

GOVERNMENT    OF    INDIA  
BUREAU    OF    EDUCATION  
PAMPHLET    NO.71.  
REPORT OF ACTIVITIES DURING 1949-50  
AND PROGRAMME FOR 1950-51.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION**



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**Report of Activities During 1949-50  
And Programme for 1950-51**

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## Introduction

With the inauguration of the Republic there has been a considerable enlargement in the responsibilities of this Ministry. The number of centrally administered areas has increased while territories, which were formerly Indian States and outside the purview of the Central Government, have been placed on the same footing as former provinces. With the achievement of independence, India's relations with the United Nations Organisation and its agencies as well as participation in international conferences, associations and other bodies have also attained a new importance. Cultural relations with foreign countries have increased and are continually increasing. The Centre has also been charged with the responsibility for co-ordination and determination of standards for Higher Education or Research and Scientific and Technical institutions. The enlargement of responsibilities of this Ministry has, however, taken place at a time when unfortunately the financial condition of the country does not permit a provision of the larger funds necessary for their fulfilment.

An account of the work done in 1948-49 was presented to the Legislature in the report submitted last year during the discussion on the budget proposals for 1949-50. Reference was then made to the deterioration in the economic conditions of the country during the latter half of 1948. There was, however, at that time a hope that the situation would soon improve and permit the early execution of the schemes for educational expansion prepared after the attainment of freedom. It may be pointed out that by the beginning of 1949-50, the Ministry was ready with its schemes for Basic, Social and Technical Education. Expert Committees had examined the programmes time and again and reduced expenditure to the bare minimum necessary for providing these national services. Unfortunately, however, 1949-50 saw a repetition of the story of financial difficulties.

This time the situation was so serious that it compelled the suspension of even the minimum programmes so carefully prepared. In fact, even the progress recorded during 1948-49 and reflected in the budget for 1949-50 was curtailed and there seemed no prospect of making any advance in the immediate future. It is in the light of these happenings that the report

submitted herewith must be considered by the Parliament so that ways may be devised to carry out the educational programmes essential for national welfare.

The need for drastic economy did not permit the progress which was anticipated at the beginning of the year, but, nevertheless, every effort was made to do as much as possible within the limitations of available finance. Details of work in connection with the schemes for which funds were provided during 1949-50 are given later under separate Heads of Demands. This preliminary survey refers only to some of the most important items on which work has been started or extended.

### **Basic and Social Education**

As stated in the last report, of all programmes before the Ministry, the foremost are those of Basic and Social Education for the country as a whole. By the beginning of 1949-50, the Ministry was ready with its plans to implement the programme. It was hoped that the Scheme would be in full operation from 1950-51, but in order to make a beginning, a sum of Rs. 91 lakhs for Social Education and Rs. 45 lakhs for Basic Education was provided in the current year's budget. Two Conferences of Provincial Education Ministers were held to draw up the programme and ensure uniformity among the States. Just as all preparations were complete, the country was faced with grave financial difficulty. In consequence, the grants to the States for Social Education were reduced from Rs. 136 lakhs (Rs. 91 lakhs + Rs. 45 lakhs) to Rs. 75 lakhs. The States protested against this reduction but in view of the financial situation, nothing could be done. Of this amount, Rs. 59,65,000 have been distributed to the States for Social Education and, subject to the approval of the Standing Finance Committee, it has been decided to pay Rs. 13.5 lakhs to the States for Basic Education. The extent of reduction in the educational programme for the next year will be appreciated when it is mentioned that against our original provision of Rs. 136 lakhs for the current year, there is a provision of only Rs. 15 lakhs for 1950-51 under this head.

### **Basic and Social Education in the Centrally Administered Areas**

The limitation of funds has also compelled us to slow down the programme of Basic and Social Education in the Centrally

administered areas. The programme continues so far as Delhi is concerned but it has not been found possible to implement the programme in Ajmer-Merwara. In Delhi further progress has been made in the extension of Social Education.

### **University Education**

The Universities Commission appointed last year started to work in December 1948 and submitted its report to the Ministry in August 1949. The report was released to the public in November 1949 when it was sent to State Governments and Universities for their comments. A special meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education has been convened for April 1950 to consider the recommendations of the Commission. Government will announce their decision on the recommendations made in the report after the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

### **Technical Education**

A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs was made in the budget for 1949-50 for implementing the recommendations of the Scientific Man-power Committee. On account of financial stringency, this had to be severely curtailed and an expenditure of about Rs. 20 lakhs is being proposed for the current year. A sum of Rs. 22,64,000 has been provided in the next year's budget under this head.

The Ministry have decided that in spite of the shortage of funds, it should complete one item which is of the utmost importance. This is the establishment of the Eastern Higher Technological Institute. The Ministry have, therefore, slowed down other programmes in order to bring this into effect as soon as possible. It was reported last year that the site for the Higher Technological Institute had finally been selected. The Government of West Bengal have given nine buildings for use by the Institute. These have been renovated and money has been provided for the Scheme by diverting funds from other Sections of the Ministry. The Director of the Institute has been selected and Scientists and Technologists employed for the various Departments of the Institute. It is hoped that the Institute will start functioning from the next academic year, *i.e.*, August 1950.

## **Overseas Scholarships Scheme**

As reported last year, the Overseas Scholarships Scheme was completely revised and it was decided to implement a modified scheme with the main objective of sending students abroad for training in subjects for which facilities are not available in India and also for improving the standard of instruction and research in the country itself. The Scheme could not, however, be brought into operation this year on account of financial stringency.

## **Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Backward Tribes**

The revised Scheme of Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Backward Tribes was brought into operation during the current year. 1,498 scholarships have been awarded this year and it is proposed to continue the Scheme for a further period of five years. The provision for the scholarships has been raised from 3½ lacs to 10 lacs and it is proposed to increase it further in subsequent years.

## **Cultural Scholarships**

An interesting development during the current year is the introduction of Cultural Scholarships to promote better relations between India and her neighbouring countries. Under this scheme, 40 scholarships are to be awarded to students of Indian origin domiciled in other countries and 30 scholarships to nationals of certain selected countries. During the current year, 55 such scholarships were awarded and 50 scholars have already joined their respective institutions. In addition, there have been some exchange Fellowships with France.

## **India and UNESCO**

An important event was the setting up of the Indian National Commission for co-operation with UNESCO to serve as a liaison agency between UNESCO and various institutions concerned with and working for the progress of Education, Science and Culture and also to act in an advisory capacity to the Government of India in matters relating to UNESCO.

The holding of the UNESCO Seminar on Rural Adult Education marked a further stage in India's co-operation with UNESCO. This was the first UNESCO Seminar to be held in Asia and 19 Asian and other countries participated in it. It

has made valuable recommendations for the spread of literacy and Social Education among adults in Asian countries. The Government of India have also entered into a contract with UNESCO for starting a Pilot Library Project for Social Education. There is a proposal for starting a Pilot Project for a Social Education Centre which will train Indian and other Asian workers.

UNESCO has also undertaken at the request of the Government of India an investigation into the possibility of evolving a Uniform World Braille. A Committee of Experts met for the purpose in December on which India was represented. UNESCO now propose to have an International Conference to examine the question further in March 1950.

### **The National Museum**

The Indian Art Exhibition which was held in Government House in the Winter of 1948-49 has since been converted into the nucleus of the Indian National Museum and it is housed at present in the President's House.

### **Miscellaneous**

The proposal to establish an All-India Centre for the Blind has made further progress. The training centre for the adult blind has been started at Dehra Dun and work is in hand for setting up a Braille Press.

The Ministry has during the year undertaken various interesting publications. Special mention may be made of the Directory of Educational, Scientific, literary and Cultural Organisations in India and Reports of the work done by such societies. Mention must also be made of brochures on Archaeology, facilities for technical training in India and abroad and Educational Statistics and the Indian Travels of Thevenot and Careri. The quarterly bulletin which has been well received has been continued and 4 issues have so far been published.

“The History of Philosophy: Eastern and Western” which was sponsored by this Ministry in the latter half of 1948-49 is now nearing completion. Contribution have been received from some 60 scholars of various nations and the matter is now being prepared for the press. The Ministry is also taking steps to collect material for a history of the Freedom Movement in India and has set up for the purpose a Committee with Dr. Tara Chand as its Chairman.



Even this brief account will show that in spite of the financial stringency, every effort has been made to carry on with our educational programmes. It is, however, obvious that all prospect of progress has been affected by the reduction in present provision and absence of any hope of increased grants in the immediate future. If the educational programmes which were placed before the country at the advent of independence are to be carried out, the system of education developed so as to serve the real needs of a free Indian society and to help in the evolution of the Indian culture on sound lines, there must be considerable expansion in the educational budget of the country.

Details about the work already done and programmes for 1950-51 are given below under different Heads of Demands.

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### Demand No. 16

#### A—Secretariat

The provision under this sub-head is made for the pay and other establishment expenditure on the staff of the Ministry of Education. During 1949-50 the Ministry had to look after the education of more centrally administered areas which have since come within the jurisdiction of the Centre. With the publication of the report of the Universities Commission and the question of its implementation, the work relating to Universities has assumed added importance and also increased considerably. Though the work in the Ministry has increased all round it was managed by the existing staff without additional hands. The Educational Adviser and Secretary assisted by the Joint Educational Adviser is generally responsible for all the work in the Ministry. It has now been decided to re-organise the work of the Ministry in the following Divisions, each under the charge of a Deputy Educational Adviser:—

1. Administration and External Relations Division.
2. Central Education Division.
3. Scholarships Division.
4. Technical Education Division.
5. University Education Division.

