look
12. PSSC Physics (Second Reprint Edition)
13. Mathematics for Junior High School-Vol. I, Part I (Student's Text)
14. Mathematics for Junior High School-Vol. I, Part II (Student's Text)
15. Mathematics for Junior High School, Vol. I, Part I (Teacher's Commentary)
16. Mathematics for Junior High School—Vol. I, Part II (Teacher's Commentary)
17. Mathematics for Junior High School—Vol. II, Part I (Student's Text)
18. Mathematics for Junior High School—Vol. 2, Part II (Student's Text)
19. Mathematics for Junior High School—Vol. 2, Part I (Teacher's Commentary)
20. Mathematics for Junior High School—Vol. 2, Part II (Teacher's Commentary)
21. First Course in Algebra—Part I (Student's Text)
22. First Course in Algebra—Part II (Student's Text)
23. First Course in Algebra—Part I (Teacher's Commentary)

24. First Course in Algebra—Part II (Teacher's Commentary)
25. Geometry—Part I (Student's Text)
26. Geometry—Part I (Teacher's Commentary)
27. Geometry—Part II (Teacher's Commentary)
28. Essays by Young Scientists
29. Bhavi Vaigyanikon Dwara Nibandh (Hindi)
30. Teacher Speaks—Vol. II
31. Elementary Bamboo Work
32. Research in Education (Revised Edition)
33. Grant-in-aid for Approved Research Projects
34. A New Textbook of Algebra for Secondary Schools—Part I
35. Biology Textbook—Section I (Reprint Edition)
36. Biology Textbook—Section II (Reprint Edition)
37. Biology Textbook—Section III (Reprint Edition)
38. Biology Textbook—Sections IV and V
39. NIE Newsletter (September, 1966)
40. First Mental Measurement Handbook for India
41. Project Reports
42. Recommendations on Secondary Education
43. Charts and Flash Card for Reading Readiness Kits
44. Ancient India—A Textbook of History for Middle Schools
45. School Science—(September, 1965)
46. Short-Term and In-Service Courses in Education
47. Audio-Visual Handbook
48. Teaching Reading—A Challenge
49. Annual Report—1964-65
50. Interest Inventory
51. NIE Journal (September, 1966)
52. NIE Newsletter (December, 1966)

D. Sahitya Akademi

ASSAMESE

- (i) Chandragupta (Hindi play) by Jai Shankar 'Prasad'. Translated by Smt. Nirupama Phukan.
- (ii) *Bhoot* (Norwegian play: Ghosts) by Ibsen. Translated by Mahendra Bora
- (iii) *Bhakti Geet Pada Sanchayan* (an anthology of Assamese devotional songs). Edited by S. N. Sharma (Third impression)

BENGALI

- (i) *Gulliverer, Bhramanvrittanta* (*Gulliver's Travels*) by Jonathan Swift. Translated by Smt. Lila Majumdar
- (ii) *Bangiya Sabdkosh Vol. I* (Bengali—Bengali Dictionary) by the late Haricharan Bandyopadhyay. Rs. 50 (To be released later along with Vol. II)

ENGLISH

- (i) The National Bibliography of Indian Literature Vol. II (covering Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri and Malayalam)
- (ii) *Keshvsut* (Monograph on the pioneer Marathi poet in the series 'Makers of Indian Literature') by Prabhakar Machawe
- (iii) *Contemporary Indian Short Stories—Series I* (Second impression)
- (iv) *Raja Rammohan Roy* (Monograph in the series 'Makers of Indian Literature')

GUJARATI

- (i) *Gujaratinan Ekanki* (An anthology of Gujarati one-act play). Edited by Gulabdas Broker (Third impression)

HINDI

- (i) *Keshavsut* (Monograph on the pioneer Marathi poet in the series 'Makers of Indian Literature') by Prabhakar Machwe

- (ii) *Rabindranath Ke Natak*. (Select plays of Tagore). Translated by P. C. Ojha Mukta, Hanskumar Tiwari and Bharat Bhushan Agarwal.
- (iii) *Adam Khor* (Punjabi novel) by Nanak Singh. Translated by K. K. Joshi (Second impression)
- (iv) *Raghuvansh* (Epic) by Kalidasa. Translated by Devi Ratna Awasthi 'Kareel'
- (v) *Bharati Ki Kavitayan* (Select poems of Subramanya Bharati). Edited by the late R. P. Setu Pillai and translated from Tamil by Anandi Ramanathan and Yugjit Navalpuri
- (vi) *Parthiv Ka Sapna (Novel: Partipan Kanavu)* by Kalki. Translated by R. Veczinathan
- (vii) *Ghubar-i-Khatir* (Belles-letters in Urdu) by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Transliterated in Devnagari with a glossary in Hindi by Madanlal Jain (Second impression)
- (viii) *Jhonpriwale Aur Anya Kahaniyan* (Select Rumanian short stories) by Michael Sadoveanu. Translated by Nirmal Verma
- (ix) *Sat. Yugoslav Kahaniyan* (Select Yugoslav short stories) Translated by Prabhakar Machwe
- (x) *Natsagodorz ki Rachanayen* (Select Mongolian writings of Dr. Natsagodorz). Translated by Mahavrat Vidyalkar and Yugjit Navalpuri

KANNADA

- (i) *Nibandhmala, Vol. I* (Select essays of Tagore). Translated by Swami Sankaranand Saraswati
- (ii) *Bangala Sahitya Charitre* (History of Bengali Literature) by Sukumar Sen. Translated from English by V. Sitaramiah
- (iii) *Chandragupta* (Hindi play) by Jai Shankar 'Prasad'. Translated by Adya Rangacharya
- (iv) *Vallathol Kavitegalu* (Select poems of Vallathol). Translated from Malayalam by T. Ubadi

