



# REPORT

## 1968-69

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH  
SERVICES

NEW DELHI

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**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH  
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**Publication No. 849**

## CONTENTS

<i>Chapters</i>	<i>Pages</i>
I. Introductory . . . . .	1—4
II. School Education and NCERT. . . . .	5—20
III. Higher Education . . . . .	21—37
IV. Technical Education . . . . .	38—47
V. Scientific Surveys and Development . . . . .	48—59
VI. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research . . . . .	60—68
VII. Scholarships . . . . .	69—80
VIII. Languages and Book Promotion . . . . .	81—98
IX. Physical Education, Games, Sports and Youth Welfare . . . . .	99—107
X. Cultural Affairs . . . . .	108—126
XI. Unesco and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries . . . . .	127—147
XII. Other Educational Programmes . . . . .	148—163
XIII. Education in the Union Territories . . . . .	164—176
<i>Annexure:—</i> Attached and Subordinate Offices and Autonomous Organisations . . . . .	177—182
<i>Charts</i>	
1. Progress of Primary Education. . . . .	183
2. Progress of Middle Education . . . . .	184
3. Progress of Secondary Education . . . . .	185
4. Progress of University Education . . . . .	186
5. Progress of Technical Education . . . . .	187
6. Progress of Expenditure on Education by Sources . . . . .	188

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTORY

1.01. The Constitution makes education essentially a State subject but also vests considerable responsibilities in the Government of India. The Union Government, for instance, is directly responsible for Central Universities, for all institutions of national importance, for the enrichment, promotion and propagation of Hindi, for coordination and maintenance of standards in higher education, for scientific and technical education and research and for welfare of Indian students abroad and cultural and educational agreements with other countries. Social and economic planning which includes educational planning is a concurrent responsibility. The Centre also has special responsibilities for the education of the schedule castes and scheduled tribes.

1.02. The Ministry of Education strives to discharge these responsibilities of the Central Government in education and also looks after archaeology, scientific departments like the Survey of India, and national programmes in cultural affairs, physical education, games and sports. It has seven Bureaux (comprising 14 Divisions and 2 Units). The Ministry also has 21 attached and subordinate offices and 47 autonomous organisations under it, a list of which is given in the Annexure.

1.03. **Joint Consultative Machinery :** Under the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration, a Departmental Council of the Ministry and the Department of Social Welfare is functioning under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Education, since 19th January, 1967. During 1968, two meetings were held. The Joint Committee of the Council met on September 7, 1968, to study the revision of pay scales of the employees of the Survey of India. Office councils

under the scheme are now being set up in the various attached/ subordinate offices of the Ministry to deal with local problems.

**1.04. National Policy on Education :** On a detailed examination of the recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66), a Government Resolution on the National Policy on Education was formulated and placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on the 24th of July, 1968.

**1.05. Fourth Five Year Plan in Education :** For the purpose of formulating the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission set up an over-all Planning Group on Education under the chairmanship of Dr. B. D. Nag Chaudhuri, Member (Education). It recommended an allocation of Rs. 1,300 crore for education (Rs. 892 crore in the State sector and Rs. 408 crore in the Central and Centrally-sponsored sector). However, owing to financial stringency, the actual allocation for educational development in the Fourth Plan is only Rs. 809 crore—Rs. 259 crore in the Central sector and Rs. 550 crore in the State sector. In view of this constraint on resources, emphasis is being laid on a few selected priority programmes such as expansion and improvement of primary education, improvement of science education at all levels, quality improvement of higher education with special reference to reducing incidence of student unrest, programmes of national integration and a large-scale development of book production programmes, especially the production of literature in modern Indian languages with a view to their adoption as media of education at the university stage.

**1.06. Central Advisory Board of Education :** The 34th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education was held at New Delhi on 11th and 12th of October, 1968. The Board discussed (i) the implementation of the National Policy on Education, (ii) the formulation of the Fourth Plan, and (iii) the recommendations of the National Integration Council. Following the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, a Standing Committee was constituted to meet every quarter in

different zones of India and to examine the implementation of the major educational programmes as recommended by the Central Advisory Board. The first meeting of the Standing Committee was held at Hyderabad on 6th and 7th January, 1969. The following subjects were discussed: (i) programmes to be emphasized in the Fourth Plan in education in the context of the limited resources available; (ii) measures towards raising additional resources for education; (iii) implementation of the three-language formula; and (iv) problems relating to the study of languages by children belonging to linguistic minorities.

**1.07. Conference of Education Secretaries and Directors of Education:** Along with the meeting of the Central Advisory Board, a Conference of Education Secretaries and a Conference of Directors of Education of States and Union Territories were held to discuss measures to be taken up the next year and during the Fourth Plan to implement various educational programmes, particularly with reference to improvement of quality.

**1.08. Establishment of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR):** Realising the importance of social science research and its utility in guiding programmes of planned national development, the Planning Commission appointed, some time ago, a committee under the chairmanship of Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao to survey the current situation in the country and to make recommendations on the future lines of development and the organisational and other steps necessary to accelerate progress. The main recommendation related to the establishment of a Council as an autonomous organisation for promoting and coordinating research in social sciences and to the provision of necessary funds and facilities to enable it to discharge its responsibility. Government has accepted this recommendation and, accordingly, an Indian Council of Social Science Research is being established as an autonomous organisation under the Societies Registration Act of 1860.

**1.09. Review of Standing Charges:** The establishment charges for the year 1969-70, relating to the grant of secretariat

proper, were discussed in detail in a meeting of the Internal Economy Committee. As against the budget estimates of Rs. 97.61 lakh for 1968-69, the revised estimates for 1968-69 and budget estimates for 1969-70 for the grant as a whole have been arrived at Rs. 99.92 lakh and Rs. 124.41 lakh respectively.

1.10. Budget : As against the total budget estimates of Rs. 151.02 crore for the Ministry as a whole (including the provisions made for the Ministry of Education in the Demands operated by the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance) for the year 1968-69 (both Plan and non-Plan) the revised estimates for 1968-69 and budget estimates for 1969-70 proposed to be provided amount to Rs. 143.19 crore (provisional) and Rs. 135.08 crore (provisional) respectively.



## CHAPTER II

### SCHOOL EDUCATION AND NCERT

2.01. **School education** is the responsibility of State Governments. The programmes undertaken by the Union Government in this field relate broadly to a few important aspects which have a national significance.

#### A. EXPANSION OF FACILITIES

2.02. **Classes I-VIII** : During the Fourth Plan period, in classes I-V, the total enrolment will increase by 123.1 lakh, from 559.6 lakh (or 7.9 per cent of the age-group 6-11) to 682.7 lakh (or 84.9 per cent of the corresponding age-group). In classes VI-VIII, the enrolment will increase by 57.3 lakh, from 127.2 lakh (or 3.4 per cent of the corresponding age-group 11-14) to 184.5 lakh (or 42.1 per cent of the corresponding age-group). A faster tempo of expansion is obviously needed; and intensification of such efforts is specially needed in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and U.P.

2.03. **Classes IX-XI** : In classes IX-XI, the enrolment will increase by 38.1 lakh, from 65.5 lakh (or 19.3 per cent of the age-group 14-17) to 103.7 lakh (or 25.9 per cent of the corresponding age-group).

2.04. **Free School Education** : All education is free in Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland. The entire school education is free in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Primary education (classes I-VII or I-VIII as the case may be) is free in all States except Assam (boys only in classes VI-VIII), Bihar (boys only in classes V-VIII), U.P. (for boys only in classes VII and VIII) and West Bengal (in some urban areas in classes I-V and generally in classes VI-VIII).

#### B. IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

2.05. **School Meals Programme** : The School Meals Programme, which is assisted by CARE, continued to be in opera-

tion in all States except Jammu & Kashmir, Assam and Nagaland, the total number of children receiving school meals now being about 130 lakh. To help the Government of Bihar to continue the programme undertaken during the drought period, an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 50 lakh was sanctioned during the year. *Bal-Ahar*, a highly nutritive food, is proposed to be introduced as a substitute for the existing components of food given as mid-day meals for school children.

2.06. **Textbooks :** Almost all the State Government have nationalised the production of textbooks, although in varying degrees. To coordinate and guide the activities of national and State organisations, a National Board of School Textbooks has been established. The Board will advise the Union and State Governments on all matters relating to the production, prescription and improvement of school textbooks and recommend measures to promote national integration through them.

2.07. Work on the setting up of textbooks printing presses, gifted by West Germany, at Mysore, Bhubaneswar and Chandigarh has been making steady progress. Architectural drawings of the press buildings at Mysore and Bhubaneswar and the preliminary estimates of their cost of construction have been prepared, and administrative approval and expenditure sanction have been issued. The Chandigarh Administration has offered a ready-made building for the third press. A provision of Rs. 30 lakh has been made for this programme in 1969-70.

2.08. Starting from 1962-63, the Swedish Government have in all supplied 45,000 tons of printing paper. During the year, the sixth and the last instalment of Swedish gift paper comprising 3,000 tons was received. The paper is distributed among the Governments of States and Union Territories for printing nationalised school textbooks for free distribution among poor and needy children.

2.09. To improve the quality of science education in schools, a four-phase scheme has been chalked out. The first phase included the preparation of syllabi, textbooks and other instructional materials in the National Council of Educational Research

and Training in collaboration with the State institutes of education, the State institutes of science; the directorates of education, selected university departments and boards of secondary education. In the second phase short orientation courses will be organised for the staff of the State institutes of science, State institutes of education and teacher training colleges. The third phase will consist of supplying equipment to all these institutions as well as teacher training schools and selected lower primary, higher primary and secondary schools. The last phase is to launch the programme in the field by introducing new courses and new materials at all stages of school education. Assisted by Unesco experts, work on the first phase has been well under way in the NCERT and a good deal of instructional material for the primary school is expected to be ready by the end of 1968-69.

2.10. In April, 1967, the Union Government signed with UNICEF a plan of operations that includes the supply of specialised equipment. Following this agreement, necessary steps are being taken to get the needed equipment through UNICEF.

2.11. **Centrally Sponsored Schemes :** Initiated in the middle of the third Plan period, a few important Centrally sponsored schemes, as given below, for the improvement of school education continued to be in operation during the year with 100 per cent Central assistance to participating State Governments for developmental and additional activities:

S. No	Scheme	Provision for 1968-69 (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Strengthening science laboratories in secondary schools by raising the laboratory equipment up to a prescribed norm . . . . .	50.00
2.	Special training of science teachers by organising long-term condensed courses and short-term refresher courses including setting up of State Units/Institutes of Science Education . . . . .	20.00
3.	State Institutes of Education . . . . .	35.00
4.	State Units of Evaluation and Examination Reform . . . . .	3.75
5.	Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance . . . . .	4.00

In pursuance of a recent decision of the National Development Council, these schemes have been transferred to the State sector in the Fourth Plan.

**C. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING.**

2.12. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was set up as an autonomous organisation in September, 1961. It is registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. Its principal objective is to promote the qualitative improvement of school education. Its budget provisions (grant-in-aid) are given below :

	1968-69		1969-70
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Original Provision	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
Non-Plan . . . . .	156.00	155.28	183.78
Plan . . . . .	227.15	177.00	142.60

2.13. **Activities and Programmes** A brief account of the activities for the year 1968-69 is given below.

2.14. **Research :** (a) In collaboration with other institutions, the Council is conducting two major research projects, viz., (i) a basic study in the developmental norms for pre-school children between the ages of 2½-5 years, and (ii) construction of tests.

(b) Of the several research projects on hand during the year in the different departments of the National Institute of Education which functions under the aegis of NCERT, mention may be made of the following: (1) mathematics achievement survey project; (2) programmed learning project; (3) socio-metric studies; (4) developmental needs of tribal people; (5) enrolment of tribal students in primary and secondary schools; (6) a study

of the administrative organisation of the educational system in different States; (7) comparative study of the salient features of the State Compulsory Primary Education Acts; (8) determining the optimum size of secondary school; (9) educational planning in India—quality *versus* quantity in school education; (10) study of administrative organisation of educational planning in different States of the Indian Union; (11) construction of a model for district development plans; (12) experimental project on teaching of science and mathematics at the middle stage; (13) development of interest inventory; (14) identification of talent in primary and higher secondary schools; (15) adolescents' attitudes towards authority; (16) developing the educational programme for the academically talented; and (17) study of the teaching occupation. Three investigations relating to surveys of high, higher secondary and multipurpose schools, offering agriculture and technical (engineering) subjects and of institutions for the physically handicapped, have been completed.

(c) The Council continued to assist other agencies by granting financial assistance for the publication of outstanding pieces of educational literature and for conducting research. A sum of Rs. 73,900 has been sanctioned for 12 projects during the year.

2.15. (a) **Pre-service Training:** Pre-service training programmes of the Council are carried out by the Central Institute of Education and the four Regional Colleges of Education. The former continued to carry on programmes of B. Ed. (full-time), B. Ed. (correspondence), M. Ed. (full-time), M. Ed. (evening) and Ph.D. courses. The latter continued teacher training courses of one year's duration after the first degree and the four-year integrated courses in education. 860 students were enrolled in the session 1968-69. Besides the full-time courses, the colleges have been conducting summer school-cum-correspondence courses leading to B. Ed. degree for clearing the backlog of untrained teachers in the respective regions. In all, 1075 teachers were enrolled for such courses during 1968-69. On account of inadequate response and other reasons, a few courses, namely,

one-year course in agriculture (in two colleges), one-year course in home science and four-year course in technology and commerce (in two colleges) have been discontinued from the academic session 1968-69.

**(b) In-service Training:** The Central Institute of Education and the Regional Colleges of Education organised a good number of seminars, workshops and short-term courses to provide in-service training to teachers. The departments of the National Institute of Education have also organised a number of training programmes. In addition, the National Institute of Education continued to conduct an integrated one-year postgraduate course known as NIE Associateship Course.

**(c) Summer Institutes:** The Council in collaboration with the UGC and USAID has been organising summer institutes for science teachers in biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics for a number of years under the direction of the university and college teachers. 64 such summer institutes were organised during 1968. Besides, the National Institute of Education organised 9 summer institutes—four in geography for school teachers, one in linguistics and language teaching, one in research methodology and experimental design, one in learning motivation and group process, one on problems of Indian education for training college lecturers and one in social education. A few more summer institutes for the teachers of Central Schools in chemistry, physics, mathematics, English and Hindi were also organised.

**2.16. Extension:** (a) The scheme of providing in-service training for secondary and primary teachers through extension services centres, attached to selected training colleges and training institutions, continued during the year. The centres organise short-term workshops and special programmes and courses to improve teachers' competence both in content and methodology and help in the preparation of instructional materials.

Besides, the classroom problems of teachers are discussed and tackled.

(b) Three Field Units in Rajasthan (Bikaner), Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad) and Assam (Shillong) have been set up for better co-ordination of work, a closer liaison and wider dissemination of information at the State level.

(c) The various constituent departments/institutions of the National Institute of Education also carry out extension work independently and some significant activities of the year are : (1) zonal conferences of co-ordinators of extension services centres at the secondary and primary levels; (2) conferences of principals of training colleges of the southern region; (3) seminar of the staff of State institutes of science and other State representatives in the field of science education; (4) workshops of teacher educators of science; (5) fifth annual conference of the officers of the State evaluation units and the Department of Curriculum and Evaluation; (6) workshop on the improvement of teaching of guidance in training colleges; and (7) working group of State-level officers in connection with the functional literacy and farmers' education project.

(d) To promote the dissemination of good practices in schools, a bulletin 'New Trends in School Practices' is being published. Schools are also encouraged to take up experimental projects and 344 projects were approved for the grant of financial assistance during 1968-69.

(e) A programme entitled, 'Seminar Readings' is organised by the National Institute of Education in which teachers are encouraged to write articles on various educational issues concerning the classroom situation from their own experience. Prizes are awarded under this programme to authors of the best 30 papers.

**2.17. Educational Literature :** So far during the year, 45 publications have been released and 42 publications are in

press. They include textbooks, teacher guides and supplementary educational material. The Council also brings out journals entitled, 'N.I.E. Journal', 'Indian Educational Review' and 'School Science'.

**2.18. Development of Curriculum :** (a) The programme of social studies and Hindi textbooks made satisfactory headway during the year. The following books were completed, reviewed and finalised for publishing:

#### **Social Studies**

- (i) Textbooks for classes II and IV.
- (ii) Hindi translation of history textbooks for classes VI and VII.
- (iii) Geography textbooks for class VI (both English and Hindi).
- (iv) Social studies textbooks for higher secondary stage Vol. I (Hindi) for class VI.
- (v) Civics textbooks for class VI.

#### **Language**

- (vi) Readers for classes IV and V.
- (vii) Adaptation of textbooks for classes IV and V.
- (viii) Work book for class IV.
- (ix) Work book for class V.
- (x) Teacher manual for readers for classes IV and V
- (xi) Hindi reader for class VII.

Besides the above, Sanskrit textbooks for classes IX, X and XI have been printed. Under the Language Project, the target of preparing a complete series of Hindi readers for the entire lower primary stage has also been achieved.

(b) With regard to the instructional materials programme, 14 teaching units covering the whole of the primary school syllabus in mathematics and a few teaching units in civics and economics



were prepared. About 200 books as supplementary reading materials were also reviewed. Among other activities, mention may be made of the preparation of the Bibliography of Children's Books (Vol III) and the finalisation of a detailed syllabus for the handbook for social studies for teacher-educators of primary training institutions.

**2.19. Science Education :** (a) Intensive action is in progress, since 1964-65, on a pilot project for teaching science and mathematics as individual disciplines from the beginning of the higher primary stage duly taking into account the latest developments and teaching techniques. New syllabi have been framed and textbooks, teachers' guides and curriculum guides based thereon have been prepared for the first two years and work is in progress for the preparation of similar materials for the third year of the higher primary stage. The prepared materials have been tried out, revised and introduced in a few selected schools, and schools under the Delhi Directorate of Education and in other States have already introduced or are expected to introduce them progressively. Materials are both in Hindi and English and are being made available to State Governments.

(b) The Council has established twenty study groups of eminent university teachers of science, who are working on identification of basic concepts of various science subjects and are developing a total curriculum for secondary school stage for a course of compulsory science for all children. The curriculum materials will be tried out and revised before they are introduced.

(c) For the lower primary stage, a general science syllabus (for classes I to V) has been developed and, based on this, a detailed 'Handbook of Science for Primary Teachers' in three volumes has been prepared.

(d) The Council continued to operate the scheme for locating and nurturing science talent by awarding scholarships and providing special incentives to young students. The scheme

59 M. of E.—2.

extends from the 1st year of B.Sc., class to the Ph.D. level. 346 candidates were selected for the award of such scholarships.

(e) The Central Science Workshop completed a project for the production, with indigenous materials, of a physical science study kit consisting of 21 items. Under another project known as "Unesco Secondary Science Teaching Project", science apparatus in the area of physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics for classes V-VIII are being developed. The demonstration kit for class VI has already been developed, while progress has been made in other items as well.

**2.20. Examination Reform:** Our examination system is highly information-centred at present and does not seek to evaluate the understanding of subject fields. It has to be so reformed that it becomes objective and helps the student to develop his basic understanding rather than his power to memorise. To this end, the Council has been continuing a comprehensive programme of examination reform. Training courses and workshops are held in educational evaluation for examiners, paper-setters and others concerned with developing new techniques for setting better papers and better scoring procedures.

**2.21. Review Committee:** In January 1968, the Government of India appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B. D. Nag Chaudhuri, Member (Science), Planning Commission, to review the work of the Council. The Committee has submitted its report to the Ministry and steps for its implementation are being taken.

**2.22. Fourth Five-Year Plan:** During the fourth Plan, emphasis will be laid on the qualitative improvement of school education. This over-all approach has been kept in view while formulating the proposals for the fourth Plan of the Council. It has been proposed to give an emphasis on the deepening of the existing programmes, on working closely with the State-level agencies, improvement of primary education, science edu-

cation and training of key personnel at the State level so that the desired multiplier effect is achieved.

#### D. WELFARE OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

**2.23. Ameliorative Measures :** For ameliorating the condition of school teachers at primary and secondary levels, the Ministry of Education continued to impress upon the State Governments the necessity of improving the emoluments, service conditions and qualifications of teachers. Besides, the Ministry has been stressing the need for the adoption of the triple benefit scheme (pension, provident fund and insurance) by the State Governments for teachers in aided institutions. Eight State Governments have since implemented this scheme while some are considering it. The children of teachers are provided free education in varying degrees in various States/Union Territories.

**2.24. National Foundation for Teachers Welfare :** The National Foundation for Teachers Welfare was set up in 1962 with the object of promoting the welfare of the teachers generally and in particular to alleviate distress among them and their dependents. Voluntary contributions were collected on the Teachers' Day which, as usual, was celebrated on the 5th September, 1968, throughout the country. The State Governments have been permitted to spend up to 80 per cent of their collections for teachers' welfare in their areas and the balance of 20 per cent of these collections, and the annual contributions made by the State/Union Territory Governments, are credited to the corpus of the Foundation, the target of which has been fixed at Rs. 5 crore. The Funds as on September 1, 1968, amounted to Rs. 93.50 lakh in fixed deposits and Rs. 29.50 lakh in defence bonds in addition to Rs. 5.97 lakh available in current account.

**2.25. National Awards for Teachers :** Instituted in 1958 with the object of granting recognition to the teachers of outstanding merit, the scheme of giving National Awards covers teachers of primary and secondary schools as well as Sanskrit

pathshalas/tols. Ninety-nine teachers received the award in the year 1968, which were announced on the Teachers' Day. Each award consists of a certificate of merit and rupees five hundred in cash.

#### E. OTHER PROGRAMMES

**2.26. National Council for Women's Education :** The National Council for Women's Education continued to advise the Government on various matters relating to the education of girls and women and to maintain contacts between the Government and its various organisations working in the field. Among various other recommendations, the Council urged that a system of attendance allowance should be introduced for rural primary school teachers under which graded remuneration is required to be paid to teachers in the school on the basis of girls enrolled and their average attendance.

**2.27. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan :** An autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has been set up for the sole purpose of administering the Kendriya Vidyalayas established all over the country to facilitate the education of the children and wards of transferable Central Government employees including defence personnel.

At present 118 schools located in all the States and Union Territories except Nagaland and Goa are functioning under the Sangathan. These schools had 64,668 students on their rolls on August 1, 1968, registering an increase of 13 per cent over the enrolment in the previous year. The schools are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi and prepare students for the All India Higher Secondary Examination. The pass percentage of students in the All India Higher Secondary Examination was about 70 per cent in 1968. Out of 12 students in the merit list five were from the Kendriya Vidyalayas. The medium of instruction in these schools is Hindi/English.

With effect from December 21, 1967 the pay scales of teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas have been revised so as to bring them on par with those of the teachers of Delhi schools.

**2.28. Tibetan Education :** An autonomous organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, the Tibetan Schools Society was set up in 1961 for the sole purpose of looking after the education of Tibetan refugee children. It is running seven residential schools, one educational-cum-vocational institute and five day schools. The schools have about 5,500 students on their rolls. The Society also gives grants to the institutions engaged in the education of Tibetan children.

**2.29. Central Institute of English, Hyderabad :** The Central Institute of English was established in November 1958 as a society, registered under the Hyderabad Societies Registration Act. Its main object is to improve the teaching of English in India through research and training of teachers in suitable techniques.

The Institute continued to train teacher educators who, in their turn, trained teachers of English in their respective areas in short courses organised by extension centres, universities and State departments of education. It also continued to broadcast radio lessons for schools in Andhra Pradesh in collaboration with the Department of Education, Andhra Pradesh and All-India Radio, Hyderabad, and to publish a bulletin incorporating research findings and other suggestions on various aspects of the teaching of English. The Research Section of the Institute continued its work on contrastive studies in English, *vis-a-vis* a number of modern languages.

**2.30. Bal Bhavan and National Children's Museum, Delhi :** Established in June, 1956, the Bal Bhavan and National Children's Museum is managed by an autonomous body. The organisation strives to afford opportunities to children for education through recreation and physical activities; to promote social and cultural contact amongst children of all classes and

communities; to operate a suitable programme of training and research in order to promote education of children through visual aids and to provide them with opportunities for the expression of their creative talents. The entire expenditure on this institution is borne by the Government of India. It is proposed to set up a committee to review the working of Bal Bhavan with a view to encouraging such steps as will make its programme a national activity.

**2.31. Central Board of Secondary Education:** The Board was reconstituted in 1962 to enable it to play a more useful role in the field of secondary education and, among other objectives, to meet the educational needs of those students who have to move from State to State. The all-India character of the Board is now more evident with the ever-increasing number of institutions from all over the country seeking affiliation to it. During the year under report, 15 Sainik schools located in various States were affiliated to the Board, thus raising the total number of institutions recognised by the Board to 660.

There are mainly three types of higher secondary schemes for which examinations are conducted by the Board. The first is higher secondary scheme (three-year course) popularly known as Delhi scheme, the second, all-India higher secondary scheme and the third higher secondary technical scheme. Most of the schools in the Union Territory of Delhi prepare candidates for the Board's higher secondary (three-year course) examination. Three technical schools in Delhi follow higher secondary technical scheme. Besides, four demonstration multipurpose schools attached to the Regional Colleges of Education under the NCERT, which are affiliated to the Board follow the scheme of studies specially drawn up by the NCERT on an experimental basis.

The Board has been making efforts to improve the examination system in close cooperation with the Department of Curriculum and Evaluation of the NCERT. It has also published a few text books in English and Sanskrit to improve the teaching in these subjects.

### 2.32. Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations :

There are three schemes for assistance to voluntary educational organisations working in the field of school education. They are:

- (a) Assistance to voluntary educational organisations working in the field of pre-primary, primary and secondary education as well as teachers' training schools and intermediate colleges.
- (b) Assistance to voluntary educational organisations working in the field of women's education.
- (c) Assistance to good residential schools in the country.

Grants are sanctioned on the recommendations of the State Governments concerned. During the year 1968-69 and 1969-70, the total budget provisions made for these schemes are Rs. 5 lakh and Rs. 6 lakh respectively.

### 2.33. National Prize Competition of Children's Literature :

The National Prize Competition of Children's Literature is organised every year and the 14th such competition is due in the current year. Competitions in Hindi, Sindhi and Urdu are organised by the Ministry centrally, while those in regional languages are organised by the State Governments on behalf of the Ministry with 100 per cent assistance. Apart from a cash award of Rs. 1,000 for each prize-winning book, the scheme provides for the bulk purchase of copies for free distribution among school libraries.

**2.34. Nehru Library on Children's Books :** A scheme for the mass production of supplementary reading books for children to promote national integration has been initiated during the year. The production of books under the series will be undertaken by the National Book Trust in all regional languages. The Governments of States and Union Territories have been invited to participate in this programme of national importance. The books will be uniformly priced at Re. 1 each in all languages. An outlay of Rs. 1 crore has been proposed in the new Fourth Plan.

2.35. **Eighth National Seminar on Primary Education:** The Seminar which was held at Gauhati (Assam) from 13th to 16th May, 1968, made a number of recommendations for the early achievement of the goal of universal education and the improvement of primary education.

2.36. **National Seminar on Wastage and Stagnation:** A national seminar was organised at New Delhi on September 23-26, 1968, in collaboration with the NCERT to suggest an action programme to be initiated in the Fourth Plan to reduce wastage and stagnation. The Seminar made practical recommendations for tackling this problem and recommended two types of action programmes : (i) a minimum programme to be adopted in all States, and (ii) the organisation of intensive pilot projects in each State.

#### F. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

2.37 The financial provisions for School Education during 1968-69 and 1969-70 are given below:

S. No.	Scheme	(Rs. in lakh)		
		Provision for 1968-69		Budget Estimates for 1969-70
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
1	German Printing Press	..	..	30.00
2	Strengthening of Secondary Education on Science Laboratories	50.00	50.00	..
3	Strengthening of State Units/Institutes of Science Education	20.00	14.00	..
4	State Institutes of Education	35.00	15.00	..
5	State Evaluation Units and Examination Reform	3.75	2.50	..
6	State Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance	4.00	3.00	..
7	Grants to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	290.91	303.27	371.00
8	Grants to Tibetan School Society	58.00	43.00	59.84
9	Central Institute of English, Hyderabad	4.00	3.36	2.36
10	Bal Bhavan	6.50	6.05	6.05
11	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations	10.00	5.00	6.00
12	Nehru Library on Children's Literature (Nehru Bal Pustakalaya)	5.00	5.00	5.00



## CHAPTER III

### HIGHER EDUCATION

3.01. In higher education, the Union Ministry of Education is mainly concerned with (1) the four Central Universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva-Bharati; (2) institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act; (3) coordination and maintenance of standards of higher education through the University Grants Commission (UGC); (4) Rural Institutes; and (5) a few other miscellaneous programmes of higher education. The major developments in these areas have been briefly described in this chapter.

#### A. CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

3.02. **Aligarh Muslim University:** The total number of students in the University during the year under report was 7,352.

The Faculty of Arts was bifurcated into two faculties, namely, (a) Faculty of Arts, and (b) Faculty of Social Sciences.

A Centre for West Asian Studies was set up and the Department of History was raised to the status of a Centre for Advanced Studies.

The Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies was bifurcated into the Department of Arabic Studies and the Department of Islamic Studies.

3.03. **Banaras Hindu University:** Acharya Hazari Prasad Dwivedi assumed charge of the office of the Rector under statute

3(1) of the Banaras Hindu University Act with effect from 2nd March, 1968.

The University has made progress in providing instruction through the medium of Hindi from the undergraduate classes to the highest level. Compulsory study of English has been abolished from the PUC (both in arts and science faculties) B.A., B. Ss., B. Com., B. Sc., (Ag.), B. Pharm., and I and II years of the integrated courses in technology.

Proposals for seven additional departments, namely, Anaesthesiology, Plant Physiology, Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, Mycology and Plant Pathology, Genetics and Plant Breeding, Agronomy and Agricultural Economics are under consideration of the Visitor.

Under section 5(2) of the Banaras Hindu University Act, the Visitor has directed that an inquiry in respect of the recent state of unrest and agitation in the Banaras Hindu University should be made by a committee consisting of the following:

- (i) Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor,  
Bombay University . . . . . Chairman
- (ii) Mr. Justice V. S. Desai, Judge, Bombay High  
Court . . . . . Member
- (iii) Prof. S. K. Bose, Chairman, Inter-University  
Board of India . . . . . Member
- (iv) Prof. R. C. Mehrotra, Vice-Chancellor,  
University of Rajasthan . . . . . Member

The terms of reference of the Committee are as under:

"To inquire into the recent state of unrest and agitation in the University and to make such recommenda-

tions as may be considered necessary or expedient for remedying the situation and for improving the general tone of discipline and law and order in the University”.

The Committee held its first meeting on January 12, 1969 and is expected to complete its work in June, 1969.

3.04. **University of Delhi:** In August 1968, the University had 48,968 regular students on its rolls in addition to 11,097 registered with the School of Correspondence Courses. There were 1,960 non-collegiate women students on the rolls of Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board, 149 in B. Ed. Correspondence Course in the Central Institute of Education making up a total of 62,174. Of these, women students constitute 38.2 per cent.

The University permitted Convent of Jesus and Mary College to function as a full-fledged constituent college with B.A. (Pass) and B.A. (Hons.) in English from July, 1968.

The Department of Sociology in the University was recognised by the University Grants Commission as a Centre of Advanced Studies and allocation of Rs. 2,75,000 (non-recurring) and Rs. 1,30,000 (recurring) was made for this purpose to the University.

Through the courtesy of the Government of Japan the University is proposing to start a diploma course in Japanese language from the next academic session. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries has also agreed to donate a chair in Japanese history and culture. The University is likely to start shortly the certificate course in Polish language with the assistance from the Government of Poland. One lecturer in Polish language has already arrived from Poland.

The University received the approval of the University Grants Commission for the introduction of one-year certificate

course in forensic science in the Department of Anthropology.