#### *History of Philosophy*

Having decided to sponsor the preparation and publication of a History of Philosophy giving Indian Philosophy the

proper place it deserves, the Government of India set up an Editorial Board in 1948 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Radhakrishnan. The work is now almost complete and the volume which will bear the title: "History of Philosophy—Eastern and Western", is expected to be sent to the Press in June, 1950. The total revised cost of the volume is expected to be about Rs. 37,000 of which Rs. 6,000 have already been spent on staff and allowances and a further sum of about Rs. 21,000 is expected to be spent during 1949-50 on payment of honoraria to contributors. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been asked for in the next year's budget for possible publication charges.

### *Overseas Information Bureau*

The Bureau has three important functions:—

1. Information Service,
2. Publications,
3. Library.

During the year under review the work in respect of supply of information increased enormously. The number of visitors seeking advice and information personally has been about 360. Similarly, the number of enquires during the period has been 3,500. Whenever possible, information was collected from sources available in the Library, and additional information was gathered from our Missions abroad.

### *Publications*

Under the series Facilities for Advanced Studies Abroad the following pamphlets have already been published:—

1. Architecture.
2. Public Health.
3. Pharmacy.
4. Social and Welfare Work.
5. Teacher's Training.

During the year, the pamphlet "General information about the U.S.A." was published. Two other pamphlets, "Electrical Engineering" and "Veterinary Science", are now complete. Another pamphlet entitled "Our Students Abroad" is under preparation.

## *Library*

Literature on about almost all universities in the U.S.A., U.K., Canada and Australia has been received. Literature from other European and non-English speaking countries is also being collected, and steps are being taken to train the staff in some of the more important European Languages, so as to ensure adequate handling of this material.

The Overseas Information Bureau Library distributed literature regarding foreign universities and institutions to the 23 student advisory organisations in the country and thus equips them for advising candidates in their areas regarding studies abroad.

The Overseas Information Bureau Library has also taken up the exchange work of literature received from the American Library Association, and also from the University of Illinois, Chicago. These are being distributed to the Ministries, and Institutions in India, in accordance with their requirements. Besides, the Overseas Information Bureau has been dealing with the gift books received from institutions in India for the purpose of making return gifts to the American Library Association.

## *Central Bureau of Education*

The main functions of the Bureau are the collection and dissemination of information on educational matters and the publication of educational Reports, Pamphlets, Brochures, Directories, Journals etc. As regards its information service is concerned, it collects from the State Governments, Educational Institutions and Organisations up-to-date information and literature on the various aspects of education and answers all educational enquiries received from Government bodies and private individuals in India as well as abroad. The Bureau has also undertaken the work of supplying literature on educational institutions in India to the various Indian Missions abroad.

As regards the Publication work, the Bureau is publishing a quarterly Journal entitled "Education Quarterly." It has already brought out several pamphlets and statistical reports, Directory of Educational and Allied Organisations, reports on the activities of the Ministry etc. Steps are being taken to bring out more publications of informative nature.

The Bureau also acts as a clearing house for all educational enquiries including information about education overseas.

It also maintains a library containing educational books.

#### *The Statistical Unit of the Central Bureau of Education*

Maximum economy compatible with efficiency was effected in the administration of the Statistical Unit. To speed up the collection and the compilation of consolidated All-India General Educational Tables and thus to increase the value of statistical data and publications, this work has been taken over by this Ministry from the Office of the D.G., C.I. and S., Calcutta. To promote economy by saving on staff, this work is being handled with the help of the Hollerith Machines borrowed from the Army Statistical Organization of the Ministry of Defence.

The contingent expenditure, mainly on statistical equipments (calculators etc.) and art materials has been kept at the minimum. A provision for Rs. 1,300 has been made on this account.

#### *Central Secretariat Library*

The Library Budget during the period 1949-50 was Rs. 11,200. The Library made all round progress in various services during this period. The following may be mentioned:—

1. On the rolls of the Library there were more than 1,000 borrowers.
2. The Library was made use of by 9,088 visitors and 8959 volumes were borrowed.
3. The resources of the Library were utilised by the Constituent Assembly and its special staff on a large scale for purposes of Constitution making.
4. Special Bibliographies were prepared on a variety of subjects and supplied to various officials of Government of India and Indian Embassies abroad.
5. Additional shelves were fitted up so as to accommodate more books.
6. The whole of the Kashmir Residency Library Collection was acquired during this period.

### *Indian National Commission*

India has been a member of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation, a Specialised Agency of the United Nations Organisation since its establishment in 1946. Last year an Indian National Commission was set up—

- (a) to serve as a liaison agency between UNESCO and the institutions concerned with and working for the progress of education, science, and culture; and
- (b) to act in an advisory capacity to the Government of India in matters relating to UNESCO.

The Commission consists of 78 members representing various voluntary associations, Provincial Governments and various Ministries of the Government of India. The National Commission consists of three Sub-Commissions, one each for Education, Science and Culture. The affairs of the National Commission are managed by an Executive Board which consists of 15 members. The Secretary to the Ministry of Education is the Chairman of the Executive Board and the Chairman of the National Commission is the Hon'ble Minister for Education. The Secretariat of the Indian National Commission is provided by the Ministry of Education.

The following are the main items of work undertaken in the last year by the Indian National Commission:—

- (a) The Executive Board of the Indian National Commission has decided to set up a Committee to examine the text books with a view to ascertaining if they conform to the criteria laid down for the purpose by UNESCO and to ensure improvement of text books from the point of view of increasing national solidarity, international understanding and consciousness of World citizenship. The Committee is to lay down the principles upon which text books are to be based. The Committee is to meet in March, 1950.
- (b) The Executive Board of the Indian National Commission has appointed a Committee to prepare—
  - (i) a list of books in Indian languages suitable for translation into foreign languages,

- (ii) a list of competent translators for rendering books in Indian languages into foreign languages, and
- (iii) a current list of all translations of books in foreign languages in the field of Education, Science and Culture.

The Committee will take necessary action regarding the promotion, compilation, and publication of selected national bibliography. The Committee is also to select a list of representative literary works best suited to provide understanding of Indian Culture.

- (c) The Indian National Commission, considering that Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest exponent of peace, non-violence and international understanding and recognising that in the troubled state of the world, people in all countries need his message and methods to provide peace and welfare of all mankind, is undertaking to place before the fifth General Conference of UNESCO in May 1950 a World-wide programme of action to promote universal peace and goodwill among all nations based on the ideas and techniques expounded by Gandhiji.
- (d) In December, 1949, the Cultural Sub-Commission met in Bombay and reviewed the programme of UNESCO. Its recommendations are now being implemented.

Considerable progress has been made in that implementation of these resolutions and work of associating as many Cultural bodies as possible with the activities of UNESCO is being extended. Last year, there was no separate budget provision for the Indian National Commission but since the activities of the Commission are being considerably developed Government has this year provided a sum of Rs. 50,000 under the Ministry of Education.

### *India and UNESCO*

Considerable progress was made in the implementation of the main features of UNESCO'S programme in India. As a first step towards liquidating illiteracy the Government of

India requested the UNESCO to hold its first Asian Seminar on Rural Adult Education in India. The Seminar was attended by prominent educationists from Asian countries.

UNESCO has invited from time to time Indian Experts to serve on their Expert Committee. Prominent experts invited by UNESCO and who attended their meetings are: Mr. G. D. Sondhi (Radio Programme Committee.), Dr. N. P. Chakraborti, Director General of Archaeology (Conservation of Historical and Artistic Monuments), Mr. N. A. S. Lakshmanan, Director General, All India Radio (School Broadcasting Committee), Dr. J. N. Khosla (Constituent Congress of International Sociologists), Dr. S. Bhagwantam (International Science Abstracting Conference), Mr. P. N. Kirpal (International Fellowships), Prof. Humayun Kabir (Convention for International Peace and Study of Race Relations), Prof. N. K. Sidhanta (Comparative Study of Cultures and Translation of Great Books). Special mention may be made of the Book Coupon Scheme of UNESCO, which has been of great use in meeting educational and other requirements of the country.

The Indian Delegation to the Fourth Session of the UNESCO General Conference held in Paris was led by Prof. S. Radhakrishnan. The delegation took an important part in the deliberations of the General Conference. It is proposed to submit a World peace plan based on the technique of Gandhiji to the fifth session of the UNESCO General Conference for World-wide programme of action for international peace and understanding.

It is proposed to continue the programme of UNESCO this year also and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 70,000 has been provided under the Budget grant of the Ministry of Education, as against Rs. 1 lakh provided last year.

*UNESCO Exhibition of the Declaration of Human Rights.*

*UNESCO Exhibition.*—50 Colour Reproductions of Western paintings.

- (1) A sum of Rs. 2,500 has been spent by the Government of India for collection of paintings and other material sent to the UNESCO Exhibition of Human Rights in 1949.
- (2) A sum of Rs. 300 (approximately) has been spent for clearing the Unesco Exhibits received in

Bombay in October, 1949. A further sum of Rs. 1,000 is likely to be spent for freight charges before end of the financial year 1949-50 if the exhibits are received in Delhi from Bombay.

- (3) *Presentation of Books to Foreign Countries.*—Out of the Budget provision of Rs. 5,000 a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been spent so far. A saving of Rs. 1,000 is expected.

## B—National Archives of India

The Department received for custody 3,346 bundles and 50 bound volumes of records. In addition it acquired 2,736 bundles and 2,151 volumes of records relating to some of the defunct agencies of the late Political Department.

The Department also acquired for custody a number of interesting manuscripts in Persian and Sanskrit mostly dealing with historical topics. 15 volumes were presented by Col. R. H. Phillimore which embody the transcripts obtained by him from various repositories in India and Europe of documents bearing on the history of Indian Surveys.