- (v) *Smritichitragalu* (Reminiscences) by Lakshmibai Tilak. Translated from Marathi by the late D. B. Kulkarni
- (vi) *Hullina Dalagalu* (Leaves of Grass) by Walt Whitman. Translated by M. Gopalakrishna Adiga

MALAYALAM

- (i) *Bengali Sahitya Charitram* (History of Bengali Literature) by Sukumar Sen. Translated by A. G. Krishna Warriar
- (ii) *Malayala Sahitya Charitram* (History of Malayalam Literature) by P. K. Parameswaran Nair (Third impression)

MARATHI

- (i) *Nibandhamala* Vol. I (Select essays of Tagore) Translated by S. B. Shastri
- (ii) *Babarchi Smritichitren* (Memoirs of Babur). Translated by H. R. Divekar
- (iii) *Arogya Niketan* (Bengali novel) by Tarasankar Bandyopadhyaya. Translated by Shripad Joshi

ORIIYA

- (i) *Jogajog* (Novel) by Tagore. Translated by Gopinath Mohanty

PUNJABI

- (i) *Tagore Da Bal Sahitya* (Tagore's writings for children). Translated by Harbhajan Singh and Indranath Chaudhari
- (ii) *Amrit Santan* (Oriya novel: *Amrutar Santan*) by Gopinath Mohanty. Translated by Devendra Satyarthi

SANSKRIT

- (i) *Sanskrit Ravindram* (Select writings of Rabindranath Tagore) Edited by V. Raghavan and published as a special number of the Sahitya Akademi's half-yearly journal in Sanskrit, 'Samskrita Pratibha'
- (ii) *Vedasastrī Sangraha* Vol. I (The anthology of Sanskrit literature) Edited by Acharya Vishva Bandhu

TAMIL

- (i) *Vazhikatti* (English novel: The Guide) by R. K. Narayan. Translated by T. S. Sridhar
- (ii) *Banabattan Tharu Varalaru* (Hindi novel: *Banabhatta Ki Aimagatha*) by Hazari Prasad Dwivedi. Translated by S. Shankar Raju Naidu
- (iii) *Oedipus Mannan* (Greek play: Oedipus Tyrannus) by Sophocles. Translated by K. S. Venkataraman

TELUGU

- (i) *Ravindra Vyasavali*, Vol. I (Select essays of Tagore) Translated by M. Vishveswara Rao

URDU

- (i) *Kamal aur Jawal* (Greek classic: *History of the Peloponnesian War*) by Thucydides. Translated by Mr. Hasan
- (ii) *Othello* (play) by Shakespeare. Translated by S. Sajjad Zaheer
- (iii) *Tarjuman-ul-Quran*, Vol. II. Urdu translation of the Holy Quran, with commentary and annotations by the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, published as part of a commemorative edition of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's collected works in Urdu
- (iv) *Sab Insaan Bhai Bhai Hain* (Select writings of Gandhiji: All Men are Brothers). Compiled and edited by Krishna Kripalani and translated by Abid Husain

E. *Sangeet Natak Akademi*

- (i) Pt. Onkar Nath Thakur (Monograph in Hindi)
- (ii) Geet Bharati (collection of national songs in Kannada)
- (iii) Who's Who (under print)
- (iv) Indian Dance in Classical Literature and Arts by Smt. Kapila Vatsyayan (under print)
- (v) Anthology of Rabindranath Tagore's Songs Vol. II (the second collection of 50 songs of Tagore with English translation) (in press)

F. Lalit Kala Akademi(a) *Portfolio of Colour Plates*

- (i) 'Bhagwadpurana in Kangra Paintings';
 (ii) and (iii) 'Geeta Govinda' Lalit Kala No. 12 Lalit Kala
 (Contemporary) Nos. 4 and 5

Picture Postcards (Contemporary)

Monographs on Binode Behari Mookerjee and K. H. Ara

(b) *Newsletter* covering art activities of the Akademi

Ancient series Portfolio on the Ancient Art, Lalit Kala
 No. 13 and Chamba Paintings (under print)

Contemporary Monographs on the works of:-

1. (i) Sri K. Sreenivasulu
 (ii) Sri Gopal Ghosh
 (iii) Sri Sailoz Mukherjee
 (iv) Sri K. N. Majumdar } Under print.
2. Lalit Kala journal No. 6 (under print)

G. Publication of Books in Collaboration with Publishers

Sl. No.	Title	Author	Translator
1	Krishi Vigyan . . .	Rajeshwar Dass	Manmath Nath Gupta
2	Samaj Darshan ki Rooprekha	J. S. Mackenzie	Ajit Kumar Sinha
3	Vishwa Artha Vyavastha	A. J. Brown	B. D. Pandya
4	Samajik Punar-Nirman Ke Siddhant	Bertrand Russell	Munish Saxena
5	Shiksha Ki Rooprekha . . .	Do.	Rajeshwar Kushwala
6	Freud Manovigyan Praveeshika	Calvin S. Hall	B. D. Bhatt
7	Visahwa Ki Prachin Sabhyataen	Sri Ram Goyal	Original
8	Sitare	Norman Hoss	Srikant Vyas
9	Hawai Jahaz	Harold Joseph Highland	Ram Chandra Tiwari