An amount of 1.5 million dollars representing part of the Ford Foundation grant of \$5.00 million approved for the projects of development is at present being utilised by the University for importing scientific equipment for the science department of the University in a phased manner.

**3.05. Visva-Bharati:** M.Sc., courses in physics, chemistry, botany and zoology were introduced from the 1968-69 academic session. The existing degree courses in agriculture and social work were also upgraded to honours level during the period. Similarly the honours course in geography was introduced from July, 1968.

An all-India seminar on "Being and Non-Being" was organised on April 5 and 6, 1968 under the auspices of the Centre of Advanced Studies in Philosophy at the University. Besides teachers of the University, 21 delegates from other universities attended the seminar and participated in its deliberations.

Among the new buildings completed during the period, a reference may be made to the following major works:

- (i) "Sishu-Vibhaga" (hostel for Patha-Bhavana boys) and warden's quarters attached to it.
- (ii) Dining hall for Patha-Bhavana boys' dormitory.

**3.06. Jawaharlal Nehru University:** The site for the location of the University has been acquired. Steps are being taken to appoint a vice-chancellor and to set up the Advisory Committee in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

#### B. INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

**3.07.** The Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi; Gurukul Kangri Vishwa-Vidyalyaya, Hardwar; Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad; Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi and the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi receive maintenance grants on cover-

the-deficit basis on admissible items of expenditure and matching share on development schemes approved by the University Grants Commission and accepted by Government for such grants.

3.08. The 'cover-the-deficit' pattern of assistance followed with regard to deemed universities has since been approved in the case of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

3.09. The Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha finalised its report on the Indian School of International Studies. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

### C. UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

3.10. There are 74 universities and 10 institutions deemed to be universities under section 3 of the UGC Act. The number of colleges stands at 2,899 and the total student enrolment in the universities and colleges at 19,18,972\*. During the last three years enrolment has been rising at an average rate of about 13.2 per cent per annum. The number of teachers in universities and colleges was 1,02,454 in 1967-68.

**3.11. New Universities and Centres of Postgraduate Studies:** The Commission has emphasized that no new university should be established without prior consultation with the UGC.

The Commission has accepted the proposals of the Universities of Andhra, Mysore, Osmania, Punjab and Sri Venkateswara for setting up Centres of Postgraduate Studies under their auspices at Guntur, Mangalore, Warrangal, Simla and Anantpur respectively.

**3.12. Grants to Universities:** The Fourth Plan development proposals (excluding those relating to engineering and technology) of 61 universities and 8 institutions deemed to be universities have been examined and assessed by the visiting committees appointed by the Commission. In the light of the re-

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\* Excluding the enrolment in intermediate classes affiliated to the Board of the High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh.

recommendations of the visiting committees, as accepted by the Commission, schemes of development involving grants amounting to Rs. 46.36 crore have so far been approved for 58 universities and seven institutions deemed to be universities. The schemes provide for the development of postgraduate studies and research, library and laboratory facilities, additional staff, hostels, staff quarters, health centres, student homes and other miscellaneous projects. In view of limited funds available, the universities were requested to confine their programme in such a way as would require an outlay not exceeding 70 per cent of the total sum approved for each of them. It was also decided that, in the case of schemes involving recurring expenditure accepted after 1965-66, the Commission's assistance would be extended up to the end of the Fourth Plan period *i.e.* 1973-74.

3.13. The development grants paid to the universities and institutions deemed to be universities during the period April-November, 1968 were as follows:

Purpose	Grants Paid (Rupees in Lakh)
Science . . . . .	115.70
Humanities and Social Sciences . . . . .	64.15
Engineering and Technology . . . . .	131.70
Miscellaneous Schemes . . . . .	170.61
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>482.16</u>

Grants are given for the following purposes, amongst others:

- (i) Research and learned work by teachers.
- (ii) Utilisation by the universities and colleges of the services of teachers, who have crossed the normal

age of retirements, but are otherwise fit to continue their teaching and research.

- (iii) Publication of research works and doctoral thesis.
- (iv) Construction of staff quarters and hostels for teachers and students. (The Commission has in addition decided to give limited financial assistance to universities for the improvement of existing hostel facilities including sanitary arrangements on a hundred per cent basis.)
- (v) Construction of students' study homes.
- (vi) Contribution to the students aid fund in the universities wherefrom assistance is given to needy students for paying their tuition or examination fees, purchasing books, for meeting other expenses related to their studies.
- (vii) Unassigned grants for a number of miscellaneous programmes including exchange of teachers, extension lectures by university teachers, travel grants for attending conferences and visiting centres of research etc.

3.14. The maintenance grants to the central universities for 1968-69 are as indicated below:

University	Rupees in Lakh
Aligarh Muslim University . . . . .	183.00
Banaras Hindu University . . . . .	239.32
Delhi University . . . . .	110.00
Visva-Bharati . . . . .	51.00
TOTAL . . . . .	583.32

**3.15. Centres of Advanced Study:** The Commission has been providing special assistance to 27 university departments selected on the basis of their existing facilities and potentialities for further development to function as centres of advanced study in specific fields. During the period under review the Commission agreed to recognise the departments of sociology, history and bio-chemistry in the Delhi University, Aligarh Muslim University and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, respectively, as centres of advanced study.

**3.16.** On the basis of the recommendations of the assessment committees, programmes involving grants amounting to Rs. 471 lakh have been approved by the Commission for the centres of advanced study. The approved schemes provide for improvement of the library and laboratory facilities, programmes of teaching and research, recruitment of staff, award of scholarships and fellowships, purchase of equipment, etc.

**3.17.** Assistance from Unesco, mainly from the USSR, for supply of equipment, services of experts and training of Indian scholars in the USSR was utilised by 10 university departments, seven of which are centres of advanced study in science subjects. The Government of the United Kingdom, through the British Council, continued to provide assistance to some centres of advanced study.

**3.18.** Under the Indo-USSR Agreement of Economic and Technical Cooperation, it is proposed to set up a specialised institute of earth sciences with Soviet assistance in the Department of Geophysics of the Osmania University.

**3.19. Summer Institutes, Seminars and Refresher Courses :** The programme of summer institutes, seminars, refresher courses and academic conferences is intended to acquaint teachers with current developments in their respective fields of work and modern curricula and techniques of instruction, to enable them to improve their professional competence.



3.20. In collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development and the National Science Foundation, 61 summer institutes for school teachers (attended by 2,320 teachers) and 60 institutes for college teachers (attended by 2,100 teachers) were organised under the auspices of various universities during the year. The number of institutes organised, subjectwise, is indicated below:

Subject	Institutes for School Teachers	Institutes for College Teachers
Mathematics . . . . .	15	18
Physics . . . . .	17	14
Chemistry . . . . .	16	14
Biology . . . . .	13	14

3.21. 10 summer institutes were devoted to English language teaching for college teachers in collaboration with the British Council. One summer science institute was convened for talented undergraduate students.

3.22. A special programme relating to participation in research by college teachers and outstanding postgraduate students was undertaken to provide opportunities, to selected teachers and postgraduate students for acquiring research training and experience.

3.23. Financial assistance was given to the universities for organising 95 summer institutes, symposia, academic conferences etc.

3.24. **Development Grants to Colleges :** Within the resources available, the Commission continued to provide assistance to the colleges for the following programmes:

(a) **Development of postgraduate studies in science, humanities and social sciences :** Grants for this

purpose are given for additional staff, teaching accommodation, library and laboratory facilities, etc., on a sharing basis within the prescribed ceilings.

- (b) **General development grants for various purposes :** These grants up to a normal ceiling of Rs. 1.5 lakh per college are given for library and laboratory facilities (including buildings, equipment, furniture, books and journals, hostels for teachers and students, staff quarters, and non-resident student centres on a prescribed sharing basis.
- (c) **Centenary grants :** A centenary grant of Rs. 1 lakh, to be used for a project is given to a college which has served the cause of education for 100 years. Two colleges, namely, Maharajah's College, Ernakulam and St. Xavier's College, Bombay were sanctioned such grants during the year.
- (d) **Special library grants :** Basic grants for books as well as grants for textbook libraries are being given to arts, science and commerce colleges on a hundred per cent basis subject to the prescribed ceilings.
- (e) **Chalkboards:** Arts, science, commerce and teachers' training colleges are being assisted to the extent of Rs. 1,000 for the provision of improved chalkboards.
- (f) **Grants for semi-micro analysis equipment :** A grant of Rs. 5,000 is given for the chemistry department of a college for procuring equipment for semi-micro analysis.
- (g) **Students aid fund:** The Commission makes a contribution to the students aid fund in colleges on the basis of the student enrolment. Financial assistance is given to the needy students from the fund for pay-

ing their tuition or examination fees, purchasing books or meeting other expenses related to their studies.

- (h) **Grants for student welfare:** Grants ranging from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 7,000, depending upon the student enrolment, are being given to each of the non-professional colleges, for the improvement of hostel, canteen and sanitary facilities.

**3.25. Scholarships and Fellowships:** (a) The Commission allocated 500 research scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 250 per month to the universities for promoting doctoral research in science subjects and in the humanities, including social sciences. The universities have been requested to award 2/3rds of the scholarships in science subjects and to set apart some scholarships for encouraging research in their affiliated colleges.

(b) Twenty-eight senior fellowships of the value of Rs. 500 per month each and 117 junior fellowships of the value of Rs. 300 per month each in science subjects and 21 senior and 75 junior fellowships in the humanities and social sciences were awarded by the Commission in 1968-69 to promote advanced studies and research.

(c) Thirty-seven fellowships, each of the value of Rs. 400 per month, were awarded for research in engineering and technology.

**3.26. Cultural Exchange Programmes:** Under programmes of cultural exchange finalised by the Government of India with the governments of other countries, the Commission arranges exchange of visits by educationists, teachers and scholars. Such programmes are at present in operation with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the USSR, Yugoslavia, the United Arab Republic and France. Forty-four Indian teachers have been selected to visit the countries during the current year.

During April—November 1968, the Commission received 16 visitors from the USSR, Hungary and German Democratic Republic, and 27 Indian teachers went to the USSR, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany.

**3.27. Fourth Plan—Objectives and Allocations:** The emphasis in the Fourth Plan is being placed on consolidation and improvement of the quality of higher education. The development of outstanding centres of research and postgraduate studies in the universities will be further encouraged. Specific attention is proposed to be given to the improvement of science education, in relation to the needs of our developing economy, and to some of the important newly emerging inter-disciplinary fields. Concerted efforts will be made for improving student facilities like hostels, student homes, provision of 'reading seats' in libraries etc. The programmes of evening colleges and correspondence courses will be encouraged. A large programme of teacher education is proposed to be developed and, on a pilot basis, programmes of adult or continuing education will be developed in a few selected Centres.

#### D. RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

3.28. The scheme of Rural Higher Education was launched in 1956 with the object of providing higher education, after the secondary stage, to the rural youth in a rural environment and inculcating in them a spirit of service to the community and sympathy for the rural way of life, besides training them for careers in the rural development programmes of the Central and State Governments. Fourteen Rural Institutes are at present functioning in various parts of the country. Twelve of them are affiliated to the National Council for Rural Higher Education and are offering one or more courses approved by the Council. The other two, namely, Jamia Rural Institute, New Delhi, and Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur, are affiliated to Jamia Millia Islamia, and Udaipur University, respectively. Central assistance to the Rural Institutes was continued during the year on the

approved pattern for non-recurring and recurring expenditure as well as for award of stipends.

3.29. The National Council for Rural Higher Education appointed in November, 1967 a committee to review the progress of the scheme of Rural Higher Education and suggest ways and means for improving its working so that the objectives for which it was started may be achieved. The Committee is expected to finalise its report shortly.

3.30. The number of candidates who took the annual examinations for the various diploma/certificate courses conducted by the National Council for Rural Higher Education in April and November, 1968 was 1311. Of these 798 were declared successful.

#### E. OTHER SCHEMES AND ACTIVITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

3.31. **Special Development Grant to J & K University:** In May, 1965 the Union Government agreed to pay a special development grant of Rs. 35 lakh to the J & K University up to the end of March, 1971. Of this amount, Rs. 9.56 lakh and Rs. 12.32 lakh were paid to the University during 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively. A grant of Rs. 5.22 lakh is expected to be released during the current financial year.

3.32. **Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla:** The Indian Institute of Advanced Study which was set up in October, 1965, at Simla arranged three seminars on: (1) Man, Science and Society; (2) Urgent Problem in Social Anthropology; (3) Gandhi: Theory and Practice: Social Impact and Contemporary Relevance. It brought out 13 publications including 4 monographs on different subjects. During the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 12.50 lakh has so far been released to the Institute.

3.33. **Institute of Russian Studies, New Delhi:** The Institute of Russian Studies, New Delhi, which was set up in

November, 1965 in collaboration with the Government of the USSR had 125 students on its rolls during the year under report. At present it provides facilities for one-year intensive course in Russian language and 3-year degree course in Russian language and literature. The Institute sent five students to the USSR for advanced study in Russian language during 1968-69. A grant of Rs. 8 lakh including Rs. 3 lakh for building programme has so far been released to the Institute during the current year.

**3.34. Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute:** On 20th August, 1968, the Governments of India and Canada jointly announced the establishment of the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute. The object of the Institute which has been established in Canada is to promote and foster the growth of research in Indian studies in Canadian universities and thereby contribute to greater understanding of Indian life and culture in Canada. For this purpose the Institute will promote programmes of studies and research in India in the fields of humanities and social studies by qualified scholars selected from Canadian universities and colleges support other academic programmes and activities relating to India and encourage Canadian universities and colleges to create chairs for different aspects of Indian studies. The Institute will also acquire library materials relating to India for distribution among the founding members of the Institute in Canada. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 29th November, 1968 between the Government of India and the Institute to provide for the operation of the Institute in India. An advisory committee consisting of eight Indian members and one representative of the Government of Canada is being set up in India to assist the operation in this country.

The Indian costs of the Institute will be met out of the fund of counterpart rupee funds accruing from the Canadian food and commodity aid to India. The expenditure on the activities of the Institute in India is estimated to be Rs. 30 lakh during the first three years.

**3.35. Assistance to All-India Institutions of Higher Education :** Grants are proposed to be given to three other non-statutory and non-affiliated institutions of higher learning which are engaged in pioneering work or introducing new ideas and techniques in education. These are (1) Shri Aurobindo International Centre of Education; (2) Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehra Dun; and (3) Lok Sewa Mahavidyalaya of Lok-Bharati, Sanosara.

3.36. The Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies at Alipur village, Delhi, continued to function satisfactorily. The Institute prepared students up to Uttar Madhyama Course of the Sanskrit University, Varanasi, to which it is affiliated. The number of students in the Institute is 93.

**3.37. Grants to Voluntary Organisations :** Grants of Rs. 2 lakh and Rs. 2.50 lakh have been given to the Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi and the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi, respectively for the maintenance of their research activities.

**3.38. Cultural Exchange Programmes :** During 1968, 21 Russian language teachers joined the Indian universities and institutions of higher education for teaching Russian language and literature under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme.

3.39. A delegation of four high-ranking officials of the Government of Malaysia visited India in April, 1968, and discussed with the Government and some university authorities the question of recognition of Indian degrees by the Government of Malaysia. Another delegation of two officials of the Government of Malaysia came in June, 1968 for a similar purpose.

3.40. Dr. S. Biobaku, Vice-Chancellor, University of Lagos, Nigeria visited India in August, 1968.

**3.41. Revision of Salary Scales of University and College Teachers :** The Government of India had decided to accept the

recommendations of the UGC for revision of scales of pay of university and college teachers and to give special assistance to the State Governments at 80 per cent for implementing these recommendations with effect from 1st April, 1966. The assistance from the Centre is to be given for a period of five years ending March 31, 1971.

So far, the Governments of Assam, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Madras, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Union Territories of Pondicherry, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu have agreed to implement the scheme of revision of salary scales of university and college teachers.

#### F. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

3.42. The financial allocations for programmes of higher education in 1968-69 and 1969-70 are as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)				
S. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1968-69		Budget Estimates 1969-70
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jawahar'al Nehru University & the University for the Hill Areas for North Eastern Region of India			
	Plan . . .	106.00	25.00	100.00
2	Grants to Deemed Universities			
	Non-Plan . . .	23.30	23.20	24.82
	Plan . . .	10.00	10.00	8.00
3	Grants to Jamia Milia Islamia			
	Non-Plan . . .	16.50	16.75	17.60
	Plan . . .	1.50	1.50	2.00



1	2	3	4	5
4	Grant-in-Aid to University Grants Commission			
	Non-Plan .	806.50	807.90	856.00
	Plan . . .	1150.00	1250.00	1541.07
5	Grant-in-Aid to Rural Institutes of Higher Education			
	Non-Plan .	12.20	12.20	17.50
	Plan . . .	23.68	17.86	8.50
6	Special Development Grant to J & K University			
	Plan . . .	10.44	5.22	7.90
7	Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla			
	Non-Plan .	6.35	6.35	7.50
	Plan . . .	8.02	7.66	9.50
8	Institute of Russian Studies, New Delhi			
	Non-Plan .			6.34
	Plan	13.58	13.58	0.75
9	Institute of French Studies			
	Plan . . .	..	..	1.00
10	Institute of German Studies			
	Plan . . .	..	..	1.00
11	Grants to Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute			
	Plan . . .	10.00	10.00	10.00
12	Institutes of Higher Learning of All-India Importance			
	Plan	2.00	2.00	2.25
13	Gandhian Institute of Studies			
	Plan . . .	1.00	2.00	1.00
14	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies			
	Plan . . .	2.50	2.50	2.50
15	Improvement of Salary Scales of University and College Teachers			
	Non-Plan .	400.00	400.00	500.00

## CHAPTER IV

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

#### A. OVER-ALL POSITION

4.01. The year 1968-69 provided an opportunity for a critical review of the state of development of technical education in the country, with the focus turning on the problem of unemployment among technical personnel that suddenly assumed serious proportions and evoked nationwide interest and concern.

4.02. **Facilities :** The Ministry of Education advised the State Governments and the universities to restrict admissions to engineering colleges and polytechnics in the country. This decision was taken on two important considerations: (i) it was not necessary to maintain for the next few years the present level of admissions to the engineering colleges and polytechnics as there is likely to be a considerable surplus of personnel at the present level of enrolment in the technical institutes, even in the early years of the fifth Plan; and (ii) the present opportunity should be taken advantage of to regulate and contain the enrolment in technical institutions so that all the resources can be concentrated on the more important task of improving the standard and quality of technical personnel. A rational and co-ordinated plan was prepared according to which admission to institutions was to be restricted in tune with the facilities available in each of them. The State Governments and universities generally welcomed this plan and agreed to implement it with marginal adjustments.

4.03. The plan envisaged a reduction from 24,200 admissions in 1967-68 to 15,400 in 1968-69 in the case of degree courses and from 48,000 in 1967-68 to 38,000 in 1968-69 in diploma courses. On the basis of information available, the actual admission to degree courses this year will be about 17,000 and to diploma courses about 28-30,000. An interesting feature of admissions to technical institutions this year was that even in cases where no deliberate attempt was made to regulate admissions according to manpower needs, the market conditions of demand and supply operated and a very large number of institutions, particularly at the diploma level, had to content themselves with a considerably reduced number of admissions. Institutions in Gujarat and Maharashtra where the State Governments did not want to impose any cut were no exception. It seems that the present trend will continue and that, in any case in the fourth Plan, the level of admissions will be determined largely by the demand for seats in technical institutions, rather than any definite targets set for the purpose.

#### B. FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

4.04. **Formulation of the Fourth Plan:** It was in this background that the preparations for the formulation of the new Fourth Five Year Plan for technical education were initiated. The Union Education Minister convened in May, 1968, a conference of the Directors of Technical Education in the States to consider the broad principles on which the Plan should be formulated. The Conference recommended consolidation of technical institutions to improve their quality and standards, inservice training of technical teachers for their professional development, diversification of polytechnic diploma courses in cooperation with industry to train the correct type of technicians, practical training of graduates and diploma-holders, curriculum development, preparation of instructional materials and textbooks for degree and diploma courses, design and fabrication of laboratory apparatus and equipment and reorganisation of the training of teachers as the guidelines for the formulation of the

fourth Plan. The All India Council for Technical Education endorsed these guidelines and the State Governments were requested to ensure that their programmes and priorities for the fourth Plan should, in good measure, reflect the desire to fulfil these objectives.

**4.05. Quality Improvement:** The Fourth Five Year Plan will give the highest importance to programmes of curriculum and faculty development. These programmes are proposed to be implemented largely through Central effort. These programmes include the preservice and inservice training of technical teachers and the provision of opportunity for professional advancement. Inservice training programmes will include summer institute and sequential courses, organised field experience particularly in industry and advanced studies and research for those teachers whose academic qualifications need to be improved. Research in technical education with special reference to curriculum development, preparation of textbooks, teachers' guides and instructional materials etc. will be organised and conducted by the Indian Institutes of Technology and other well-established institutions that have adequate expert personnel.

**4.06. Other Programmes:** Other major programmes include the diversification and reorganisation of diploma courses and vocationalisation of secondary education. As for diploma courses, polytechnics will designedly be brought into close relationship with industry to conduct cooperative programmes of training for technicians in selected fields; and programmes for diversification of subjects in relation to regional requirements and structural reorganisation of polytechnics will also receive priority. The subjects for diversified courses will include automobile engineering, refrigeration and airconditioning, radio and electronics, fisheries technology, machine tool technology, instrument technology and chemicals manufacture. Vocationalisation of secondary education is an area in which new ground has to be broken in the light of the recommendations of the Education Commission. A detailed scheme for reorganising and developing secondary technical education was formulated in the Ministry

and the State Governments were requested to adopt or adapt the scheme to suit their needs.

### C. CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND PROGRAMMES

4.07. **Indian Institutes of Technology:** To ensure that the available resources are concentrated on strengthening and expanding the postgraduate and research activities, the Indian Institutes of Technology have contained the admissions at the undergraduate level. The following table shows the admissions, student strength and out-turn in the five Institutes :

	Fresh Admissions to Undergraduate Courses in July 1968	Total Student Strength	First Degree Students	Out-turn Post-graduate Students	Research Scholars
Bombay . . .	271	2160	1657	423	80
Delhi . . .	200	1588	1243	222	123
Kanpur . . .	247	1860	1265	351	244
Kharagpur :	193	2494	1939	414	141
Madras . . .	228	1853	1367	329	157
<b>TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>1139</b>	<b>9955</b>	<b>7471</b>	<b>1739</b>	<b>745</b>

Twelve new postgraduate courses in engineering and technology were introduced in these institutes in 1968-69.

4.08. **Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore:** This Institute was established in July 1911. The institute was declared as deemed university with effect from 1958 under the provisions of the UGC Act. It is a premier institution of higher learning and research in science and technology. It awards B.E., M.E., M.Sc., and Ph.D. degrees in engineering and sciences. It receives grant-in-aid from the Government for its recurring expenditure-

and from the University Grants Commission for all its developmental expenditure. The Institute had 911 students on its rolls—231 undergraduate students, 375 postgraduate students and 305 research scholars.

**4.09. School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi:** During 1968-69 a new two-year postgraduate course in town and country planning was introduced with specialisation in (a) urban regional planning, (b) house and community planning and (c) traffic and transportation planning, with an intake of 38 students. A one-year special postgraduate course in town and country planning and a three-semester postgraduate diploma course in architecture (urban design) have also been introduced. The school also completed a research project on costs of urban infrastructure for industry as related to city zone in developing countries.

**4.10. National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi:** The Institute started functioning in 1968-69. The first programme of organising a short-term refresher course of 12 weeks in pattern technology was conducted in 1968-69 in collaboration with the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.

**4.11. National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay:** The Institute was set up in 1963 with the assistance of UN Special Fund for conducting short-term courses in productivity techniques. During 1968-69 the Institute conducted 48 courses. 765 participants drawn from different sectors of industry throughout India attended these courses which are intended to train junior and middle-level management personnel in techniques of industrial engineering. The participation of personnel from both private and public sector industries has been gradually increasing indicating the usefulness of these courses. The Institute has also started providing unit-based programmes and practical training schemes from 1968-69; three such courses have already been conducted. The Institute also conducts seminars, research, etc. in collaboration with A.I.M.A., I.I.I.E., and productivity councils. It proposes to start a postgraduate course in industrial engineering in association with I.I.T., Bombay.

**4.12. Regional Engineering Colleges :** Seven of the fourteen Regional Engineering Colleges which have entered their second phase of development with the introduction of industrially oriented postgraduate courses with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund will complete their programme of assistance in September, 1969. To ensure the full establishment and development of these courses, a follow-up project is being formulated for further assistance from the UN Special Fund.

**4.13. Management Institutions :** In the field of management, the two all-India institutions at Ahmedabad and Calcutta, set up in collaboration with the Ford Foundation, concerned State Governments and the industry, continued to do good work during the year. Both the institutions have made further progress in the construction of their buildings with the assistance received from the State Governments, Ford Foundation, Central Government and industry. The Institutes conduct a two-year full-time postgraduate diploma course in addition to a number of short-term programmes for junior, middle and top-level executives. The Institutes also have facilities for research and consultancy work. At present the Ahmedabad and Calcutta Institutes have a student population of 217 and 188 respectively in the postgraduate diploma course.

**4.14. Management Education :** The All India Board of Technical Studies in Management set up in 1953 to advise the All India Council for Technical Education on the coordination and development of management education in the country recently reviewed the position of management education. The Board has recommended that part-time courses in management education be introduced in institutions located in centres where suitable candidates and faculty are available. The Board has so far approved 15 universities/institutions for starting part-time courses in management. As a number of universities/institutions have started full-time master's degree courses in management, the Board felt that before expanding the facilities in management education the requirement of managerial manpower be assessed. The Board has, therefore, entrusted the

task of assessing the managerial manpower requirements to the Institutes of Management, Ahmedabad and Calcutta. Pending this assessment, the Board is of the view that facilities for full-time courses need not be expanded and the existing facilities should be consolidated.

**4.15. Postgraduate Courses and Research:** A good beginning has already been made in the field of organising facilities for postgraduate courses and research in engineering and technology. Over 2000 places are at present available for postgraduate courses and research in the Institutes of Technology, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and other centres, but the necessary instructional facilities, including faculty development, have still to be organised.

**4.16. Technical Teacher Training Programmes:** There has been a noticeable improvement in the staff position in the engineering colleges in the country in recent years. The programme of recruitment of young engineering graduates for training as teachers has considerably helped in meeting the shortage of trained teachers when the expansion programmes were implemented. As no further expansion of facilities for technical education is envisaged in the near future, the scope of the programme has been restricted to the training of working teachers only or of those who have been sponsored by engineering colleges with assurances of employment. The programme in this modified form will continue in the Fourth Plan.

**4.17.** For the training of teachers for polytechnics, the four Regional Institutes at Bhopal, Calcutta, Chandigarh and Madras, started in 1965-66, are being fully established and developed. These institutions will also undertake specific programmes designed to improve the faculty and curriculum for polytechnic courses.

**4.18. Practical Training Stipends Scheme:** In pursuance of the recommendations of the Scientific Manpower Committee, the Ministry of Education, initiated in 1949-50, a Practical



Training Stipends Scheme with the object of assisting graduates and diploma-holders passing out of technical institutions to equip themselves with the necessary practical training for gainful employment. The trainees are given stipends of the value of Rs. 250 per month for graduate and Rs. 150 per month for diploma-holders in engineering and technology. The duration of training is generally one year. Practical training of all graduates and diploma-holders in mining engineering is also covered under the scheme.

4.19. Taking into account the recommendations of the Education Commission and the unemployment situation among engineers, the present scheme has been revised. Under the revised programme the number of training places has been increased from 2787 to 10,944 during the current year. The Ministry have also decided to set up four Boards of Practical Training, one in each region, i.e., East, West, North and South. The Board in the Eastern Region has started functioning and the remaining three are also likely to come up during the course of the year. Setting up of the Boards will ensure systematic and properly supervised training to the trainees and the actual involvement of the industries (both in the public and private sectors) in the training programme.

#### D. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

4.20. Financial allocations for technical education during 1968-69 and 1969-70 are given below :

		(Rs. in lakh)		
S. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1968-69		Budget Estimates 1969-70
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Postgraduate Courses and Research Plan	50.00	43.43	50.00
2	Postgraduate Courses and Research at Regional Engineering Colleges Plan	..	25.00	30.00

1	2	3	4	5
3	Part-time Courses			
	Plan . . .	20.26	17.73	8.50
4	Fellowships for Training of Teachers of Technical Institutions			
	Plan . . .	19.36	17.74	14.19
5	Practical Training Stipends Scheme			
	Plan . . .	13.00	109.00	110.00
	Non-Plan . . .	22.00	22.00	40.00
6	Research Training Scholarships/ Research Fellowships Scheme			
	Non-Plan . . .	6.40	5.00	5.25
7	Summer Institutes			
	Plan . . .	23.00	18.00	23.00
8	Recurring Grants-in-Aid to Others for Specialised Courses			
	Non-Plan . . .	4.58	4.58	4.58
9	Revision of Salary Scales of Teachers			
	Plan . . .	26.00	26.00	15.00
10	Establishment of Four Regional Institutes for Training of Teachers of Polytechnics			
	Plan . . .	75.00	58.70	49.90
11	Regional Engineering Colleges			
	Plan . . .	368.00	300.00	313.00
12	Indian Institutes of Technology			
	Plan . . .	515.93	521.92	347.02
	Non-Plan . . .	355.74	355.29	527.24
13	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi			
	Plan . . .	5.04	5.04	2.64
	Non-Plan . . .	10.96	10.96	14.20

	1	2	3	4	5
14	National Institute of Foundry and Forge, Ranchi				
		Plan . . .	20.00	7.78	20.00
15	Management Institutions				
		Plan . . .	29.04	38.77	27.19
		Non-Plan . . .	23.29	23.29	28.11
16	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad				
		Plan . . .	7.00	5.13	8.46
		Non-Plan . . .	21.57	21.18	21.10
17	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore				
		Non-Plan . . .	112.00	112.00	112.00
18	Directorate of Practical Training in Mines, Dhanbad				
		Non-Plan . . .	1.94	1.83	1.95
19	National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay				
		Non-Plan . . .	..	..	5.51
20	Central Grants to Private Institutions				
		Plan . . .	144.00	110.00	102.50
21	Grants to other Parties Under Old A.I.C.T.E. Scheme				
		Non-Plan . . .	16.10	16.10	16.10

## CHAPTER V

### SCIENTIFIC SURVEYS AND DEVELOPMENT

5.01. The Ministry looks after the Survey of India and three other Scientific Surveys—Botanical, Zoological and Anthropological—and also provides financial assistance to research institutions, laboratories, scientific societies and individuals.