A total of 1,97,469 sheets of documents were flattened, cleaned and rehabilitated as necessary. 374 rare books and manuscripts were bound. With a view to mechanising the process of repair and fumigation the following apparatus and plants were imported from abroad: 1 vacuum chamber, 1 electric boiler, 1 transformer. The installation of these appliances together with those imported last year was taken up and is well nigh complete.

*The Indian Travels of Thevenot and Careri* was received back from the Press and was very favourably received. One number of the "Indian Archives," the quarterly journal of the Indian Historical Records Commission was also issued. Other publications include the "Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission" (25 Session, Delhi); and "Resolutions of the first twenty-five Sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission." The printing of the text and introductory period of the 5th volume of "Fort William-Indian House Correspondence" was completed and the index pages were taken up.

6,000 pages of manuscripts were microfilmed and 1,472 enlarged prints were prepared. These included several birch-bark manuscripts belonging to the famous Gilgit collection.



Eight trainees completed their Diploma Course in Archives Keeping during the year and seven came out successful at the terminal examination. Six new trainees joined the Diploma Course during the current year.

### *Indian Historical Records Commission*

Held its 26th Session at Cuttack on the 24th and 25th December 1949.

On the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission, it has been decided to compile a History of the Freedom Movement in India. A committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil., Educational Adviser to the Government of India, has been set up to supervise the collection of material from all possible sources.

The first meeting of this Committee was held on the 5th January, 1950 at New Delhi. The Committee decided to undertake a detailed survey from 1870 A.D., a few years before the foundation of the Indian National Congress, to August, 1947, the day of the Indian Independence.

While thorough investigations in India will be made for past documents and records, inquiries will also be made abroad, especially at the India Office in London, Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Paris, Geneva, Mexico City, San Francisco and Canada. The Committee will examine official German, Italian and Japanese sources for fuller details on the activities of the Indian National Army.

### **C—Liaison Officer in the U.S.A.**

It is proposed to decentralise the Education Department at the Indian Embassy, U.S.A. and to set up regional Offices so that the work of placement of Indian Students in Universities etc. and their general welfare could be looked after more efficiently and usefully. The proposal is to establish this regional offices where there is the largest concentration of the Indian Students. The Scheme has been approved by the Ambassador and will be adopted after its financial aspects have been examined. Regionalization is also expected to result in some Economy.

### D—All-India Council for Technical Education

A decision was taken some time back to establish four Regional Committees to perform the general functions of the Council in selected regions and to supervise the work of higher technical institutions which were not affiliated to the Universities and which might, with the approval of the Provincial (now State) Government concerned, join the All-India Scheme. Due to uncertainties regarding geographical boundaries of various regions before and after the partition, the Regional Committees of the Council could not be set up. The question, however, has been engaging the attention of the Government and as a first step, two Regional Officers have already been recruited and they are likely to set up their offices in Calcutta and Bombay in the near future.

The need for strengthening the existing technological institutions in the country has also been duly emphasised by the Council. Grants and loans aggregating to Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 15.46 lakhs respectively were made during 1948-49. The scheme has entered its third year and is being continued.

The All-India Council for Technical Education, at its meeting held in April 1949 appointed a small Committee to collaborate with a small Committee of the Inter-University Board, to review the position of technical education at the universities and evolve general principles to be observed in regard to degree courses in engineering and technological subjects at the Universities. The Joint Committee is expected to submit its report towards the end of February 1950.

The Council also considered a suggestion for the establishment of a National Technical University, to which may be affiliated the proposed Higher Technical Institutions, the Indian School of Mines and Geology, Dhanbad, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore etc. A small Committee has been set up to examine this question in detail and to report to the Council at a very early date.

During the period under report, the All-India Board of Technical Studies made considerable progress especially in connection with the preparation of All-India Schemes of Technical Education in the various branches of Technology Commerce and Applied Arts.

A brief review of the work done is given below:—

(i) *Courses of Study.*

*Architecture.*—The Architecture Board has finalised syllabuses and curricula for the All-India Diploma Course in Architecture (Post Intermediate standard *i.e.* 4th and 5th years). Scheme for the final All-India Diploma Examination in Architecture has also been framed by the Board.

In order to meet the requirements for the training of personnel in the various aspects of Regional and Town Planning the Regional Planning Sub-Committee of the Architecture Board has decided to prepare schemes of training in Regional and Town Planning on the following lines:—

- (a) full time post matriculation course of a standard equivalent to a degree course in Town Planning. It will be of 5 years' duration.
- (b) part time course of approximately three years' duration for engineers and architects.

In order that due impetus might be given to Architectural Education in the country, the Board has prepared a Scheme for a typical architectural institution. The scheme will serve as a sort of model plan which Provincial and State authorities might adopt for establishment of architectural institutions in their respective regions.

*Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology.*—On a close and thorough examination of what should be the ideal pattern of education in Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology in the light of the modern developments the Board has evolved a new scheme of All-India Diploma Course for adoption by the Council.

*Engineering and Metallurgy.*—The Radio Engineering Sub-Committee of the Engineering Board has worked out details for the employment of technical personnel in the field of Communication Engineering and has decided to prepare schemes of training to meet the requirements of different types of personnel.

The Board is finalising schemes for the All-India Certificate Courses in Engineering (5 years' full time and 5 years' part time), and has appointed a Specialist Committee to finalise the

syllabus for the All-India Diploma Course in Metallurgy. The Board has also prepared the draft curricula and syllabus for Honours or Advanced Diploma Course in Civil Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. According to this scheme, the Advanced Diploma course consists of a certain number of compulsory subjects and an elective; and the duration of the course would be about 1,400 hours per session.

*Commerce.*—Accordingly to the present All-India Diploma Course in Commerce and Business Administration, one year's practical training in approved industrial or commercial organisations is compulsory after training in an institution. In order to define the nature and scope of practical training, the Board had appointed a Practical Training Sub-Committee for preparing detailed schemes of practical training in the various branches of Commerce, so that the practical training of students might proceed along right lines and according to a definite plan. With the help of the Committee and other experts, the Board has now prepared practical training schemes in Company Law and Secretarial Practice, Advanced Accountancy and Auditing, and Insurance. Practical training Schemes in Banking, Road Transport, Water Transport, and Rail Transport are under preparation. It has been decided that whenever students are sent out for practical training, the training establishments should be asked to arrange for training according to the approved schemes of the Board.

*Textile Technology.*—Schemes for the All-India Diploma Course in Wool and Worsted Technology and Silk Technology have been finalised by experts appointed for the purpose.

*Applied Arts.*—The comprehensive scheme of training in the various branches of Applied Arts and Crafts as framed by the Board and reported to the Co-ordinating Committee at its last meeting has been circulated to all Provincial Governments, Arts Institutions in the country and Art experts, for their comments and suggestions for improvements.

(ii) *Examinations.*

During the year under report, examinations were conducted for—

- (a) the All-India Diploma in Electrical Engineering, Chemical Technology and Commerce,

- (b) The All-India Certificate in Electrical Engineering and Commerce, and
- (c) The All-India Intermediate examination in Architecture.

### *Affiliations.*

The Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore, has been granted provisional affiliation, for All-India Diploma Course in Architecture.

A provision of Rs. 85,000, representing travelling and daily allowances of non-official members of the Council and a provision of Rs. 30,000 for fees to examiners, for conducting the All-India Diploma and Certificate examinations have been included in the budget estimates for 1950-51.

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### **Demand No. 46—Archaeology**

During 1949-50, the Department carried out the conservation work of many ancient monuments. More important among them are the Red Fort and Qutb at Delhi, the Taj at Agra (U.P.), Son Bhandar caves at Rajgir (Bihar), Tomb of Sher Shah at Sassaram (Bihar), Sibdole Temple at Sibsagar (Assam), Khandagiri and Udayagiri caves and Anantagupha (Orissa), Kailasanatha Temple at Conjeeveram (Madras) and Gol Gumbad at Bijapur (Bombay).

Till now the gardens attached to archæological monuments were looked after by the Central and State P.W.D. on an agency basis. With effect from 4th January, 1950, the Department has taken over the conservation of gardens attached to historical monuments in Delhi from the Administrative control of the C.P.W.D. A Garden Superintendent has recently been appointed and it is proposed to take over other archæological gardens outside Delhi from April, 1950.

The excavation work in Sisupalgarh undertaken by the Department during, 1948, continued during 1949-50. Survey of the Chitaldurgh district has been completed. After the work at Sisupalgar has been completed, the Department proposes to take up exploration work in Amravati and Rajgir.

The publications of the Department at present consist of—

- (i) "Ancient India", the bulletin of the Department, containing articles on Indian Archaeology and reports of current excavations. "Ancient India" No. 4 was published during 1949-50 and No. 5 will be printed off before the close of the financial year.
- (ii) Epigraphical publication consisting of—
  - (a) "Epigraphia Indica", quarterly journal in which editions of important inscriptions are published,
  - (b) "Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica" in which Indo-Muslim inscriptions are edited,
  - (c) "Annual Report of India Epigraphy", which gives a list of the inscriptions discovered during the year, and
  - (d) the occasional volumes in the series of "Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum" and "South Indian Inscriptions". "Epigraphia Indica", Volume 26, part 6, and volume 17, part I, were published during 1949-50.
- (iii) Memoirs.
- (iv) Occasional guides to different monuments; and
- (v) Picture postcards and albums.

Though materials for a number of publications are ready it has not been possible to undertake their publication due to printing difficulties and financial stringency.

With the change in the political set up of the country and the merging and integration of the Indian States, substantial changes in the administration and organisation of the Department will very soon be called for. The Archaeological Departments in the merged States have already come under the control of the Department and those in the Unions of States will be taken over by the Department from 1st April, 1950. All monuments of national importance in these areas will now be preserved by the Central Archaeological Department. A preliminary survey of the States has been undertaken but the work cannot be expedited unless larger funds are available. During 1950-51, it would be the responsibility of the Depart-

ment to classify the protected monuments and other monuments in the States into—

- (a) monuments of national importance, which would be looked after by this Department; and
- (b) other monuments and sites which would be handed over to the States for their maintenance and upkeep.