S. No.	Title	Author	Translator
10	Mosam	George Bonsell	Sri Kant Vyas
11	Sahas Poorna Yatrayan .	Irwing Robind	Do.
12	Hamara Sharir	Martin Keen	Do.
13	Bijli	Notkin & Gulkin	Sri Prakash Tiwari
14	Vigyan Ki Baten	Do.	Balkrishan
15	Mashinen	Do.	Siddhi Tiwari
16	Raket	Clayton Knight	Ram Chandra Tiwari
17	Hamari Prithvi	Felix Sutton	Sri Kant Vyas
18	Avishkaron Ki Sachchi Kahani	Egon Larsen	Sunti Devi
19	Buddhi—Uska Vikas Aur Roop	Gaston Viaud	Jitendra Khanna ,
20	Padap Sharir Kriya . .	P. Font Quer	Balwant Rai Juneja
21	Prachin Bharat Men Rajya Aur Nayaya Palika	Hari Har Nath Tripathi	Original
22	Sanskirt Natak	Keith	Uday Banu Singh '
23	Keere-Patange	Ronald M. Road	Ram Chandra Tiwari
24	Admi Ki Kahani	Ronald Barr	Ram Prakash Tiwari
25	Parmanu Shakti	Ronald Barr	Ram Prakash Tiwari Siri Prakash Tiwari
26	Vigyan Ke Khel	Martin L. Keen	Ram Chandra Tiwari
27	Bhautiki Ka Vikas . . .	Einstein & Infold	Ram Kumar Mista
28	Jiwan Ke Rasayan Tatva	Issac A. Simov	Arvind Jaiswal
29	Yantrik Manushya	Beril Beeker	Do.
30	Japan Ka Sanskshipt Arthik Itihas	G. C. Allen	N. P. Pande
31	Alppaviksit Deshon Men Poonji Nirman Ke Samasyayan	R. Nurkse	Krishna Datt Pande & Kashi Chandra Pande.
32	Microscope	Martin Keen	Ram Chandra Tiwari
33	Ganit Ki Kahani	E. H. Highland	Do.
34	Rasayan Vigyan	Martin L. Keen	Sri Prakash Tiwari
35	Bhartiya Puralipi Shastra	George Bunler	Mangal Nath Singh
36	Bhartiya Darshan	Dr. Radhakrishnan	Nand Kishore Gobhi
37	Vishwa Ke Mahan Vaigyanik	Philip Cane	Lajpat Rai
38	Vigyan Ke Sahaj Bodh	J. Bronowski	Jagdish Seth
39	Bhap Injin Ki Sachchi Kahani	Fredrick E. Dean	(Km.) Shanti Devi
40	Samanyeshan Aur Khoj	H. J. Wood	..
41	Achal Sampathi Ka Moolyan	Vishwambar Prasad Gupta	Original

H. Archaeological Survey of India

1. Pictorial Post Cards of:

Halebid, Ajanta, Ellora, Hampi, Belur, Elephanta and
Bijapur

2. Guide Books on:

- (i) Ajanta -
- (ii) Bhubaneswar

3. Some parts of:

- (i) Epigraphia India;
- (ii) Epigraphia India—Arabic and Persian Supplement
(1964-65)

I. National Archives of India

- (i) The Indian Archives—Vol. XV (January 1963)
(December 1964)
- (ii) The Indian Archives (Consolidated in one)
(January 1965—December 1966)
(In press)
- (iii) Selections from Educational Records (History of
Educational Administration, 1859-97)
(Notes of Vol. III of the above publication have been
completed)

J. Anthropological Survey of India

- (i) Bulletins: Vols. XI (Nos. 3-4)
Vols. XII (Nos. 1 and 2 and 3-4)
- (ii) Memoir No. 10—Anthropometry in India
- (iii) Memoir No. 12—The Psyche of the Garos

K. Botanical Survey of India

- (i) Report—1963-64
- (ii) The Orchids of Bombay by H. Santapau and Z. Kapadia
- (iii) Flora of the Presidency of Madras in three volumes by J. S. Gamble and CES Fisher (reprint)
- (iv) Bulletin of the Botanical Survey of India—Vol. 8
No. 1 (1966)

L. Zoological Survey of India

- (i) Annual Reports of the Zoological Survey of India—1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61
- (ii) Records of the Indian Museum—Vols 59 and 60

ANNEXURE IV
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS
(Central Schools)

S. No.	Year of Estab- lish- ment	S. No.	Year of Estab- lish- ment		
Andhra Pradesh		Bihar			
1	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Mohammadi Lines, Golconda, Hyderabad-8	1966	9	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Dinapore Cantt	1963
2	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Picket, Secunderabad-3	1964	10	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Jawahar Nagar, P.O. Sutihara, Dist. Muzafrarpur	1965
3	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Trimulgherry, Secunderabad-15	1963	11	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Anisabad, Patna-2	1964
4	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) K. T. Road, P.O. Tirupati, Dt. Chittoor	1965	12	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) P.O. Hinoo, Ranchi	1966
5	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Vishakapatnam-7	1966	Gujarat		
Assam		13	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Delhi Chakla, Ahmedabad-1	1964	
6	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Gauhati-1	1966	14	Lala Lajpatrai Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Lala Lajpatrai Central School) Saroj Bungalow, Baroda-1	1965
7	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Cholahara Road, P.O. Jorhat, Dist. Sibsagar	1966	15	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar	1967
8	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Shuliong-3	1966			