#### A. SURVEY OF INDIA

5.02. **Topographical and Development Project Surveys :** During 1968-69, about 75 to 80 per cent of the Department's potential was engaged on topographical surveys and mapping (including surveys for the Ministries of Defence and External Affairs) and the remaining personnel was employed on development project surveys. Mapping was undertaken in Nepal under the Colombo Plan. Field and photogrammetric surveys covering an area of 2,81,400 sq. km. on 1:50,000 scale, 6,500 sq. km. on 1:25,000 scale and 4,38,900 sq. km. on 1:2,50,000 scale were completed during the current year. Surveys/mapping on large scales for 54 development projects were also carried out during the period. Some of the main items of work carried out include topographical surveys; surveys for landing and approach charts of different air fields; surveys for town and guide maps and forest surveys in different parts of India; boundary demarcation surveys between Bhutan-Assam, Tripura-East Pakistan, Kutch-Sind and India-Burma; geodetic triangulation, astronomical control, geodetic levelling, magnetic observations, gravity observations, and first order gravity control in various States of India (including Andamans) and Nepal and tidal observations in coastal areas of various States of India including Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands; development project surveys/mapping in connection with Nagarjuna-

sagar project in Andhra Pradesh; Kopili and Diyung Reservoir project and Brahmaputra Flood Control project in Assam; North Koel, Farakka Barrage projects and Bhawanathpur lime stone deposits in Bihar, Narmada, Kotar reclamation; Vatrak and Kadana projects in Gujarat; Siul Hydel project; Sutluj Valley Levelling; Ravi Valley Levelling; Upper Sutluj New Dam site; forest surveys; Parbati Valley Levelling; D.T. Levellings from Pradesh; Bhakra Pattern Survey in Haryana; Micro Hydel Bhuntar to Manali and Beas-Satluj Link project in Himachal Scheme, Sawelkot project; Vishow Irrigation project and Bursar Tunnel Alignment in Jammu and Kashmir; forest surveys in Madras; Kutru, Maji Mendri, Dalli Rajhara Iron Ore Extension Area; Vehicle Project Factory and Bhopalpatnam project in Madhya Pradesh; Hirayakeshi, Vedganga, Jayakwadi, Penganga and Pench (Kanhan) projects and forest surveys in Maharashtra; Mahadayi Hydel project, Chakranadi project, forest surveys and coffee estate surveys in Mysore; Upper Baitarani, Lodani projects and Mahanadi Right Bank Resettlement project in Orissa; Rajasthan Canal and Sei Diversion Scheme in Rajasthan; Vishnuprayag Hydel Scheme, Ganga Valley, Bowala Nand Tunnel, Lakhwar Dam, Biyasi Dam, Nandprayag Langasu Tunnel, Maneri Bhali Extension, Bhagirathi Valley and Keshau Dam in Uttar Pradesh; and Farakka Barrage and Ramman River projects in West Bengal.

5.03. Geodetic and Research Branch is engaged in the international Upper Mantle Project work in the discipline of gravimetry, geomagnetism and continental drift.

5.04. **Important Conferences:** The officials of the Survey participated in several meetings/conferences held during the year. The more important of these include: (i) the first meeting of the Indo-Burma Joint Commission held in Delhi in April, 1968; (ii) the meeting of Commission I of the International Cartographic Association in Paris (France) between 22nd and 26th April, 1968; (iii) a conference with the Director,

Land Records and Surveys, East Pakistan, held at Dacca on July 24-27, 1968; (iv) a meeting with the officers of the Survey of Pakistan in connection with the demarcation of boundary between Gujarat-West Pakistan, held at Ghanda Singhwala Joint check-post on August 20-21, 1968; (v) the second meeting of the representatives of the Government of India and Pakistan in connection with the demarcation of boundary between India and Pakistan in the Gujarat-West Pakistan sector, held at Islamabad on September 16-19, 1968; (vi) a meeting with the Government of Burma Survey officials in connection with the surveys for Indo-Burma boundary demarcation at Rangoon on September 21-27, 1968; and (vii) the talks with the Government of Burma in connection with the demarcation of Indo-Burma boundary, at Rangoon on October 19-26, 1968, along with other Government of India officials.

**5.05. Publications :** Various topographical and geographical maps, project maps, weather charts; landing and approach charts, cantonment maps, tide tables, departmental and extra-departmental books and pamphlets were published during the period. Translation of departmental books in Hindi and the preparation of a provisional list of Hindi equivalents of surveying terminology were continued during the year.

**5.06. Pre-investment Surveying, Mapping and Training Project :** Precision instruments and equipment which had been ordered for the project are being received in stages. The development of land and construction of buildings at Hyderabad for the Institute's buildings is in hand. This project, when functioning in full swing, will train about 400 surveyors every year and will also impart advanced survey training to about 100 survey officers every year.

**5.07. Indian Photo-Interpretation Institute :** The Institute continued imparting training according to the time table. At present 15 geologists, 1 soil survey officers, 1 foresters and 2 irrigation engineers are under training.

## B. NATIONAL ATLAS ORGANISATION

5.08. During the year, one plate of the main English edition of the National Atlas, viz., Western Media Plate 3 on 1:2 M scale of the 'General Maps' series was printed and released for sale. A large number of other maps are at various stages of compilation, fair drawing, proving and printing.

## C. ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

5.09. **Physical Anthropology:** Population genetical survey was carried out among the Shia and Sunni communities in Lucknow district (U.P.), castes groups in a village in West Bengal and Dudh Kharia in Ranchi district (Bihar).

5.10. Work is being continued on (i) the codification of anthropometric data collected from different districts of India, (ii) analysis of craneometric data of Cretan skulls and Rupkund skeletal remains, and (iii) other studies such as the reproductive performance of the Tharu women, sickle cell trait in India, dermatoglyphic variation among different caste groups in Jalpaiguri and Pod of 24 Parganas in West Bengal, and haemoglobin variants among the Oriya population of Calcutta and Cuttack.

5.11. Skeletal study of human remains collected from Pondu Rajar Dhibi (West Bengal), Khantoli (Bihar) and Kalibangan (Rajasthan) has been completed. During the year twelve reports/papers were completed.

5.12. **Cultural Anthropology:** A few research projects taken up in 1967-68 were continued during the year. They include projects like (a) a study of complex religious institution, viz., (i) Kashi complex and (ii) temples of Mysore; (b) culture of a trading community, viz., the Gandha Banik of West Bengal; (c) comparative study of the nomads in Mysore city, Lambadi and Wader communities of South India; (d) comparative study of marine and inland fisherfolk in West Bengal, Gujarat and

Madhya Pradesh; and (e) tribal solidarity movement in Chotanagpur (Ho, Munda, Santal, Oraon) and among the Garos and Khasis of Assam.

5.13. While the volume on Tribal India is under completion, the reports on the Mullukrumbas of Kerala, study of the three captured Jarawas of Andaman Islands and the Hinduization among the Garos in Garo Hills (Assam) have been completed. Besides, twenty-seven other reports/papers were completed of which six papers were published.

5.14. **Linguistics:** Study of tribal dialects, viz., Bhunya, Jarawa, Munda, Santal, and the tribal languages of Bastar have been undertaken. Five reports including a book on Bondo language have been published.

5.15. **Human Ecology:** While ecological study of twenty-five villages in the Rann of Kutch has been completed, a project to study the demography and ecology of the Adi in Siang district of NEFA has been undertaken.

5.16. **Auxiliary Section:** While a paper on diet survey among the Nicobarese has been completed, three cine films on Lahus, sacred institutions of Varanasi and Ardha Kumbha Mela of Hardwar have been taken in hand.

5.17. Of seven Memoirs and one Bulletin sent to the press, two Memoirs have been printed.

#### D. BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

5.18. **Botanical Explorations:** In addition to continuing about 29 items of floristic and monographic studies, botanical explorations were conducted in the areas of Birbhum, Purulia, Murshidabad, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, 24-Parganas districts of West Bengal; Shillong, Khasia and Jaintia Hill districts of Assam including Eastern Himalayas and Sikkim; south-east Rajasthan and some regions of Gujarat; North Garhwal, Pithoragarh dis-



istrict, East Kumaon of Himachal Pradesh; Varanasi district of U.P.; Hissar district of Haryana; Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh; Thana, Kutch, Dhulia, Junnar, Ratnagiri districts of Maharashtra; Sindhi district of Madhya Pradesh; Coimbatore and Madura districts of Tamil Nadu and Kottayam district of Kerala.

5.19. **Research Papers :** More than 60 scientific papers were contributed by the officers and staff of this Survey during the period under review. While Fascicle No. 2 of Roxburgh's *Icones* was brought out, two manuscripts, viz., Algal monograph and the Flora of Bhutan are ready for publication.

5.20. **Training :** Under the Colombo Plan, two officers of the Survey were sent to UK for one-year training in systematic botany and taxonomy in the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, and an officer of the Government of Nepal was given facilities for and guidance in her training in taxonomy. Under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme three officers of the Survey were deputed for six-month training in taxonomy in the USSR.

5.21. **Indian Botanic Garden :** The Indian Botanic Garden celebrated its 181st anniversary on 6th July, 1968. About 203 plants and 2,248 seedlings were either sold or distributed, and about 403 gms. of seeds were despatched to different parties in India and abroad. About 10,370 kgs. of seeds were sown inside the Garden, and 34 species of plants were sown for raising seedlings. Germination tests were carried out in seeds of about 51 species of plants. 13,720 plants were distributed free of cost during *Vanamahotsava* week.

#### E. ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

5.22. **Field Surveys :** Intensive field explorations were conducted with special reference to study and collection of (i) fishes and insects from Singhbhum and Hazaribagh districts in Chhotanagpur Division, Bihar; (ii) marine organisms from the coastal areas of Gujarat; (iii) marine interstitial fauna from the

Waltair coast; (iv) invertebrate fossils from the inter-trapean beds in and around Nagpur and (v) bio-ecodata on marsh crocodiles and ghariales in different areas in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The Regional Stations of the Survey conducted, during the period, survey of Ganges and its tributaries in eastern Uttar Pradesh; Godavari River basin in Ahamadnagar and Aurangabad districts in Maharashtra; and study of ecology of the wild life in Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh.

**5.23. Research Works :** The Survey carried out research work on systematics, ecology and zoogeography of different groups of animals on the zoological material collected by the field survey parties from Great Nicobar Island, NEFA, area, and Chhotanagpur (Bihar), Nagarjunasagar Dam site (A.P.), the Kashmir valley, Rajasthan and Goa, the coastal areas of Mysore, Kerala, Madras and Orissa, and other southern parts of India. As a result of these studies, over 107 research papers were contributed of which 41 were sent to press for publication and 66 published.

**5.24. National Zoological Collections :** About 8,952 authentically identified specimens pertaining to 1,446 species were incorporated in the National Zoological Collections at the headquarters. These include 162 type-specimens belonging to 43 species new to science and 445 specimens belonging to 93 species new to the Zoological Survey collections. These additions have been made as a result of identification of zoological material and research work and to a certain extent by exchanges and donations of materials from outside.

**5.25. Identification and Advisory Services :** The Survey rendered identification and advisory services to 211 parties of which 147 were supplied with identification of specimens. They included various zoological institutes, universities, veterinary and medical departments, the Defence Research Organisation and individual zoologists. Of the total scientific enquiries, 17 were received from abroad.

**5.26. Unesco Central Card Index Unit :** The card indexing of zoological type-specimens for South Asia was continued during the year and the work of finally checking index cards is nearing completion.

**5.27. Key Zoological Collection Centre :** The work relating to Key Zoological Collection Centre for South Asia was continued, specially with reference to speedy identification of specimens and maintenance of lists of species present in the collections in the South Asian countries, viz., India, Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan.

**5.28. Development :** The High Altitude Zoology Field Station of the Survey was established on 18th September, 1968, at Solan to explore more intensively the high altitude fauna which was hitherto not covered.

#### F. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

**5.29. Encouragement to Scientific Societies/Associations/Research Institutes :** To encourage scientific research, the Ministry continued to give grants to private scientific research institutions, associations, scientific academies and societies. Grants were paid for purposes like expanding and enlarging research activities, publishing scientific journals and literature, holding conferences, symposia and seminars, research fellowships, equipment, furniture, library books, and constructing laboratories

**5.30. National Committees :** The work relating to the National Committee in India for International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and its affiliated international scientific unions has been transferred to the National Institute of Sciences of India, New Delhi. The Indian National Committee for Type Culture of Micro-organisms, however, continues to function under the Ministry of Education.

**5.31. National Research Professors :** Dr. C. V. Raman, Prof. S. N. Bose, Dr. D. N. Wadia, Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee and Dr. S. R. Ranganathan continued to hold the National Research Professorships.

**5.32. Encouragement to Research Scholars :** Scholarships for training research scholars were continued and allotted to the following institutions : (i) Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Jadavpur, Calcutta-22; (ii) Bose Institute, Calcutta-13; (iii) Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow-6; and (iv) Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona-4.

**5.33. Assistance to Eminent Scientists Going Abroad :** Financial assistance varying from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000 in each case is given to Indian scientists for their participation in international conferences, etc. During 1968-69, 5 persons were granted such assistance.

**5.34. 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, (1) all inventions of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, whether patentable or not; (2) 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; (3) such other patents as may be voluntarily assigned, by general or special agreements by universities, research institutions or individuals; and for (4) such other processes and patents the development of which may be entrusted to the Corporation.

**5.35.** 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, 1968 is Rs. 20.60 crore which has resulted in savings in foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 16.30 crore.

5.36. During the period between 1st April, and 31st December, 1968, 40 licence agreements for the commercial utilisation of various processes developed at different laboratories/institutes, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Ministry of Railways were negotiated.

5.37. As regards the development projects instituted by the Corporation, mention may be made of the fact that the production of syntans and fatliquors has been continued with the equipment of CLRI. During 1967-68 the production of fatliquor and syntans was 29.317 tons and 0.860 tons respectively.

5.38. During 1967-68, an electronic control unit incorporating the point on-wave selector for conducting duty test, in conjunction with the available high-current generator and the special power-frequency transformer, was developed. Steps are in hand for developing the magnetic blow-out device and this will form the mainline of investigations during 1968-69.

5.39. The processes that have gone into production during the period between 1st April and 31st December, 1968 are given below:

- (i) Pressure Measuring Device Indian  
Patent No. 100676                      CBRJ, Roorkee
- (ii) Laying of Foamed Concrete for  
Thermal Insulation of Concrete  
Shell and Sloping Surfaces                      -do-
- (iii) Manufacture of Lounginin                      RRL, Hyderabad

5.40. **Scientific Delegations :** (i) The third General Assembly of International Biological Programme was held at Barne, (Bulgaria) from 4th to 10th April, 1968. Prof. B. R. Seshachar, Head of the Department of Zoology, University of Delhi, attended the Assembly.

(ii) The eighth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences was held at Tokyo and Kyoto from

2nd to 10th September, 1968. Dr. D. K. Sen, Director, Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta and Dr. (Mrs) Irawati Karve, Professor & Head of the Department of Anthropology, Deccan College, Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona, attended the Congress in their individual capacities, and the Government of India met their expenses.

(iii) The 30th Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Dundee (UK) from 21st to 28th August, 1968. Professor A. K. Saha, General Secretary, Indian Science Congress Association, and Professor R. S. Mishra, Professor & Head of the Department of Mathematics, University of Allahabad, attended the meeting on behalf of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta.

(iv) As a collaborative programme in science between India and USSR, a joint Indo-Soviet Symposium on the Chemistry of Natural Projects was held at Tashkent from 17th to 20th September, 1968. The Symposium was attended by 15 Indian and 210 Russian scientists. The Indian delegation was sponsored by the National Institute of Sciences of India and was led by Professor T. R. Seshadri, F.R.S.

(v) The 24th Annual Session of the Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Colombo from 14th to 17th December, 1968. Professor R. S. Mishra, Professor & Head of the Department of Mathematics, Banaras Hindu University, attended the meeting on behalf of Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta.

**5.41. Institute of Research in Himalayan Geology :** An Institute of Research in Himalayan Geology has been set up, with its temporary headquarters at the University of Delhi. The main object of the Institute is to promote studies on the geology of the Himalayas, their mineral and metal resources, river systems, glaciers, etc. in co-operation with Indian universities interested in this field.

**5.42. Indian Science Congress :** The 56th Session of the Indian Science Congress was held at the Indian Institute of

Technology, Powai, Bombay from 3rd to 9th January, 1969 under the presidentship of Dr. A. C. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University. The Session was inaugurated by the Prime Minister and attended by eminent scientists from about 13 foreign countries, besides a large number of Indian scientists and such other foreign scientists who happened to be in India during that time.

#### G. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

5.43. Financial allocations for Scientific Surveys and Development during 1968-69 and 1969-70 are given below :

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1968-69		Budget Estimates for 1969-70
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Survey of India . . . . .	538.47	533.67	571.49
2	National Atlas Organisation . . . . .	11.24	10.33	11.84
3	Anthropological Survey of India . . . . .	19.64	17.04	20.65
4	Botanical Survey of India . . . . .	39.11	38.79	41.67
5	Zoological Survey of India . . . . .	32.90	29.76	33.50
6	Grants-in-aid to Scientific Societies and Institutes . . . . .	73.70	68.49	81.82
7	National Research Professors			
	(i) Payment of Salaries . . . . .	1.87	1.88	1.86
	(ii) Expenditure on Research work . . . . .	1.12	1.02	1.12
8	National Research Development Corporation . . . . .	12.17	2.10	12.10
9	International Scientific Unions . . . . .	2.18	2.18	2.74

## CHAPTER VI

### **COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH**

6.01. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research celebrated its 25th anniversary on August 10, 1968. A souvenir entitled "Twenty-five Years of CSIR" was brought out to commemorate the silver jubilee. The celebrations synchronized with the Unesco-sponsored Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia held in New Delhi during August 9-20, 1968 for which the CSIR was the national organizing agency.

6.02. **International Collaboration:** The third meeting of the Indo-UAR Joint Scientific Board was held in Cairo from 28 April to 6 May 1968. Seven research projects were chosen for collaboration between India and UAR during 1968-69, viz., carp breeding, desert reclamation, petrochemicals, dyes and intermediates, manufacture of magnesium and sodium, optical glass and structure of glass, and water hyacinth control. Other decisions related to the exchange of scientists and collaboration at the working scientists' level.

6.03. During October 1968, CSIR finalised on behalf of the Government of India, bilateral scientific cooperation programmes with Yugoslavia, Hungary and Bulgaria. The Director-General, Scientific and Industrial Research, visited these countries for the purpose. The Federal Council for Coordination of Scientific Activities of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, the Hungarian Institute of Cultural Relations and the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress of Bulgaria are the agencies which represented these countries. An agreement for scientific cooperation between CSIR and the Committee for



Economic Cooperation with Foreign Countries, Poland, for 1969-70 was finalized in New Delhi on November 27, 1968.

6.04. The second meeting of the Joint Standing Committee for Scientific Research and Industry was held under the chairmanship of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs, on July 3, 1968 at CSIR headquarters, New Delhi.

6.05. **Research and Development:** A notable aspect of the work in progress in CSIR laboratories during the year under review was the increasing emphasis on project-oriented research programmes. Increasing attention has also been paid to the scale-up of laboratory processes to hasten their adoption by industry.

6.06. **The National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Poona** completed large-scale investigations on the production of mono- and di-chlorobenzene under a project sponsored by the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL). The know-how is being scaled up on a semi-commercial unit (designed by NCL) erected at Excel Industries. Based on the know-how developed, a turn-key plant for the manufacture of 4,400 tonnes/annums of chlorobenzene/dichlorobenzene has been offered to HOCL. The industry has successfully established plants based on NCL know-how for the production of calcium hypophosphite (12 tonnes/annum), benzoic acid (500 tonnes/annum) and vapour phase chromatographic units (200 units/annum). Sale proceeds from fine chemicals produced at NCL amounted to over Rs. 2 lakh in 1968.

6.07. **The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad,** has developed processes for the manufacture of benzyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, and benzyl benzoate. These chemicals are widely used in perfumery and allied industries.

6.08. **The Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi,** has developed electrolytic processes for (i) manu-

facture of succinic acid from either maleic acid or fumaric acid; and (ii) electrochemical reduction of o-nitrophenol to o-aminophenol. The Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur has developed (i) indigenous coagulant aids with a view to reducing alum consumption in water treatment plants, (ii) a new medium 'defluoron' for defluoridation of drinking water in endemic areas, and (iii) chlorine and iodine tablets for on-the-spot disinfection of drinking water.

**6.09. The Central Fuel Research Institute :** The 12 ton/day formed coke pilot plant was continuously operated and bulk quantities of cured briquettes were produced at the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad. A 50 kg/hour pilot plant fluid bed carbonizer, designed and fabricated by the Institute, has been installed and operated to produce reactive char for the production of briquette coke from noncoking coals by the CFRI processes. Investigations carried out at the request of Dominion Foundries & Steel Co. Ltd., Hamilton (Canada), on the preparation of metallurgical briquettes from their coke breeze have shown that briquette coke of suitable quality could be produced from the Canadian coke breeze, in admixture with coal, for metallurgical use, especially after carbonization. Surveys conducted by the Raniganj Coal Survey Laboratory have indicated the occurrence of new coal resources in and around Birbhum district and in Mehjia area, Bankura district (West Bengal). A multiple report Gray King (GK) low temperature carbonization furnace with movable condensation train has been designed at the CFRI Coal Survey Laboratory located at Ranchi. This equipment can provide the GK coke type data on as many as 9 coal core samples in a day.

**5.10. The Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute :** (CGCRI) Calcutta, produced about 9 tonnes of optical glass, comprising 3 tons of random slabs and 1.53 lakh pieces of moulded lens and prism blanks. The total value of the products would work out to cover Rs. 5 lakh. The Institute completed investigations on the development of corrosion resistant

enamels for use as protective coatings on cast iron bodies, such as diaphragm valves of acid pump. A process for making filters from porous ceramic bodies without the use of kieselguhr, a scarce material, and an improved glass rolling technique for making infra-red filters of special shape have been developed by the Institute. The ceramic filters are used in the purification of water for drinking purposes and are presently imported. Filter candles made at the Institute are comparable in quality to the imported ones.

**6.11. The National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML) :** Pilot plant trials on the production of silico-chrome by single stage electric smelting process have been completed by the National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur, and the process has been released to the sponsors. Pilot plant beneficiation studies on Rekha copper ore were conducted by NML on behalf of the Geological Survey of India and the National Mineral Development Corporation and proposals for the setting up of 1000-ton/day beneficiation plant have been submitted. Ore dressing studies on the beneficiation of minerals like graphite, magnesite, limestone, etc., together with pelletization of chrome ore and sintering of iron ores, etc. have been completed and the process details have been released to industry. The laboratory also prepared two investigation reports on the beneficiation of the recently discovered rock phosphate ores in Rajasthan and UP.

**6.12. Central Mining Research Institute :** The possibility of using roof bolts for providing roof support in mining practice has been examined by the Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad; roof bolting has been found to be not only more economical compared to the conventional supporters, but also to confer a greater degree of safety.

**6.13. The Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehra Dun,** assisted the Barauni refinery in solving operational difficulties with the vacuum and coking units as well as in expanding the refinery capacity to three million tonnes/year using Middle East

crude. Complete process design book for the naphtha hydro-desulphurizing unit (IIP-FIP process) was prepared for the FACT Engineering and Design Organization. The Institute has developed an additive for raising the cetane number of diesel oil; 0.1 per cent of the additive raise the cetane number of HSDO by 3 units.

**6.14. The Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore,** intensified efforts to promote commercial production of Lac-tone (vegetable toned animal milk) and Bal-Amul (modified weaning food). The feasibility of producing edible, protein-rich flours from mustard, rape seed and black sesame has been established. A protein-rich low fat biscuit, fortified with vitamins and minerals, and based on groundnut as well as soya flour has been developed.

**6.15. The Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar,** achieved the target of production of 10,000 tons of sale in its experimental salt farm; the quality of salt conformed to ISI specifications for industrial salt. A pilot plant for the desalination of brackish water by electro dialysis (15,000 litres/day) has been set up at Morvi in collaboration with a firm.

**6.16. Central Drug Research Institute :** A process for the synthesis of chloroacetyl-catechol, the common intermediate for *l*-adrenaline, *l*-noradrenaline and *dl*-isoproterenol has been developed at the Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow. The process for the production of acetylphenylcarbinol, an intermediate in the preparation of ephedrine, has been scaled up in a 1000-litre fermentor in collaboration with the Antibiotics Project, Rishikesh.

**6.17. The Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine :** Investigations at the Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine have shown that the ratio of the two types I and II of the enzyme glutaminase in blood is markedly altered from its normal value

within 24 hours of the injection of tumour tissues into experimental animals. This finding may be of value in developing a test for the early detection of cancer. The anti-fertility action of a new triphenylethylene derivative has been established in mice and rabbits and shown to be due to its estrogenic effect. Optimum conditions have been standardized for the preparation of peptidase A, the extra-cellular acid protease of penicillium janthinellum by batchwise fermentation.

**6.18. The Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu,** completed techno-economic surveys to assess the densities, distribution and availability of a number of economic plants like *skimmia laureola* (for linalyl acetate), *dioscorea deltoidea* (for diosgenin), *fagopyrum esculentum* (for rutin) and *physochlaina praealta* (for hyoscyamine). Their economic exploitation is being worked out. Extensive deposits of sulphur, borax and potassium salts in combination with other minerals have been discovered in the Pugga Valley of Ladakh. An economic process for the recovery of pure elemental sulphur and beneficiation techniques for obtaining pure borax and potassium salt from the minerals have been worked out.

**6.19. The Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi,** has established an air-photo pattern for the location of hidden kan-kar deposits in alluvial plains after carrying out an extensive survey and a comparative study of the aerial photographs of a particular area. The Institute is compiling a handbook in collaboration with other organizations on quality control procedures pertaining to the construction of roads and runways.

**6.20. The Central Building Research Institute:** Major project undertaken by the Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee, related to the foundations of transmission line towers in the little Rann of Kutch and on three river crossings. The investigation was undertaken at the request of Gujarat Electricity Board and suitable recommendations were

made. The Institute has developed a roofing scheme with pre-cast RC channel units. The instruments and equipment developed by CBRI include straight bore auger and underreamer for cutting stricky silty clay deposits, a 'hot-box' for measuring fire properties of building materials and instruments for the measurement of sky luminance and illumination availability in Far East.

**6.21. The Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute:** The most outstanding achievement of the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CMERI), Durgapur, during the year, was the development of a 20 h.p. agricultural tractor; one prototype was developed and put under extensive field trial. The Institute has designed rotillor suitable for not only road-making but also for agricultural purposes. Of the seven cable and wire-making machines designed by the Institute during the year, the trunk paper insulating machine has gone into production. Developmental work on moped has been completed. A single lever tensile creep testing machine (capacity 3000 kg, accuracy 0.05 per cent of load) has been developed. A technique for joining aluminium to aluminium and copper has been worked out and successfully applied for fabricating all-aluminium refrigerator evaporator.

**6.22. The National Aeronautical Laboratory:** Calibration of the wind tunnel up to Mach 2 has been completed at the National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL), Bangalore, and it is proposed to release the tunnel for wind tunnel testing. The laboratory has standardized the manufacturing processes for digital devices, vibration meter and pick-up, strain measuring bridge and rotating cantilever fatigue testing machine. The know-how is ready for release to the industry. Pilot plant production of data systems and various digital devices developed by the laboratory was started.

**6.23. The Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani,** has developed (1) ceramic pick-ups (monophonic) using lead zirconate titanate for use with standard and microgroove

records, (2) a transistorized TV pattern generator, (3) transistorized vidicon camera, (4) a table model TV antenna, (5) engineered model of pen-recorder with improved low frequency response and battery sensitivity, and (5) microwave components. Work was started on the design and development of an excitation control system for diesel electric locomotives at the request of the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal.

#### **6.24. The Central Scientific Instruments Organization :**

Among the instruments and components developed by the Central Scientific Instruments Organization, Chandigarh, mention may be made of the therapeutic/diagnostic unit, multipoint temperature indicator, in-line digital read-out, quarter wave plate, tint plate and quartz wedge. The therapeutic/diagnostic unit is used for general electrodiagnosis of motor tract and muscular disorders and for therapeutic purposes such as treatment of paralysed muscles. Quarter-wave plate, tint plate and quartz wedge are all accessories to the polarizing microscope. The Organization released to the industry the know-how for high voltage power supply, a.c. defibrillator, cardiac pace-maker, tele-thermometer, stimulators, biological preamplifier, cardioscope and monitor and micro-electrode puller.

**6.25. The National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad** carried out developmental airborne magnetic and scintillometric survey of Tikamgarh, Panna and Chattarpur districts of M.P. (about 16,400 sq. km.). The Institute has developed geophysical instruments for shallow seismic surveys, low frequency geophones and high frequency electronic counting system.

**6.26. The National Institute of Oceanography** has prepared detailed charts showing the depths of occurrence of oxygen maxima and minima in the upper 500 metres in the north-western Indian Ocean. The charts provide valuable information on the water movements and circulation pattern in the upper levels of the regions and help characterize productive and non-productive

areas. The basic sorting of the international collections at the Indian Ocean Biological Centre has been completed and two fascicles of Plankton Atlas of the Indian Ocean have been released.

6.27. Two research centres, *the School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering (STREE), Roorkee* and a centre for preparation of rare biochemicals at the *Vallabh bhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi*, were functioning during the year with grants given by the CSIR.

6.28. **Support to Research :** The Council continued to give financial assistance to industry with a view to encouraging scientific research through research associations formed by industry. During 1968-69, twelve research associations were functioning—three for textile industry and one each for silk and art silk, plywood, wool, jute, tea, cement, paint, rubber and automobile; 13 research committees were functioning during the year. 582 research schemes were in progress in 120 centres during the year; and 797 research fellows/assistants were assigned to these schemes.

6.29. Seventeen emeritus scientists were provided grants at various institutions/universities. Thirty-nine retired scientists were provided with grants. 1,242 research fellows were pursuing research during the year under the Council's grants-in-aid.

6.30. **Governing Body:** The Governing Body of the CSIR was reconstituted from April 1, 1968.

6.31. **Finance.** The financial provisions made for the Council for 1968-69 (revised) and 1969-70 are:

(Rs. in lakh)

	1968-69	1969-70
Recurring . . . . .	1334.374	1383.759
Capital . . . . .	610.575	669.497
Colombo Plan . . . . .	0.377	0.502



## CHAPTER VII

### SCHOLARSHIPS

7.01. The principal object of the programme of scholarships is to assist deserving students to continue their studies and thereby to equalise educational opportunities. It is of special significance to students belonging to the socially and economically backward sections of the community.

7.02. Several scholarships programmes are operated by State Governments. Universities and other educational institutions also provide scholarships from their own funds to the extent possible. In addition, there are several private organisations which offer scholarships to students. These will not be described in this chapter which deals only with scholarships programmes with which the Central Government is directly concerned. Programmes operated by the Central Government fall into three categories: (1) scholarships of various categories offered by the Government of India to Indian nationals for study in India; (2) scholarships awarded to Indian nationals for study abroad and offered by the Government of India or by foreign governments, institutions and organisations; and (3) scholarships to foreign nationals for studies in India, either offered by the Government of India or given under cultural agreements or other arrangements.

#### A. SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO INDIAN NATIONALS FOR STUDIES IN INDIA

7.03. National Scholarships Scheme: The National Scholarships Scheme was launched in 1961-62 with 2,400

awards for each year of the Third Five Year Plan. The number was increased to 7,000 in 1967-68. In 1968-69 the Merit-cum-Means Scholarships Scheme for technical studies was merged with it and the number of awards under the amalgamated scheme raised to 8,250. Scholarships under this scheme are awarded to students with a parental income up to Rs. 500 per month. The estimated expenditure during the first year of the Fourth Plan is Rs. 76,50,000 (Plan) and Rs. 169,15,000 (non-Plan). A total amount of Rs. 9,18,00,000 has been earmarked for the entire Plan period.

**7.04. National Loan Scholarships Scheme:** Launched in 1963 as a supplement to the National Scholarships Scheme, Loan Scholarships are given to the poor but meritorious students to complete their education. The loan is recoverable in monthly instalments commencing one year after the loanee secures employment or three years after grant of scholarship whichever is earlier. In 1968-69, 14,825 awards were distributed amongst all the States and Union Territories. In each year of the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to give 26,500 awards. The estimated expenditure during the first year of the Plan is Rs. 1,48,00,000 (Plan) and Rs. 3,76,70,000 (non-Plan). A total amount of Rs. 23,53,20,000 will be needed in the entire Plan period.

**7.05. National Scholarships Scheme for Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers:** As a measure of recognition of the important services rendered by school teachers, this scheme was launched in 1961-62 and about 500 awards were distributed each year of the third Plan to such children of teachers as passed the school-leaving/PUC examination in first division in the year of award. 412 awards were given in 1968-69. It is proposed to give 750 awards in each year during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The estimated expenditure in the first year of the Plan is Rs. 4,50,000 (Plan) and Rs. 16,77,000 (non-Plan). A sum of Rs. 81,00,000 will be needed in the entire Plan period.