Eighty photographs of medieval Indian sculpture have been shown in some centres of the U.S.A. in an Exhibition organised by Mon. Raymond Burnier under the auspices of the Indian Embassy in the U.S.A. A sum of Rs. 4,140 has been sanctioned by the Government of India under Demand No. 46—Archæological Departments—A. 4—Other Charges.

#### Demand No. 49—Scientific Departments

##### Indian Museum, Calcutta.

A provision of Rs. 68,800 was made in the Budget Estimates for 1949-50 for grants to the Indian Museum, Calcutta. In view of certain unexpected commitments which had to be entered into in the middle of the year in regard to the re-fixation of the pay of the staff and payment of arrears, it has become necessary to sanction a further grant of Rs. 23,104. The additional expenditure will be met by reappropriation of savings.

##### Implementation of the Recommendations of the Scientific Manpower Committee

A scheme for the award of industrial training stipends to graduates—Diploma Holders in Engineering and Technology—has been instituted. Four hundred fifty stipends are available under the scheme—250 Senior and 200 Junior. The value of the stipends has been fixed at Rs. 150 per mensem and Rs. 75 per mensem respectively and the stipends are tenable for two years for practical training in approved works.

The scheme for the award of Research Scholarships has also been finalized. Grants are proposed to be given under this scheme for the improvement of the existing Research and Post-graduate departments of the Universities and for the establishment of new departments where they do not exist.

A provision of Rs. 22,64,000 has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1950-51 for the above purposes.

### Grants to existing Engineering and Technological Institutions

At its meeting held on the 19th March, 1949, the Standing Finance Committee approved a scheme for the strengthening and improvement of the existing Engineering and Technological Institutions at a total cost of Rs. 156.66 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 24.20 lakhs ultimate recurring. The following institutions which had received grants during 1947-48 were given further grants aggregating to Rs. 25 lakhs for the year 1948-49 and were also informed of the total grants, recurring and non-recurring, and interest free loans (Demand No. 107) for the construction of hostels, which the Government of India proposed to give them :

1. Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University.
2. College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal, Jadavpur.
3. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
4. College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.
5. Luxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.
6. Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University.
7. Department of Radio Physics and Electronics, Calcutta University.
8. Department of Applied Physics, Calcutta University.
9. Jeypore Vikram Dev College of Science and Technology, Madras University.
10. Alagappa Chettiar College of Chemical Technology, Madras University.

Institutions other than Central Universities institutions which are open to students from all over the country, were required to reserve 30 per cent. seats for students from other provinces and States when making admissions for the session 1949-50.

During the year 1949-50, the following four institutions have been added to the list of recipients of Government grant-in-aid under the scheme, bringing their number to fourteen :

1. Technical College Dayalbagh, Agra.
2. College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University.



3. College of Engineering and Technology, Muslim University, Aligarh.
4. Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay.

One more institution *viz.*, the College of Engineering, Annamalai University, is being considered for grant under this scheme.

The capital and recurring grants made during the year 1947-48 and 1948-49 amounted to Rs. 38,75,000 in all and a further expenditure of Rs. 33 lakhs is anticipated during the current year. A provision of Rs. 45 lakhs has been included in the budget estimates for 1950-51.

### C.—Anthropological Survey

The 5-year scheme relating to the Department of Anthropology which was approved by the Standing Finance Committee could not be implemented fully due to the inadequacy of funds allotted for this purpose. Only first two years part of the Scheme has so far been implemented.

During 1949-50, field parties were sent to Travancore, Bihar, and Abor Hills in Assam.

The Travancore party studied the Somatometric characters including the body measurements of the different tribes, particularly of the Kannikars, Uralis, Malapantarams, Muthuvans, Paliyans and Kuravas in order to find out the racial affinities and the basic South Indian Somatometric characters of the tribes.

Anthropological investigations were carried out among the Gayawals and other castes of Bihar, and the necessary data collected is being analysed in the Department.

Extensive investigations were carried out among the aborigines of the higher region of the Abor Hills in Assam.

The work in the laboratories progressed satisfactorily. In the Biochemical laboratory, the analysis of the foodstuffs collected from tribal area was completed. In the Radiological laboratory, the construction of the processing room and operation room have been undertaken. In the Ethnographical Gallery, models were repaired and painted.

At the request of Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, the Department has agreed to train a class of workers in connection with the social welfare work among the tribal people. The details of courses of training are now being worked out.

A fellowship has been instituted in the Department and Prof. Lidio Cipriani, a distinguished Italian Anthropologist joined the Department in November, 1949 as the first fellow under the Scheme.

Under a project sponsored and financed by UNESCO for undertaking Community Studies towards contribution to the solution of Communal and racial tension existing in many parts of the world, the Director and two Research Associates of the Department of Anthropology visited Paris in May, 1949, to receive training in psychological techniques. On his arrival in India the Director made the preliminary arrangements necessary for the carrying out of the UNESCO project on community studies in India. A site about forty miles away from Calcutta in Sarisa Union has been finally selected as the centre of work. The camp has been fully established and a start made with the work.

At the request of the Army Headquarters, the Department has agreed to assist and advise them in regard to a proposal to conduct an anthropological survey of army personnel, with a view to obtaining data for evolving size rolls for clothing, head-gear, footwear and respirators. Certain details are being collected in this direction.

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#### Demand No. 50—Education

##### Universities and Secondary Schools, etc.

(a) *Central Universities*.—The Universities of Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi have been established by Central Acts. These Acts vest certain powers in the President. The Universities receive normal maintenance grants from Government, and, in addition, grants for specific objects.

The budget estimates for 1950-51 are as follows:—

	Rs.
Delhi University	9,47,800
Aligarh Muslim University	9,00,000
Banaras Hindu University	15,03,600
Delhi Colleges	4,00,000

These grants are made for the development of the various Universities and Colleges and also for the improvement of

scales of salaries and conditions of service of teachers and professors. The amount shown against the Banaras Hindu University includes a special grant towards the Agricultural College.

(b) *Delhi Colleges*.—The grants-in-aid provided in the budget estimates for 1950-51 under the budget estimates of the Delhi Administration is shown in the above paragraph. It has not yet been possible to fulfil the stipulation that all the colleges and the branches of the University should be in the neighbourhood of the University area. So far, only the St. Stephens College has been able to move to the University enclave.

(c) *Lady Irwin College for Women, New Delhi*.—On account of the special subjects, viz., Arts and Crafts and Domestic Science, this College is treated on a different footing from other Delhi colleges and grants to it are paid directly by the Government of India. The amount asked for in 1950-51 for grants to this College is Rs. 25,000.

(d) *University Grants Committee*.—The University Grants Committee was re-organised two years ago with increased strength to undertake the co-ordinated development of University Education in India. Grants to the Central Universities are now paid on the advice of this body. Research in all Universities also falls within the scope of the Committee and it may make recommendations for grants to Provincial Universities for development of scientific and technical education. Any financial assistance thus given is now considered as part of the Provincial Government's share of the development expenditure. A provision of Rs. 7.5 lakhs was made in 1949-50 for implementation of the recommendations of this Committee, but due to financial stringency and the consequent need for economy, it is proposed to spend only Rs. 4 lakhs during the year, and for 1950-51 also, a reduced provision of Rs. 5 lakhs only has been asked for.

(e) *Shreemati Nathibai Dhamodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University*.—This University, which was previously treated as an all India organisation doing useful work in the field of women's education, has since been constituted into a University by an Act of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. As such, it is proposed to treat it on par with other Provincial Universities. Accordingly it will not now be eligible for any

direct recurring grants from the Government of India. However, a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 only has been asked for in 1950-51 as part of the Government of India's grant to this University for construction of its buildings, to which the Government already stands committed.

(f) *Teachers Training Institution.*—With a view to the augmenting of the supply of trained teachers to cope with the programme for the development of education on a nation wide scale, it was decided to take advantage of the facilities available at certain established institutions of repute in the country. Accordingly, the training of teachers for Basic Education was entrusted to the Jamia Millia at Delhi and the Vinaya Bhavana, Sriniketan (Teachers' Training Institute of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan) and that for teachers for Arts and Crafts and Music and Dancing to the Vinaya Bhavana, Sriniketan, only, which had special facilities for teaching in these subjects. In 1950-51, the grants proposed to be given are as follows:—

		Rs.
Jamia Millia . . . . .	Recurring . . . . .	25,000
	Non-recurring . . . . .	25,000
Vinaya Bhavan, . . . . . Sriniketan	Recurring . . . . .	75,000
	Non-recurring . . . . .	1,35,000

(g) *Lawrence School at Sanawar (Simla Hills) and Lovedale Nilgris.*—The Lawrence School, Sanawar (Simla Hills), which was formerly a military institution under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence, and the Lawrence School, Lovedale (Nilgris), which also was a military institution in private management, have been taken over to be run as special residential schools on public school lines by the Ministry of Education, with effect from the 1st April, 1949, and 14th May, 1949, respectively. A fee of Rs. 1,500 per annum per student is charged in the school at Sanawar and Rs. 1,200 per annum per student in the School at Lovedale. 40 per cent. of the seats in each of these schools are reserved for the children of the Armed Forces personnel of all ranks. In addition, the schools provide educational facilities to "Entitled" children, *viz.*, children whose parents have served in the British Indian Army and have been treated as British officers or soldiers and who were entitled to admission at concessional rates prior to the taking over of these schools by the Ministry of Education. These concessions continue in

accordance with past commitments. A scheme of scholarships for needy and deserving children is being worked out for these schools. The budget provision asked for in 1950-51 is as follows:—

	Rs.
Lawrence School, Lovedale . . . .	6,54,000
Lawrence School, Sanawar . . . .	5,89,400

(h) *Other Public Schools.*—There are at present about 35 schools in India, including those which were formerly known as Chiefs Colleges, run on lines similar to public schools in England. A majority of these schools have adapted the Public School system to suit Indian conditions. They have certain common features, e.g., emphasis on games, special attention to character building, training in citizenship and development of qualities of leadership. As the financial position of some of these schools has deteriorated on account of the constitutional changes in the country and the need for such institutions at this juncture is particularly great, it is proposed to give financial aid to such of these institutions as cannot otherwise pull on, and a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been asked for for possible grants to these schools in 1950-51. Rules, which, among others, will provide for an adequate system of scholarships to needy and deserving students are being framed to govern such grants.