S. No.	Year of Establishment	S. No.	Year of Establishment
16	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Air Force Station, Jamnagar	1963	
17	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) A. S. Chowdhury High School Building, Kasurba Road, Rajkot	1965	
18	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Dehlavi Road, Mohamed Manzil, Majoora Gate, Nanpura, Surat-1	1965	
Haryana			
19	Kendriya Vidyalaya, No. 1., (Central School) Ambala Cantt	1963	
20	Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, (Central School No. 2) Air Force Station, 16, Majumdar Lines, Ambala Cantt	1964	
21	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) N. H. IV, Faridabad	1966	
Jammu & Kashmir			
22	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Udhampur	1965	
23	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O Shri G. R. Azad, Deputy Director of Education, Govt. of J. & K., Srinagar	1967	
24	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O Shri Ishwar Sharma, Dy. Director of Education, Govt. of J. & K., Jammu	1967	
Kerala			
25	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Naval Base, Cochin-4	1963	
26	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Ernakulam-5	1965	
27	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Mallapparamba, Kozhikode-9	1965	
28	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Pattom, Trivandrum-4	1964	
Madhya Pradesh			
29	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O Air Force Station, Amla	1964	
30	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Professor's Colony, Vidya Vihar, Bhopal-2	1964	
31	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Shakti Nagar, Gwalior-2	1965	
32	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Race Course Road, Indore-3	1964	
33	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Vidyanagar, G. C. F. Estate, Jabalpur	1966	
34	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Pachmarhi	1964	
35	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Opp. Parade Hanuman Mandir, Saugor Cantt	1964	

S. No.	Year of Establishment	S. No.	Year of Establishment
Madras			
36	1966	46	1963
Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Red Fields, Coimbatore-18		Kendriya Vidyalaya, No. 1 (Central School No. 1) Holiday Camp, Colaba, Bombay-5 BR	
37	1964	47	1965
Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Air Force Station, Avadi, P.O. I.A.F., Madras-55		Kendriya Vidyalaya, No. 2, (Central School No. 2) Holiday Camp, Colaba, Bombay-5 BR	
38	1966	48	1964
Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi, Madras-54.		Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Powai, Bombay-76	
39	1964	49	1964
Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O Indian Instt. of Technology, Madras-36		Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O Station Headquarters Dehu Siding	
40	1965	50	1965
Adarsh Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Adarsh Central School) 24, Royapettah High Road, Madras-14		Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Devlali	
41	1966	51	1963
Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Madurai-9		Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Khadakvasala N.C., Poona-4	
42	1964	52	1963
Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Tambaram AIF, Madras-46		Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O INS 'Shivaji' Lonavala, Dt. Poona	
43	1966	53	1965
Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Ten-nur, Tiruchirapalli-1		Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) 81, Nelson Square, Chawani, Nagpur	
Maharashtra			
44	1963	54	1963
Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Nagarwalla Road Camp, Ahmednagar		Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Artillery Centre, Nasik Road Camp	
45	1965	55	1963
Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Ord-nance Estate, P.O. Ambarnath, Dt. Thana		Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O Bombay Engineer Group, Kirkee, Poona-3	
		56	1965
		Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central school) Air Force Station, Lohgaon, Poona-6	

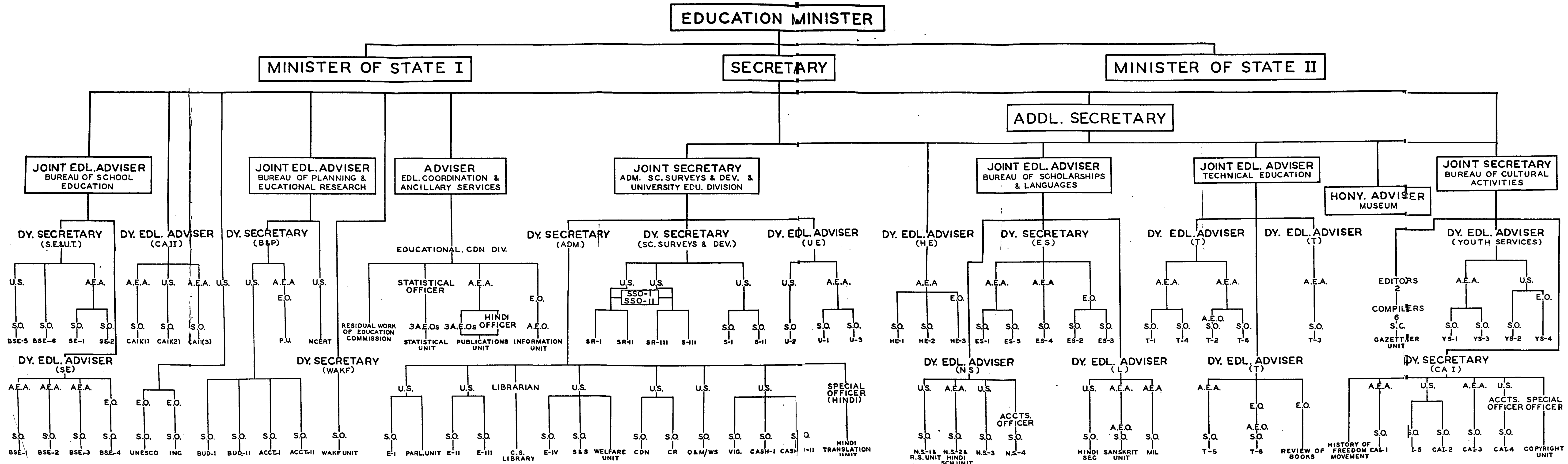
S. No.		Year of Establishment	S. No.		Year of Establishment
57	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Pulgaon Camp, Wardha Distt	1965	66	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Berhampore-3, Dt. Ganjam	1966
Mysore					
58	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) ASC, Centre (South) Bangalore-7	1963	67	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) P.O. Puri, Dt. Puri	1965
59	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Jalahalli, Hospital Town West, Bangalore-15	1964	68	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Sambalpur	1965
60	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) M.E. G. & Centre, Post Bag 382, Assaye Lines, Bangalore-1	1964	69	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Bokaro Steel City, Bokaro	1967
Punjab					
61	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Malleswaram, Bangalore-3	1966	70	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Air Force Station, Adampur (Jullundur)	1965
62	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Post Box No. 1507, Hebbal Bangalore-6	1965	71	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Ferozepur Cantt.	1963
63	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O Kannada Primary Boys School No. 16, Hosur, Hubli-21	1965	72	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Air Force Station, Halwara, Dt. Ludhiana	1965
64	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O Mangalore Harbour Project, Panambur, Mangalore	1966	73	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Jullundur Cantt	1963
Rajasthan					
Orissa					
65	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Unit No. 1, New Capital, Bhubaneswar	1966	74	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Alwar	1965
			75	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Bikaner	1964