**7.06. Scholarships in Residential and Public Schools :** Designed to provide opportunities of good all-round school education to those who would not otherwise be in a position to obtain it, the scheme has provision for 200 fresh scholarships every year. Selection for the 200 awards for 1968-69 has been completed. It is proposed to make the same number of awards in 1969-70 also.

**7.07. Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields :** The scheme seeks to provide opportunities to talented young persons for advanced training in Hindustani Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Karnatak Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Classical Western Music, Rabindra Sangeet, folk dance and the fine arts *i.e.* painting, sculpture, book illustration and design. Twenty-five scholarships are awarded under the scheme every year.

**7.08. Scholarships and Other Educational Facilities to the Children of Political Sufferers :** The scheme makes provision for certain facilities to be made available to the children of political sufferers which include (a) special consideration for admission and award of freeships and half-freeships in all recognised schools; (b) free seats in hostels attached to recognised schools and colleges; and (c) a limited number of stipends and book grants to students from primary to post-graduate level. The scheme is administered by State Governments and Union Administrations. The Union Government give grants on 50:50 basis to State Governments. In respect of Union Administrations, the entire expenditure is met by the Union Government.

**7.09. Scholarships to Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi :** The scheme seeks to promote the study of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States. Starting with only 10 awards in 1955-56, 1,000 scholarships were awarded in 1968-69. It is proposed to offer the same number of awards during each year of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

## B. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN NATIONALS FOR STUDY ABROAD

7.10. The scholarships available to Indian nationals for study abroad fall into three broad categories: (1) scholarships offered by the Government of India; (2) Commonwealth programmes; and (3) scholarships offered by other countries.

### *I. Scholarships offered by the Government of India*

7.11. Owing to the difficult foreign exchange position, two schemes, viz., 'Foreign Language Scholarships Scheme' and 'Union Territories Overseas Scholarships' have been held in abeyance respectively since 1965-66 and 1966-67. Budget provision for these exists only for continuing scholars.

7.12. **Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme:** The scheme provides for the grant of loans towards passage and other incidental expenses to academically distinguished students who have obtained admission to foreign universities, organisations, etc., for study in subject-fields for which adequate facilities do not exist in India. During 1968-69, such loans were sanctioned to 83 students.

7.13. **Overseas Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes Students:** Nine students were selected (5 scheduled castes and 4 scheduled tribes) in 1968-69. It is proposed to award the same number of scholarships in 1969-70.

7.14. **Passage Grants to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes Students:** The grants are available to students who have received scholarships for studies abroad but are unable to raise passage money from their own resources. In 1968-69 four persons were given passage grants. It is proposed to offer nine such passage grants during 1969-70.

## *II. Commonwealth Programmes*

7.15. The Commonwealth Education Conference held in July, 1959 recommended a number of measures to enable an increasing number of its able citizens to share the wide range of educational resources available throughout the commonwealth and thereby promote equality of educational opportunity at the higher level. The Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Plan, which aims at achieving this objective, has been in operation for the last nine years. During the year under report, scholarships as shown below, were offered to India by the other members of the Commonwealth :

- (a) **Australia** : Three scholarships for 1968-69 and four for 1969-70.
- (b) **Canada** : Nine scholarships for 1968-69.
- (c) **Ceylon, Hong Kong and Nigeria** : Two scholarships each from Nigeria and Hong Kong and three from Ceylon.
- (d) **New Zealand** : One for 1969-70.
- (e) **United Kingdom** : 38 scholarships and 23 teacher-training bursaries for 1968-69.

## *III. Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments/Institutions/ Organisations*

7.16. The scholarships/fellowships offered by foreign governments, organisations or institutions are indicated below :

- (1) **Austria** : An offer of an unspecified number of scholarships in 1968-69 for specialised training of physicians and surgeons.
- (2) **Bulgaria** : Six scholarships for 1968-69.
- (3) **Belgium** : Five fellowships for 1968-69.
- (4) **Czechoslovakia** : Seven scholarships for 1968-69.
- (5) **France** : 63 scholarships for 1969-70.

**(6) Federal Republic of Germany :**

- (a) Twenty-two scholarships for 1968 and 24 for 1969 offered by the German Academic Exchange Service for advanced work and research.
  - (b) Five fellowships offered by the Alexander Von-Humboldt Foundation for advanced work and research.
  - (c) Seven scholarships for training in plastic processing techniques for 1968.
- (7) German Democratic Republic :** Five scholarships for training of coaches in sports, athletics etc.;
- (8) Greece :** Two scholarships for postgraduate studies.
- (9) Hungary :** Five scholarships selected out of the nominations made for 1967-68.

**(10) Italy :**

- (a) Five scholarships for 1968-69.
- (b) Three scholarships in economic development offered by the Italian Institute for Economic Development (I. S. V. E.) for 1968-69.
- (c) Five nominations against 19 scholarships offered on a global basis by the Italian Ministry of Health in different subject-fields of medicine.
- (d) One scholarship offered by the International Council of Scientific Unions, Rome.

**(11) Japan :**

- (a) Six scholarships for postgraduate studies in physics, electrical engineering, horticulture, fisheries, ship-building, naval architecture and Japanese language and literature for 1969-70.
- (b) One scholarship for 1968-69 offered by the Research Institute of Tele-Communication, Tohoku University, Japan.

- (12) **Norway** : Four fellowships for 1968-69.
- (13) **The Netherlands** : 54 fellowships for 1968-69, in addition to two on reciprocal basis. For 1969-70 an offer of unspecified number of fellowships is being processed, where Indian candidates will have to compete with candidates from other countries.
- (14) **Poland** : 12 candidates nominated against the offer (6 for national economic planning and 6 for town and country planning) for 1968-69 have been approved by the Polish authorities.
- (15) **Romania** : Particulars of the candidates nominated towards the offer of four scholarships for 1968-69 have been sent to the Romanian Government for approval.
- (16) **South Korea** : Nomination of two candidates have been sent for approval towards the offer of a scholarship for 1968-69.
- (17) **Spain** : One scholarship for 1968-69 for the Spanish language.
- (18) **Sweden-International Seminar on Research and Education in Physics in the University of Uppsala, Fellowships Scheme, 1968-69** : Out of the seven candidates nominated by the Government of India under this scheme for 1968-69, five have been approved.
- (19) **Switzerland** : One offer of scholarship for 1969-70 for postgraduate studies in any branch of science, engineering and technology.
- (20) **United Kingdom** :
  - (a) Apprenticeships offered by *M/s. Rolls Royce Limited, London* : Seven apprentices were sent during 1968-69.

- (b) *Imperial Relations Trust (UK) Fellowships*: Two fellows were sent in 1968. The offer has been repeated for 1969 and selections are in progress.
  - (c) *Nehru Memorial Trust (UK) Scholarships*: Two scholars were sent in 1968.
  - (d) *Royal Commission Science Research Scholarships*: One scholar was sent during 1968.
  - (e) *Confederation of British Industry Scholarships*: One scholar was sent to UK in 1968 and the training of the remaining five nominated candidates is being arranged. The offer has been renewed for six scholarships for the next year.
  - (f) *Agatha Harrison Memorial Fellowships*: Three nominations were sent against one fellowship.
  - (g) *British Council Scholarships*: Against an offer of ten scholarships for 1968-69, eight have been utilised. The selections for 1969-70 are in progress.
- (21) **Turkey**: Three scholarships for 1968-69.
- (22) **USSR**:
- (a) The USSR Government offered 50 scholarships for 1968-69 for postgraduate studies for research, training of teachers and higher specialisation and out of the 47 candidates approved by the USSR authorities, 27 have proceeded to the USSR.
  - (b) Out of 40 scholarships for 1968-69 offered for studies in the People's Friendship (Patrice Lumumba) University, Moscow, eight were allotted to the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society; and against the remaining 32, twenty-eight scholars have already joined the courses.
- (23) **U.S.A.I.D. Internship Programme, 1969**: Two candidates have been selected towards one internship each



in higher educational administration and vocational guidance and the formal nominations are being made by the Ministry of Finance.

- (24) **Yugoslavia :** Four scholars have gone to Yugoslavia against scholarships offered for 1968-69.

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

7.17. Foreign scholars come to India for study/research under two programmes : (1) scholarships offered by the Government of India; and (2) under Cultural Exchange Programmes or other arrangements between India and other countries.

7.18. The following scholarships were awarded by the Government of India under the Commonwealth programmes :

- (a) **Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan—1968-69 :** This Ministry offered 45 scholarships and five fellowships to foreign nationals from other Commonwealth countries for study/research in India under the above scheme. Against these 50 scholarships/fellowships, five scholars from UK, four from Ghana, two each from Mauritius and Fiji and one scholar each from Ceylon, Uganda, New Zealand, Kenya, Canada, Barbados and Malaysia have arrived.
- (b) **Commonwealth Education Cooperation Scheme—Training of Craft-Instructors—Indian Award, 1968-69 :** This Ministry offered ten burasaries to nationals of those Commonwealth countries which are not covered under the Colombo Plan for training as craft instructors at the Central Training Institute in India, under the above scheme. One scholar each from Barbados and Tanzania have joined their courses.
- (c) **Commonwealth Education Cooperation Scheme—Short Term Visits to India by Senior Educationists from Commonwealth Countries :** Three senior educationists from Australia, United Kingdom and Nigeria

have been selected for short-term visits to India during 1968-69 under the scheme. Mr. K. J. Smyth of Australia and Prof. R. A. Shaw of U.K. visited India in December, 1968 and February, 1969 respectively.

- (d) **General Cultural Scholarships Scheme :** Under this scheme, scholarships are awarded to nationals of various Asian/African and other countries for post-matriculation studies in India. In 1968-69, 180 scholarships were awarded. It is proposed to award the same number in 1969-70 also.
- (e) **Hostels :** For the benefit of foreign students it is proposed to construct International Student Houses at Calcutta and Bombay.

7.19. **Cultural Exchange Programmes between India and Foreign Countries :** The following is the position regarding scholarships awarded under cultural exchange programmes between India and foreign countries :—

- (1) *Bulgaria.*—One scholar of the 1965-66 batch continued her studies and another arrived and joined his studies under 1967-68 awards.
- (2) *Czechoslovakia.*—Three scholars of the 1967-68 batch left India. Two scholars arrived in 1968-69 and one is expected to arrive shortly.
- (3) *Greece.*—Two scholars of the 1966-68 batch continued their studies. The question of offer of two scholarships under 1968-69 is under consideration.
- (4) *Hungary.*—Two scholars of the 1967-68 batch have left and the third is expected to leave India shortly.
- (5) *Romania.*—One scholar of the 1967-68 batch left India and one of 1968-69 batch arrived.
- (6) *U.A.R.*—Three scholars of the 1965-66 and ten of the 1966-67 batch continued their studies. One UAR

national has been awarded an *ad hoc* scholarship for studies leading to Ph.D.

(7) *USSR*.—Nine scholars under the 1968-69 batch arrived and joined their institutions. The remaining 13 are expected to arrive shortly. All 20 scholars of the 1967-68 batch left India after completing their studies.

(8) *Yugoslavia*.—Two scholars of the 1963-64 batch completed their studies. Two scholars of 1966-67 continued their studies. One scholar of the 1967-68 batch continued his studies and two of the same year arrived and began their studies.

7.20. **Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme, 1968-69**: Three scholars from G.D.R., one from Haiti, one from Argentina and one from the Netherlands came to India.

7.20. **Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme, 1968-69**: Three under the French Fellowship Scheme, 1968-69. Another is expected to arrive shortly. One scholar is expected to come by the end of this year under the programme of scholarships to West German nationals.

#### D. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

7.22. The financial allocations for 1968-69 and 1969-70 are given below:

Sl. No.	Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		Provision for 1968-69		Budget Estimates
		Original	Revised	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5
1	National Scholarships Scheme			
	Plan . . . . .	189.00	134.00	76.50
	Non-Plan . . . . .	48.64	48.64	169.15
2	National Loan Scholarships Scheme			
	Plan . . . . .	351.98	300.06	148.00
	Non-Plan . . . . .	223.73	203.46	376.70

1	2	3	4	5
3	Special Educational Loan			
	Non-Plan	50.00	35.00	30.00
4	Merit Scholarships for Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers			
	Plan	14.16	9.64	4.50
	Non-Plan	10.20	8.25	16.77
3	Scholarships for Studies in Residential and Public Schools			
	Plan	7.19	7.76	0.45
	Non-Plan	7.74	7.74	14.96
6	Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields	1.80	1.80	1.80
7	Scholarships and Other Educational Facilities to Children of Political Sufferers	9.75	9.29	10.00
8	Scholarships to Students from Non- Hindi speaking States for Post- Matric Studies in Hindi	13.27	13.27	13.40
9	Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme	1.50	3.25	2.00
10	Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. for Studies Abroad	5.00	3.00	3.00
11	Indian Scholars Going Abroad Against Scholarships	2.35	2.75	2.75
12	General Cultural Scholarships Scheme	27.50	27.48	27.50
13	Foreign Scholars for Study in India			
	Plan	1.50	0.36	0.75
	Non-Plan	9.00	6.46	7.00

## CHAPTER VIII

### LANGUAGES AND BOOK PROMOTION

#### A. DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

8.01. Under Article 351 of the Constitution, the Union Government are responsible for the promotion and development of Hindi so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all elements of the composite culture of India. To carry out these responsibilities, the Ministry of Education has undertaken several promotional and development schemes.

8.02. **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 schools. During the Third Plan the entire expenditure on the appointment of Hindi teachers in primary and secondary schools of these States was met by the Centre. But from 1966-67, the Central assistance has been restricted to fresh appointments only. During 1968-69, the number of additional Hindi teachers likely to be appointed is 1000.

8.03. **Hindi Teacher-Training Colleges in Non-Hindi Speaking States:** To enable the Governments of non-Hindi speaking States to have an adequate number of trained Hindi teachers, financial assistance is given to them, on a 100 per cent basis, for the establishment of training colleges for Hindi teachers. Central assistance is available for five years from the date a college is established. By the end of the Third Plan, 10 such colleges had been set up: two in Andhra Pradesh, one each in Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and West Bengal and three in Mysore. Financial assistance was also given to Maharashtra for starting short-term training centres for Hindi teachers. In

1967-68, an additional college was sanctioned for Kerala, and one college has also been sanctioned for Assam which is likely to start functioning during the current financial year. Besides, the Nagaland Government has been given financial assistance for starting an inservice training course for Hindi teachers.

**8.04. Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, Agra:** The Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, Agra, was set up in 1960 with the principal object of training Hindi teachers for non-Hindi speaking States. The institution is now offering two training courses of one year's duration—Hindi Shikshan Parangat equivalent to B.Ed. and Hindi Shikshan Nishnat equivalent to M.Ed. A reoriented Parangat course of two years' duration was also started from 1967-68. During the current session (1968-69), 149 candidates are receiving training. The trainees are given free tuition, free hostel facilities and stipends. The institution is conducting research in vocabulary content of various courses and techniques of teaching Hindi with special reference to the requirements of non-Hindi speaking States. Besides, refresher courses for Hindi teachers and teachers of Hindi teachers' training colleges of non-Hindi speaking States are also conducted.

**8.05. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations:** Under this scheme, financial assistance is rendered to voluntary organisations for propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi Speaking States, through such programmes as the conduct of Hindi teaching classes, training and appointment of Hindi 'Pracharaks', setting up of Hindi libraries and reading rooms, award of prizes for brilliancy in essay and elocution contests in Hindi, seminars and refresher courses for Hindi teachers, etc. The quantum of assistance admissible under the scheme is 75 per cent of the expenditure on approved activities.

**8.06.** A special *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 1.61 lakhs has been sanctioned for Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, for running 200 single teacher Hindi Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu to teach Hindi to those who wish to learn the language voluntarily.

**8.07. Hindi Shiksha Samiti :** The Hindi Shiksha Samiti advises Government on matters relating to the propagation and development of Hindi. To keep a proper watch over the programmes for the development and propagation of Hindi and to follow up systematically the implementation of various schemes, a Karya Karini Upsamiti consisting of 15 members has been set up in place of the three Standing Committees of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti. To review the existing Hindi propagation and development schemes and to draw up a more intensive and comprehensive programme for accelerating the pace and development of Hindi, a Review and Implementation Committee has also been set up in the Ministry. It has held two meetings so far.

**8.08. Hindi Encyclopaedia :** The work of preparing and publishing a Hindi Encyclopaedia was entrusted to Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi, during 1956. Up to the end of December 1968, ten volumes have been brought out and the remaining two volumes are expected to be published by the end of July 1969.

**8.09. Award of Prizes to Hindi Writers of Non-Hindi Speaking States :** To encourage Hindi writers of non-Hindi speaking States the Ministry awards prizes for their literary works in Hindi. On the recommendation of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti, the scheme has been revised to provide for the award of 13 first prizes of the value of Rs. 1,000 each and 13 second prizes of the value of Rs. 500 each. At least one prize under both the above categories is reserved for the authors belonging to each of the thirteen languages, viz., Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sindhi, Telugu, Tamil, and Urdu.

**8.10.** The Ministry also awards every year a President's Prize of Rs. 500 for the best article in Hindi on technical subjects published in the Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India). Calcutta.

## B. CENTRAL HINDI DIRECTORATE

8.11. The Central Hindi Directorate is responsible for the translation of official manuals, codes, forms and other non-statutory procedural literature of the various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. It also undertakes various programmes for the development and propagation of Hindi. The principal activities of the Directorate during 1968-69 are briefly described in the paras that follow.

8.12. **Translation of Codes, Forms, Manuals, etc. :** During 1968-69, 33 manuals and 1,470 forms were received for translation and 4 manuals and 330 forms for vetting. During this period, 307 manuals and 1279 forms were translated and 4 manuals and 169 forms were vetted. The Directorate has also been entrusted with the translation of audit report, financial accounts etc. of the Accountant General of the five Hindi-speaking States.

8.13. **Correspondence Course in Hindi :** The Directorate is conducting a correspondence course for teaching Hindi to non-Hindi speaking Indians and foreigners. The first preliminary course, which is of two years' duration, was started from March 1968. About 1000 students from India and abroad have joined the course. A special course for Central Government employees has also been started from January 1969. About 500 candidates have so far applied for admission to the course.

8.14. **Primers and Readers :** The Directorate has undertaken preparation of bilingual self-taught books on the pattern of 'learn the language through picture series'. So far four bilingual self-taught books have been taken in hand: Hindi-Tamil; Hindi-Telugu; Hindi-Kannada; and Hindi-Malayalam. The Hindi-Tamil self-taught book has since been published. A Hindi Primer for foreigners is also being brought out.

8.15. **Linguaphone Records, Tapes etc. :** The scheme of linguaphone records and tapes for teaching Hindi to non-Hindi



speaking people and foreigners is proposed to be undertaken by the Directorate during the fourth Plan.

**8.16. Compilation of Dictionaries :** On the recommendation of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti and the Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti, it is proposed to prepare trilingual dictionaries (Hindi-Regional language-English and Regional language-Hindi-English) in the fourth Plan. A dictionary of Hindi usage and revised and enlarged edition of the English-Hindi dictionary of common words and bilingual glossary of words common to Hindi and other languages will also be brought out.

**8.17. Bharatiya Vastu Shastra :** To provide supplementary material for those appearing in various Hindi examinations and to facilitate availability of literary writings in modern Indian languages into Hindi, the Directorate has undertaken the application of (1) short history of Indian literature, and (ii) collection of short stories in each of the fifteen Indian languages translated into Hindi and transliterated into Devanagari.

**8.18. Publication of Popular Books in Hindi in Collaboration with the Printers :** The scheme was started in 1963. During 1968-69, sixty books have been published and another sixteen are expected to be published by the end of the year. During 1969-70, about 32 books are proposed to be published.

**8.19. Free Distribution of Hindi Books to School, College and Public Libraries :** Under the scheme, Hindi books of the value of Rs. 1 lakh are purchased and supplied to school, college and public libraries in non-Hindi speaking States.

**8.20. Devanagari Script Reform :** The Devanagari script has been standardised and modified by introducing special symbols and diacritical marks for expressing peculiar sound of regional languages for which no symbols existed in Devanagari. A committee of experts has been constituted to finalise symbols and diacritical marks for expressing in Devanagari the peculiar sounds of tribal languages, dialects and other minor Indian languages.

**8.21. Magazines and Journals :** The Directorate is bringing out a "Bhasha Quarterly" devoted to the problems of language and literature and a monthly news journal (Hindi Samachar Jagat) to disseminate information relating to progressive use of Hindi for official purposes as well as the progress made in regard to the propagation, development and enrichment of Hindi language. The Directorate has also been entrusted with the publication of Unesco Courier in Hindi since July 1967. This work is being done on behalf of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco.

**8.22. Hindi Information Centre :** A Hindi Information Centre has been set up since 1966 for providing authentic information pertaining to various aspects of Hindi language and literature. A telephone service to provide promptly Hindi equivalents of technical terms to the general public and Government offices was started with effect from October, 1968. The service is getting popular.

**8.23. Regional Offices :** Two Regional Offices of the Directorate, set up at Calcutta and Madras in January, 1962, continue to function as liaison offices between the Ministry of Education and voluntary Hindi organisations within their jurisdiction. A proposal for setting up two more Regional Offices in the northern and western regions is under consideration.

**8.24.** For the expansion of the programmes of the Central Hindi Directorate, a provision of Rs. 50 lakh has been made in the Fourth Plan.

### C. COMMISSION FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY

**8.25. Terminology :** The work of evolving terminology progressed satisfactorily. In all, about 50,000 terms pertaining to the field of science, humanities and the various Ministries and Departments were evolved/reviewed/coordinated. The terminology evolved was finalised by experts drawn from all parts

of the country. During the period under review, 19 meetings of expert advisory committees and 27 seminars were held. The total number of terms finalised so far is 2,50,000. Of the finalised terms, about 2,00,000 terms have been printed and published by the Commission in its glossaries : Engineering (I-III); Humanities (I-IV); Medical Sciences (English-Hindi); Medical Sciences Glossary II (English-Hindi Roman); Agriculture (I); Science Glossary (I-IV); Glossary of Designational Terms; Administration Glossary; and Consolidated Glossary of Administrative Terms.

**8.26. Adoption/Adaptation of National Terminology in the Other Indian Languages :** The question of adoption/adaptation of the national terminology in the various regional languages with suitable modifications according to the grammar and genius of the language concerned has been engaging the attention of the Commission for some time past. To ascertain the views of the State Governments in the matter, a conference of State officers in charge of development of Indian language was held on 9th September, 1968. Consensus of opinion of States on the *modus operandi* for the work was obtained.

**8.27. Production and Publication of Standard Works in Hindi and Indian Languages :** With the objective of providing standard books in Hindi and regional languages by translating foreign books or by getting books originally written and to propagate and publicise the terminology evolved by the Ministry of Education and thus to facilitate the changeover of the media of instruction in Indian universities, the Commission has been implementing two schemes, *viz.*, (i) translation and publication of standard works of university level into Hindi and regional languages; and (ii) preparation, translation and publication of standard works of university level in Hindi in collaboration with the publishers.

**8.28.** The first scheme originally drawn in 1959 for books in Hindi was later extended to regional languages and is being implemented through 46 translating agencies opened in uni-

versities/academic bodies in the various States, 5 full-time book production cells (where scholars have been employed on a full-time basis to translate/write books), individual assignments and staff of the Commission. After two years of preparatory work, the scheme is working in full swing. So far 2,100 titles have been selected for translation and original writing, out of which translation rights for 432 titles have been obtained. 85 Hindi translations and 17 Hindi originals have already been published. In the regional languages, 19 translations and 6 original works have been published.

8.29. Under the second scheme, books are proposed by commercial publishers. After the proposals are approved, publishers get books translated and published. The Commission fixes their sale price and purchases one-third of the copies of each publication at 25 per cent discount. So far 43 titles have been approved and 13 have been published.

8.30. To coordinate the production of Hindi books of University level, a Conference of the Vice-Chancellors of Universities and the State Education Secretaries of the Hindi-speaking States was convened in February, 1968. On the recommendations of the Conference, a Standing Committee has been constituted to guide and develop the programme. It has nominated subject panels to scrutinise standard books already available in Hindi and to identify gaps which have to be filled in the book production programme. The Commission is serving as the secretariat of the Standing Committee for implementing this scheme and will continue to obtain translation rights for them. During the year, 3 meetings of the Standing Committee, two meetings of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference and 25 meetings of the subject-panels were convened.

8.31. **Dictionaries and Manuals:** Two elementary dictionaries in physics and chemistry have so far been published and two dictionaries in mathematics and botany are in various stages of printing. A manual on civics was published and

another on physical geography has been approved. The author of the latter has been permitted to get it published under the Commission's scheme. The manual on mathematics is already in press and with the publication of these two manuals, the total number of published manuals will come to ten.

**8.32. Publication of Books in Hindi and other Indian Languages :** So far 180 titles (including glossaries) have been published under the various schemes of the Commission. Out of them 72 are original writings and 108 are translations. Out of the published titles, 157 are in Hindi and 23 are in other Indian languages (Punjabi 7 and Gujarati 16).

**8.33. Sale, Promotion, and Distribution :** During the period, total sales of Rs. 7,000 were made by the sales and distribution unit of the Commission, besides sales made by translating agencies and whole-time cells which was of the order of Rs. 40,000. Efforts have been made to push up the sales of publications. 12 exhibitions of books were organised by the Commission during the period. About 20,000 copies of various publications have been distributed during the year.

#### D. DEVELOPMENT OF SANSKRIT

**8.34. Financial Assistance :** Based on the recommendations made by the Sanskrit Commission a number of schemes for the promotion of Sanskrit are being implemented by the Ministry of Education. These, among others, include financial assistance to voluntary Sanskrit organisations, Gurukulas, Sanskrit journals and eminent Sanskrit pandits in indigent circumstances. Grants to Gurukulas are given towards their maintenance and for awarding stipends to students. Grants to Sanskrit journals are designed to bring about the needed improvement in their form, content and quality. For financial assistance to Sanskrit pandits, grants are released to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. During the current year, grants amounting to Rs. 4.52 lakh have been released to 386 pandits.

**8.35. Sanskrit Literature :** 125 books relating to Sanskrit language and literature were purchased during the year for free distribution among educational institutions. Nine Sanskrit publications were brought out during the period by individuals and organisations with the financial assistance provided by the Ministry. Two important out-of-print books, namely, *Kathasarit Sagar* and *Tarka Sangraha*, have been got printed through private publishers.

**8.36. Sanskrit Dictionary :** The Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona, has been engaged on the project of compiling a Sanskrit-English dictionary based on historical principles with financial assistance from the Ministry. The Review Committee has decided that the first two stages of the project, namely, extraction of vocables and the completion of scriptorium should be finished by September, 1971. The preparation of the press copy should be completed by September, 1976.

**8.37. Scholarships :** The Ministry provides research scholarships to the students of traditional Sanskrit pathshalas. About 100 scholars continued to receive scholarships during the year. 65 have so far completed their research work and submitted their theses which are under consideration for publication by the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati. About 1000 merit scholarships are also awarded to students studying Sanskrit in higher secondary schools.

**8.38. All-India Sanskrit Elocution Contest :** The seventh all-India Sanskrit Elocution Contest for students of Sanskrit institutions was held at Bangalore on December 27-28, 1968. Three prizes in each of the 8 subjects of contest were awarded to successful winners.

**8.39. Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati :** The Vidyapeetha has brought out several important publications during the year. It has started the Instructions Wing in the Shastras. New buildings for the Vidyapeetha are likely to be constructed shortly.

**8.40. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Delhi:** The Vidyapeetha provides facilities for imparting training in the methods of teaching Sanskrit and for research and higher studies in Sanskrit on traditional lines. It is in receipt of financial assistance from the Ministry.

**8.41. Other Schemes:** They relate to (i) modernisation of Sanskrit pathshalas, (ii) grants to State Governments for the promotion of Sanskrit and (iii) provision of facilities for teaching Sanskrit in secondary schools. A sum of Rs. 2.48 lakh was released to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for these schemes.

#### E. DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN LANGUAGES

**8.42. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Promotion of Modern Indian Languages:** Under the scheme for the development of 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, catalogues of manuscripts, books of cultural, literary, indological or linguistic interest, etc. Grants on the same basis are given for holding literary conferences, seminars and exhibitions and for conducting other important activities considered conducive to the development of the Indian languages. Assistance is also extended by purchasing a limited number of copies of printed publications. A total sum of Rs. 1,96,252 was sanctioned to various organisations during the period under report.

**8.43. Grants to Cultural-cum-Language Organisations:** The fourth Plan outlay for grants to cultural-cum-language organisations is Rs. 5 lakh. In the case of Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu Hind, an annual grant of Rs. 38,000 is given in accordance with the recommendation of Dr. Tara Chand Committee set up in 1960. In the case of three more organisations, namely, (i) Prachya Vidya Vihara, Calcutta; (ii) Bharat Itihas Sanshodhan

Mandla, Pooná and (iii) Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad, *ad hoc* grants are given for their activities.

**8.44. Setting up of Bharatiya Bhasha Sansthan (Central Institute of Indian Languages):** It is proposed to set up the Bharatiya Bhasha Sanstha as a Central scheme with an outlay of Rs. 35 lakh in the Fourth Plan. The main functions of the Sansthan will be basic research and comparative study of Indian languages, organisation of training courses for key personnel and research workers, coordination of the work of the State Institutes of languages, etc. A meeting of linguists held in the Ministry on 16th and 17th December, 1968, discussed and approved the outline of the scheme.

**8.45. The State Institutes of Languages:** The State Governments have been requested to set up Language Institutes to promote the development of the regional language(s) of the State concerned so that they grow rapidly in richness and functional efficiency and become effective means of communicating modern knowledge. The Institutes are expected to do this through (1) evolution of terminology and production of literature; (2) orientation and training, and (3) research and surveys. Each Institute will have an autonomous Board of Management.

**8.46. Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti;** The Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti, an all-India advisory body set up to advise the Government of India on all matters relating to the development of modern Indian languages and their relationship with the official language of the Union, held its second meeting on 28th and 29th March, 1968. One of the recommendations of the Samiti related to the constitution of a sub-committee for reviewing the current schemes of the Ministry in respect of the modern Indian languages and for formulating the programmes under the Fourth Plan. The sub-committee met on 20th July, 1968 and approved the Central and State schemes for the development of Indian languages with slight modifications.

**8.47. Methodology of Teaching Indian Languages as Second Languages in Secondary Schools:** A conference of linguists,



specialists and others met in New Delhi from 11th to 13th November, 1968, to discuss problems of teaching Hindi, English and other Indian languages as second languages in secondary schools. Emanating from this conference, a new scheme for improving the methodology of teaching Indian languages as second languages in secondary schools has been prepared.

**8.48. Production of Literature in Indian Languages at University Level:** The adoption of Indian languages as media of instruction at the university stage demands, among other things, production of books in these languages to meet the requirements for the change-over. The Government of India have initiated a Centrally sponsored scheme with a proposed outlay of Rs. 15 crore in the Fourth Five Year Plan for assisting the production of university-level books in regional languages and for other allied activities. Under this scheme, assistance, subject to the ceiling of Rs. one crore, will be given to each State Government. A budget provision of Rs. one crore exists for 1968-69. The State Governments have been requested to send the outline of their schemes indicating the organisational set-up, the projects undertaken and the manner of their execution. On-account grants have been released so far to the State Governments of Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Kerala and West Bengal to enable them to meet the expenditure for preliminary expenses on the implementation of the scheme. A provision of Rs. 1.5 crore has been made for this scheme in the budget for 1969-70.

#### F. BOOK PROMOTION

**8.49. Collaborative Schemes for University-Level Books:** One of the major problems facing university education in India has been the non-availability of reasonably priced quality books in various fields both for use as textbooks and for purposes of reference. To meet this problem three programmes in collaboration with the Governments of the UK, USA, and the USSR, have been in operation.