(i) *Other Schools.*—Grants were also being paid to certain other Non-Government schools at Delhi, Simla, Dehra Dun and Mukhtesar etc., which are maintained primarily for the education of the children of employees of the Government of India living in these places. The Delhi and Simla Schools have been transferred to the Delhi Administration, and the following amounts have been asked for in 1950-51 for the remaining schools:—

	Rs.
Middle School, Sanawar . . . .	3,600
Hathi Barkala School, Dehra Dun . . . .	4,000

A sum of Rs. 500 has also been asked for for the grant of scholarships to children of the employees of the I. V. R. I., Mukhtesar.

(j) *Grants to \*All India Organisations.*—In India, there are a number of organisations which have been doing useful

\* Provision for some of these Organisations had been made in Demand No.49-Other Scientific Department in 1949-50.

work in the field of Education, Culture, Research, etc. Some of them are of such national importance that it has been considered worthwhile to encourage them, by providing financial aid to them in part, to provide facilities for all. Prominent among them are the Inter-University Board, the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi; the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan; the Banasthali Vidyapith, Jaipur; Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta; the Deccan College Research and Post-Graduate Institute, Poona; the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Wardha; the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan; the Hindustani Culture Society of Allahabad; and the Anjuman-e-Taraqi-e-Urdu, Aligarh.

The list of bodies receiving grants-in-aid will be found in the Detailed Budget Estimates.

All such grants are usually made after a scrutiny of the audited accounts of the bodies concerned and the work done by them. Specific grants for special objects such as publication of an important work or construction of buildings are also made.

### **G.—Special—Delhi Polytechnic**

During the year 1949-50, facilities were extended in the Architecture Department and orders placed for plant and Machinery worth Rs. 3 lakhs. The limitations of space prevented the institute from extending the scope of activities of the other departments. The staff position improved somewhat, some of the vacant posts being filled by Overseas returned Scholars. The three-year plan for the development of the institute, envisaging general improvement and expansion, was considered and approved by the Standing Committee of the Legislature on Education in April 1948, but was remitted back by the Standing Finance Committee to the Ministry of Education to re-examine the estimates in regard to non-recurring expenditure and ultimate recurring expenditure, as the proposed estimates were considered to be on the high side.

Pending the approval of the revised plan by the Standing Committee of the Legislature on Education and by the Standing Finance Committee, a provision of Rs. 3,75,000 under Demand No. 105—Capital Outlay on Development has been proposed on that account in 1950-51.

The following provision is proposed in the normal budget for 1950-51—

	Rs.
<i>Non-recurring</i>	
Buildings . . . . .	3,00,000
Equipment . . . . .	3,98,400
<i>Recurring</i> . . . . .	6,84,000 (Standing charges)
	1,90,000 (New item)

## H. 2—Miscellaneous Charges

### 1. Institution of Engineers (India)

The Institution of Engineers (India) which is the only Chartered body of Engineers in the country was established in 1920 and received the Royal Charter in 1935.

In 1948-49, it was proposed to give some financial assistance to the Institution to overcome financial difficulties. In 1949-50, a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been paid and the question of further grant in 1949-50 or in 1950-51 is under consideration.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 20,000 in the budget for 1950-51 for this purpose.

### 2. Association of Principals of Technical Institutions, India

The Association continues to do good work by issuing quarterly journals, arranging Symposia and providing a forum for the exchange of ideas on matters concerning Technical Institutions. Considering the usefulness of the Association it is proposed to continue financial aid to it and a sum of Rs. 12,000 is being provided in the budget for 1950-51.

### Grant to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay

In view of the fact that the Tata Institute of Social Sciences is an All India Institution catering to the needs of Social Welfare workers from all parts of the country, it was decided to give a grant of Rs. 2,70,000 to this Institute for the construction of buildings and training of students in Social Sciences in the year 1949-50. However, due to the subsequent financial stringency only a sum of Rs. 2,46,215 (N. R. Rs. 2,00,000 and Recurring Rs. 46,250) could be provided for. The grant has since been given on the conditions—

- (a) that the Institute should train as large a number of candidates as possible every year in Industrial

subjects and Labour Welfare with due regard to the requirements of other fields of specialization such as Juvenile Delinquency,

- (b) that the Government of India will have the right to nominate up to a maximum of 15 students every year,
- (c) that the Government of India will have the right to nominate a representative on the governing body of the Institute,
- (d) that the plans of estimates of buildings will be submitted to the Government of India for approval. Also the audits account and annual report for the Institute will be submitted to the Government regularly.

A grant of Rs. 5,000 has been paid to Kalakshetra of Adyar, Madras in 1949-50 which will be met by re-appropriation of savings or by supplementary demand from Demand No. 50-Education.

### **Cultural Scholarships**

In pursuance of their desire to promote cultural relations between India and neighbouring countries and provide whatever facilities are available in India to students of countries which are not so well equipped in this respect, the Government of India have formulated a Scheme, which has come into operation with effect from the academic year 1949, of granting every year 70 scholarships to Indian and indigenous students from other Commonwealth and foreign countries for higher studies in India.

The scholarships are awarded generally for post-graduate studies in the Arts and Humanities, Sciences, Agriculture, Medicine, Technology, Education and Law and in special cases where the educational facilities are very limited these scholarships are also given for undergraduate courses.

A budget provision of Rs. 1 lakh was made to implement this Scheme for the year 1949-50. In view of the meagre budget provision only 65 students from various countries were selected under this scheme for the year 1949-50. Admissions for 55 students have been arranged in the Universities. Out



of these 50 have since joined their respective institutions in India and have started their work. This year another batch of students will arrive and will be admitted into institutions all over India. Adequate arrangements for the welfare of the students during their stay in India have been made.

The reaction of the countries which are included in the scheme have been very favourable to this gesture of the Government of India. Some of the countries have expressed their desire to give reciprocal scholarships to Indian students for studies there. It is hoped that this scheme will go a long way towards the promotion of friendly relations with the neighbouring countries.

For the year 1950-51 a budget provision of Rs. 2,84,000 has been made and it is expected that for the third year and subsequent years the scheme will cost Rs. 3 lakhs approximately.

#### **Award of Fellowships to French Students**

As a gesture of goodwill to the French, the Government of India decided to award nine Fellowships to French students for teaching and doing research at the Indian Universities for a period of two years from 1949-50. The total cost of each fellow is to be shared equally by the Government of India and the University where the Fellow is placed. Seven Universities and the Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan are participating in the scheme. An amount of Rs. 27,000 was sanctioned towards the Government of India's share of cost during 1949-50, and an amount of Rs. 30,600 has been provided in the budget for 1950-51 towards the Government of India's share for the next financial year. So far only one Fellow has arrived in India and has joined the University of Madras. The remaining are expected to arrive soon.

#### **Government of India Scholarships to Indonesian Students in India**

As a part of their general programme for the promotion of closer relations with the other countries of Asia, the Government of India have awarded seven scholarships to Indonesian students to study Engineering, Technology, Agriculture, and Art in India. The students arrived in India in July 1948 and are studying in various institutions in India. One of

these students had to return to Indonesia due to certain unavoidable reasons and this year the vacant scholarship has been awarded to an Indonesian Artist, who is expected to join Visva-Bharti, Shantiniketan soon.

Each of these scholars is given a monthly stipend of Rs. 200 per mensem exclusive of capitation, tuition and examination charges which are paid by the Government of India directly to the institutions concerned. Last year (1948-49) a sum of Rs. 21,000 was provided for in the budget for this purpose and this year (1950-51) a sum of Rs. 24,000 has been provided for. All the students are prosecuting their studies satisfactorily.

### Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes Students pursuing Post-Matric Education

The Government of India sanctioned for 1949-50 a revised scheme for the award of scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and other Backward Classes, pursuing their studies in India beyond the Matriculation stage. Out of the total fund of Rs. 10 lakhs provided for the scheme, Rs. 6 lakhs were set apart for scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Rs. 4 lakhs for scholarships to those belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and other Backward Classes.

The Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes Scholarships Board received 6,403 applications and awarded Scholarships to 1,498 candidates as under—

Scheduled Castes . . . . .	910
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes . . . . .	202
Backward Classes . . . . .	386
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,498</b>

It is proposed to continue this scheme for a further period of 5 years, with effect from 1950-51, with progressively larger grant for the two years immediately following. At the end of this two-year period it is hoped to stabilize the grants. The budget provision proposed for 1950-51 and subsequent years is as under :—

	Rs.
1950-51	10,00,000
1951-52	12,00,000
1952-53 } 1953-54 } 1954-55 }	15,00,000 per year,

It is necessary to continue the scheme over a number of years in order to enable the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes to fully participate in the life of the community. The Government of India scheme covers only post-Matriculation education; since Provincial Governments are already concentrating their attention on Primary and Secondary Education among these backward classes.