S. No.		Year of Establishment	S. No.		Year of Establishment
76	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Adarsh Nagar, Jaipur-4	1964	86	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Survey of India Colony, Hathibarkala, Dehra Dun	1965
77	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur	1964	87	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Rajput Regimental Centre, Fatehgarh	1965
78	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Kota-1	1965	88	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Jhansi Cantt	1964
79	Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) Pratapnagar, Udaipur	1965	89	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O Air Force Station, Chakeri, Kanpur	1964
Uttar Pradesh					
80	Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, (Central School No. 1) C/O Air Force Station, Agra-8	1963	90	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Indian Instt. of Tech. P.O. IIT, Kanpur	1965
81	Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, (Central School No. 2) Grand Parade Road, Agra Cantt	1964	91	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O The Garhwal Rifles, Lansdowne	1964
82	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Babina Cantt	1965	92	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O A.M.C. Centre, Lucknow Cantt	1963
83	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O The Jat Regimental Centre, Bareilly Cantt	1963	93	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O Air Force Station, Manauri, Dt. Allahabad	1964
84	Kendriya Vidyalaya for Girls, (Central School for Girls), C/O A.S.C. School, Bareilly Cantt	1964	94	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O Sikh Regimental Centre, Meerut Cantt	1963
85	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) P.O. New Forest, Dehra Dun	1964	95	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Seth B. N. Poddar Estate, Mathura Cantt	1965

S. No.	Year of Establishment	S. No.	Year of Establishment
96	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O The Punjab Regimental Centre, Meerut Cantt	1963	
		Chandigarh	
		104	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Sector 28/C, Zone No. 2, Chandigarh
97	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O The Dogra Regimental Centre, Meerut Cantt	1965	
		Himachal Pradesh	
		105	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Jakkho Hill, Near Ashoka Hotel, Simla. I
98	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O Kumaon Regimental Centre, Ranikhet Dt. Almora	1964	
		Delhi	
99	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O Bengal Engg. Group & Centre, Roorkee	1964	
		106	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Kandhar Lines, Delhi Cantt.-10.
100	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Banaras Hindu Uni. Campus, Varanasi	1965	
		107	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Sector No. III, Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi-22
		Manipur	
101	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) P.O. Bengal Enamel, Palta, Barrackpore	1964	
		108	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Johnstone School Bldg., Imphal
		Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
102	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) P.O. Panagar, Distt. Burdwan	1966	
		109	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Port Blair.
103	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) C/O Station Commander, No. 5, Wing Air Force, Kalaikunda	1967	
		Tripura	
		110	Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) Agartala

ADMINISTRATIVE CHART

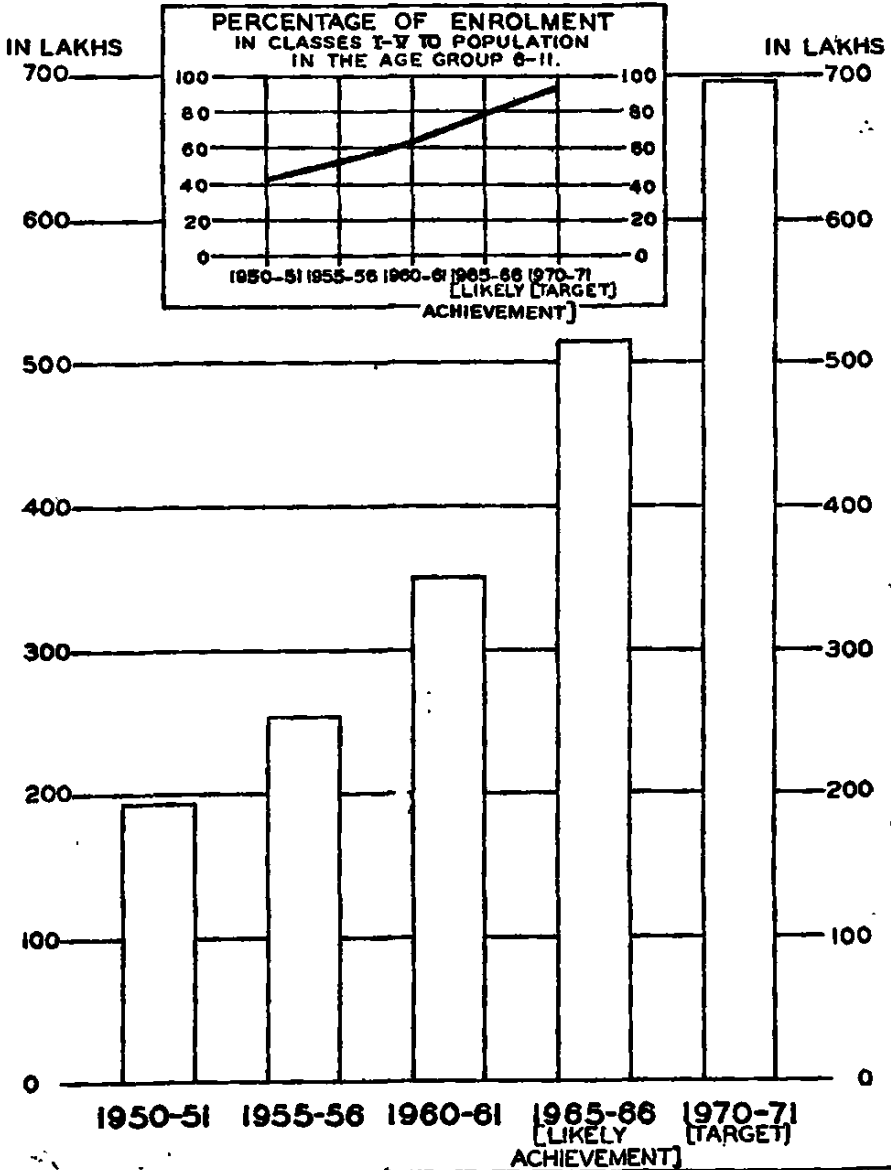
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