(a) *The Indo-British Programme (The English Language Books Society Series)*.—Initiated by the Government of UK in 1960, books are brought out in what is known as the English Language Books Society Series (ELBS Series). The titles are selected/approved by the Ministry of Education with the help of experts and expert organisations and are screened by an advisory committee in the United Kingdom. They are published in the UK, in paperback editions at approximately a third of the price of their original edition, and imported into India through the normal trade channels. Over 200 titles have been brought out under this programme so far. The programme is financed entirely by the UK, Government.

(b) *The Indo-American Programme*.—A Joint Indo-American Board consisting of 14 members with Education Secretary as chairman was set up to advise on policy matters relating to the Programme instituted in 1961 for the republication of standard American books. The books included under the Programme are approved by the Government of India and are republished in India with a suitable subsidy given by the USA, authorities out of the PL 480 American Uses Rupee Funds. The Indian reprint edition is priced at approximately one-fifth of the original American price. Over 600 titles have so far been published under this programme. The USA Government recently provided an additional amount of two million dollars for accelerating it. The programme has been enlarged to include the publication of selected American titles in regional languages.

(c) *The Joint Indo-Soviet Programme*.—A Joint Indo-Soviet Board with five Indian and five Soviet members, with the Education Secretary as chairman, was constituted in 1965 to operate programmes of translation, adaptation, publication and distribution in India of standard Russian educational works. The Russian books for use in India are selected/approved by the Ministry of Education with the help of expert bodies but are

translated and published in the USSR itself and imported into India through normal trade channels. Out of the approved titles the Soviet side have intimated the availability of copies of some 84 titles.

(d) *The Indian Programme*.—To ensure that good Indian textbooks in English are not forced out of the market by competition from subsidised foreign books, a programme was drawn up to subsidise the republication of selected Indian books so as to make them economically competitive with the foreign textbooks and also to bring down their price to a level which the Indian students can afford. So far two books have been republished under the Programme. The scheme is now being revised with a view to (a) including not only the republication of standard books by Indian authors, but also the publication of selected unpublished manuscripts of textbooks in English by Indian authors, and (b) making it possible for Indian publishers to bring out a larger number of books at low prices.

**8.50. National Book Trust:** The National Book Trust, India, was set up in 1957 as an autonomous organisation with the broad objectives of producing and encouraging the production of good literature, making such literature available at moderate prices and fostering book-mindedness among the public.

(a) Under its normal programme, about 100 titles are likely to be brought out during the current financial year, of which 60 titles have already been released. A large number of translations into Indian languages of books originally published in English have also been brought out.

(b) To foster book-mindedness, the Trust has organised regional book exhibitions in Jammu, Srinagar and at Belgaum, Dharwar, Mysore, Bangalore and Gulbarga in Mysore. The Trust proposes to cover Maharashtra during the months of January-March with six exhibitions at Nagpur, Amravati, Jalgaon, Sholapur, Kolhapur and Poona. The series will end

with a National Exhibition at Bombay in the second week of March, where not less than 10,000 books published recently in all the Indian languages will be displayed.

(c) A summer camp of writers for children was organised at Simla from 1st to 9th June, 1968 in which about 30 eminent writers from various Indian languages participated.

(d) Unesco has placed at the disposal of the Trust a sum of Rs. 22,500 for the translation of a few outstanding world books into Indian languages. It has also agreed to provide the Trust with a Dulieth Offset machine and other equipment like typewriters etc. Similarly, the Food Foundation has promised the Trust a sum of Rs. 60,000 for arranging to publish a book entitled "The Writer Gandhi" by Dr. Bhabani Bhattacharya in connection with the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations.

(e) In 1969-70, in addition to its normal programmes, the Trust proposes to launch projects like *Nehru Bal Pustakalaya* aimed at producing supplementary reading material for children with a view to fostering emotional integration, *Aadan Pradan*, a series of books in which outstanding popular books of each Indian language will be published in all the other Indian languages, and another project in which books of university standard will be published in collaboration with the University Grants Commission.

**8.51. National Book Development Board:** It has become increasingly necessary for the Government to play a more positive role in the field of book production by actively associating itself in the evolution and implementation of a coordinated, coherent and unified policy on an all-India basis for the production of books in the country. With this end in view, the Central Government set up, in February 1967, a National Book Development Board to lay down guidelines for the development of the book industry in the context of the over-all requirements and generally to deal with and advise on problems of book promotion. The Board has on it representatives of Government as

well as non-Government agencies and the different sectors of the book industry. The Board has as far held three meetings, and has made a number of recommendations which are under consideration of the Government of India.

### G. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

8.52. The financial allocations for these programmes during 1968-69 and 1969-70 are given below.

(Rs. in lakh)				
Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1968-69		Budget Estimates
		Original	Revised	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5
1	Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking States	100.00	100.00	80.00
2	Hindi Teacher Training Colleges in Non-Hindi Speaking States	10.00	10.00	10.00
3	Grant to Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, Agra	11.50	9.15	11.80
4	Assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations for Propagation of Hindi in Non-Hindi Speaking States	11.00	11.00	14.00
5	Preparation of Hindi Encyclopaedias	1.50	1.50	2.10
6	Establishment of Hindi Medium Schools and Colleges in Non-Hindi Speaking States	..	..	5.00
7	Propagation of Hindi Abroad	..	..	2.00
8	Plan Schemes of the Central Hindi Directorate for Propagation of Hindi	6.68	5.75	7.65
9	Non-Plan Schemes of the Central Hindi Directorate for Propagation of Hindi in Non-Hindi Speaking States	1.38	1.38	1.33

1	2	3	4	5
10	Translation of Standard Works of University level . . . . .	14.00	14.00	10.00
11	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations and Gurukulas . . . . .	9.00	12.00	13.00
12	Production of Sanskrit Literature . . . . .	2.25	2.25	2.50
13	Publication of Rare Manuscripts . . . . .	2.00	2.00	2.00
14	Preparation of Sanskrit Dictionary Based on Historical Principles . . . . .	2.00	1.50	1.75
15	Award of Research Scholarships to the Products of Traditional Sanskrit Pathashalas . . . . .	1.50	1.50	1.58
16	Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati			
	Plan . . . . .	1.00	..	1.00
	Non-Plan . . . . .	3.40	2.44	3.50
17	Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Delhi . . . . .	7.23	4.75	4.75
18	Other Schemes . . . . .	7.00	9.00	9.00
19	Assistance to Regional Languages . . . . .	5.00	5.00	5.00
20	Setting up of Bharatiya Bhasha Sansthan . . . . .	..	..	5.00
21	Assistance to Hindi States for the Appointment of Teachers of Other Modern Indian Languages . . . . .	..	..	10.00
22	Production of Books in Regional Languages at University Level . . . . .	100.00	50.00	150.00
23	Cheap Publication of Textbooks . . . . .	5.70	2.56	4.75
24	National Book Trust, New Delhi			
	Plan . . . . .	5.50	5.50	10.50
	Non-Plan . . . . .	2.80	2.80	3.10
25	National Book Development Board. . . . .	0.20	0.20	1.85

## CHAPTER IX

### **PHYSICAL EDUCATION, GAMES, SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE**

9.01. The Ministry has developed a few special programmes for the development of physical education, games, sports and youth welfare. The essential responsibility for these programmes is that of the State Governments; and the programmes of the Ministry are generally supplemental in character or have a national significance.

#### A. PHYSICAL EDUCATION

9.02. During the year, the programmes of physical education initiated during the previous Plan periods were continued and proposals for the Fourth Plan were formulated.

9.03. **Lakshmibai College of Physical Education:** During the year, the College improved its facilities for the students still further. The gymnasium and swimming pool at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,00,000 were completed. It is proposed to expand further the facilities at the College, particularly with regard to play-fields and staff quarters.

The Society for the Administration of the Central Institutes in the Field of Physical Education and Sports has been redesignated as the "Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sport" (SNIPES). The Society which is functioning as the Governing Body for the Lakshmibai College of Physical Education (Gwalior) and the National Institute of Sports (Patiala), has been reconstituted for another term of three under the chairmanship of Shri R. N. Mirdha, Member of Parliament.

**9.04. National Physical Efficiency Drive:** The National Physical Efficiency Drive for 1968-69 was organised all over the country during November, 1968 to January, 1969. As against the actual participation of over 10 lakh persons during the last year, a participation target of 16 lakh persons was laid down for the 1968-69 Drive.

Steps are being taken to evolve national norms of the tests prescribed for the Drive.

It is proposed to render financial assistance to the State Governments to supplement their resources for the implementation of the Drive.

**9.05. Promotion of Yoga:** Institutions of all-India character are provided with financial assistance for promotion of research and/or teacher training activities. The Kaivalayadham Shreeman Madhava Yoga Ashram, Lonavala, and Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi; and Katra Vaishnav Devi (Jammu and Kashmir State) are being assisted at present. The scheme is being continued during the Fourth Plan period and it is proposed to bring one or two more yogic institutions of all-India character under its purview.

**9.06. Assistance to Private Physical Education Teacher Training Institutions:** Financial assistance of a non-recurring character is extended to private physical education teacher training institutions for purposes like construction of gymnasium, hostel and administrative block, acquisition and/or development of play-grounds, purchase of library books, equipment, etc.. During the year, the Ministry continued to give financial assistance for the projects sanctioned up to the Third Five Year Plan, as also for a few new proposals. The Scheme will be continued during the Fourth Plan.

**9.07. Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation:** The 18th Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation was held at New Delhi



on 21st and 22nd August, 1968. Some of the important recommendations made by the Board relate to the acceptance of physical education as an integral part of the school and college curriculum, integration of the programme of education for college and university students with the new scheme of National Service Corps and National Sports Organisation, and prescription of either a postgraduate master's degree in physical education or master's degree in arts/science etc., with a diploma in physical education as the minimum qualification for lecturers of physical education in colleges/universities.

**9.08. National Fitness Corps :** The National Fitness Corps provides an integrated programme of physical education for higher primary and secondary schools based on the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee. The programme has been accepted by most of the State Governments and Union Territories and is being implemented through the National Fitness Corps Directorate which has been providing in-service re-orientation courses to the existing physical education teachers. The Ministry has been reimbursing fully the expenditure incurred by State Governments on paying special allowances to such teachers re-oriented under the NFC programme.

9.09. It has been decided to decentralize the control of the NDS instructors to the States. At present there are approximately 6500 instructors, who are working in schools under the control of various State Governments, local bodies and other organisations in order to implement the National Fitness Corps Programme and their salary and allowances are met by the Central Government.

Negotiations are being carried on with the States for the absorption of these NDS instructors in service under the State authorities.

9.10. The two training institutions at Sariska and Barwaha have been closed down and the training of physical education teachers will now be arranged by the State Governments in the physical education colleges functioning in the States.

## B. YOUTH WELFARE

**9.11. National Service Scheme:** Participation in the National Cadet Corps was so far compulsory for all male university students in the first and second year of the degree courses. It has been decided that two alternative streams should be developed, viz., (i) National Service Corps (NSC); or (ii) National Sports Organisation (NSO), in order that students may be able to undertake activities in which they are interested. The sports stream will be open only to those students who excel in sports and games and have to spend a good deal of their time in that pursuit. In 1968-69, a few programmes for orientating teachers and others were undertaken as a preparation for launching on the NSC scheme in a fairly big way next year.

**9.12. Scouting and Guiding:** The object of scouting and guiding movement is to help develop the character of boys and girls and to make them good citizens inculcating in them a spirit of loyalty, patriotism and thoughtfulness for others. The Bharat Scouts and Guides Association promotes the entire programme. The organisation is given assistance to cover its organisational expenses. Besides, grants are also given to cover 60 per cent of the expenditure on approved items, e.g., training camps, national and international jamborees and participation in international events, etc.

**9.13. Planning Forums:** The Planning Forums were initiated with a view to creating Plan consciousness among the teachers and the taught and giving them an opportunity to be closely associated with the process of planning and various developmental activities. The programme has expanded considerably during the last fifteen years with more than 1,000 planning forums functioning at present throughout the country. The State Governments are provided with grants covering 60 per cent of the expenditure on forums.

**9.14. Students Welfare Boards:** The Students Welfare Boards are designed to look after and promote the welfare activities for and among university/college students in order to enable

them to utilise profitably their leisure hours. Under the scheme, the Centre gives assistance to universities to cover 50 per cent of the administrative expenditure (on approved items) incurred on such Boards. At present about 20 universities are having such Boards.

**9.15. Youth Leadership Training Camps/Dramatic Training Camps :** The Ministry organises camps on an inter-university, inter-regional and inter-State basis to impart to teachers of colleges/universities short training in the technique of organising youth welfare activities for their students. The entire expenditure involved is borne by the Government of India. The scheme permits the universities to organise Youth Leadership Training Camps on the same lines as those organised by the Ministry. The Central Government bears 75 per cent of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per camp.

#### C. SPORTS AND GAMES

**9.16. All India Council of Sports :** At the four meetings held by the Council during the period under report, recommendations on various policy matters and on proposals received from sports federations/associations for grant-in-aid for visits of Indian teams abroad and for inviting foreign teams to India were made.

**9.17.** The Council was reconstituted for a period of two years from November 14, 1968 with Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Minister of State in the Ministry of Education as its chairman. He has since resigned and has been succeeded by Shri R. N. Mirdha.

**9.18. Award of Abul Kalam Azad Trophy:** The Abul Kalam Azad Trophy for the year 1967-68 was won by the Panjab University from which the largest number of students participated in national and international sports events.

**9.19. Arjuna Awards:** The President gave away Arjuna awards to the following 15 outstanding sportsmen of the year

1967 at a special ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 8th August, 1968 :

Athletics	Shri Parveen Kumar Shri Bhim Singh
Badminton	Shri Suresh Goel
Basketball	Shri Khushi Ram
Cricket	Shri Ajit Wadekar
Football	Shri Peter Thangaraj
Golf	Shri R. K. Pitamber
Hockey	Shri Harbinder Singh Shri Jagjit Singh Shri Mohinder Lal
Lawn Tennis	Shri Premjit Lal
Swimming	Shri Arun Shaw
Table Tennis	Shri Farouk R. Khodaiji
Weightlifting	Shri Savarimuthu John Gabriel
Wrestling	Shri Mukhtiar Singh

**9.20. Grants to National Sports Federation :** Grants totalling about Rs. 4,99,000 were paid up to December, 1968 to national sports federations for participation in Olympic Games held at Mexico in October, 1968 and other international events, visits of foreign teams to India, meeting the expenditure on the salaries of paid assistant secretaries, holding coaching camps, purchase of sports equipment and for the implementation of sports items included in cultural agreements.

**9.21. National Sports Centre in Delhi :** It is proposed to provide facilities in the form of open and covered stadia, playgrounds for holding national and international sports events like

Asian Games, Olympic Games and Commonwealth Games, etc. For this purpose 110 acres of land south of Rajghat have been acquired. Facilities in the National Stadium are also being improved.

**9.22. Rural Sports Centres :** It is proposed to establish rural sports centres for the development of sports in rural areas for raising the standards in games and sports of the country.

**9.23. Mountaineering Training Camps :** Financial assistance was rendered to Sardar Patel, Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities for organising mountaineering training camps.

**9.24. Utility Stadia :** During the period under report, grants amounting to Rs. 1,35,000 were sanctioned to the State Governments of Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh for the construction of stadia at various places.

**9.25. National Institute of Sports, Patiala :** The Institute, established in 1961, has so far trained 1,343 coaches in different games and sports.

**9.26. Indian Mountaineering Foundation :** The Indian Mountaineering Foundation, an autonomous organisation received grants from the Ministry and continued to encourage mountaineering expeditions. It is proposed to make a total grant of Rs. 95,500 to the Foundation during the year 1968-69.

**9.27. Youth Services :** Government is of the view that the Ministry of Education should also develop a comprehensive and integrated programme of services for student and non-student youth, and to emphasize this aspect of its work, the Ministry was redesignated, on 14th February, 1969, as the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. The details of this programme are now under examination.

## D. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

9.28. The financial allocations for these programmes in 1968-69 and 1969-70 are given below :

		Rs. in lakh		
S. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1968-69		Budget Estimates 1969-70
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Lakshmbai College of Physical Education, Gwalior			
	Plan . . . . .	5.00	4.00	3.00
	Non-Plan . . . . .	7.00	7.00	7.25
2	National Physical Efficiency Drive			
	Plan . . . . .	2.50	2.00	2.00
3	Promotion of Research in Special Branches of Physical Education including Yoga and Recreation			
	Plan . . . . .	1.80	1.80	1.38
	Non-Plan . . . . .	0.92	0.94	1.30
4	The Strengthening of Private Physical Education Training Institutions			
	Plan . . . . .	2.00	2.00	2.00
5	(a) National Fitness Corps			
	Non-Plan . . . . .	174.90	190.37	118.05
	(b) Grants to States—Direct Expenditure			
	Non-Plan . . . . .	5.44	5.04	4.03
	(c) Institutes for Training of In-service Teachers etc.			
	Plan . . . . .	4.00	0.02	—
6	National Service Scheme			
	Plan . . . . .	100.00	4.90	60.00
7	Scouting and Guiding			
	Plan . . . . .	3.00	3.00	1.00
8	Campus Work Projects			
	Plan . . . . .	2.20	2.20	2.20
9	Planning Forum			
	Plan . . . . .	3.70	3.56	3.60
10	Grants to National Sports Federations			
	Plan . . . . .	9.00	6.00	6.00

1	2	3	4	5
11	National Sports Centre, Delhi			
	Plan	2.00	1.50	3.00
12	Rural Sports Centres.	..	..	6.25
13	Construction of Stadia, Guest Houses etc.			
	Plan	1.75	1.75	1.75
14	National Institute of Sports.			
	Plan	10.00	..	..
	Non-Plan	15.00	14.00	15.00
15	Indian Mountaineering Foundation			
	Plan	0.50	0.95	1.00

## CHAPTER X

### CULTURAL AFFAIRS

10.01. This chapter deals with the cultural programmes of the Ministry and is divided into five sections : (1) The National Akademis; (2) Assistance to Cultural Organization; (3) Museums and Art Galleries; (4) Archaeological Survey of India; and (5) National Archives of India.

#### A. THE NATIONAL AKADEMIS

10.02. **Sahitya Akademi :** The Sahitya Akademi was set up to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and coordinate literacy activities in all the Indian languages and to promote the cultural unity of the country through them.

(a) *Publications :* These include such important publications as (1) Who's Who of Indian Writers (already published); (2) National Bibliography of Indian Literature (1900—1953) (in 4 volumes—Vol. 1 and 2 published); (3) Histories of Literatures in the various Indian languages (10 volumes inclusive of translation already published); (4) Contemporary Indian Literature (a symposium surveying literary trends in different languages already published in 8 languages); (5) anthologies of poetry, short stories, one-act plays, essays, and folk-songs in each of the major Indian languages (33 volumes already published); (6) selections of distinguished poets and authors in Indian languages (16 already published); (7) short informative biographies of eminent Indian writers (24 already published); (8) bi-lingual and multi-lingual dictionaries (1 already published); (9) two volumes of Contemporary Indian Short Stories in English translation; (10) three volumes of periodicals selections from Indian



from Indian poetry, transliterated into Devanagari and translated into Hindi; (11) four homage volumes relating to Tagore Birth Centenary; (12) eight volumes of select writings of Tagore transliterated into Devanagari; and (13) select writings of Gandhiji *All Men Are Brothers* in translation (8 volumes already published).

(b) Other publications of the Akademi comprise translations of literary classics—both old and modern—from one Indian language into other languages of which 247 volumes have already been published; translations of important foreign classics into all Indian languages of which 108 volumes have been brought out; selected works like critical editions of Kalidasa's works, collected works in Urdu by the late Maulana Azad and comprehensive anthology of Sanskrit literature; and the Akademi's journals, namely, *Indian Literature*, *Samaskrita Pratibha* (in Sanskrit) and the *Monthly News Bulletin*.

(c) *Seminars, Conferences, etc.*: A number of seminars, conferences and literary meets were organised by the Akademi to bring together the writers of all Indian languages and to provide them with an opportunity for free exchange of ideas.

(d) *Awards*: Annual awards of Rs. 5,000 each are given to outstanding book of literary quality in each of the major Indian languages. The Akademi has already made 137 such awards up to 1967.

(e) *Languages Recognised by the Akademi*: Besides the languages enumerated in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India, the Sahitya Akademi has recognised Maithili and English (as written by Indian authors) for the purposes of its programme.

(f) *Election of the First Fellow*: The Sahitya Akademi conferred its first Fellowship on Dr. S. Radhakrishnan at a simple ceremony at Madras held at his residence on 10th September, 1968.

**10.03. Lalit Kala Akademi :** Lalit Kala Akademi was set up in 1954 to foster and coordinate activities in the sphere of visual and plastic arts and to promote thereby the cultural unity of the country. Centering round the promotion of visual and plastic arts, the main programme of the Akademi consists of organising exhibitions, bringing out publications, granting recognition and financial assistance to art organisations, copying frescoes and giving awards to artists.

(a) During the year under review, two exhibitions were organised. The first was an exhibition of paintings of Semyon Chukov, a reputed Russian artist. Sponsored under Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme, the exhibition was displayed in Delhi and Madras during November-December, 1968. The second, an exhibition of Modern French Tapestries and Stained Glass, was held in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi during the period December, 1968 to February, 1969.

(b) Quite a few significant publications on contemporary art and under ancient series were brought out. They included monographs on Sanyal, Venkatappa and Ram Kumar, and Leaves from Indian Paintings—Portfolios, and Raagmala: Paintings besides the journal (Lalit Kala), picture post cards, catalogues, etc.

**10.04. Sangeet Natak Akademi :** The Akademi was set up by the Government of India in 1953 with the object of coordinating the activities of regional or State Akademis of music, dance and drama, promoting research in the fields of the performing arts; encouraging and exchanging ideas, enriching techniques between the different regions of the country in regard to the arts of music, dance and drama as well as fostering cultural contacts between India and other countries.

The important activities of the Akademi during the year included five performance by eminent Indian artists and visiting foreign artists; a lecture demonstration on 'Kathak'; a programme of folk plays; an exhibition of folk and tribal musical

instruments; a seminar on the development and preservation of folk musical instruments; and a conference of secretaries of the State Akademis to discuss the programme for the development of dance, drama and music in the country and to ensure collaboration in such activities in these fields. Besides, a scheme for survey and documentation of folk and tribal music, dance and drama was taken in hand.

10.05. **Fellowships and Awards:** The Akademi fellowships selected and the Akademi awards made during 1968 are as below:

<b>Fellowship :</b>	Shri Kalicharan Patnaik	
<b>Awards :</b>		
<i>Music</i>	Hindustani (instrumental)	Shri Mustaq Ali Khan (Sitar)
	Hindustani (vocal)	Smt. Moghubai Kurdikar
	Karnatic (vocal)	Sh. Alattur Srinivasa Ayer
	Karnatic (instrumental)	Shri K. S. Narayanaswami (Veena)
<i>Dance</i>	Kathakali	Shri Kurichi Kunjan Panicker
	Bharata Natyam	Smt. Kamala
	Kuchipudi	Dance Guru Shri Chinta Krishnamoorthy
	Kathak	Smt. Damayanti Joshi
<i>Drama</i>	Playwriting (Bengali)	Shri Badal Sarkar
	Playwriting (Hindi)	Shri Mohan Rakesh
	Acting (Gujarati)	Shri Jawsant Thakur
	Traditional Threate 'Jatra'	Shri Phani Bhusan Vidya- binode
<i>Plays</i>	Malayalam	Aswamedham by Shri Thoppil Bhasi
	Oriya	Asanta by Shri Pranbadhu- kar

## B. PROGRAMMES OF ASSISTANCE FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

**10.06. Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes :** Introduced in 1959, the scheme is designed to promote the emotional and cultural integration of the country. Under this scheme cultural troupes selected by the State Governments are enabled to visit other States/Union Territories so that they can project their culture to the people of other States. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Mysore, Assam, Orissa, Haryana, Punjab, U.P., Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, West Benfal and Goa participated in the scheme during the year.

**10.07. Visit of Cultural Troupes to Forward Areas for the Entertainment of Armed Forces :** Under this scheme which was initiated in 1963, selected cultural troupes are sponsored to visit the forward areas both in the Ladakh and NEFA sectors for the entertainment of armed forces stationed there. During 1968-69 troupes from Punjab and Gujarat were sponsored for the purpose.

**10.08. Shankar's International Children's Competitions :** This competition, organised annually at the capital, is financially assisted by the Ministry for arranging the Children's Art Competition, Children's Art Exhibition, On-the-Spot Painting Competition and Publication of Children's Art Album, and prize distribution. The Competition is run by the Children's Book Trust, New Delhi.

**10.09. Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations :** From 1968-69, the scheme of building grants to voluntary organisations working primarily in the fields of dance, drama, music, fine arts, indology and literature has been revived. Under this scheme the Government gives grants to voluntary cultural organisations to the extent of 50 per cent of the approved expenditure, excluding the cost of land, subject to a maximum of Rs. one lakh per organisation.

**10.10. Financial Assistance to Eminent Writers, Artists etc. in Indigent Circumstances:** Originally introduced during 1952-53, the scheme was revised in April, 1961. All grants under the scheme are given on a 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 Central Government. During the year 148 artists and writers were assisted.

**10.11. Institutions Engaged in Literary Activities:** Under the scheme, financial assistance is given to such institutions as are engaged in literary development. During 1968-69, a few institutions like Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta, Daira tul Maarif-il-Osmania, Hyderabad, and Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay were helped.

### C. MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

**10.12.** The Central Government continued to maintain and develop museums of national importance, besides extending financial assistance to State and private museums for their improvement and re-organisation.

**10.13. Central Advisory Board of Museums:** The Central Advisory Board of Museums consists of representatives of the Central and State Governments and nominees of important museums in the country. A meeting of the Board was held at Bhubaneswar on 1st November, 1968.

**10.14. Re-organisation and Development of Museums:** Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to museums for such items as minor building extensions, equipment, publications and training of museums' staff. On the basis of priorities laid down by the Central Advisory Board of Museums, proposals were invited from the museums in the country and grants-in-aid were sanctioned. Financial assistance is also given to a few scholars, selected every year, for research in museology. The assistance includes a monthly allowance of Rs. 250, a

amount of Rs. 1,000 per year as travel grant and Rs. 500 for the purchase of equipment and books.

**10.15. Museum Camp:** The sixth Museum Camp on 'Technique of Exhibition and Documentation with reference to Arts and Cultural Anthropology' was held in the State Museum, Lucknow, from 25th November to 4th December, 1968. It was attended by delegates from all over the country.

**10.16. National Museum, New Delhi:** The Art Purchase Committee for the National Museum met at the Government Museum, Madras, on September 16-18, 1968 and recommended the purchase of about 100 art objects at a cost of approximately Rs. 2,50,000 for acquisition. Some of the outstanding items consist of rare South Indian bronzes and wood carvings. In addition to these purchases, some objects were also secured otherwise. These include: Five Bharhut sculptures of the second century B.C., a phase of art which was unrepresented in the Museum so far, purchased from a Garhi near Satna; two Peruvian sculptures received as gift, one from Shri K. R. Kripalani, Secretary, Sahitya Academy and the other from Mr. Nasli Heeramenak; and 23 arms consisting of swords and daggers received as presentation from Mrs. Leela Lakshman, New Delhi. Under the Museums Exchange Programme, (i) a terracotta head from Pawya was received from the M. P. Government; (ii) 4 Gothic sculptures—2 stone and 2 wooden—were received from the Philadelphia Museum of Art, USA in exchange for two South Indian sculptures sent by the Museum; (iii) 20 sculptures from the reserve collection of the Museum were exchanged with an equal number of Gandhara stone sculptures from the Chandigarh Museum; (iv) 18 stone sculptures were exchanged with 2 bronzes and 2 stone sculptures from the Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda; and (v) a terracotta female bust, belonging to the third century A.D., has been received in exchange from the Bikaner Museum, Rajasthan.

On 22nd March, 1968 in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, the President of India, Dr. Zakir Husain,

formally inaugurated the permanent exhibition of the Heerame-nak collection of pre-Columbian art.

In honour of the delegates to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in New Delhi, the National Museum put up two special exhibitions in its exhibition gallery, namely, (i) an exhibition of rare acquisitions consisting of stone and bronze sculptures and (ii) an exhibition of miniatures entitled "Sports of Krishna" and "Mughal Miniatures" belonging to the museum collections and used for two films "Radha and Krishna" and "Akbar" produced by the Films Division.

On the occasion of the annual meeting of the Museums Association of India held at the National Museum on February 28, 29 and March 1, 1968, a seminar on the theme, "Museum—the Key-note of Our Time," was organized and was attended by delegates from different parts of the country as well as from the National Museum. A two-day seminar on conservation of cultural property was also held in the Museum on May 24 and 25, 1968. Besides participants from different museums, universities and other specialised agencies, Mr. Norman Brommella, Keeper, Conservation Laboratory of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London was also present. Papers on various aspects of conservation were read and discussed. Mr. Brommella also delivered two special lectures.

The National Museum was visited by several scholars and museologists from abroad, who were invited to give talks in the Museum Auditorium. Facilities were provided to visiting scholars and learned institutions to study the museum collections and to photograph them. Facilities were also extended to the Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, for shooting films on Indian Jewellery and Indian Toys.

Visiting dignitaries, delegations, specialised groups of visitors, and groups of students visit the Museum in large numbers. Total attendance this year was 3,65,647.

The Museum brought out two publications during the year, namely, South Indian Paintings by Shri Sivaramamurti and the Chaurapanchasika by Mrs. Leela Shiveshvarkar.

In August, 1968, a theft took place in the National Museum, New Delhi, which resulted in the loss of valuable items of jewellery and coins. The police recovered 107 items of jewellery out of the 125 stolen and 1,200 grams of gold suspected to be melted out of the stolen coins and the remaining items of jewellery. To strengthen the security arrangements of the National Museum, a number of effective steps have been taken. Others are contemplated. The Central Government has set up a committee of museum experts to go into the organisation and administration of the three Central Museums and also to make recommendations for strengthening the security arrangements in these museums and protected archaeological monuments and sites. Further steps towards greater security of valuables in these museums and protected archaeological sites and monuments will be taken in the light of the recommendations of this committee.

**10.17. Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort, Delhi:** The Indian War Memorial Museum, situated in the Red Fort, Delhi, exhibits arms, ammunitions and equipment used in the First World War. It continued to attract a large number of visitors during the year.

**10.18. Indian Museum, Calcutta:** One of the largest museums in India, the Indian Museum is governed by a Board of Trustees. This Museum functions with its six constituent section, viz., Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Geology, Zoology and Industrial Section.

Under the educational programme of the Indian Museum, a temporary anthropological exhibition under the name "Bibhor, a Tribe of Bihar" was organised within its premises with specimens collected for the section from the cultural environment of the tribe, the Hazaribagh district of Bihar. A series of 12



lectures by eminent scholars was arranged during the period to enlighten and interest the public in different subjects covered by the museum.

Facility of guided lecture tours was extended to as many as 11,144 visitors. 400 coins were identified for outsiders on request. In some cases, special explanatory notes with photographs of the coins were also furnished. 45 scholars were permitted to consult the coin collection for study purposes.

Under the development scheme of the Indian Museum, the third block of the Pre-history Gallery, entirely a new addition, was completed and thrown open to public on 24th August, 1968. In this block, cultural elements belonging to the different cultural horizons of the Indus Valley Civilization have been presented with the help of modern audio-visual materials like charts, maps or sketches to make the display attractive, informative and educative.

In the re-organisation work undertaken in the Bharhut Gallery, three sculptures were newly introduced. New trilingual labels were also introduced in different galleries of the section. To help the scholars and interested visitors to view the sculptures kept in reserve, the reserve collection was being re-organised systematically.