This scheme is co-ordinated with similar schemes of Provincial Governments, with a view to avoiding duplication or waste of any kind.

### **Central State Scholarships Scheme**

Since 1925, one merit scholarship for studies abroad was awarded every year, under this scheme, to a student from the Centrally Administered Areas. From 1949-50, however, the scheme was amalgamated with the General Overseas Scholarship Scheme.

The provision amounting to Rs. 27,000 included in the budget estimates for 1950-51 for the Central State scholarships relates to 5 scholars already studying abroad under the old original scheme.

### **J. 3—Other Charges in England**

An annual grant of £50 was made to the Federation of Indian Students' Association in the U.K. and Europe to hold their annual conference every year. The conference has the patronage of the High Commissioner for India in London and carries on useful activities. Owing to the general economy drive the budget estimates for the year 1950-51 have been reduced to £45.

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### **Demand No. 66—Miscellaneous Departments**

#### **A.—National Library, Calcutta**

The National Library, Calcutta, is managed by a Council of Management consisting of the Educational Adviser to the Government of India, two representatives of the Government of West Bengal, one representative of the Calcutta University and 4 members nominated by the Government of India on an all India basis.

The Library has recently shifted to the Bevedere Estate and has been fitted with modern rolling stacks. The library has about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of books. In addition, it has recently acquired a collection of 85,000 books of the late Sir Asutosh Mukerjee, given as a gift to the Nation and 15,000 books of the late Hyderabad Residency. Another accession in the shape of the Ramdas Sen Collection is expected to come to the National Library in the near future.

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**Demand No. 74—Miscellaneous**

**H. 1.—Contributions Administered by the Ministry of Education—Olympic Association, etc.**

The Indian Olympic Association, the Boy Scouts Association, the Hindustan Scouts Association and the Girls Guides Association of India receive grants-in-aid for their Central Administrative expenses. Efforts are being made since 1948 to bring these Scouts Organisation and the Girls Guides Association together into one Compact Body so that their efforts may not be dissipated. Negotiations between them have now reached a conclusive stage and their merger is expected to be accomplished shortly. A grant to the Graham's Homes, Kalimpong, has also been paid since 1947-48. The amounts asked for in 1950-51 for these bodies are:—

	Rs.
Indian Olympic Association	900
The Scouts and Girl Guides Organisation	32,500
Dr. Graham's Homes, Kalimpong	10,000

**Government Scholarships for Advanced Studies Abroad—Grants to Hostels, etc.**

This grant of £2,100 for 1949-50 is intended for maintenance, etc., of hostels for accommodating Indian Students in the U.K. The expenditure is controlled by the Indian High Commissioner in London. The budget estimates for the year 1950-51 are also the same, *i.e.*, £2,100.

**Partial Financial Assistance Scheme for Studies Abroad**

This scheme is intended for the aid of meritorious Indian students who have gone abroad for studies at their own expense, but owing to unforeseen circumstances are not in a

position to complete their courses without financial assistance. If the Government of India are satisfied that the courses of study pursued by the students are of national importance and the students are of first rate ability, they are sanctioned loans, to enable them to complete their studies.

### **Financial Aid Owing to Devaluation of Rupee**

The Government of India have also decided to render assistance to deserving private students in the U.S.A. who have been adversely affected by the devaluation of the rupee *vis-a-vis* the dollar. The financial assistance to be granted in such cases will be on loan-basis.

### **Contribution to Unesco**

India is one of the Founder Member of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation since 1946. The Member States of UNESCO pay an annual contribution to the organisation for financing its programme and administration. In 1949-50 a sum of Rs. 12,70,000 was provided in the budget and a sum of Rs. 9,75,314 was paid as India's share to UNESCO. A sum of Rs. 14 lakhs has been provided as contribution to the UNESCO Budget for 1950.

#### **1. Indian Council for Cultural Relations**

It was decided in 1949 to convert the existing Indo-Iranian Cultural Committee into a body with a far wider range of activities designated as the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. The Council will be a non-official body receiving the active support of the Government of India and will devote itself to the objective of strengthening India's Cultural contacts with other Asian countries, Turkey and also Western countries.

The Council will be divided into two Sections, one of which will be concerned with the countries of the Middle East and Turkey and the other with the countries of the Far East, China and Japan. The provisional committee of the Council has already approved of the draft constitution of the Council prepared by a Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose and action is being taken to provide the Council with a Secretariat. It is expected to start functioning actively during the course of this year. Out of the provision of Rs. 1,00,000 made for the Council in 1949-50, it is expected that only Rs. 70,000 will be spent. A provision of Rs. 1,50,000 is being made in the Budget Estimates for 1950-51 for payment of subvention to the Council for 1950-51.

2. The following purchases have been made during the financial year 1949-50 out of the provision of Rs. 1,00,000 existing for the Acquisition of Art Objects in Demand No. 74—Misc. 1-1-9 Acquisition of Art Objects.

(1) One painting of Mr. Feli Topolski entitled "The East 1948"	£750
Passages expenses of Mr. Topolski	£250
	£120
	Freight.
(2) Four paintings of Mr. Abani Sen	Rs. 315
(3) Two paintings of Mr. Moni Sanyal	Rs. 250

Proposals for the purchase of three paintings of Mr. Asit Kumar Haldar, formerly Principal of the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow and ten paintings of Mr. A. R. Chughtai are being finalised and it is hoped that the transaction will be over before the close of the current financial year.

### 3. Professor of Indian History at Peking University (China)

A provision of Rs. 20,000 was made during 1949-50 for Professor of Indian History at the National Peking University in China. However, as Dr. Bagchi, the incumbent of the post returned to India due to the political troubles in China and as the appointment was not renewed, it is expected that the expenditure under this Head would amount to only Rs. 3,000 against the provision of Rs. 20,000.

### 4. Victoria Memorial, Calcutta

A provision of Rs. 88,000 was made in the Budget Estimates for 1949-50 on account of grants to the Victoria Memorial. In view of the necessity of paying the arrears of dearness allowances as well as that of meeting the expenditure on certain urgent repair works on the Memorial Buildings, it is expected that the total amount of grant which will have to be paid to the Memorial in the current year will amount to Rs. 1,48,000. Proposals have been made for meeting the anticipated excess of Rs. 60,000 by re-appropriation.

## Demand No. 82—Resettlement and Development

### Scheme for advanced studies abroad

The Government of India had awarded in 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48 stipends to Indian students for advanced studies abroad. The Scheme under which these awards were made catered for the needs of the Central and Provincial Governments in respect of their post-war development requirements. The Scheme was essentially an educational one, though practical training also was arranged where considered necessary, keeping in view the nature of the work which a scholar was likely to take up on return.

Under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme administered by Ministry of Education, 457 Central and 435 Provincial scholars were sent abroad. During the current year, only one Central Scholar and six Provincial Scholars out of those who could not go earlier due to non-availability of admission were sent. Three Central Scholars and two Provincial Scholars are yet to be sent. Up to the end of 1949, 333 Central Scholars and 244 Provincial Scholars have returned to India after completion of their studies. Of these, 244 Central and 142 Provincial scholars have been employed. The percentage of those employed is 73.3 and 59 respectively.

In view of the current financial stringency, and with a view to effecting economy, this Ministry decided not to send any scholar for studies abroad under the Overseas Scholarship Scheme. One student was sent, however, before the decision was taken. Some economies in expenditure were also effected by granting extensions to scholars on loan basis, and by discontinuing certain allowances for scholars.

On the recommendations of the Overseas Scholarships Committee (commonly known as Roy Committee) the Government of India had decided to implement a Modified Scheme for Overseas Scholarships in the year 1949-50 with the main objective of sending students abroad for training, facilities for which are not available in India and for improving the standard of instruction and research in the country itself, so that it may progressively become unnecessary to send students for foreign training. All the necessary preliminaries with regard to the implementation of the Scheme were completed during the year, but due to financial difficulties, selection of students was deferred.

### Training Institutions

The Central Institute of Education under the Administration of this Ministry made good progress during the year. 68 candidates were sent for B.T. and 10 for M.Ed. Examinations of the Delhi University in April, 1949. 61 passed the B.T. Examination and 8 the M.Ed. Examination. In July 1949, 80 students were admitted to the B.T. Course and 20 to the M.Ed. Course. The sum of Rs. 1,50,000 which was originally provided in the budget of 1949-50 has now been reduced to Rs. 1,42,500. Medical facilities for the students and the non-gazetted staff of the Institute have been provided.

The Government of India had hoped to start the Central Institute of Psychology during the current financial year, but owing to shortage of funds this scheme had to be postponed for the next year. It has been decided for reasons of economy to start this Institute as a Wing of the Central Institute of Education next year.

The Centre's scheme—Introduction of B.Sc. and B.T. Courses in Domestic Science in the Lady Irwin College—was implemented during the year 1948-49. It has been decided to start the classes from the next term. The College will be affiliated to the Delhi University. It is proposed to give a grant of Rs. 24,000 for construction of additional rooms in the College during 1949-50.

### Scientific Terminology and Preparation of Text-books in Federal Language

According to the recommendation of the All-India Education Conference held in January, 1948 a Committee was set up to consider the question of Medium of Instruction at the University Stage. The Committee which met in May 1948, *inter alia*, recommended that a Dictionary of Scientific Terminology for all Modern Indian Languages should be prepared. It also recommended that the Central Government should give a lead to the Provinces in getting text books especially in Science subjects in the Federal Language. University Education Commission appointed by the Government of India also made similar recommendations on the subject. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh was made during 1949-50 for the purpose which was later reduced to Rs. 50,000. These recommendations could not, however, be implemented as they are yet to be considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education, a special session of which is proposed to be called in April, 1950.



## **Secondary Education Commission**

The Central Advisory Board of Education in its meeting in January, 1949 recommended that a Commission should be set up to make a comprehensive survey of secondary education and make recommendations. The proposal is under consideration of Government.

## **Establishment of a Braille Printing Press**

A portion of the machinery has been purchased and stored in Dehra Dun where the Press will be set up. A manager for the Press has been appointed and sent to U.S.A. for receiving further training in Braille printing. The original budget during 1949-50 was Rs. 86,000. The amount was reduced to Rs. 66,000 as a measure of economy. The scheme will continue during the next financial year.

## **Establishment of a Training Centre for the Adult Blind**

The administration of the St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Indian War-Blinded, Dehra Dun, has been taken over with effect from 1st January 1950 and the Training Centre for the Adult Blind has started functioning there. A sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was provided during the year 1949-50, out of which only a sum of Rs. 14,000 will be spent this year. The Training Centre will run in full swing from the next financial year.

## **Printing of Deepavali in Braille in U.S.A.**

The Braille edition of Deepavali, a periodical devoted to the education and welfare of the blind, is being printed in the American Printing House for the Blind, U.S.A. The second number of the periodical has been issued. Rs. 2,000 was provided in the budget for 1949-50, out of which Rs. 1,000 has been surrendered as a measure of economy.

## **Establishment of a Central Council on Deafness.**

A sum of Rs. 5,000 was provided in 1949-50 for this purpose. But it has not been possible to establish a Council of Deafness so far. Only a grant of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned for the publication of "The Deaf in India" by the convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India. The balance of Rs. 4,000 has been surrendered.

### **Introduction of Uniform Indian Braille in Schools for the Blind**

Financial aid has been given to 14 Schools for the Blind in India for transcribing books in Uniform Indian Braille. Rs. 25,000 was provided in the budget for the year 1949-50. But afterwards Rs. 10,000 was surrendered.

### **Cultural Activities—Experimental Education and Cultural Activities**

A sum of Rs. 62,600 has been distributed so far amongst the various Institutions for the promotion of Experimental Education and Cultural Activities. The work will continue in the year 1950-51.

### **Further Education of Ex-Service Personnel in India**

For the Further Education Scheme of the Ex-Service Personnel, a sum of Rs. 46,000 has been provided in the current year for the Centrally Administered Areas and States. However due to financial stringency original provision was reduced to Rs. 30,000.

### **Grant-in-Aid to Physical Education Institutions and Bodies**

A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was provided during the year 1949-50. The amount was reduced to Rs. 50,000 as a measure of economy. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been given to Hanuman Vayaym Prasark Mandal, Amaraoti for organising a team of 35 members which demonstrated Indian Physical Culture on the occasion of the world Lingiad at Stockholm (Sweden) during July/August 1949.

The Ministry of Education have also undertaken to share a reasonable portion of expenditure with the Ministry of External Affairs in connection with the expenditure incurred by the Hockey and Football Teams which, at the instance of the Government of India, visited Kabul in August, 1949 to play friendly matches on the occasion of Afghan Jashan celebrations.

### **Central Board of Physical Education**

A sum of Rs. 25,000 was originally provided in the budget for the year 1949-50. It has been reduced to Rs. 5,000. The Board is likely to be set up soon. The functions of the Board will be mainly advisory in matters of Physical Education relating to schools and universities.

## United Nations Social Welfare Fellowships

Under the programme of Advisory Social Welfare Services, framed by the Social Activities Division of the United Nations Organisation, fellowships are allocated annually since 1947, to member-nations and some other non-self-governing territories, with a view to providing them opportunities of sending abroad a selected number of their nationals for observation in the various fields of Social Welfare Services in the countries where such services are sufficiently developed and facilities for observation are available. Under this Programme, 19 Fellowships were awarded during 1949-50 to Indian candidates for observation abroad in the various fields of Social Welfare. The Fellowships are for a duration of 3 to 6 months and the fields of observation cover the following main subjects:

1. Adult Services.
2. Child Welfare.
3. Juvenile Delinquency.
4. Community Organization.
5. Medical Social Work.
6. Rehabilitation of the Handicapped.
7. Rural Social Work.
8. Social Aspects of Health Services.
9. Social Research.
10. Training for Social Work.
11. Industrial Social Work.

The maintenance of the selected Fellows in the country of observation is the responsibility of the United Nations and they pay each Fellow a subsistence allowance varying from country to country and a small sum for the purchase of books, and travel within the country of observation. Last year, the United Nations defrayed the travel expenses of 9 Fellows, from India to their respective countries of observation and back, while the Government of India bore such expenses in respect of the remaining Fellows.

For 1950-51, 25 Fellowships have been allocated to India and the Government of India's recommendations have already been referred to the United Nations Secretariat. Each Member state is expected to bear the travel costs of the Fellows as far as possible and for this a sum of Rs. 60,000 has been provided in the budget of 1950-51.

### **Deputation of Scientists Abroad**

This scheme of deputing Indian Scientists abroad to visit important centres of research in foreign countries and to study the latest developments or to renew contacts has been in operation for four years since 1946-47. A sum of Rs. 48,000 had been sanctioned towards the deputation of three scientists during 1949-50. Due to the economy drive of the Government of India only one scientist (Prof. A. C. Banerji, Allahabad University) has been deputed abroad and partial financial assistance was given to another scientist (Prof. D. D. Kosambi, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay) to supplement the Fellowship which he received from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, Paris. An amount of Rs. 20,000 has been provided in the budget for 1950-51 for continuing the scheme this year.

### **Grant to Central College of Karnataka Music, Madras**

The Central College of Karnataka Music was opened in 1949 with about 40 students in the 4th year class of the Vidwan course. The 1st three year classes were not opened as Government of India felt at that time that these three years being for pre-graduate training are mainly the responsibility of the Provincial Government and that the Government of India would finance only the post-graduate stage of the 5 years Vidwan course in Music in the College, *viz.*, the 4th and 5th years. The misunderstanding has since been removed by the visit of an Expert Body deputed by the Government of India to inspect the College consisting of an Assistant Educational Adviser of this Ministry and the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University. The Expert Body discussed with the Provisional Council of the Karnataka Music College at Madras in December 1949 all the matters dealing with instruction in the College and agreed that the:—

- (i) 5 years' Vidwan course instituted in the College is indivisible and that Government of India agree to share the expenditure for the whole course with the Madras Government;
- (ii) a general Educational standard equivalent to Matriculation is necessary for admission to the College;
- (iii) only 25 per cent. of admissions are available for those without educational qualifications but with Music Proficiency;

- (iv) A Chair of Hindustani Music will be instituted in due course at the College.

The New Draft Constitution framed at a meeting of the representatives of the Madras Karnataka Music College, Hindustani Music Academy, Lucknow and the Central Government held in this Ministry on 5th September 1949 is still under consideration of the Madras Music College authorities. Finance Ministry have been asked to release the provision of Rs. 25,000 for 1949-50 for the College.

#### **Grant of National Academy of Hindustani Music, Lucknow**

A sum of Rs. 15,000 out of the Budget Provision of Rs. 25,000 for the Academy has been paid so far in 1949-50. The Marris College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow, is a constituent college of the Academy. The Governing Body of the National Academy of Hindustani Music, Lucknow has set up several sub-committees for administering the Institute. Government of India is represented on most of these Committees as well as on the Governing Body. The Committees are:—

- (i) A Committee of courses and studies ;
- (ii) A Committee for the review of the Constitution ;
- (iii) A Finance Committee ;
- (iv) A Research Committee ;
- (v) A Committee for collection of Music Manuscripts.

(Lists of all available Music Manuscripts have now been received from Provinces and States.)

The draft constitution framed on 5th September 1949 at the meeting of the representatives of the Government of India, the National Academy of Hindustani Music and the Karnataka Music College, Madras is under consideration of the authorities of Academy.

#### **Central National Museum of Art, Archæology and Anthropology**

The nucleus of the National Museum of Art, Archæology and Anthropology has been established from the 15th August, 1949 in the Government House, New Delhi, where it will continue to be housed till a suitable building has been constructed for it. Due, however, to the present financial strin-

gency, there is no likelihood of a building being constructed in the near future, but the Cabinet approved the suggestion of this Ministry to reserve site 'D' at the Kingsway-Queensway Carfax in New Delhi for the National Museum.

Proposals for the expansion and development of the nucleus National Museum are under consideration. The original scheme for the establishment of a full-scale museum consisting of a Directorate and five Departments, namely, Art, Pre-historic Archæology, Historic Archæology, Numismatics and Epigraphy and Anthropology within a period of six or seven years has had to be postponed due to the financial stringency. It is now proposed to expand the activities of the nucleus Museum as and when funds permit.

An aggregate amount of Rs. 60,000 has been sanctioned during the year under review for purchase of art treasures for the National Museum. In response to appeals issued by this Ministry a number of private collectors and Museums, State Governments, Princes, etc. have agreed to loan or donate to the National Museum valuable antiquities and art treasures in their possession.

A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 was made in the Budget Estimates for 1949-50 for the National Museum but in view of the rapid development of the activities of the nucleus museum the expenditure is expected to exceed the budget provision by about Rs. 30,000 or 40,000. It is proposed to meet the excess from savings under other sub-heads. A provision of Rs. 1,50,000 is being made in the Budget Estimates for 1950-51.

### **National Cultural Trust**

The establishment of the Trust has been postponed owing to financial stringency. As the proposed Trust is concerned with the formation of three Academies, *viz.*, Academy of Arts, Academy of Letters, and Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, steps have been taken on the preliminary action required for the formation of the three Academies.

Accordingly an All-India Art Conference was convened by the Government of India in Calcutta in August, 1949, which was attended by eminent artists, art critics, representatives of Provincial and State Governments. The resolutions passed thereat are under consideration.

As a consequence of a resolution passed at the Conference, a Central Art Advisory Committee with Secretary, Ministry of Education as Chairman and Dr. V. S. Agarwala of C.A.A. Museum as Secretary has been constituted.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 for the above purpose has been set apart from the provision of Rs. 1,00,000 for the National Cultural Trust. A sum of Rs. 900 as grant-in-aid to an artist as passage expenses to go to Paris for study of Art is under consideration.

To celebrate the inauguration of the Indian Republic, a dance drama recital was organised by the Ministry of Education at Regal Theatre Hall, New Delhi on the night of the 27th January, 1950. Shrimati Rukmini Devi, President of Kalakshetra, Adyar, Madras, presented Kalidasa's 'Kumarasambhava' with the party of kalakshetra artists. About Rs. 7,000 is estimated to have been spent which will be met from Demand No. 82—Resettlement and Development D-D-4—National Cultural Trust.

Out of the Budget provision of Rs. 1,00,000, a sum of Rs. 50,000 is anticipated as savings under the above Head.

### **Art Scholarships**

In order to encourage artists as well as propagate art in the remote villages of India as much as possible within the very limited means of the Government, eight scholarships of the value of Rs. 2,500 each were awarded in an open competition held at the Government School of Art, Calcutta. The expenditure is being met from Demand No. 82—Resettlement and Development from the provision for Social Education for 1949-50.

### **Eastern Higher Technical Institution**

The Union Public Service Commission having expressed their inability to recommend any suitable candidate for the posts of Heads of Departments for the Eastern Higher Technical Institution, a Selection Committee was constituted in September, 1949 to interview suitable candidates in U.K. and the Continent. The Committee interviewed 43 candidates at different centres abroad and have been able to recommend suitable persons for these posts. Dr. E. Weingartner, a German Technologist, has already joined as the Head of the Department of Chemical Engineering at the Institution and others selected are expected to join shortly.

A considerable amount of equipment, sufficient to equip a college workshop has been obtained from German Reparation Stocks and other equipment for instructional work has been acquired from the Director General of Disposals.

A provision of Rs. 25,00,000 (Rs. 5,00,000 to meet the pay and allowances of staff and Rs. 20,00,000 for equipment, etc.) has been included in the budget estimates for 1950-51.

The position in respect of buildings for the Eastern Higher Technical Institution is stated in the note under Demand No. 105—Capital Outlay on Development.

### **Fundamental Research**

In 1946, a Scheme for development of Fundamental Research in Universities and Scientific Institutes was accepted as part of the first five-year plan of development. With the establishment of the Department of Scientific Research, the responsibility for fundamental research largely devolved on them and they sanctioned grants of Rs. 4,50,000 to various organisations out of Rs. 10 lakhs provided for in the budget for 1948-49. Last year it was decided that this Ministry should handle schemes on Scientific Research only in Universities and Scientific Institutions which do teaching work in addition to research. Accordingly a reduced provision of Rs. 4 lakhs only was provided in the budget estimates for 1949-50. Due to financial stringency, however, it was decided to spend only Rs. 1,50,000 during this year. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is being asked for in 1950-51.

### **Central Film Unit**

The Film Library of the Central Bureau of Education which is a loaning agency for films and other visual aids to educational institutions throughout the country was initiated as a five-year scheme in the first instance.

During 1949-50, the third year of the plan we have done the maximum amount of work in spite of financial stringency. According to the original scheme, an amount of Rs. 80,000 was allocated for the purchase of films and other visual aids and Rs. 17,000 for the maintenance of staff and for meeting expenditure on other contingencies. This total of Rs. 97,000 was reduced, first to Rs. 65,000 and then further curtailed to Rs. 45,000 due to the economy drive.



The financial stringency is also responsible for the postponement of our plan for the production of educational films. It had been decided that three separate units at a cost of Rs. 5,33,000 should be established for the exclusive production of educational films. In view of the present economic situation it has been decided to postpone this to the year 1951-52.

The Central Film Unit has purchased 684 films and filmstrips during the current financial year; and now the total stock in the library is over one thousand. The Preview Committee for the purpose held 93 film-previews for the selection of suitable films.

During the year, 1,542 films and filmstrips were sent out on loan to institutions throughout the country. The membership of the library has been on the increase, and it is now difficult to cope with the increased demand for the loan of films and filmstrips. This is owing to the fact that we have only a copy each of the limited number of films and filmstrips in stock. In view of these difficulties we have been able to enrol only about 200 members; this number being about three times that of last year.

This Ministry is further taking necessary steps to promote and encourage the production of Indian educational films. A list of twenty-three subjects approved by the Education Minister was sent to various films in India interested in the production of educational films. It is proposed to have now a panel of experts who would advise on the question of production of educational films.

The Central Film Unit has taken up the preparation of a Union catalogue of educational films and filmstrips in the various film libraries of both the Central and States Governments. The latter are also being advised to prepare regional catalogues.

A printed catalogue of films and filmstrips possessed by this Ministry has been issued. Two supplements were also subsequently issued. Steps are now being taken to issue a revised annotated catalogue giving a brief but useful description of each of the films and filmstrips in the Central Film Library.

### Demand Nos. 85, 86 and 88, etc.—Education in Centrally Administered States

Education in the Centrally Administered States is the responsibility of this Ministry and in view of the constitutional changes, responsibility has been assumed by this Ministry for education in the newly declared Centrally Administered States of Bhopal, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh. The provision proposed for next year for each of these States is as shown below:—

<i>Name of Area</i>	<i>Demand No.</i>	<i>Standing charges</i>	<i>Fresh charges</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ajmer	86	14,69,500	9,18,000	23,87,500
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	88	58,400	1,07,800	1,66,200
Bhopal	..	16,49,700	..	16,49,700
Bilaspur	..	1,36,700	..	1,36,700
Delhi	85	30,03,800	6,78,200	36,82,000
Himachal Pradesh	..	14,64,700	2,91,700	17,56,400
Kutch	..	4,55,000	..	4,55,000
Manipur	..	5,40,100*	..	5,40,100
Tripura	..	5,87,700	1,15,000	7,02,700
Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..

\*Includes Rs. 1,33,500 for the Education of Tribal people in Manipur.

In view of the need for economy, provision has been made in the budget for 1950-51, only for the continuance of the existing services and for certain essential new schemes.

As indicated in the report of activities during 1948-49 a beginning has already been made in Delhi for Basic and Social Education. Similar schemes could not be introduced in 1949-50 in Ajmer as it was considered advisable to postpone these schemes pending a final decision regarding the future status of Ajmer. It is now proposed that the scheme for basic and social education in Ajmer should be introduced in 1950-51.

### Demand No. 105—Capital Outlay on Development Eastern Higher Technical Institute

The Government of West Bengal agreed to give nine buildings for temporary use by Central Government for this institute. These buildings have been renovated to provide necessary facilities for starting post-graduate classes therein and for housing the Director and Head of Department.

The Central Public Works Department have drawn up plans of new buildings and the construction work is proposed to be taken in hand during 1950-51.

Steps have also been taken to make adequate provision of Water Supply and Electricity to the institute.

### **Basic Education**

One of the recommendations of the Kher Committee, set up to consider ways and means of financing Educational Development, was that attempts should be made to introduce Compulsory Education for the children of age-group 6 to 14 within a period of 16 years. To implement this recommendation the Provinces requested that substantial financial help should come from the Centre. Owing to financial stringency this Ministry could make a provision of Rs. 50,00,000 only in their budget for 1949-50 for giving grants to the Provinces and Centrally Administered Areas for the training of Basic Teachers. It was decided that out of this sum Rs. 45,00,000 will be given to the Provinces and Rs. 5,00,000 (provision was made in the Demand No. 82) to the Centrally Administered Areas. Owing to shortage of funds this sum has been reduced to 13.5 lakhs for the year 1949-50. The Ministry have decided that the grants will be calculated on the basis of the number of children between the age of 6 to 11 in the Provinces. The scheme has been approved by the Standing Committee of the Legislature (Education) and is now to be approved by the Standing Finance Committee.

### **Training Institution—Central Institute of Education**

The Foundation Stone of the Institute's building was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on the 18th April. The construction of the building has now started. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made during 1949-50 for the construction of buildings. The construction is making good progress and it is expected that the portions intended to be completed by 31st March, 1950, will be completed.

### **Adult (Social) Education**

At the Provincial Education Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi in February, 1949 it was agreed that Rs. 91,00,000 available with the Education Ministry for Social Education in 1949-50 should be distributed amongst the Provinces in pro-

portion to the number of illiterate population in each and that the Provinces should formulate the social education schemes on the basis of the Model Plan proposed by the Government of India. The Social Education Schemes prepared by Provincial Governments were thoroughly scrutinised and approved by this Ministry with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance. However, before the funds available with the Ministry of Education could be distributed the financial situation deteriorated and the original allotments had to be revised and the Provinces were given money on the basis of what they had actually spent as well as their firm commitments in 1949-50 regarding their Adult (Social) Education Schemes. In this way the Central Government has spent Rs. 59,65,765 in the current financial year on Adult (Social) Education. The Scheme will continue during the next financial year.

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**Demand No. 107—Interest-free and Interest-bearing Advances**

Most of the Engineering and Technological Institutions to which grants are being given by the Central Government with a view to their improvement and expansion and which are required to admit students from all over India are deficient in hostel facilities. To meet this situation, interest-free loans, repayable in 33 years, are given to such institutions for the purpose of construction of hostels. Payments on this account amounted to Rs. 5.78 lakhs during 1947-48 and to Rs. 12.56 lakhs during 1948-49.

A budget provision of Rs. 7,50,000 has been made in the estimates for 1950-51.