LEGEND

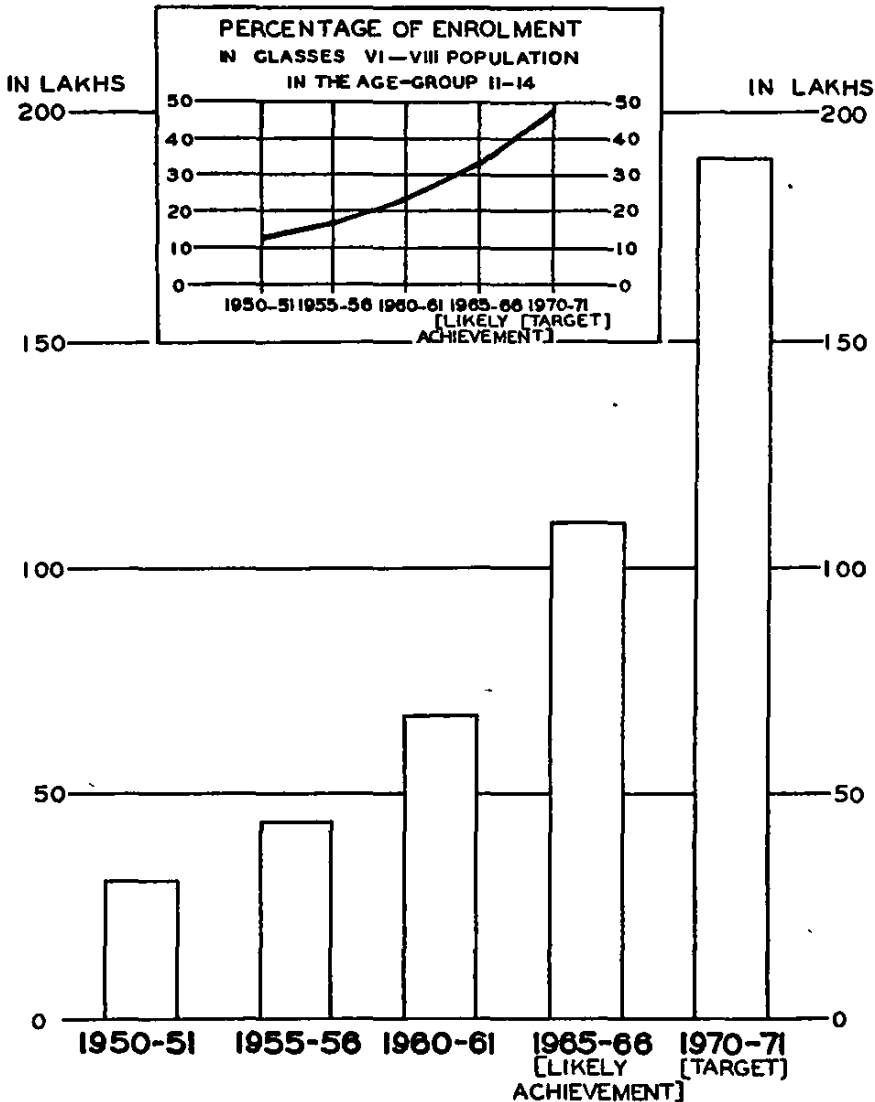
U.S.-----UNDER SECRETARY
 A.E.A.-----ASSISTANT EDUCATIONAL ADVISER
 S.S.O.-----SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
 E.O.-----EDUCATION OFFICER
 A.E.O.-----ASSISTANT EDUCATION OFFICER
 S.O.-----SECTION OFFICER

PROGRESS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION ENROLMENT IN CLASSES I-V