During the period under review, 1 tankā, 3 manuscripts, 1 painting on palm-leaf, 5 ivory figures, 1 Muslin, 2 Bikaner paintings and umbrella (Gujarat) were purchased for the Art section. New acquisition for the Archaeological Section were: 1 stone sculpture, 2 bronze images, and 2 manuscripts. In addition to these, 37 pieces of terracotta figures, potsherds, bricks, tiles etc., were collected by one of the curators from Harinarayanpur, an excavation site of 24 Parganas, West Bengal.

To initiate a programme of the travelling exhibition, a museo-bus is ready. Necessary fittings were provided for placing exhibits. Models and small dioramas are now under preparation for introducing them in the travelling exhibition.

**10.19. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta:** During the current year, the Victoria Memorial Hall which accommodates exhibits mainly connected with the British period of Indian history was visited as usual by a large number of persons, not only from different parts of India, but also from foreign countries. Students accompanied by their teachers visited this museum and were shown round the galleries by the guide lecturer.

New acquisitions to the Hall made during the year include a volume of 18th century Persian manuscripts containing collection of notes and letters dealing with the affairs of Bengal during the time of the later Mughals, an oil painting of Smt. Sarojini Naidu, an oil painting of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, and photographic copies of Sir William Brooke O'Shaughnessy and Shri Sib Chandra Nandi who laid the telegraphic lines in India from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour.

**10.20. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad :** The Salar Jung Museum which contains collections comprising art objects from various parts of the world is primarily the result of the untiring efforts of the late Nawab Salar Jung III. Since 1961 this museum has been functioning under the administrative control of the Salar Jung Museum Board with Governor of Andhra Pradesh as its chairman. The Museum which was housed in the ancestral palace of late Nawab Salar Jung III, has now been shifted to its new building which was formally inaugurated by Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India, on 24th July 1968.

The Salar Jung Museum Board at its meeting held on 30th November, 1968 approved proposals amounting to Rs. 1.19,000 for additional security measures.

**10.21. National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi :** During the period, the following art objects were accessioned: (1) Shape with Pitted Nucleus by S. Tihec, Iron Sculpture; (2) Demonstrants by H. J. Jozd, Etching, and (3) Children with

Kites by Z. Karel, Etching. These art objects were exhibited in the Indian Triennale 1968 in Yugoslavia and were later presented to the Gallery as gift in a formal ceremony on 17th October, 1968, by H.E. Slavko Komar, the Ambassador of Yugoslavia in India. A selected collection of Amrita Sher Gil's paintings in the possession of Mrs. Indira Sundaram is at present on loan to the Gallery. In view of public interest these rare art objects have been displayed in the Gallery.

A comprehensive exhibition on the words of Abanindra Nath Tagore was held in January, 1969.

**10.22. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library:** A new exhibition on the theme of 'Non-Violent Non-Cooperation' was inaugurated on August 1, 1968 by Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, one of the oldest leaders of the movement. The exhibition portrays a momentous period of Indian history: the emergence of Gandhi as the leader of the nationalist movement.

The total number of visitors to the Museum up to February 28, 1969 was 7,66,056. As many as 31,542 visitors came to the Museum on 14th November, 1968, birthday of Jawaharlal Nehru. The standard commentary for the benefit of school children visiting the Museum was put into use and helped to make the visits more educative and interesting.

On 30th November, 1968, the total number of volumes on the shelves of the library was 28,092. About 300 very valuable volumes were acquired from the personal libraries of the late Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and the late Sir Manilal Nanavati. The new acquisition also include old files of the Times of India (1926—1950) and of the Kesari (1939—1949) and many other Indian newspapers. Nearly two lakh newspaper clippings on different subjects which are of research value have been collected. Arrangements have also been made with press clippings agencies in Bombay and London for supply of newspaper clippings on Jawaharlal Nehru.

For the acquisition of microfilm or original research materials, a beginning has been made with the acquisition of microfilms of the Voice of India, an influential Indian newspaper during 1884—92 and the Minutes of the Bombay Presidency Association. Microfilms of five unpublished theses of modern Indian history submitted to American universities have also been obtained. Efforts are being made to obtain microfilms of significant collections of private papers available in United Kingdom. Among the microfilm copies expected to be received during 1968-69 are: (1) Papers of Lord Hardinge, Governor-General of India, 1910—16; (2) Papers of Lord Chemsford, Governor-General of India, 1916—21; (3) Papers of Samuel Montague, Secretary of State for India, 1917—22; and (4) Papers of Lord Reading, Governor-General of India, 1921—26. A number of valuable photographs on the period 1919—22 have been collected from various sources.

At the end of November, 1968, the total number of photographs in collection was 22,267.

During the period under report, 112 recordings were made by 94 different persons. As planned, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was interviewed in Kabul in July, 1968.

The manuscript collection has been further enriched by the addition of the following records during this period; (i) a large volume of Jawaharlal Nehru's correspondence, photographs and other valuable material relating to the pre-1947 period; (ii) papers of Shri Haribhau Upadhyaya of Ajmer; (iii) papers of the late Smt. Rameshwari Nehru; (iv) papers of the late Chapurji Saklatvala; (v) papers of the late Sir Manilal Nanavati of Bombay; and (vi) papers of Pandit Sunder Lal of New Delhi.

In the lecture series on Modern History, a number of lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library during the period. A few of them are: (1) "United States and Gandhiji's Fast, February 1943" by Prof. M. S. Vekataramani, Indian School of International

Studies, New Delhi; (2) "Nehru and Tagore" by Prof. R. K. Dass Gupta, Department of Modern Indian Languages, University of Delhi, Delhi; (3) "Morley-Minto Reforms" by Dr. V. G. Dighe, Senior Scholar, History of Freedom Movement Unit, Ministry of Education, New Delhi and (4) "The Age of Ghalib" by Prof. M. Mujeeb, Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Mallia.

A seminar on "Socialism in India 1919-39" was held at Teen Murti House from 28th to 30th November, 1968. Thirty-three Indian scholars belonging to various universities and research institutions and representing the disciplines of history, economics and political science participated in the seminar. Twenty-five papers based on original research by the participants were contributed. A detailed bibliography of the subject and chronology for 1919-39 were also prepared.

#### D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

10.23. The Archaeological Survey of India continued all its major activities during the year.

10.24. **Exploration and Excavations:** As a result of the explorations undertaken by the various branches of the Survey, the following discoveries were made: Painted Grey Ware sites at Topara Kalan (district Karnal) and Barota (district Rohtak), besides a settlement of the historical period at Katgarh (district Ambala); megalithic monuments at Bettamugulaham, Bilalam, Doddamanchi, Gunduvalam, Natarapalaiyam, Tandarai and Totikuppam (district Dharampuri in Madras) and at Kelsur, Lakkur Kalatpur and Airahalli, (all in district Mysore); Painted Grey Ware site and an early historical mound at Kauli and at Bhadson respectively in district Patiala; and archaeological remains bearing Painted Grey Ware at Bamnauli, Dhanwali and Mopalpur (all in district Meerut) and Halwana, Ahatmal and Buddhakhera-Puntirmuslakhera (district Saharanpur), besides an Ochre Coloured Pottery site at Pathauri (district Saharanpur) in Uttar Pradesh. The systematic

exploratory survey taken up previously in the district of Nagaura in Rajasthan was completed. Renewed excavations at Burzahom (district Srinagar) and at Kalibangar (district Ganganagar) respectively brought to light, further details about the life in ancient Kashmir valley and of the Harappan and Pre-Harappan settler of Rajasthan.

**10.25. Epigraphy :** A number of inscriptions from various parts of the country were examined and deciphered. About 150 Persian and Arabic records were copied from different places in Jammu and Kashmir. Two Tamil inscriptions ascribable to circa 13th/14th Century A.D. at Baramangalam (district Dharampur, Madras), and a Kannada inscription probably of 15th/16th Century A.D. at Tammandrapalli (district Dharampur) were found, besides another 15th century Tamil record on one of the pillars of Melachery cave. A number of early medieval epigraphs were copied from various places within the districts of Chamoli, Uttar Kashi and Pauri-Garhwal in Uttar Pradesh, some of them recording the names of important rulers and princes, hitherto unknown to Indian history.

**10.26. Museums of the Department :** The newly established museum at Konarak was declared open to the public on 30th October, 1968 by the Union Minister of Education, Dr. Triguna Sen. The collections of the Archaeological museums at Bijapur, Goa and Hampi were respectively enriched by the acquisition of Mughal, Portuguese and Vijayanagara coins. Loose sculptures lying at various protected sites throughout India were properly documented and removed to safer places.

**10.27. Archaeological Gardens :** The old garden beds within the enclosures of the Tomb of Itimadu-Daula, Akbar's Mausoleum and Agra Fort were dug up and replanted. A new garden was laid out at Sher Shah's Tomb (Sassaram, Bihar). The gardens at Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Shanwarwada (Poona), Ve lha, Goa Bijapur (Mysore), Somaathpur (Mysore) and Srirangapatnam (Mysore) were improved.

**19.28. Temple Survey Project:** Some of the temple sites falling within Srisailem Project were re-examined and important clues about their dates and character were found. In addition over two dozen temples of Kerala were also surveyed and studied. They were found to have either circular or four-sided on plan. Made of stone and partly of brick, these bear a superstructure marked by pyramidal roofs.

#### E. NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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

10.30. **Accession:** Among the significant additions to the Department's private archives and historical documents, mention may be made of papers of Sir Sita Ram, comprising, among others, his correspondence on the political agitation in Meerut in 1919, press cuttings (1900-64) and files and diaries (1910-64), twelve original letters and seven other papers of Gandhi on Champaran Satyagraha; a batch of seven letters of Gandhiji addressed to Srinivasa Sastri and S. G. Vaze; seventeen documents and 12 photographs about the activities of Subhash Chandra Bose in Central Europe (1933-42); and certain papers for deposit about the late Bhulabhai Desai. Under the programme of acquisition of papers of persons who played a significant role in India's history, orders have been placed for a microfilm copy of trial proceedings of Madan Lal Dhingra with Public Record Office, London. Efforts are similarly being made to acquire trial proceedings of Indian revolutionaries of San Francisco in microfilm, to produce trial proceedings of Sardar Bhagat Singh and others in the Lahore Conspiracy case from the Government of Pakistan and to acquire the papers of Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

10.31. **Compilation of Reference Media:** Lists of 9,509 files of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, 1,235 files of the Foreign and Political Department (1864-73) and (1905-25), 2,973 files of the Department of Education, Health and

Lands, 21,289 files of Military Department, 1,152 files of the Political Department (1941) of the erstwhile Bhopal State, and 522 files of the Finance and Commerce Department were prepared after checking. The despatches to the Secretary of State (Home Public, 1860-1868) and of the consultations of the Legislative Department (1850-51) were also listed. The records of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (1941-59) and of the late Rajputana Agency and its successor bodies (Eastern Rajputana Agency, 1930-47 and Jaipur Agency 1926-1942) were appraised.

**10.32. Research, Reference and Technical Service:** The number of research scholars who availed themselves of the facilities for consulting records was 385 this year as against 325 last year. A number of institutions and individuals from abroad as well as within the country availed themselves of the technical advice of the National Archives of India; notable among them are Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi; Heavy Electrical Ltd., Rampur; Embassy of USSR, Cambridge and Teheran Universities.

**10.33. Training in Archives Keeping:** Eight candidates completed the one-year diploma course in Archives-Keeping offered by the National Archives of India. In addition a special two months' course of training in preservation and photo duplication was scheduled to commence from 15th January, 1969.

**10.34. Publications:** Volume III of the *Fort William-India House Correspondence* was printed. Volumes VII, XX and XXI of this series are also under print. Similarly Volumes II of the *Index to Foreign and Political Department Records (1781-83)*, Volume XI of the *Calendar of Persian Correspondence* and Volume II of the *Descriptive List of Secret Department Records (1776-80)* have been sent to press. The Index to the *Alqabnama* was completed. Printing of Volume IV of the *Selections from Educational Records of the Government of India* dealing with Technical Education in India (1886-1907) is still in progress.



**10.35. Advisory Bodies and Committees:** The National Committee of Archivists held its twenty-second meeting on May 17-18, 1968, at Bhubaneswar and discussed, among other matters, the question of compilation of the Manual of Archives. A meeting of the Historical Documents Purchase Committee met in New Delhi on 8th May, 1968, and recommended the acquisition of private records having bearing on slavery in India during the Mughal period.

#### F. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

10.36. The financial allocations on these programmes during 1968-69 and 1969-70 are given below :

S.No.	Scheme	(Rs. in Lakh)			
		Provision for 1968-69		Budget Estimates 1969-70	
		Original	Revised		
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Sahitya Akademi	Plan . . .	1.20	1.20	2.00
		Non-Plan . . .	6.50	6.20	11.32
2	Lalit Kala Akademi	Plan . . .	..	..	1.50
		Non-Plan . . .	9.00	8.77	21.54
3	Sangeet Natak Akademi	Plan . . .	2.00	1.02	2.50
		Non-Plan . . .	19.39	19.98	25.36
4	Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes	Plan . . .	..	..	..
		Non-Plan . . .	1.85	0.85	0.40
5	Shankar's International Children's Competitions	Plan . . .	..	..	..
		Non-Plan . . .	1.50	1.50	1.50
6	Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	Plan . . .	..	..	..
		Non-Plan . . .	4.00	4.00	..

1	2	3	4	5
7	Financial Assistance to Eminent Writers, Artists, etc. in Indigent Circumstances	6.30	6.30	6.30
8	Grants to Cultural Organisations . . .	4.84	5.02	3.98
9	Institutions Engaged in Literary Activities	1.00	1.00	1.00
10	Reorganisation and Development of Museums . . .	3.39	3.09	1.50
11	National Museum, New Delhi Non-Plan . . .	17.80	17.75	18.32
12	Indian Museum, Calcutta Plan . . . Non-Plan . . .	2.15 6.96	1.94 6.67	1.69 9.09
13	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta Non-Plan . . .	2.82	2.95	3.02
14	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad Plan . . . Non-Plan . . .	.. 7.20	.. 7.31	6.50 6.74
15	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi Non-Plan . . .	3.59	3.54	3.86
16	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi Plan . . .	11.00	11.00	22.14
17	Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi Plan . . . Non-Plan . . .	7.16 130.20	6.74 125.00	14.07 147.50
18	National Archives of India, New Delhi Plan . . . Non-Plan . . .	1.60 16.99	1.60 16.17	2.63 15.54
19	Do. Bhopal Non-Plan . . .	1.21	1.22	1.31
20	Do. Goa ] Non-Plan . . .	1.16	1.10	..

## CHAPTER XI

### UNESCO AND CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

11.01. This chapter deals with programmes of education, science and culture which are being developed in collaboration with Unesco or foreign countries. It is divided into four sections: (A) Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco; (B) Unesco Programmes; (C) Cultural Relations with Other Countries, and (D) Indian Council for Cultural relations.

#### A. INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

10.02. The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation) is an agency established by the Government of India for promoting the understanding of the aims and objects of Unesco for acting as a liaison agency between Unesco and the institutions working in India for the advancement of education, science and culture. A resume of its important activities during the year is given below.

11.03. **Sub-Regional Workshop of Asian National Commissions:** With financial assistance from Unesco, the Commission organised a Sub-Regional Workshop of Asian National Commissions at New Delhi from 1st to 7th April, 1968. Representatives of the National Commissions of Afghanistan, Ceylon, Japan, Nepal, Philippines and Thailand participated in the workshop. Unesco was represented by Chief of its Asia and the Oceania Division, Bureau of Relations with Member States. The Workshop discussed quite a few subjects of mutual concern and interest including the question of collaboration between Asian

National Commissions and Unesco's Regional Offices in Asia. The Workshop adopted a resolution requesting Unesco to select, as a provisional measure, one of the existing Unesco offices in Asia to function, in addition to its duties, as the liaison office for Asian National Commissions for a period of two years in the first instance thereby giving facilities to Asian National Commissions to meet together and take steps to promote activities and policies for cooperation among Asian countries in the furtherance of the ideals of Unesco. The Workshop also pleaded for increased representation of the Asian region on the Unesco Executive Board.

**11.04. National Committee on Youth Activities:** The Commission has constituted a National Committee on Youth Activities comprising representatives of 20 important youth organisations, 5 representatives of the Commission and representatives of the Ministry of Education. The purpose of the Committee is to co-ordinate, canalize and promote youth activities covered by Unesco's aims, objects and programmes.

**11.05. Translation of Unesco Publications :** With assistance from Unesco, the Commission completed the translation into Hindi of six Unesco works, namely, (1) Education in International Understanding; (2) Web of Progress; (3) Education in Racial and Intergroup Relations; (4) Some Suggestions on Teaching about UN and Specialised Agencies; (5) The UN and World Citizenship; and (6) Teaching of Arithmetic in Tropical Primary Schools. The Hindi versions of the first two books have already been published and the remaining are under print. Another Unesco book entitled, "Teaching of Reading and Writing" has been translated and published in Tamil. Arrangements have been made to translate and publish Tamil versions of the three Unesco booklets, namely, (i) The Education and Training of Teachers; (ii) The Influence of Home and Community on Children under 13 Years of Age; and (iii) The Race Concept. Agreements have been signed with UNESCO for the translation and publication of two more books in Hindi, viz., (1) Unesco

Source Book for Geography Teaching; and (2) Communication in the Space Age.

**11.06. Indian Series of Unesco's Collection of Representative Works of World Literature :** Unesco has agreed to bring out an anthology of the selected Hymns of Guru Nanak, in English, as a part of the programme for the celebration of the 500th Anniversary of the Guru in November 1969. The proposal to bring out a revised English rendering of the Sanskrit treatise on Indian theatre "Natyashastra" is also under consideration.

**11.07. Publications of the Commission :** To promote Unesco's ideals and to publicise and propagate its activities and programmes in India, the Commission publishes a monthly "Newsletter". It also publishes a semi-annual journal "The World in the Classroom" to promote education for international understanding and to acquaint students with the culture and way of life of other countries. For the benefit of non-English knowing readers, the Commission entered into an agreement with Unesco for bringing out 5,000 copies of each issue of "Unesco Courier" (the monthly journal of Unesco) in Hindi and Tamil with effect from July 1967. The publication of the Hindi edition has been entrusted to the Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi, and that of the Tamil edition to the Southern Language Book Trust, Madras.

**11.08. Library of the Commission :** (a) The Library of the Commission has been further strengthened.

(b) The Commission entered into a contract with Unesco for bringing out a revised and up-to-date bibliography on "Education for International Understanding", with a Unesco subvention of \$1,000. Unesco has also agreed to consider assisting the Commission for publishing the bibliography during 1969. The year 1968 having been declared as "Human Rights Year", the Library of the Commission prepared bibliography on Human Rights which has been brought out as a supplement to the "The World in the Classroom", a journal produced by the Commission.

(c) The Commission received an exhibition entitled, "Paintings from 1900 to 1925" from Unesco reflecting the evolution of new movements and trends which marked the first quarter of the Twentieth Century. Consisting of 90 reproductions of representative works of art, the exhibition was arranged at various centres in India including Delhi through the Lalit Kala Akademi. The Commission also received for circulation in India a Unesco photographic exhibition entitled "Unesco Builds Peace" from the Japanese National Commission for Unesco.

(d) The Library continued to make available copies of Unesco publications and periodicals to institutions, organisations, etc. in India and abroad. About 4,000 parcels containing literature are issued by the Library per month.

**11.09. Study Kit on India:** The Commission is preparing 20 Study Kits on India for supply to National Commissions for Unesco in various countries.

**11.10. 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 in International Understanding and Co-operation, over 700 schools and teacher-training institutions throughout India are participating in studies initiated by the Commission in this behalf. The project hinges on three fundamental programmes, viz., teaching about other countries; teaching about the UN and its Specialised Agencies including Unesco; and inspiring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Commission organised two workshops, one at Udaipur in November, 1968 and the other at Kirkee in February, 1969 to enable teachers of participating institutions to come together and exchange the programme and draw up concrete projects. Significant developments during the year are: (a) the inclusion of the Central Schools in the programme and (b) its extension to primary schools on an experimental basis.

**11.11. Exchange of History and Geography Textbooks:** The Commission has launched a significant project for exchange-

ing 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's country in the textbooks of the other. Under this project, exchange of geography textbooks, one on each side, has taken place between Australia and India, while the project is being pursued with a few other National Commissions including some in Asia.

**11.12. Study of Civilizations of Central Asia:** The Commission is participating in Unesco's new 4-year project (1967-70) on the study of civilizations of the peoples of Central Asia. The project has two aspects, viz., (1) deepening of scholarly knowledge, and (2) better appreciation by the general public of the cultures of Central Asia, through studies of their archaeology, history, science and literature. The geographical area covered under the Unesco project, comprises Afghanistan, Northern India, Eastern part of Iran, West Pakistan and Soviet Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). Under a contract and with financial assistance of \$2000 from Unesco, the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, Madras University, prepared a preliminary report for Unesco entitled, "Report on Preliminary Survey for a Study of the Civilizations of the Peoples of Central Asia in the field of History of Ideas and Philosophy". The Commission with financial assistance (\$5000) from Unesco co-sponsored, with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, an international Conference on Central Asia, at New Delhi from 11th to 15th February, 1969.

**11.13. 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, covering eleven countries. Some of the activities undertaken during the year were :

- (a) A Unesco-convened meeting of experts book development planning in Asia held at Singapore from the 17th

to 23rd September, 1968 to undertake a comparative review of national plans for book development in Asia;

- (b) Third Meeting of the Regional Coordinating Committee arranged by Unesco at Kuala Lumpur from 22nd to 24th April, 1968 to review the project's implementation, to study the activities undertaken by Member States so as to arrive at an integrated level of action throughout the project area, and to consider the main orientation of future programme and recommendations for long-term action;
- (c) A workshop at Bangkok from 25th November to 13th December, 1968 to strengthen national literacy programmes in Asia and help to meet the growing need for specialists in the preparation of reading and follow-up materials, organised by Regional Office for Education in Asia, Bangkok; and
- (d) Second Training Course in Book Production in Asia at Tokyo from the 11th October, 1968 to 25th November, 1968, organised by the Japanese National Commission for Unesco, with assistance from Unesco.

India was adequately represented in all the above activities.

**11.14. Unesco's Exchange of Persons Programme:** During the year Unesco awarded three travel grants for adult education teachers nominated by the Indian Adult Education Association, New Delhi, to visit foreign countries, and a travel grant to a nominee of the International Council of Social Democratic Women to enable her to undertake a three months' study programme in Finland, Norway, Sweden, Kenya and Madagascar. Unesco also awarded fellowships to Indians to enable them to study in Unesco sponsored or assisted postgraduate courses.

**11.15. The Commission continued to assist Unesco fellows visiting India.** Some of the more important visitors during the year included :



- (i) Mr. Miodrag Valkov, Chief of Earthquake Engineering Section, Yugoslavia, on a two-week visit in October, 1968, to the School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering of the University of Roorkee;
- (ii) a four-member team of distinguished technologists from UAR in October, 1968 under the United Nations Development Programme (Technical Assistance) for one month to study the development of higher technical and scientific education in this country; and
- (iii) Mr. Janos Olah of Hungary for one month from 2nd January, 1969 to enable him to contact organisations/institutions in the field of journalism.

**11.16. India's Participation in International Workshops, Seminars, etc. Organised/Assisted by Unesco :** The Commission arranged for Indian participation in international seminars, workshops, etc. organised/assisted by Unesco. A few important workshops and seminars in which India participated are: (1) Regional Workshop of Unesco/Unicef Assisted Projects in Science Education in Asia, Bangkok, 4th to 18th November, 1968; (2) Educational Research Workshop on Mathematics Teaching of First level Education in Asia, Tokyo, 4th October to 16th November, 1968; (3) Cultural Rights as Human Rights—International Inter-Disciplinary Meeting of Experts, Paris, from 8th to 13th July, 1968; (4) Committee of Experts on Translators Rights, Paris, from 23rd to 27th September, 1968; (5) Unesco-assisted Regional Workshop on Research in Curriculum Evaluation, Bangkok, 9th to 16th September, 1968; and (6) Meeting of Experts on Methods of Education designed to combat Racial Prejudice organised at Paris, from 24th to 28th June, 1968.

**11.17. Celebration of the International Year for Human Rights :** The General Assembly of the United Nations having declared the year 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights, the Commission requested the State Governments and universities to issue suitable instructions to all educational institutions to celebrate the International Year in a befitting manner.

The Commission printed 30,000 copies of the Special Symbol of International Year for Human Rights approved by the United Nations in English and Hindi and supplied them to State Governments, educational institutions and organisations with instructions to give the symbol widest possible publicity. Other steps included due publicity through the medium of the Commission's two periodicals and distribution among educational institutions 1,000 copies of the January, 1968 issue of 'Unesco Courier', devoted to the theme of Human Rights. Financial assistance was also rendered to two organisations for holding seminars connected with the theme.

**11.18. 'Auroville' International Cultural Township:** Sri Aurobindo Society, Pondicherry, an associate member of the Commission has sponsored the establishment of an international cultural township known as 'Auroville' where people of different countries will live together in harmony in one community and engage in cultural, educational and scientific and other pursuits. Commended by Unesco through a resolution adopted at its 14th General Session held in 1966, the foundation stone laying ceremony of 'Auroville' was held at the work-site near Pondicherry on 28th February, 1968. At the invitation of the Commission, many foreign National Commissions and foreign Governments participated in the ceremony by sending one boy and one girl to represent their country on this occasion.

**11.19. Inter-Regional Meeting of Secretaries-General of National Commissions for Unesco:** India participated in the Inter-Regional Meeting of Secretaries-General of National Commissions for Unesco, organised by the UAR National Commission at Cairo from 29th June to 2nd July, 1968. The main purpose of the meeting was to discuss the possibilities of development of inter-regional cooperation between national commissions of Unesco and to prepare a forward-looking report containing suggestions for practical action by Unesco.

**11.20. Meeting of Asian National Commission for Unesco:** The Japanese National Commission for Unesco organised a

meeting of Asian National Commissions for Unesco at Tokyo from 16th to 21st September, 1968, to bring about closer co-operation among all Member States in Asia with a view to promoting Unesco's activities for the development of Asia. India was represented at this meeting.

**11.21. Unesco Assistance for Preservation of Monuments :** Unesco is giving active help for conservation and preservation of Sri Ranganathaswami Temple, Srirangam, Madras. Two Unesco experts were deputed by Unesco to advise the Government of Madras and the temple authorities on the renovation and preservation of the temple. Besides experts, Unesco has ordered equipment worth \$ 12,000 for the preservation and renovation of the temple.

**11.22. Unesco Assistance for National Centre for the Performing Arts :** Unesco has agreed to supply studio recording equipment worth \$ 10,000 for the National Centre for the Performing Arts, Bombay, an institution devoted to the development of Indian Arts. This is in addition to the equipment worth \$ 5,000 already supplied to the Centre.

**11.23. Unesco Project on Access of Women to Careers in Engineering and Science :** Under a contract with Unesco, the Council for Social Development, India International Centre, New Delhi, carried out a study on the Access of Women to Careers in Engineering and Science in the educational and industrial areas of Hyderabad, Madras and Bangalore in three phases. Unesco provided financial assistance of \$ 3,000 for this project.

**11.24. Unesco Project for the Study on the Attractiveness of Technical Careers in India :** The Council for Social Development, India International Centre, New Delhi, has entered into a contract with Unesco for carrying out a study on the Attractiveness of Technical Careers in India. The study is being made in three phases, to be completed by 31st May, 1969. Unesco has agreed to provide financial assistance equivalent to \$ 4,000 for this study.

**11.25. Unesco Project on the Study of Economic, Social and Cultural Problems of the Newly Independent Countries:** On the recommendations of the Commission, Unesco has entered into a contract with the School of Social Work, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi, under which it will provide financial assistance (\$ 6,000) to enable the school to undertake a study of social institutions, structures and values and their impact on educational development. The project is to be completed by 1st August, 1969.

**11.26. Unesco International Coupon Scheme:** The Commission continued to operate the Unesco Coupon Scheme designed to assist individuals and institutions working in the field of education, science and culture to import books and educational materials from foreign countries on payment in rupees. Coupons worth Rs. 5,97,000 approximately were sold during the year up to December, 1968.

**11.27. Recruitment of Indians to Unesco Posts:** The Commission continued to assist Unesco in the recruitment of Indians for its Secretariat and for field assignments. About 100 Indian nationals recruited by Unesco through this Commission as experts are working under Unesco on different assignments all over the world.

**11.28. Asian Research Centre for Social and Economic Development:** The Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in South Asia, Delhi, ceased to be an integral part of Unesco from January 1, 1967, when it was merged with the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi. The Central Government has decided to meet the actual deficit in the recurring expenditure of the Centre subject to a limit of Rs. 2,31,000 per annum for the calendar years 1968, 1969 and 1970. A fresh review will be undertaken in 1970. The Centre has been renamed the Asian Research Centre on Social and Economic Development.

## B. UNESCO PROGRAMMES

11.29. **Meeting of the Executive Board of Unesco:** Shri P. N. Kirpal, Indian Member of the Executive Board of Unesco attended its 78th-80th meetings held during the period and a meeting of the Special Committee of the Executive Board set up to study the methods of work of the organisation on February 3-18, 1968. As a result of his initiative, the strength of the Executive Board of Unesco was raised from 30 to 34 and the number of Asian seats thereon from 3 to 5.

11.30. The Government nominated Shri P. N. Kirpal for re-election to the Executive Board of Unesco on the expiry of his four-year term in November, 1968, and he was re-elected for another four-year period, polling 100 votes in the election which was the highest figure for any contested election to the Executive Board during the 15th Session of the General Conference.

11.31. India was represented at the following conferences and meetings organised by Unesco during the year: (i) Meeting on the Relationship of Education to the Birth Rate and to Internal Population Movements, held at Paris from 17th to 22nd March, 1968; (ii) 31st Session of the International Conference on Public Education, Geneva, from 1st to 10th July, 1968; (iii) 34th Meeting of the Council of the International Bureau of Education, Geneva, 11th and 12th July, 1968; (iv) International Conference on Educational Planning held at Paris, from 5th to 15th August, 1968; and (v) The International Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia held in New Delhi from 9th to 20th August, 1968.

11.32. **Nubian Campaign:** In response to an invitation extended to the Minister of Education by the Minister of Culture, UAR Government, Prof. Sher Singh, Minister of State for Education, visited the UAR from 20th to 23rd September, 1968 to attend the concluding function for the safeguarding of the Abu Simbel Temples from inundation by the waters of the Aswan Dam.

11.33. **Fifteenth General Conference of Unesco** : The Indian Delegation to the 15th Session of the General Conference of Unesco held in Paris from 15th October to 20th November, 1968 was composed of the following :—

*Delegates :*

Leader

1. Shri P. N. Kirpal
2. Smt. Nandini Satpathy  
Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting,  
Government of India
3. Shri G. K. Chandiramani  
Educational Adviser and Secretary to the Government  
of India, Ministry of Education
4. Prof. S. Chandrasekhar  
Professor of Physics  
Mysore University

*Alternates:*

1. Shri L. S. Chandrakant  
Joint Educational Adviser  
Ministry of Education
2. Shri A. J. Kidwai  
Educational and Scientific Adviser  
High Commission of India, London
3. Shri Gurbachan Singh  
Counsellor  
Embassy of India, Paris

Shri Pouchpa Dass, First Secretary (Information), Embassy of India, Paris, and Shri C. S. Nayar, the Secretary of the delegation, were also included as alternate delegates.

11.34. Shri P. N. Kirpal, Leader of the Indian Delegation, was elected Chairman of the Administrative Commission of the General Conference. India was also elected a member of the following committees of the General Conference for the next two years (1969-70): (i) Legal Committee; (ii) Committee for the Preservation of the Nubian Monuments; and (iii) Governing Council of the International Bureau of Education.

11.35. The resolution moved by India (a) inviting all Member State of Unesco, international non-governmental organisations and peace research institutes to participate in the observance of the Gandhi Centenary, and (b) requesting the Director-General of Unesco to organise, in 1969, an international seminar on "Truth and Non-Violence in Gandhi's Humanism" and to publish articles in Unesco's periodicals on Gandhiji and to produce other information material on the Centenary, was approved by the General Conference of Unesco on 19th November, 1968. The resolution, which was moved by the Leader of the Indian Delegation, was unanimously voted with acclamation from all sides of the House. Delegates from several countries paid tributes to Gandhiji and mentioned the steps that they are taking to observe the Centenary.

11.36. The General Conference also passed a resolution inviting Member States to observe the year 1969 as the Ghalib Centenary Year by arranging conferences and seminars and arranging the translation and publication of selected writings of Ghalib into their national languages.

11.37. The General Conference noted that the Foundation Stone of Auroville, the international cultural township of the Shri Aurobindo Society, was laid on 28th February, 1968, and invited Member States and international non-governmental organisations and peace research institutes to participate in the development of Auroville as an international town designed to bring together the values of different cultures and civilizations in a

harmonious environment with integrated living standards which correspond to man's physical and spiritual needs.

11.38. The General Conference passed a resolution inviting international financial bodies and interested Member States to assist India, on request, in implementing a pilot project on satellite communication on the lines of the Unesco Mission's report. The Director-General was also requested to give maximum assistance, on request by India, to promote the development of educational methodology and the training of the necessary programming personnel for instituting such a project.

11.39. The General Conference discussed the recommendations made by the CASTASIA (Conference of Asian Ministers of Science and Technology) held in New Delhi in August, 1968. It was decided that Unesco's programme for the development of science and technology in 1969-70 should suitably reflect the views expressed by the CASTASIA Conference. The Conference asked the Director-General to institute a project to enable scientists who are nationals of developing countries and who have acquired prominent positions in developed countries to spend a period of one to three months each year in an institution in their home countries. The Conference also decided to promote bilateral exchange of scientists between developing and developed countries. This will, to some extent, obviate the problems of the 'brain drain' and help developing countries to make at least partial use of the services of their scientists who have emigrated to the developed countries.

11.40. The General Conference took note of the important conclusions for the promotion of cultural understanding and oriental scholarship reached at the Second International Conference on Tamil Studies held in Madras in January, 1968. It authorised the Director-General to assist India for the creation of an international institute of Tamil studies and invited other Member States of Unesco to associate themselves in the creation of membership of the Institute, including the mutual assistance and co-operation. Unesco will provide advisory or staff



assistance for the project and also help by making available research fellowships and visiting professorships to the proposed institute.

**11.41. Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration :** The Asian Institute of Educational Planning and 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 from participating Asian Member States of Unesco.

11.42. A faculty-exchange programme with UN Institute of Economic Planning and Development, Bangkok, has been started. The Institute organised a four-week refresher course in educational planning and administration for selected alumni who had undergone short-term training courses of the Institute in earlier years, on April 1-27, 1968. Eleven participants from eight Asian countries including India, participated in this refresher course. The 9th Training Course for educational planners and administrators commenced in the Institute on 2nd September, 1968 and concluded on 31st January, 1969. 23 participants from 11 Asian countries were awarded fellowships for participation in the training course, viz., Unesco—13, Unicef—5 and India—5. As a part of its scheduled programme of activities, the Asian Institute, under the auspices of Unesco, organised a preparatory seminar of experts to consider University Teaching for Educational Planning in the Asian Region from 16th December to 31st December, 1968, in New Delhi. A special Indian programme will be initiated at the Institute in 1969-70.

### C. CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

11.43. The Ministry of Education is responsible (1) for formulating and negotiating cultural agreements with foreign countries; (2) coordinating annual and biennial cultural exchange programmes with a number of countries with whom cultural agreements have been signed; and (3) formulating, in consultation with the Indian Missions abroad, an annual cultural activities programme with those countries with whom formal cul-  
59 M of Edu—10.

tural agreements do not exist. On a non-governmental level, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, an autonomous body entirely financed by the Government of India implements a part of these activities.

**11.44. Cultural Agreements/Cultural Exchange Programmes :** India continued her efforts to develop and strengthen cultural relations with foreign countries. The significant achievements during 1968-69 are :

- (i) A Cultural Agreement between India and Brazil was signed by the Prime Minister of India and the Minister of External Relations of the Federal Republic of Brazil, at Rio-de-Janeiro on September 23, 1968.
- (ii) A two-member Indian delegation, led by Minister of State for Education, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, visited Czechoslovakia in June, 1968 to finalise and sign the Indo-Czech Cultural Exchange Programme for 1968-70. After signing the Cultural Exchange Programme, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad also visited the USSR and Yugoslavia in July, 1968 at the invitation of the respective Governments.
- (iii) An Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme for the year 1968-69 was signed in New Delhi in May, 1968.
- (iv) A two-member cultural delegation from Poland headed by H.E. Mr. Luejan Motyka, Minister of Culture and Fine Arts visited India from 24th November to 7th December, 1968 in connection with the signing of the 3rd Indo-Polish Cultural Exchange Programme for 1968-70.

**11.45. Cultural Delegations Sent Abroad :** Sixteen cultural groups comprising writers, musicians, educationists and dancers were sponsored to U.S.S.R., Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Mongolia, GDR, Sweden and Ceylon.

**11.46. India's Participation in the Cultural Events during Olympic Games, Mexico:** India participated in the XIX Olympic Games at Mexico by sending a choreographer for training a Mexican ballet troupe for presentation of Indian ballet during the Games. Besides, an exhibition of ancient and contemporary Indian art consisting of stone, terracotta, bronze, wood carving and painting, was sent for participation in the Exhibition of Selected Works of World Art held in Mexico.

**11.47. Exhibitions:** The Exhibition on Indian Theatre visited Hungary, Romania, and Poland. It will also visit GDR and Yugoslavia.

**11.48. Presentation of Art Objects:** As in the past, the programme of presentation of Indian art and other objects to other countries continued. The articles included gramophone records, paintings, etc. Beneficiary organisations included the Ministry of Culture, Iraq, Yemeni Ladies Union Club, music institutions in Czechoslovakia and the Ministry of Culture, Government of Aden.

**11.49. India Office Library:** The Governments of India, Pakistan and UK have agreed on the setting up of a tribunal for settling the issue of the India Office Library, London.

#### D. INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS

**11.50.** During the year, the Council continued to work in pursuance of its objectives of promoting mutual understanding and closer cultural ties between India and other countries. Major activities of the Council are detailed in the paras that follow:

**11.51. Visitors:** The Council received 17 distinguished persons from 14 countries in various fields up to the end of December, 1968.

**11.52. Indian Scholars Sent Abroad:** An eminent educationist was sent to Uganda to be the guest speaker at the Education Conference in Kampala in August, 1968.

**11.53. Outgoing Delegations:** The Council sent 5 cultural delegations to neighbouring countries, *viz.*, Nepal, Sikkim, Afghanistan and Malaysia under the cultural activities programme of the Government of India and under its own cultural exchange programme.

**11.54. Exhibitions:** Exhibitions of books, handicrafts, photographs and paintings from Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Ceylon, Turkey, UAR, Canada, Indonesia, Poland, were organised in India. An exhibition of Medieval Sieneese Art was also held in collaboration with Indian National Commission for Unesco. An exhibition of Indian handicrafts has been sent to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

**11.55. Lectures:** The ninth series of the Azand Memorial lectures will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission.

**11.56. Professors and Lecturers:** The Council continues to maintain and support the chairs of Indian studies at the following universities abroad: University of West Indies; University of Bucharuest, Rumania and University of Zagrab (Yugoslavia); and Teheran (Iran). The Council has appointed three cultural lecturers in Surinam, Trinidad and Guyana. The Council also contributes towards the maintenance of Hindi teachers in Ceylon, and music and dance teachers in Mauritius.

**11.57. Research Projects:** The Council will be receiving a specialist from Afghanistan for a period of four months to do research on 'Indo-Afghan Relations'. The Council is also acting as the coordinating cell in India for the work of collection of material for the compilation of the encyclopaedia on Buddhism.

**11.58. Students Service:** Four introduction courses were organised in Bombay, Delhi, Poona and Madras for the benefit of newly arrived foreign students and eight orientation courses in Delhi and Bombay for the benefit of outgoing Indian technicians, officers and students.

**11.59. Summer Camps and Study Tours:** The Council organised international students summer camps, each of four weeks' duration in Kashmir, Ooty, Bangalore and Mysore. A delegation from the Medical Faculty of the University of Mashad, Iran, and a delegation of students from the University of Singapore were received. Similar delegations from the University of Malaysia and Nepal are expected to come to India.

**11.60. Scholarships:** The Council has given five scholarships to students from abroad for learning Indian music and dance. In addition, a few scholarships have been given to students from abroad for learning Hindi under the Council's programme of Promotion of Hindi.

**11.61. Library and Book Presentation:** The following bibliographies have been compiled by the Library of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations: (i) Indian Languages; and (ii) Indian Museology—supplement. Besides, the Council was engaged on the compilation of another three bibliographies, namely, (i) Modern Indian Thought; (ii) Wild Life in India; and (iii) Central Asia.

**11.62.** Under the programme of the Ministry of Education for presentation of books and objects of Indian art a large number of books on different aspects of Indian life and culture were sent to institutions in about 50 countries. The Council sent art objects and books on India to about 20 countries for presentation to winners of essay competitions organised by the Indian Missions in those countries during 1968-69.

**11.63. Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding:** An important activity of the Council has been administering the Nehru Award for International Understanding. The award for the year 1968, was posthumously awarded to Dr Martin Luther King. The award was announced by a Jury of seven under the chairmanship of Vice-President of India. Mrs. King came to India in January, 1969 to receive the Award on behalf of her late husband.

## E. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

11.64. The financial allocations for the above programmes during 1968-69 and 1969-70 are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1968-69		Budget Estimates 1969-70
		Original	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Grant for 'Auroville', International Township Project, Pondicherry	..	..	1.00
2.	Grant to Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi for Asia Research Centre for Social and Economic Development	2.31	2.31	2.31
3.	Contribution to Unesco	27.45	33.45	36.03
4.	Contribution to Unesco (charges in England)	£116,667	£116,667	£133,333
5.	Deputations and Delegations to Unesco Conferences	1.00	1.00	0.30
6.	Grants for International Cultural Activities	3.00	3.00	3.00
7.	Cultural Delegations from Abroad	1.50	1.50	1.50
8.	Outgoing Delegations and Delegations for Indo-Foreign Joint Committee Meetings (under Cultural Exchange Programme)	9.00	9.00	11.45

1	2	3	4	
9. Cultural Activities (Exhibitions, Travel Subsidy, Art Objects, etc.)		4.80	2.60	3.80
10. Indian Council for Cultural Rela- tions		12.50	12.50	10.95
11. Nehru Award for International Understanding		1.00	1.00	1.00
12. Grants to International Cultural Organisations and Other Grants		3.08	3.20	4.00
13. Establishment of Chairs of Indian Studies Abroad		..	..	2.00

## CHAPTER XII

### OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

12.01. This chapter deals with several other programmes of the Ministry, namely, (1) Social Education; (2) Gazetteers and Other Publications; (3) Libraries; (4) Clearing-House Programmes; (5) Copyright; (6) Displaced Students from Pakistan; and (7) Mahatma Gandhi Birth Centenary.

#### A. SOCIAL (ADULT) EDUCATION

12.02. While the field programmes of social (adult) education are the responsibility of the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations, the Ministry of Education provides assistance to a few programmes of a pioneering character or having national significance. An account of these is briefly given in the paras that follow.

12.03. **Workers' Social Education Institute, Indore :** The Institute continued to provide educational facilities to industrial workers and their families at Indore. Its activities consisted mainly of conducting classes in English, Hindi, drawing, music and mahila handicrafts. A maintenance grant of Rs. 90,500 was given to the Institute through the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the year.

12.04. **Workers' Social Education Institute, Nagpur :** The Institute started functioning with effect from May 23, 1968 by starting adult literacy classes. The Governing Body of the Institute is, however, completing the preliminaries, viz., appointment of staff, purchase of equipment, etc., so as to start the Institute in full swing by the end of the financial year.



**12.05. Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations :** Grants under the scheme are given to voluntary educational organisations for the development of activities in the field of social (adult) education (excluding libraries).

**12.06. Kisan Saksharta Yojana (Farmers Education and Functional Literacy Project):** This scheme is part of the larger project of "Farmers Education and Functional Literacy" conducted jointly by the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Education and Information and Broadcasting. It was initiated in selected districts in high-yielding varieties areas (one each in the three States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore) towards the close of 1967-68. The scheme is now being initiated in a selected district in each of the seven additional States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and West Bengal. It is anticipated that about 23,400 adult farmers will be enrolled in literacy classes in these 10 districts. The States receive 100 per cent Central assistance for this scheme.

**12.07. Prize Competition of Books for Neo-Literates :** During the year, the results of the 13th Prize Competition of Books for Neo-literates were announced. Eighteen books/manuscripts were selected for a prize of Rs. 1,000 each. These included four in Hindi, two each in Assamese, Kannada, Tamil and Urdu and one each in Bengali, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Oriya, Punjabi and Telugu. The Fourteenth Competition has been announced in November 1968. About 40 prizes of Rs. 1,000 each will be awarded to the authors of the best selected books/manuscripts in the fourteen Indian languages, viz., Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. The last date for submission of entries in this competition is 31st May, 1969. During the period, 1,500 copies each of 19 prize-winning books for neo-literates were purchased for free distribution to social education centres, adult education centres and rural libraries through the State/Union Territory Governments.

**12.08. Unesco Prize Competition of Books for New Reading Public :** Sixth Unesco Competition designated as the *Unesco Sponsored National Contest for the Best Manuscripts for the New Reading Public and/or Children and Juveniles* was held by the Ministry during the year. Nine manuscripts have been selected for a prize of Rs. 1,650 each. These include two each in Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu and one each in Marathi, Tamil and Telugu. During the period, 1,500 copies each of 12 prize-winning books in various Indian languages under the Unesco Competition were purchased for free distribution.

12.09. Selection of books for the award of prizes under the two schemes given above is done by the Popular Literature Committee set up by the Ministry.

#### B. GAZETTEERS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

**12.10. Gazetteer of India :** The "Gazetteer of India" as the revised Imperial Gazetteer volumes are entitled, is to be published in four volumes. The first reprint edition of Volume I, 'Country and People', is now in the press. Some of the chapters of this volume such as 'The Religions of India', 'The Physiography of India', 'The Languages of India', etc. are being brought out in the form of booklets so that they may have a wider public circulation. The booklet on 'Physiography of India' has been published. Volume II, 'History and Culture', has been finally edited and is ready for the press. The work on the other two volumes, viz., Volume III, 'Economic Structure and Activities', and Volume IV, 'Administration and Public Welfare' is in progress. These two volumes will be published during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The translation of Volume I of the Gazetteer of India into Hindi will be taken up during 1969-70.

**12.11. District Gazetteers :** Out of 330 and odd District Gazetteers, drafts of 136 have been completed and 69 have been published. The scheme will be completed during the Fourth

**Five Year Plan.** During the period under report, seven District Gazetteers were published, 21 Gazetteers are in the press and 28 more are expected to be sent to the press shortly. Drafts of 22 District Gazetteers will be ready for publication soon. It has been decided to transfer the scheme, 'Revision of District Gazetteers' to the State sector in the Fourth Plan.

**12.12. Gazetteer of Bhutan:** The compilation of the Gazetteer of Bhutan has been taken up. The Advisory Committee for its compilation has finalised the chapter headings and the list of contributors. The volume is likely to be completed by the end of 1969-70.

**12.13. Freedom Fighters Who's Who and Who's Who of Martyrs:** The work on 'Freedom Fighters Who's Who' is mainly the responsibility of the State Governments and the Union Territories, and the Gazetteers Unit of the Ministry is acting as a guiding and co-ordinating body. The scheme has been completed in some of the States and Union Territories and efforts are being made by others to complete it soon. The publication of a booklet containing brief life sketches of those patriots who were hanged or killed during the country's struggle for freedom (1857—1947) has been taken up by the Gazetteers Unit of the Ministry in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**12.14. Cultural Heritage Series:** The scheme for the compilation and publication of the Cultural Heritage Series in 27 volumes—one volume in respect of each State and Union Territory—has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The volumes are designed to help in promoting the cause of national integration. The project will be completed by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan.

**12.15. History of Freedom Movement:** Work on the third and last volume of the History of Freedom Movement in India was continued during the year. The volume covers the period 1905 to 1947 and the work involved study of thousands of records of the period located in the National Archives and

elsewhere, private papers of Indian leaders and British rulers and contemporary journals and newspapers. The private papers of Lord Minto and Gokhale were minutely studied and a chapter on Morley-Minto Reforms has been drafted. Chapters on the Declining Role of the British Imperialism, Development of Muslim Thought, especially with reference to Iqbal, Maulana Azad and the Deoband School, have been prepared. Other studies related to the political ideas of B. C. Pal, Aurbindo Ghosh, Rabindranath Tagore and Tilak, Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements, constitutional developments and the transfer of power. The draft of the volume is expected to be ready by the end of 1969.

### C. LIBRARIES

12.16. The Government of India maintain or assist some libraries of all-India importance. 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 educational and other literature. An account of the activities of the Ministry in the field is given in the paragraphs that follow.

12.17. **National Library, Calcutta :** (a) A Review Committee was set up in May, 1968 to review the working of the National Library and to suggest measures for its efficient functioning and future development. The Committee has had six sessions so far and is expected to submit its report shortly.

(b) The total number of books received under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 were 15,542. Of these, 11,155 were in Indian and the rest in European and Afro-Asian languages. Besides, 11,000 maps were received under the provisions of the Act. The Library received, during the year, 9,057 items through gift and exchange. As a depository of the agencies of the United Nations and of several foreign Governments, 5,632 items were received. The total holdings of the Library have gradually been increasing and now exceed 13 lakh

publications The total number of accessions during the period was 23,320.

(c) More than 2 lakh persons visited the Reading Room during the period. 3,492 new members were enrolled and 3,242 tickets were issued to casual readers. Readers used 61,944 volumes in the Reading Room. The Circulation Division registered 958 new borrowers who deposited more than Rs. 50,000 as security. A total number of 52,042 volumes were lent to the borrowers for use at home. The Circulation Division also arranged for microfilming 8,157 pages on request from individuals and institutions. The Stack Division handled about 2,30,000 requisitions for books. It also organised readers services in the Annexe and at the Esplanade Reading Room.

(d) 159 bibliographies containing 10,405 entries were compiled. Of these, 106 with 8,937 entries were in European languages and the rest were based on materials in Indian languages. It is proposed to start a Bibliography and Documentation Series with the following eight tentatively approved titles: (1) Central Asia; (2) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee; (3) Education in India; (4) Foreign Travellers in India; (5) Goa; (6) Indian Philosophy; (7) Library Science in India; and (8) Soviet Literature in Indian Language Translations. Work relating to items 3, 6 and 7 has already begun.

(e) The compilation of the Gandhi Centenary Bibliography was taken over by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. The Library compiled 3,121 entries for the Nidhi's Bibliography.

(f) The following exhibitions were organised during the period: (1) Maxim Gorky Birth Centenary Exhibition; (2) Freedom from Hunger Exhibition; (3) L. N. Bezbarua Birth Centenary Exhibition; (4) Current Indian Literature (1966-68) Exhibition to mark the National Library Week; and (5) Exhibition of the Publications of the Sahitya Akademi. An attempt was made to focus on the importance of the Indian language publications on the occasions of the National Library Week.

**12.18. Central Reference Library, Calcutta :** The Library continued to publish the Indian National Bibliography on monthly basis.

**12.19. Delhi Public Library, Delhi :** (a) Delhi Public Library consists of a central library, 4 branch libraries, 8 community libraries (sub-branches), 16 deposit stations, and 4 mobile library vans visiting 54 stations once a week. Among its special services, mention may be made of a gramophone-record library, a Braille library for the blind, a library for prisoners in the Central Jail, Tihar, and two hospital libraries.

(b) During the period, 16,280 volumes were added to the library up to September 30, 1968 raising the book-stock to 4,09,161 out of which 2,39,665 were in Hindi, 86,906 in English, 56,648 in Urdu, 24,766 in Punjabi and 1,176 in Sindhi.

(c) The registered membership of the library stood at 1,41,243 of which 58.4 per cent were adults and 41.6 per cent children. The total number of books issued up to 30th September, 1968 was 11,46,126 against 11,36,193 issued during the same period last year. During the period, about 44,728 adults and 11,811 children participated in the activities organised by the library such as lectures, discussions, dramas, film shows, television viewings, etc.

**12.20. Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna :** The Khuda Banksh Oriental Public Library Bill, 1968, which was introduced on 21st February, 1968 to declare the Library as an institution of national importance, could not be taken up for consideration even during the last session of Parliament. Apart from the Central assistance of Rs. 1,38,000, the Library is in receipt of assistance from the Government of Bihar of Rs. 50,000 per year.

**12.21. Central Library, Bombay :** This is a recipient Library under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954. The pattern of assistance to the Maharashtra Government to be provided during the Fourth Plan for the administration of the Act has been decided and communi-

cated to the State Government. Central assistance will include non-recurring grant for constructing additional accommodation at 2/3rds of the actual expenditure but not exceeding Rs. 5 lakh and recurring grants will meet 50 per cent of the additional recurring expenditure over and above the level of expenditure in 1960-61.

**12.22. T.M.S.S. Mahal Library, Thanjavur and Raza Library, Rampur :** A committee of experts has recommended that the T.M.S.S. Mahal Library, Thanjavur, may be declared as an institution of national importance. Necessary provision has, therefore, been proposed for the development of the Library on modern and scientific lines in the same way as the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna. The proposals for the development of Raza Library, Rampur, as an institution of national importance are being examined in the light of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts and in consultation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

**12.23. Central Secretariat Library :** During the year the Library shifted to its new premises in Shastri Bhavan, from North Block, Central Secretariat, New Delhi. The Library provides reference and lending facilities to the Government employees and caters to the official needs of the Government, their ministries/departments/attached and subordinate offices situated in Delhi. The following statistics broadly indicate the volume of work done during the period under report:

New Membership	.	.	.	.	.	2,556
Total Membership	.	.	.	.	.	13,024
<i>Accessions</i>						
Books	.	.	.	.	.	2,527
Serial documents	.	.	.	.	.	50,793
Non-serial documents	.	.	.	.	.	6,795
Periodical titles	.	.	.	.	.	764
Total issues	.	.	.	.	.	12,10,260
Bibliographies compiled	.	.	.	.	.	25

**Publications (1) Additions List**

- (2) Indian Education Abstracts (Quarterly)
- (3) Current Education Literature (Quarterly)

12.24. **Grants to Public Libraries:** Under the scheme of financial assistance to voluntary educational organisations, grants-in-aid are given to public libraries for their development. The grants-in-aid are given on a sharing basis. The Central Government's share is 60% of the approved estimated expenditure on the purchase of books, equipment and furniture, and is 40 per cent of the total estimated expenditure on the construction of buildings or Rs. 30,000 whichever is less.

#### D. CLEARING-HOUSE PROGRAMMES

12.25. **Information Unit:** (a) During the year, the Information Unit of the Ministry attended to about 8,000 enquiries seeking information on facilities for different courses in India and abroad. The Information Library attached to the Unit was developed and equipped with the latest informative literature in the form of prospectuses, syllabi, calendars, handbooks, annual reports, etc. relating to educational institutions in India and abroad. The Students' Advisory Bureaux/Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux attached to various universities were supplied with the latest informative material on educational centres in this country and abroad.

(b) Four issues of the quarterly journal, "Educational Facilities in India and Abroad" and two issues of the six-monthly "Bulletin on Educational Development in States and Union Territories" were brought out during the year. Material on the courses of study in India and abroad in important topics was collected and compiled for the use of students, parents and educational organisations in the country and abroad.

(c) The Fourth National Seminar of the Representatives of Students' Advisory Bureaux was held on January 27-31, 1969 at Madurai. 22 representatives from 11 universities and 4 State Governments attended the seminar.

12.26. **Statistical Unit:** (a) The Unit continued to discharge its primary function of collecting, consolidating and interpreting the educational data. While the collection of statistics from



States and universities pertaining to 1964-65 was completed, that for 1965-66 and 1966-67 was in progress. Efforts to bring down the time-lag in the publication of educational statistics were maintained. The up-to-date Selected Statistics relating to 1967-68 were brought out and work on the main statistical publications, viz., Education in India-(Vol. I & II) was completed up to 1964-65.

(b) To improve the reliability of data and timely receipt of statistics from the States and universities, the following steps were taken during the year:

- (i) Inservice training courses in educational statistics were conducted in about 10 universities for the benefit of dealing hands working in colleges under these universities; and
- (ii) The Fourth National Seminar on Educational Statistics was conducted to discuss difficulties of the States in the timely supply of statistics and to suggest methods for improvement.

(c) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Fourth National Seminar, it is proposed to reorganise the present Statistical Unit of the Ministry during the Fourth Plan. The reorganised unit proposes to take up some special studies and projection work for planning purposes, besides continuing the present functions of the Unit.

**12.27. Publications Unit:** (a) This Unit is the main publishing agency of the Ministry, although a few publications are brought out by other Units/Sections. Besides publishing journals, the Unit brings out periodical publications like the administrative report of the Ministry, reports of the various committees, commissions, etc., set up by the Ministry, reports of the important meetings, conferences, etc., convened by it and pamphlets and brochures on different aspects of education, science and culture. At present, the Unit is bringing out three quarterly journals, namely, "The Education Quarterly", 59 M. of EDU.—11.

'Cultural Forum', and 'Sanskriti' (Hindi counterpart of the journal 'Cultural Forum'). It has been decided to bring out the Hindi counterpart of 'The Education Quarterly' and its inaugural issue is likely to come out shortly. Besides the journals, 23 publications were brought out during the year till the end of January 1969.

(b) The Unit sells and helps to promote the sale of the various publications and journals brought out by it. The casual sales depot of the Unit situated at Connaught Place, New Delhi, has also undertaken the sale of the publications brought out by a few other offices/autonomous organisations like NCERT, ICCR, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, Central Hindi Directorate, etc. Up to 31st January, 1969 the casual sales depot sold titles worth about Rs. 15,350.

(c) Under a Centrally sponsored scheme, the Ministry gave grants to six State Governments to enable them to bring out abridged language versions of the Report of the Education Commission. The work was mostly entrusted to the State Institutes of Education, where such an institution exists and work on bringing out these versions proceeded apace.

#### E. COPYRIGHT

12.28. (a) The Copyright Board has been reconstituted under the provisions of the Copyright Act. It is a seven-member Board under the chairmanship of Shri Justice J. K. Tandon, retired judge of Allahabad High Court.

(b) 1287 literary works, 1,111 artistic works and one cinematographic film were registered for copyright purposes under the Copyright Act, 1957 (14 of 1957) during the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1968.

(c) The "protocol regarding developing countries" adopted at the Stockholm Conference, 1967, to form an integral part of the Berne Convention makes, for the first time, provisions for the benefit of developing countries. It has, however, not yet come into operation.

## F. DISPLACED STUDENTS

**12.29. Indo-Pakistan Agreement on the Issue of Educational Certificates to Displaced Persons:** In accordance with the agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan, the Education Ministry of each country is responsible for the clearance of all applications for educational certificates as well as for the verification of educational qualifications. 2448 certificates have been furnished against 2475 applications, the outstanding cases being only 27 fresh applications. The Government of Pakistan, on the other hand, have furnished 3924 certificates against 4646 applications. Besides, 270 old applications sent prior to agreement to the Government of Pakistan are also outstanding.

**12.30. Financial Assistance to Displaced Students from Pakistan:** Under the scheme financial assistance in the form of freships up to the school stage and stipends up to the college stage are given to displaced students from East and West Pakistan through the State Governments. However, in the case of such students in Delhi, the assistance is given through the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate, a subordinate office under the Department of Social Welfare. This scheme was expected to be wound up by the end of the Second Plan; but in order to avoid any hardship to such students as were in the midst of their courses, it was decided to continue it further. It may continue for the next two years.

## G. MAHATMA GANDHI CENTENARY

**12.31. Preparations for the celebration of the Gandhi Centenary in India and abroad are in full swing.**

**12.32. Sub-Committees:** The National Committee has set up 12 sub-committees for carrying out the following programmes; (1) Gandhi Darshan (International Exhibition); (2) International Seminar; (3) Bibliography of all the writings and

articles on and by Gandhiji; (4) Gandhi Centenary Celebrations Abroad; (5) Taking Gandhiji's message to every household through mass contact; (6) Conveying Gandhiji's message through the various media of mass communication; (7) Gandhian Constructive Programme (Khadi and Village Industries, Gramdan and Shanti Sena); (8) Social Programmes (Removal of Untouchability, *Bhangi Kashta Mukti* and Prohibition); (9) National Integration; (10) Basic amenities for human living; (11) Gandhi museums and memorials; and (12) Welfare of women and children. The chairmen and members of the sub-committees are distinguished public men who are dedicated to the particular types of programmes which are their concern.

12.33. All the sub-committees are working on the projects and themes relating to their respective fields. The site for the international exhibition at Rajghat is being prepared and the exhibition will open on 2nd October, 1969. Several foreign countries are expected to participate in the exhibition. An international seminar will be held in New Delhi in January 1970. A comprehensive bibliography of all writings by and on Gandhiji is under preparation. Other Gandhian programmes like promotion of Khadi and village industries, *Gramdan*, *Shanti Sena*, removal of untouchability through *Bhangi Kashta Mukti*, prohibition, national integration, carrying the message of Mahatma Gandhi to the people through the various media of mass communication, etc. are under implementation.

12.34. State Centenary Committees have been constituted by the respective State Governments to implement similar programmes within their States.

12.35. **Celebrations Abroad:** The celebrations abroad are being organised by the Sub-Committee for the Celebration of Gandhi Centenary Abroad through the Indian diplomatic missions and Unesco national commissions in foreign countries. The celebrations will primarily comprise the following activities: (1) organization of seminars; (2) holding public meetings

at which lectures on the life, thought and philosophy of Gandhiji will be delivered; (3) issue of commemorative stamps; (4) naming institutions, important squares or streets after Gandhiji; (5) distribution of kits (small portable exhibitions) on Gandhiji's life; (6) participation by foreign governments in the Gandhi Darshan Exhibition to be held in India in 1969; (7) publication of suitable articles on Gandhiji's life and philosophy in the local press; (8) distribution of Gandhian literature; (9) radio and television talks on Gandhiji's life, thought and philosophy; (10) establishment of Gandhi Corners in national museums; (11) establishment of Chairs of Gandhian Studies in universities; (12) screening films on Gandhiji; (13) holding an international essay competition on Mahatma Gandhi; and (14) international seminar to be organised by Unesco in Paris in October, 1969.

**12.36. Action by Unesco :** Unesco has called upon its member States to observe Gandhi Centenary Year from 2nd October, 1968 to 2nd October, 1969. In response to this and also as a result of the initiative of the Indian missions abroad as many as 70 countries have taken up the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations in one form or another. 52 countries have formed Gandhi Centenary Committees which are, in some cases, presided over by the Head of the State or the Government. Besides, several organisations and individuals who have been working in spreading the Gandhian ideas in foreign countries have also been taking active and keen interest in organising the observance of the Gandhi Centenary in their respective countries.

**12.37. Financial Assistance :** The entire expenditure on the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations is expected to be of the order of Rs. 2 crore. A substantial part of the exhibition will be a permanent feature in the Gandhi Samadhi complex housing the Gandhi Museum and permanent exhibition.