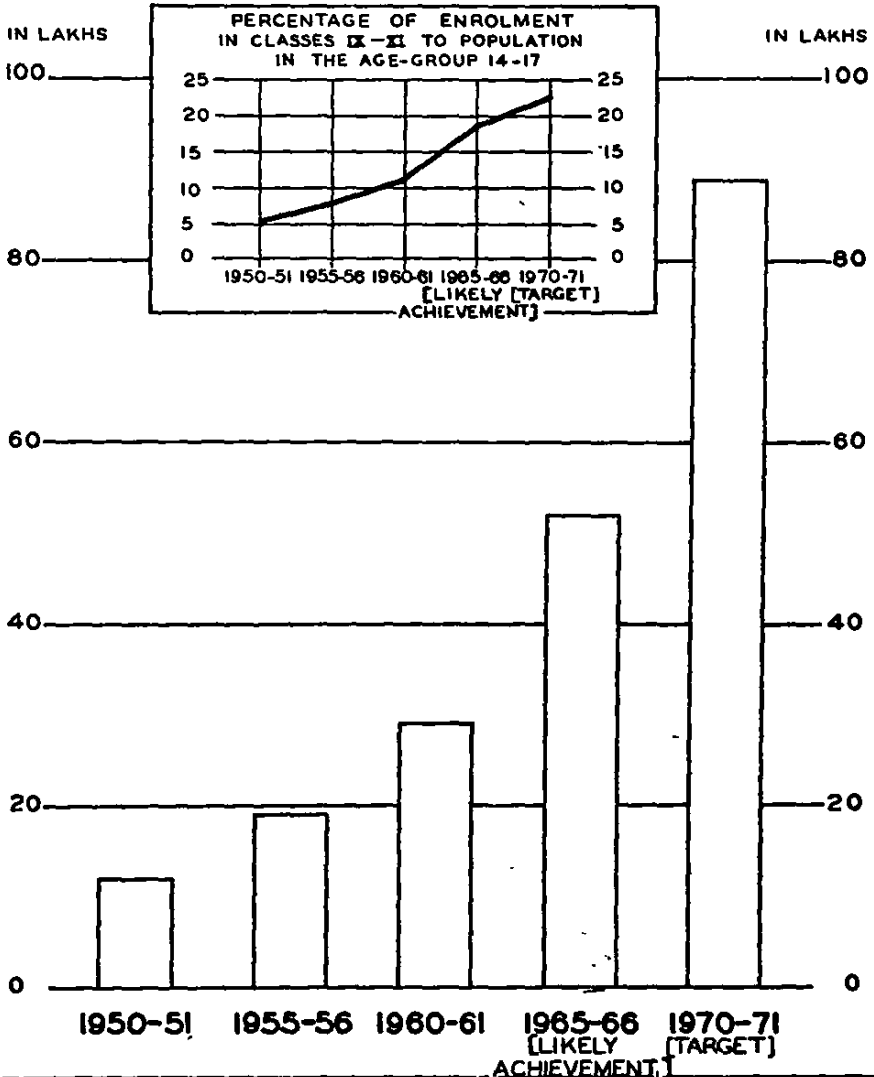


PROGRESS OF MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION

ENROLMENT IN CLASSES VI-VIII

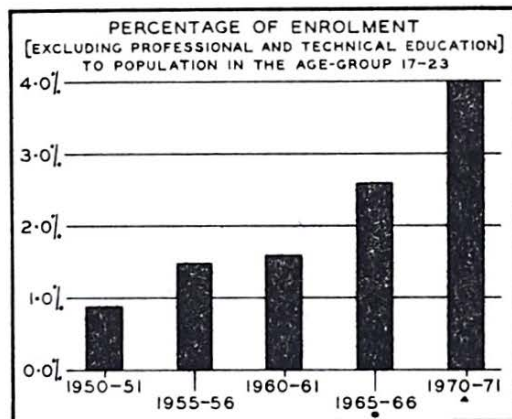
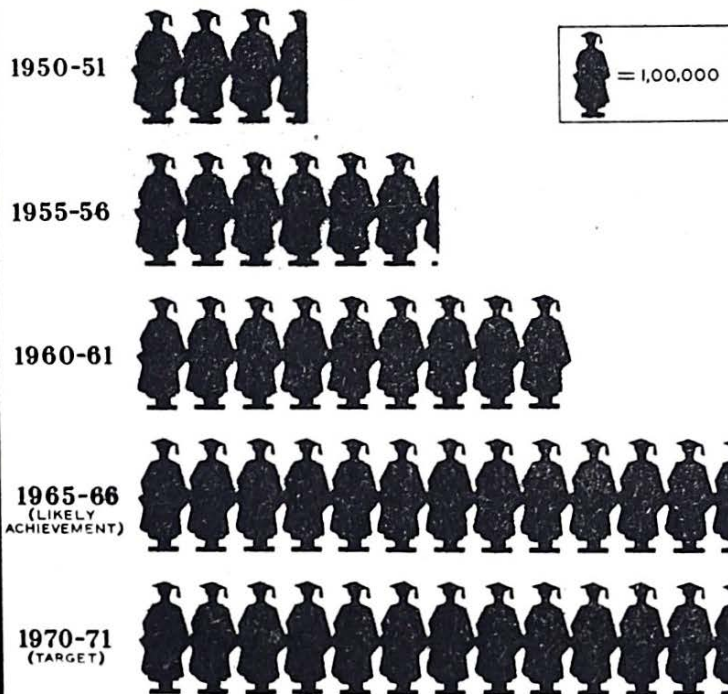


PROGRESS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION ENROLMENT IN CLASSES IX-XI



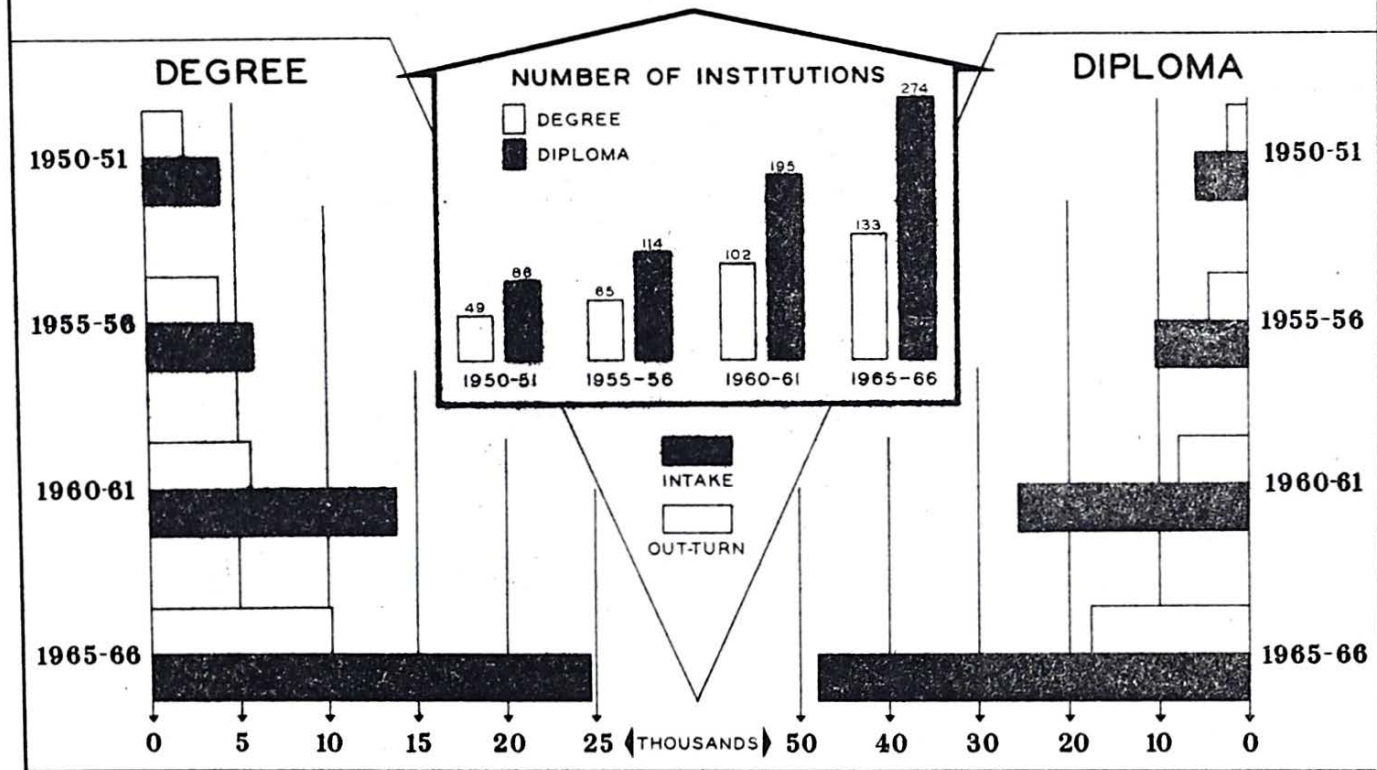
PROGRESS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION ENROLMENT

[EXCLUDING PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION]

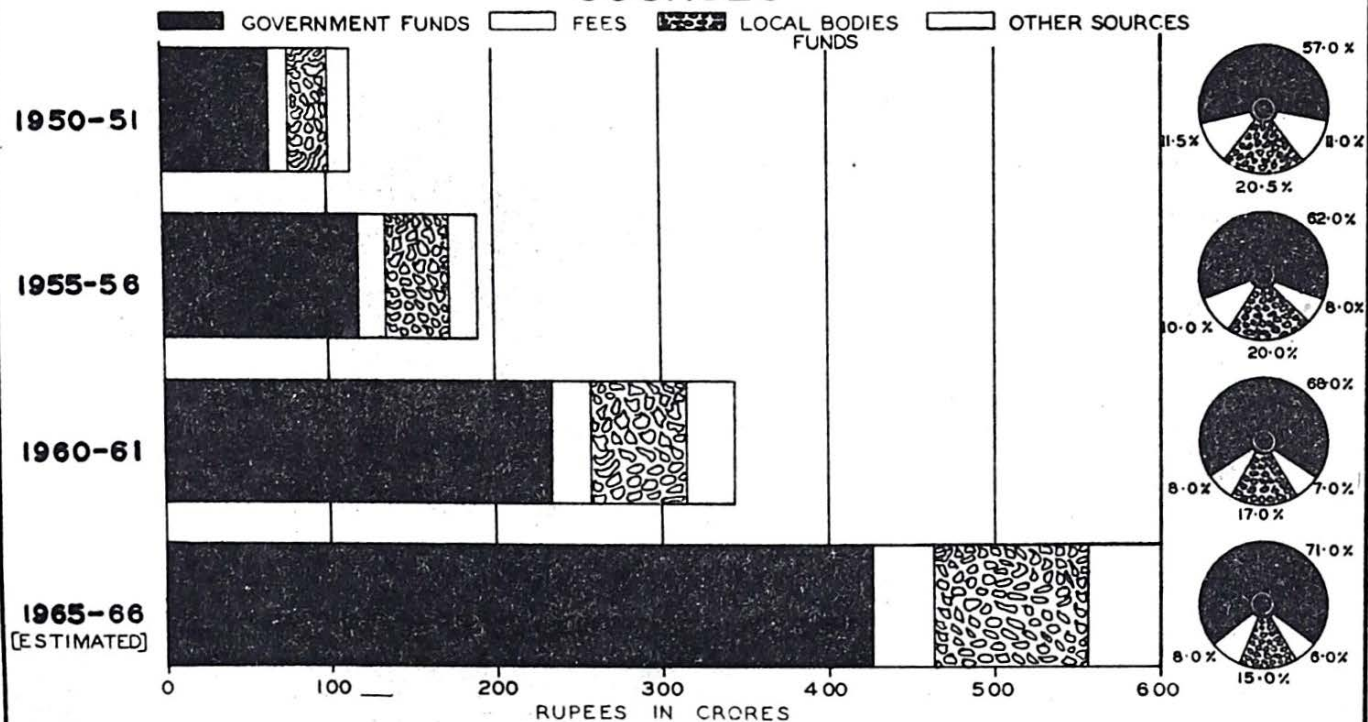


PROGRESS OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

DEGREE AND DIPLOMA COURSES



PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES



UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

1967 [AS ON 1.1.1967]