## H. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

12.38. The financial allocations for these programmes during 1968-69 and 1969-70 are given below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Provision for 1968-69		Budget Estimates
		Original	Revised	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Workers' Social Education Institute, Indore			
	Plan	0.54	0.54	0.43
	Non-Plan	0.36	0.36	0.36
2.	Worker's Social Education Institute, Nagpur			
	Non-Plan	0.85	0.45	0.85
3.	Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations in the Field of Social Education			
	Plan	1.25	0.75	5.00
4.	Farmer's Education and Functional Literacy			
	Plan	4.00	3.36	12.10
5.	Production of Literature for New-Literates			
	Plan	1.11	0.77	1.57
	Non-Plan	0.14	0.24	0.14
6.	Gazetteer of India	2.38	2.32	2.93
7.	Revision of District Gazetteers	7.00	3.00	..
8.	Who's Who of Indian Martyrs	0.54	0.54	1.62
9.	National Library, Calcutta			
	Plan	5.43	3.56	4.15
	Non-Plan	27.78	28.67	29.48
10.	Central Reference Library, Calcutta			
	Plan	3.05	3.00	3.21

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Delhi Public Library Plan	6.56	6.37	7.26
	Non-Plan	6.02	6.15	6.44
12.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Library, Patna			
	Non-Plan	1.50	1.38	1.36
13.	Central Library, Bombay Plan	2.00	1.50	2.00
14.	Grants to Public Libraries	1.00	1.00	2.50
15.	Expenditure on Printing and Pub- lications of the Ministry of Educa- tion including its Attached and Subordinate Offices	..	..	16.90
16.	Gandhi Centenary Celebrations	75.00	75.00	100.00

## CHAPTER XIII

### EDUCATION IN THE UNION TERRITORIES

13.01. The Government of India is closely concerned with education in the Union Territories. The Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Pondicherry, and Tripura have their own legislatures and exercise powers specified in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. Delhi has a Metropolitan Council which functions under Delhi Administration Act, 1966. The other Union Territories have no legislatures. A brief report on the progress of education during 1968-69 in the Union Territories is given in the paragraphs that follow.

#### A. ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

13.02. The Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has two pre-primary schools, 113 junior basic schools, 4 primary schools, 12 senior basic schools, 6 higher secondary schools, of which one has been converted into multipurpose higher secondary school, and one central school. During 1967 one degree college was established and affiliated to the Punjab University. There is one Junior Basic Teachers' Training School, also in this Territory.

There is one girls' higher secondary school with hostel facilities for rural scholars, while all other institutions are co-educational. Resident rural girl students are awarded stipends. Higher secondary passed local girls are preferred in regard to employment in the Islands. The tribal areas have 23 junior basic/lower primary schools. In order to provide facilities in all the Islands, a primary school has been opened even where 10 students need such facilities. One higher primary school was



up-graded to higher secondary school with separate hostel facilities for boys and girls coming from tribal areas. The tribal students are supplied with free books and are awarded stipends towards boarding charges. The higher secondary passed tribal students are appointed as teachers in primary schools.

11 additional social education centres and 8 adult literacy centres exclusively for women were opened during the year. The centres are supplied with free stationery. The literacy percentage has gone up by 10 per cent. Six information centres and a few Hindi libraries have also been started in the Islands.

The expenditure on general education for 1968-69 is estimated at Rs. 12,73,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 25,75,000 for non-Plan items. In 1969-70 the expenditure is expected to rise to Rs. 14,00,000 on Plan schemes and Rs. 27,00,000 on non-Plan items.

#### B. CHANDIGARH

13.03. The Union Territory of Chandigarh has three pre-primary, 33 lower primary/junior basic schools, 19 higher primary/senior basic schools, 16 high/higher secondary schools. The enrolment for 1968-69 was :

Lower Primary Stage . . . . .	16,303
Higher Primary Stage . . . . .	10,413
Secondary Stage . . . . .	6,216
College Stage . . . . .	12,675

Education is free up to VIII standard. Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other economically backward classes students are given full fee concession and refund of the examination fee. Scholarships are awarded under a number of schemes and during the year about 1,552 students are likely to be awarded scholarships.

There are ample facilities for teacher training in the Territory. The Punjab University runs M.Ed. classes and conducts

physical education training courses. There is one Government Basic Training College where the present enrolment is 345 while the Junior Basic Training School admitted about 290 students (all girls). The Institute of English located at Chandigarh provides training facilities for about 150 teachers including teachers of training colleges drawn from Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh. The State Institute of Education, apart from other activities, has been organising in-service courses for block education officers.

It is proposed to add 20 more classrooms at a cost of Rs. 4.21 lakh in four schools. A museum on Evolution of Life is also proposed to be started at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.75 lakh.

The likely expenditure on general education during 1968-69 is estimated to be about Rs. 8.65 lakh on Plan schemes and Rs. 86.00 lakh on non-Plan items. In 1969-70 the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 9.00 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 95.735 on non-Plan items.

### C. DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

13.04. The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has 3 pre-primary schools, 76 lower primary/junior basic schools, 20 higher primary/senior basic schools, and 4 high schools. Of these, 20 Government primary/junior basic schools, one Government pre-primary school and one Government high school were opened during the year. The enrolment for 1968-69 was :

Primary Stage . . . . .	2,883
Middle Stage . . . . .	3,445
Secondary Stage . . . . .	564

All Government primary and secondary schools are co-educational.

Education is free at all stages of school education. The Administration is supplying textbooks and writing materials free of cost to all the pupils belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and economically backward pupils. The poor *adivasi* pupils are supplied with free clothes. Free mid-day meals are served in the primary schools. The Administration is running one *adivasi* hostel at Silvassa, where pupils from the interior belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other economically backward classes, are admitted from standard V onwards. Similarly, an *adivasi* hostel for girls is run at Khanvel with 17 girl inmates from standard I onwards.

There are 24 adult literacy centres. They are supplied with necessary materials free of cost by the Administration.

The expenditure on general education for 1968-69 is estimated at Rs. 4,19,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 6,69,300 on non-Plan items. In 1969-70 the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 5,00,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 7,08,500 on non-Plan items.

#### D. DELHI

13.05. At the beginning of the year, Delhi had 33 pre-primary schools, 902 lower primary schools, 413 higher primary schools and 429 higher secondary schools. 16 new higher secondary schools (13 Government and 3 aided) were opened during the year thus raising the total number of higher secondary schools to 445. The total enrolment during 1968-69 was as under:

Primary Stage . . . . .	4,86,014
Middle Stage . . . . .	1,91,458
Secondary Stage . . . . .	1,30,608

Six new Government Girls Higher Secondary Schools were opened this year. Special incentive schemes included stipends to women teacher-trainees and free transport for girl students in rural areas.

School laboratories were strengthened with necessary equipment to provide for effective science teaching. Besides, a number of field advisers in physics, chemistry and biology were provided to give on-the-spot guidance to science teachers. Under a Unesco-assisted project, science as an individual discipline was introduced in class VI in all the higher secondary schools during the year after successful experimentation for 4 years in 13 experimental schools. Teaching of science subjects through television was continued. To meet the shortage of science teachers, postgraduate courses in science were continued, in collaboration with the University of Delhi. Remedial teaching was provided free of charge to the weak students by the Department of Education of the Administration during vacation in an effort to minimise wastage and stagnation in schools.

Education in Delhi is free up to class VIII. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 per annum and Rs. 100 per annum are awarded to the students of classes VI-VIII and IX-XI respectively. A number of scholarships are provided under other schemes like Charitable Scholarships, Destitute Scholarships, Scholarships for Wards of Political Sufferers, Scholarships in Industrial Schools, besides the Government of India scholarships. Cash grants for scheduled caste students of the recognised schools are being extended to the students whose parents' income is less than Rs. 2,400 per annum.

Adult literacy programme was carried out effectively in the Union Territory of Delhi in the past years. 8,400 illiterate adults were made literate during 1967-68. The corresponding likely figure for the year is 3,000.

**Correspondence Course for Higher Secondary Stage:** Correspondence course introduced to impart higher secondary education (classes IX to XI) and to prepare candidates for the higher secondary examination has been gaining popularity. There are 860 students on rolls. The number is likely to increase next year.

Nine new school buildings were completed during this period. Five staff quarters and 27 school buildings are under construction.

Higher education in the Territory is looked after by the University of Delhi and its affiliated colleges. An account of the activities of Delhi University has been given in Chapter III on Higher Education. The colleges receive financial support from the University Grants Commission. During the period April—November, 1968, maintenance grants to the non-government constituent/affiliated colleges of the Delhi University amounted to Rs. 110.02 lakh. A new women's college, viz., Jesus and Mary College was started as an affiliated institution of the Delhi University and four more colleges were brought under the category of 'extended colleges' enabling each of them to raise their student enrolment to 1,500 as against 1,000 in other colleges. Proposals of 12 colleges for starting additional courses of study in certain disciplines were accepted by the Commission.

The expenditure on general education during the year 1968-69 is estimated at Rs. 165.65 lakh (Plan) and Rs. 927.22 lakh (non-Plan). In 1969-70 the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 248 lakh on the Plan side and Rs. 1109.07 lakh on the non-Plan side.

#### E. GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

13.06. During 1968-69 the number of Government primary schools has risen from 844 to 861. The total number of higher primary schools was 225 while that of high schools including one Government multipurpose high school is 167. Besides, there is one Government higher secondary school. There are five arts and science colleges including one run by Government. In addition, there is one commerce college. There is also a university postgraduate centre. There are two primary teachers' training institutions, including one run by the Government and a college offering B.Ed. and diploma in education

courses. The latter course is also offered by another institute. The enrolment at various stages during the year have been :

Lower Primary Stage . . . . .	94,429
Higher Primary Stage . . . . .	37,428
Secondary Stage . . . . .	22,871
College Stage . . . . .	4,075

Government is laying stress on the development of science education in schools. While science equipment is being provided to almost all the Government primary schools, grants on 100 per cent basis are being paid to the non-Government high schools for the purchase of necessary laboratory equipment.

Education is free up to VIII standard. The Government is giving a limited number of economically backward classes scholarships to primary and secondary students. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students get free education.

The intensive programme of adult education undertaken during the previous year has been continued and is gathering momentum. To improve attendance at the primary level, the mid-day meals scheme introduced a few years ago is being continued in backward and rural areas. The Government of India approved during the year 1968-69 the establishment of a Kala Akademi and a Council of Sports in the Territory.

The expenditure on general education for the year 1968-69 is estimated at Rs. 90.59 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 185.95 lakh for non-Plan items (excluding capital expenditure). For the next year the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 63.34 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 244.34 lakh for non-Plan items excluding capital expenditure.

#### F. HIMACHAL PRADESH

13.07. This Union Territory has 13 pre-primary schools, 3649 lower primary schools, 631 higher primary schools, 254 high schools, 74 higher secondary schools, 10 degree colleges,

evening classes in 3 colleges, 8 teacher training schools, 3 colleges of education, 4 Sanskrit institutions, 1 junior technical school, 1 college of arts, 3 pre-vocational centres, 1 regional coaching centre, 1 Vijnan Mandir, 1 museum, and 1 mountaineering institute. Of these, the following were opened during 1968-69:

Primary schools . . . . .	98
Middle schools . . . . .	75
High schools . . . . .	27
Degree college . . . . .	1
Evening classes in . . . . .	1 college

The enrolment figures for the year 1968-69 are :

Primary stage . . . . .	4,00,000
Middle stage . . . . .	1,21,000
Secondary stage . . . . .	51,000
College stage . . . . .	8,711

Incentives are provided for the promotion of girls' education. These include: (i) free education for girls up to middle stage; (ii) freeships in high/higher secondary classes; (iii) attendance scholarships in classes I-XI; (iv) appointment of school-mothers to look after young girls in co-educational institutions; (v) village allowance @ Rs. 15 p.m. to lady teachers for work in rural areas; (vi) provision of free textbooks to poor and deserving girl students; (vii) award of pre-selection scholarships at Rs. 15 p.m. in classes VIII-XI; (viii) supply of cloth for school uniforms for poor and deserving girl students; and (ix) maintenance stipends to poor and deserving girl students in middle classes residing in hostels at Rs. 30 p.m.

There is a scheme for the award of scholarships for the study of science in high/higher secondary schools at Rs. 25 p.m. Textbooks and writing materials are supplied free. Mid-day meals are provided to students in tribal areas. Besides, 4

free hostels are run in the border areas of Lahaul and Spiti.

General science is a compulsory subject in lower primary and higher primary classes. In classes IX and X also, general science forms part of the curriculum and has to be studied by all students. Science is also taught as an elective subject for matriculation as also for higher secondary examination in almost all high/higher secondary schools. In the hill areas of Punjab merged with Himachal Pradesh, elective science is not offered in some secondary schools. Facilities for elective science in some of these schools will be extended during the Fourth Plan period.

#### G. LACCADIVES, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

13.08. This Union Territory has 6 pre-primary schools, 18 lower primary schools, 10 higher primary schools, three high schools and one higher secondary school. The enrolment during 1968-69 was as follows:

Pre-primary (nursery) . . . . .	460
Lower primary stage (I-V) . . . . .	4,675
Higher primary stage (VI-VIII) . . . . .	909
Secondary stage (IX-XI) . . . . .	340

Of the 6,384 students on the rolls, 2,400 are girls. Four senior Basic schools and four junior Basic schools are functioning exclusively for girls. There are separate girls sections in the hostels at Amini and Kavaratti. Girl students are supplied with uniforms and those studying on the mainland high schools are paid scholarships at the rate of Rs. 50 p.m. and an annual lump-sum grant of Rs. 50.

Education is free at all stages. Facilities for education up to higher secondary stage alone are at present available in the Territory. All the students undergoing higher education on the



mainland are given scholarships. Textbooks and writing materials are supplied free of cost to all students of the island schools. Two sets of school uniforms are also supplied to all high school boys. Free mid-day meals are given to all school children in nursery, junior Basic and senior Basic schools.

Adult education classes were conducted in the islands under the social education pilot project scheme to eradicate illiteracy. This scheme envisaged women welfare programme, youth welfare programme, and training in health habits. Reading room-cum-libraries have been established in all islands. Dailies, periodicals and books are supplied to the libraries free of cost.

The expenditure on general education for 1968-69 is estimated at Rs. 5.00 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 12.88 lakh for non-Plan items. In 1969-70 the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 5.00 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 13.06 lakh on non-Plan items.

#### H. MANIPUR

13.09. During the year, the Territory had 2117 primary schools, 305 middle schools and 122 secondary schools. The enrolment during the year are estimated to be the following :

Primary stage . . . . .	1,56,000
Middle stage . . . . .	41,000
Secondary stage . . . . .	40,000

Of the schools, 291 primary, 20 middle and 18 secondary are exclusively for girls. Special programmes for the promotion of girls' education were continued in the form of merit scholarships, attendance scholarships etc. Education is free up to class VIII both for boys and girls. It has been made free for girls up to the end of secondary education with effect from the year under report.

The four Basic training institutes continued to train 600 primary school teachers; the Basic Training College 100 middle

school teachers; the Hindi Training Institute 40 Hindi teachers; and the B. T. Department of the Government D.M. College 60 graduate teachers. 15 Hindi teachers were deputed for training in the Hindi Teachers' Training Institute at Agra and 20 secondary school teachers who passed M.A./MSc. (previous) classes were deputed for their final postgraduate courses. One inspector of schools was deputed for training in the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.

One workshop on educational survey was organised for the preparation of the district development plan for Manipur. Two books competitions—one for adult neo-literates and the other for children were held and prizes awarded. The Education Department organised the 12th Inter High School Sports Meet. The best athletes were selected to represent Manipur in the Winter Meet of the National School Games. The Educational and Vocational Guidance Unit of the Department prepared one test for the students of the age-group 11-13 and scholastic aptitude test for the secondary school students. One career booklet was also published.

The expenditure on general education for the year 1968-69 is estimated at Rs. 336.24 lakh for non-Plan items and Rs. 18.22 lakh for Plan items. For 1969-70, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 333.42 lakh for non-Plan items and Rs. 25 lakh for Plan schemes.

#### I. PONDICHERRY

13.10. In 1968-69, there were 243 lower primary schools, 86 higher primary schools, 43 high schools and five colleges. The strength of pupils was as under :

Lower primary stage . . . . .	54,086
Higher primary stage . . . . .	14,962
Secondary stage . . . . .	7,991
University stage . . . . .	1,328

There are 10 lower primary, 22 higher primary, and 12 high schools and one college for women. The steps taken to encourage girls' education include (i) free education to girls up to secondary stage, (ii) free supply of school stationery, (iii) free mid-day meals, and (iv) posting of women teachers to rural areas.

Education is free up to VIII standard for boys and up to secondary stage for girls in all government schools. Scholarships are given to meritorious students. Scholarships are also given to the children and grandchildren of political sufferers.

The expenditure on general education for 1968-69 is estimated at Rs. 40.52 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 75.67 lakh on non-Plan items. In 1969-70, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 42.67 lakh for Plan schemes and Rs. 107 lakh on non-Plan items.

#### J. TRIPURA

13.11. In 1968-69, there were 1,598 lower primary (including junior Basic) schools, 202 higher primary schools (including senior Basic and junior high), 14 high schools, 70 higher secondary schools, five colleges (four for boys and one for girls) one college for technical education, one polytechnic institute, and six teachers training colleges. The enrolment figures for 1968-69 are given below :

Lower primary stage (I-V)	. . .	1,39,759
Higher primary stage (VI-VIII)	.  .	36,190
Secondary stage (IX-XI)	. . .	1,38,009
University/Collegiate stage	. . .	4,525

There are 11 higher secondary schools, 3 senior Basic schools and one college exclusively for girls. Girl students belonging to scheduled castes/tribes reading in classes III to VIII are given free dresses. Girls' education up to the secondary stage is free for all, and at the collegiate level such facilities have

been extended to girl students belonging to scheduled castes/tribes. Schemes for the construction of a number of women teachers' quarters and sanitary blocks are being implemented. Facilities of girls' hostel are available in four girls' higher secondary schools and one girls' college.

Up to X class, general science is taught as a compulsory subject and in the higher secondary stage it is taught as an elective subject. To improve the standard of science teaching, it is proposed to introduce new methods and establish science units. Provision has been made to provide science equipment to laboratories in primary and secondary schools.

There are a number of schemes for the grant of scholarships. Textbooks are provided free to girl students belonging to scheduled castes/tribes. Mid-day meals are provided to the students of balwadi centres (pre-primary stage) and primary schools. A number of special concessions are provided for scheduled castes/tribes and other economically backward classes students.

The expenditure on general education for 1968-69 is estimated at Rs. 32,72,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 5,07,70,800 on non-Plan items. In 1969-70, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 22,61,000 for Plan schemes and Rs. 5,33,69,800 on non-Plan items.

## ANNEXURE I

### LIST OF ATTACHED SUBORDINATE OFFICES/AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (AS ON 1ST JANUARY, 1969.)

#### A—ATTACHED OFFICE

1. Director General  
Archaeological Survey of India  
Janpath, New Delhi

#### B—SUBORDINATE OFFICES

2. Director  
National Gallery of Modern Art  
Jaipur House, New Delhi
3. President  
Indian War Memorial Museum  
C/o Director of Education, Old Secretariat  
Delhi
4. Director  
National Museum  
Janpath, New Delhi
5. Director  
National Archives of India  
Janpath, New Delhi
6. Director  
Central Hindi Directorate  
First Floor, Wing No. 1, West Block No. VII  
Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi-22
7. Director General  
National Fitness Corps Directorate  
West Block VIII, Ramakrishnapuram  
New Delhi
8. Director  
Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration  
Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi
9. Chairman  
Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology  
West Block No. VII, IInd Floor, Wing No. 1,  
Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi-22

10. Librarian-in-Charge  
Central Reference Library  
Belvedere, Calcutta-27
11. Librarian  
National Library  
Belvedere, Calcutta-27
12. Deputy Educational Adviser  
Eastern Regional Office  
Ministry of Education, Government of India  
5, Esplanade East, Calcutta
13. Deputy Educational Adviser (Tech.)  
Western Regional Office  
Ministry of Education, Government of India  
Industrial Assurance Building, 2nd Floor  
Opposite Church Gate Station  
Bombay-1
14. Assistant Educational Adviser  
Southern Regional Office  
Ministry of Education, Government of India  
Block No. V, First Floor, "Shastri Bhavan"  
No. 35, Haddows Road, Nungambakkam  
Madras-6
15. Assistant Educational Adviser  
Northern Regional Office  
Ministry of Education, Government of India  
7/169, Swarupnagar  
Kanpur-2
16. Director  
Botanical Survey of India  
14, Maidan Street  
Calcutta-13
17. Director  
Anthropological Survey of India  
27, Jawaharlal Nehru Road  
Calcutta-13
18. Director  
Zoological Survey of India  
34, Chittaranjan Avenue  
Calcutta-13
19. Director  
National Atlas Organisation  
1, Acharya Jagdish Bose Road  
(3rd Floor), Calcutta-20
20. Director  
Directorate of Practical Training in Mining  
Dhanbad

21. Surveyor General of India  
Survey of India, Block No. 8  
Hathibarkala Estate, Dehra Dun (U.P.)

**C—AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS**

1. Chairman  
University Grants Commission  
Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg, New Delhi
2. Chairman  
Central Board of Secondary Education  
17-B, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi
3. Secretary  
Tibetan Schools Society  
Curzon Road Barracks, 'B' Block, New Delhi
4. Secretary  
National Book Trust of India  
23, Nizamuddin East, New Delhi-13
5. Director  
Delhi Public Library  
Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Marg  
Delhi-6
6. Secretary  
National Council of Educational Research and Training  
NIE Campus, Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-16
7. Secretary  
Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Azad Bhavan  
Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi
8. Secretary  
Sangeet Natak Akademi, Rabindra Bhavan  
Heroze Shah Road, New Delhi-1
9. Secretary  
Lalit Kala Akademi, Rabindra Bhavan, Feroze Shah Road  
New Delhi-1
10. Secretary  
Sahitya Akademi, Rabindra Bhavan, Feroze Shah Road  
New Delhi-1
11. Director-General  
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research  
Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1
12. Executive Director  
National Research Development Corporation of India  
Lytton Road, Mandi House  
New Delhi
13. Director  
School of Planning and Architecture  
Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-1

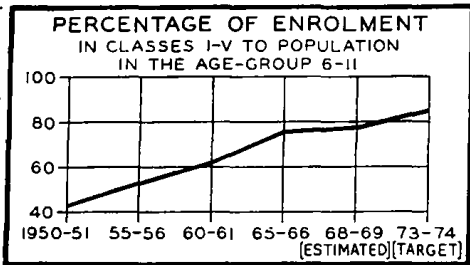
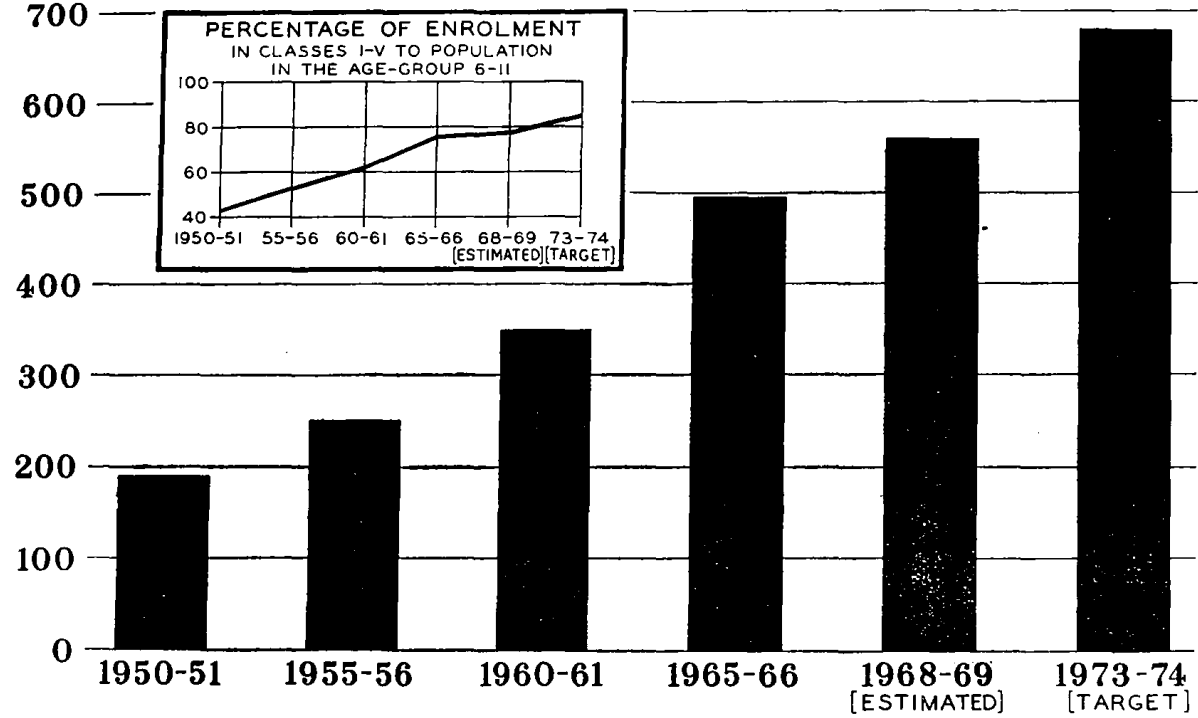
14. Director  
Indian Institute of Technology  
Hauz Khas, New Delhi-16
15. Director  
Institute of Russian Studies, I.I.T. Campus  
Hauz Khas, New Delhi
16. Director  
Nehru Memorial Museum and Library,  
Timmurti House, New Delhi
17. Director  
Bal Bhavan and National Children Museum  
Kotla Road, New Delhi
18. Commissioner  
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan  
(Central Schools Organisation)  
U.G.C. Building, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
19. Principal  
Eastern Regional Institute for Training of Teachers for Polytechnics  
Ministry of Education, Government of India C/o Jnan Chandra Ghosh  
Polytechnic  
7, Mayurbhanj Road, Calcutta-23
20. Director  
Indian Museum,  
27, Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Calcutta-13
21. Secretary and Curator  
Victoria Memorial Hall  
Calcutta-16
22. Director  
Indian Institute of Management  
56A, Barrackpore Trunk Road, Calcutta-50
23. Director  
Central Institute of English  
Hyderabad-7, (Andhra Pradesh)
24. Director  
Salar Jung Museum Board  
Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
25. Principal  
Administrative Staff College of India  
Bella Vista, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
26. Principal,  
Southern Regional Institute for Training of Teachers for Polytechnics  
Ministry of Education, Government of India  
Adyar, Madras-20
27. Director  
Indian Institute of Technology  
P.O., I.T.I. Madras.-26



# PROGRESS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

## ENROLMENT IN CLASSES I-V

IN LAKHS



# PROGRESS OF MIDDLE EDUCATION

## ENROLMENT IN CLASSES VI-VIII

IN LAKHS

200

175

150

125

100

75

50

25

0

1950-51

1955-56

1960-61

1965-66

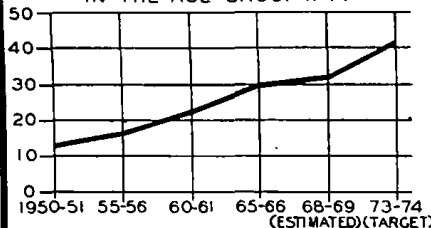
1968-69

(ESTIMATED)

1973-74

(TARGET)

PERCENTAGE OF ENROLMENT  
IN CLASSES VI - VIII TO POPULATION  
IN THE AGE-GROUP 11-14



# PROGRESS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

## ENROLMENT IN CLASSES IX-XI

IN LAKHS

120

100

80

60

40

20

0

1950-51

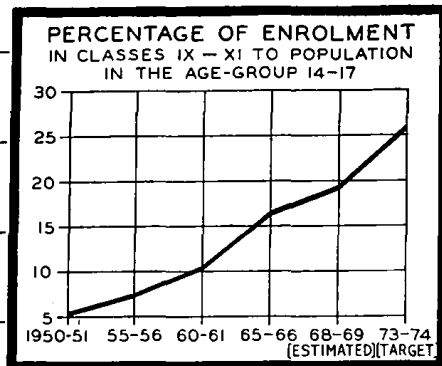
1955-56

1960-61

1965-66

1968-69  
[ESTIMATED]

1973-74  
[TARGET]



# PROGRESS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION ENROLMENT

## EXCLUDING PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

IN LAKHS

30

25

20

15

10

5

0

1950-51

1955-56

1960-61

1965-66

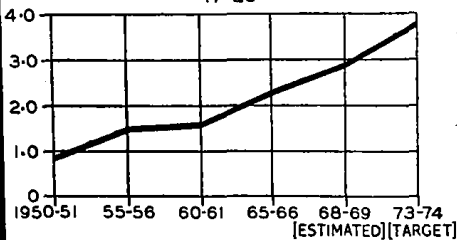
1968-69

[ESTIMATED]

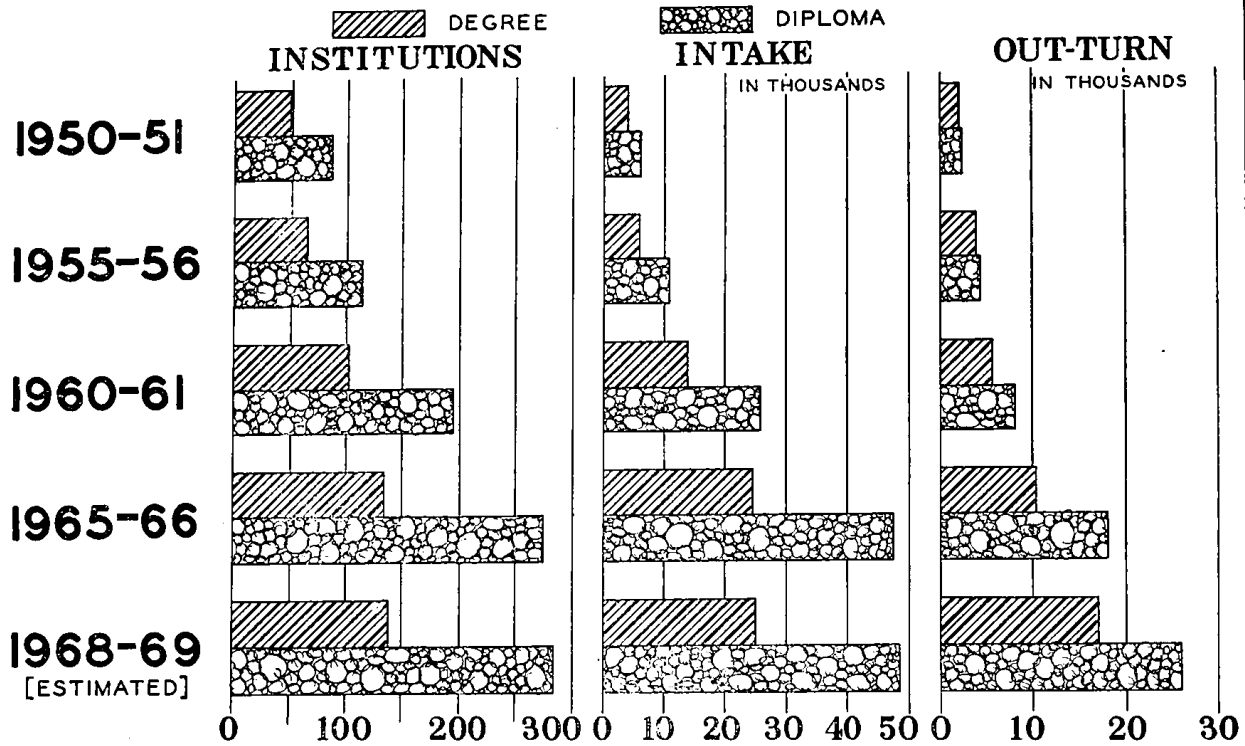
1973-74

[TARGET]

PERCENTAGE OF ENROLMENT  
EXCLUDING PROF. & TECH. EDUCATION  
TO POPULATION IN THE AGE-GROUP  
17-23



# PROGRESS OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION



# PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES

