



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**1954-55**

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

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efficiency and upgrading library and equipment in a number of existing schools. It is expected that about 1,500 High schools will benefit under this scheme before the end of the first Plan period.

Among other measures for the progressive improvement of Secondary education, special mention may be made of the Headmasters' Seminars which have been held on a regional basis in different parts of the country. These have proved extremely valuable in stimulating interest and initiating measures of reform. Mention may also be made of the establishment of the Central Bureau of Textbook Research, and the Central Education and Vocational Guidance Bureau.

A major step for the development of Higher education in rural areas was taken with the appointment of a Committee of Specialists to assess existing work in the field and to make recommendations for its improvement and expansion. The Report of the Committee is now under examination with a view to early implementation.

In the field of University education, the decision about the introduction of a three-year course has already been mentioned. In order to provide for the study of selected languages and cultures of Asia, Africa and the Middle East, the Government have accepted the proposal to set up special institutes at Banaras University, Delhi University and Aligarh University. Scholarships have also been instituted to encourage the study of important foreign languages of the world. Action has also been taken to raise the minimum salary of certain categories of University teachers. The Bill to place the University Grants Commission on a statutory basis is at present under consideration of the Parliament.

The progress achieved in the field of Technical education has been fully sustained. The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, is making rapid progress. Facilities for advanced training and research in many branches of engineering and technology have been and are being created.

The requirements of over 67 technical institutions have been assessed and the improvements recommended will cost approximately Rs. 429 lakhs.

Steps have been taken for the establishment of four Regional Schools of Printing, one School of Town and Regional Planning and one School of Architecture. A proposal for the establishment of a fifth School of Printing at Delhi is under consideration.

In the field of cultural activities, the Sahitya Akadami was inaugurated in March, 1954 and the Lalit Kala Akadami in August. The National Gallery of Modern Art was inaugurated in March 1954.

A delegation of Indian artists visited the U.S.S.R., while a delegation of artists was received from the Republic of China. An Exhibition of Indian Art has been sent to certain European and Middle-Eastern countries. A cultural agreement has been signed between India and Iraq.

The scheme to help distinguished authors and artists in indigent circumstances is being continued and a new scheme initiated for the grant of scholarships to young artists of promise.

India has participated in all important projects of Unesco. Special mention may be made of the programme for the Translation of Classics, the Book Coupon Scheme, Technical Assistance Programme and the Arid Zone Programme. The Indian Delegation at the Eighth General Conference was led by the Vice-President and played an important role in its activities. India's invitation to hold the Ninth General Conference of Unesco at New Delhi was accepted with acclamation.

With the spread of literacy, it has become necessary to provide suitable literature for neo-literate adults. In order to encourage the production of such literature and also suitable literature for juveniles, a scheme of prizes and guarantees has been introduced which has already yielded good results. During the year under review, 35 books for neo-literates were awarded prizes in various Indian languages. Guaranteed purchase of a specified number of approved books in each category has also been a source of encouragement to publishers in both fields. Finally, the Government have requested the Sahitya Akadami to make recommendations for the award of a prize of Rs. 5,000 to each book adjudged the best in each of the major Indian languages.

An intensive programme of Youth Welfare activities has been undertaken during the year. More than 300 camps were held with Central assistance in different parts of the country to encourage among young men and women a sense of social service and the dignity of labour. An All-India Council of Sports has been set up for the promotion of sports and athletics and to improve standards. An Inter-University Youth Festival was organised for the first time in November 1954 to offer students an opportunity of creative self-expression and develop a sense of Indian nationhood.

A special committee appointed to revise the existing Copyright Bill has submitted its report and it is proposed to introduce during the session a new Copyright Bill. This Bill, when enacted, will bring

Indian Copyright law into line with the Universal Copyright Convention framed by Unesco. Special mention may be made of a provision which seeks to enable authors to re-purchase copyright from publishers under certain specified conditions.

To intensify the campaign for the propagation of Hindi in the country, the Hindi Siksha Samiti has been reconstituted with nominees of all non-Hindi-speaking States and representatives from Hindi States and Organizations. The work for the compilation of terminology in various subjects—scientific and technical as well as administration—is making good progress. The first volume of a People's Encyclopaedia in Hindi is in press and a large number of books for neo-literate adults has been sponsored. Prizes have been awarded to a number of authors for the best books of poetry, fiction, translation and juvenile literature.

The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes Scholarships Scheme has been considerably expanded. During the current year, over 20,000 scholarships of a total value of about Rs. 1 crore 7 lakhs have been awarded as against less than 12,000 scholarships at a cost of about Rs. 62 lakhs awarded in 1953-54. In addition, six Overseas scholarships were given to students of these classes and it has been decided to increase the number to 12 each year.

Scholarships have also been awarded to meritorious children of poor families to enable them to study at special residential schools.

It has been decided to bring out an objective and authoritative history of the Indian struggle of 1857 on May 10, 1957, the centenary of the Revolt. The history, which will be based on records and other authentic material, is being written by Dr. S. N. Sen, a well-known historian and former Director of the National Archives.

## CHAPTER I

### BASIC AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

#### Five-Year Plan of Educational Development

The Ministry of Education have initiated a number of projects for improving the quality and standard of education at Primary, Basic and Adult level, for the improvement of teacher-training courses and textbooks, for rendering better library service in the country and for the production of suitable literature for children and adults.

The Ministry are assisting the State Governments in setting up a number of Basic and Social educational institutions in compact selected areas in order to improve the quality of education and to assess the total impact of such education on the people. It is expected that the educational techniques and ideas developed in such institutions will, in due course, be utilised all over the country. The Ministry are also assisting the State Governments in the fields of Pre-primary, Basic, Secondary and Social education outside these areas. (Demand No. 20)

#### Expansion of Basic Education

The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for the expansion of Basic education. States are being given financial assistance to implement programmes for the expansion of Basic education covering the following items:

- (a) Establishment of new Basic Training colleges;
- (b) Conversion of existing Training institutions into Basic institutions;
- (c) Opening of new Basic schools;
- (d) Conversion of existing schools into Basic;
- (e) Training of Craft teachers;
- (f) Introduction of crafts into schools;
- (g) Preparation of teaching materials in Basic schools.

The Central assistance is given at the rate of 30 per cent of the total additional expenditure incurred by a State in the implementation of the scheme. Items relating to the conversion of existing

schools into Basic are being given preference—75 per cent of the total assistance is available for these, and 25 per cent for the opening of new Basic schools.

A provision of Rs. 2.5 crores for the scheme has been proposed in the budget for 1955-56. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Programme to Relieve Educated Unemployment**

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

(Demand No. 20).

#### **Literary Workshops**

The Government of India with the cooperation of the Ford Foundation organised three Literary Workshops in India during 1953-54. The Workshop for Northern India was held at Alipur (Delhi) from the 1st August to the 31st August, 1953, that for Southern India took place at Mysore from the 15th January to the 14th February 1954; and that for Western India at Panhala (near Kolhapur in Bombay State) from the 15th February to the 14th March 1954. During 1954-55 the Workshop for Eastern India was held at Santiniketan from the 7th June to the 6th July 1954. At these Literary Workshops promising writers were given training in producing reading material specially suitable for neo-literates.

Some of the especially good manuscripts written by the trainees at the Workshops have been or will be published. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Social Education Literature**

The programme of publishing Social education literature in Hindi, which the Government of India started in March, 1950, through the



agency of the Jamia Millia, New Delhi, made good progress in the year under report. Nearly 175 pamphlets have so far been brought out under this scheme. These pamphlets, which are being sent to the State Governments for free distribution amongst the Social education centres and other educational institutions, have been well received and have proved useful reading material for adults.

The Ministry are taking steps to encourage the production of suitable literature for children and adults and to provide libraries with such literature. This is done through the institution of prizes for books of outstanding merit, assisting agencies already working in the field, sharing expenditure with the State Governments on the production of books and initiating production programmes of the Ministry. Five prizes of Rs. 1000 and 30 prizes of Rs. 500 each have so far been given. The Ministry have so far spent Rs. 57,500 on the development of literature for adults and children during 1954-55. A research project in vocabulary and reading matter has been organised to improve the quality of literature for adults.

The Ministry have also under preparation a popular Encyclopaedia for neo-literates and adults who have received education up to the Middle School stage. The Encyclopaedia (provisionally named "Gyan Ganga") is likely to run into several volumes and is planned to provide interesting and useful material for adults on a variety of subjects. The first volume of the Encyclopaedia has been completed and is expected to be published before the end of 1954-55. Work on the second volume has also been started. (Demand No. 20).

#### Library Development

Since Libraries are essential for the education of the people, the Ministry are encouraging the establishment of State libraries as well as district circulating libraries. Libraries also form an integral scheme in the areas mentioned above. (Demand No. 20).

#### Delhi Public Library

The Delhi Public Library has completed another useful year of its life. During the year 1954 the Library and its Mobile Van issued 3,78,693 books.

Up to December 1954, the following amounts were sanctioned to various State Governments under the different development schemes:

	Up to December 1954
	Rs.
Scheme No. 1 . . . . .	44,81,633
Scheme No. 3(b) . . . . .	93,384
Scheme No. 4 . . . . .	44,09,031
Scheme No. 6 . . . . .	6,89,389
Scheme for the expansion of Basic education . . . . .	3,60,300
Scheme to relieve educated unemployment . . . . .	2,79,69,394

The above activities of the Ministry in the field of Basic and Social education will continue in 1955-56. In addition it is proposed to take up the following:

#### **National Book Trust**

A scheme to establish a National Book Trust with the object of assisting in the cultural integration of India by encouraging the growth and inter-change of literature in Hindi and other Indian languages is under consideration of the Government.

#### **National Centre for Research in Basic Education**

A Basic Education Research Centre will be set up. A sum of Rs. 4,80,000 is proposed to be included in the budget estimates for 1955-56 for this purpose.

With the Basic Centre there will be set up a National Fundamental Education Centre to train higher personnel in Social education and to carry on research in this field. It is proposed to set apart a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 2 lakhs recurring for this purpose in 1955-56.

It is also expected that the scheme for the expansion of Social education will be taken up in 1955-56.

A budget provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed for the next financial year for the Delhi Public Library to meet the normal expenses of the Library during 1955-56. (Demand No. 20).

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

A sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs has been included in the budget estimates for 1955-56 to meet requests for financial help towards encouraging new and interesting experiments in education and other educational and cultural activities which may not otherwise be eligible for normal grants. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Audio-Visual Education**

A sum of Rs. 90,000 for the acquisition of audio-visual aids and equipment and to cover salaries of the staff etc., was provided for the year 1954-55. Sums of Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 1,05,000 were also provided under the various schemes of Basic and Social education in the Five-Year Plan, for the mobile cinema van and purchase of duplicate prints, children's entertainment and selected feature films etc. respectively.

During the year under reference 396 new films and 103 duplicate prints were purchased for the Central Film Library in addition to the acquisition of 11 children's entertainment films and three outstanding documentaries, Flaherty's *Man of Aran*, and *Nanook of the North* and Dr. Homoki Nagy's *Kingdom on the Waters*. The preview Committee held 68 meetings, previewed 554 films and approved 396 for purchase. 85 institutions were enrolled as members during the year, bringing the total membership to 595. 8,103 films and filmstrips were issued during the calendar year 1954. The mobile cinema van conducted 340 film shows in those educational institutions and social welfare organisations at Delhi that do not possess their own projection equipment.

The proceedings of the First Meeting of the National Board for Audio-Visual Education were published and circulated to State Governments and educational institutions in the country and representative opinion of the teachers solicited on the report through a series of circular letters issued by the Audio-Visual Section of the Ministry. The subjects of some of these letters related to the establishment of the State Audio-Visual Boards, the setting-up of local museums by educational institutions, the establishment of adequately stocked film libraries on the State-wise basis and the formulation of a uniform policy regarding the loan of films and filmstrips.

In further pursuance of the recommendations made by the Board concerning implementation by the Centre the following steps have been taken by the Ministry:

- (a) In connection with the Ministry's plans for the production of educational films, the Board had approved and recommended 18 subjects on which films were to be produced by the Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Twelve of these subjects are proposed to be taken up during the year 1955-56. Synopses for nine topics have been prepared and sent to the Films Division for the preparation of detailed scripts. The actual production of the films is now well in hand.
- (b) In connection with the Government's desire to encourage the production of indigenous projection equipment, the Ambarnath Factory, Bombay, was approached to examine the possibility of mass manufacture of filmstrip projectors. The firm is examining the proposal of incorporating the special features of the filmstrip projector in a newly-designed micro-film reader, which is already under way on a high priority basis at the Ordnance Factory, Dehra Dun.

The Central Institute of Education has produced a model of a 16 mm filmstrip projector made entirely at Delhi with materials, including the lens, available at Delhi. Its total cost was below Rs. 200, whereas similar foreign models sell in the market for Rs. 600 and above.

- (c) In order to encourage the establishment of film libraries on a regional basis, information regarding a second set of select films was conveyed to the State Governments, film libraries and other interested organisations in a circular letter issued in December, 1954. Arrangements have also been made for dubbing in Hindi most of the films recommended.
- (d) The question of acquiring foreign films on an exchange-of-negative basis has been taken up with the Government of Canada and an agreement under which such exchange is possible is under consideration. An agreement with the Government of Yugoslavia for such exchange has already been finalised.
- (e) For the effective implementation of the schemes of research and development of Audio-Visual education that are being considered by the Ministry, it was felt that proper accommodation for the Audio-Visual Section was essential. Consequently, plans for the construction of an Audio-Visual Wing were finalised and a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned for its construction. The design of the building has been approved and construction is expected to be taken in hand shortly.
- (f) Plans for the establishment of a small research unit in the Ministry for the production of sample charts and simple visual aids have been finalised, and the unit is expected to begin functioning in early 1955.

The National Board of Audio-Visual Education has been reconstituted this year. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Training of Audio-Visual Experts**

The Ministry organised a two-month seminar on Audio-Visual Education at Delhi during May to July 1954, with the object of providing thorough training to persons nominated by the States and actually associated with organising and planning Audio-Visual education in the States. 30 trainees from 16 States attended the course.

(Demand No. 20).

**Programme for 1955-56**

It is proposed to spend in the year 1955-56 a sum not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh on the holding of Audio-Visual seminars organised either by the Centre or the States, expenditure thus incurred to be met from the lump sum provision for schemes of Basic and Social education.

The Ministry will take in hand the production of model charts and posters. Efforts will also be made to popularise the use of film-strips in schools.

It is proposed to hold the second meeting of the National Board of Audio-Visual Education in India in March or April 1955.

(Demand No. 20).

## CHAPTER II

### SECONDARY EDUCATION

#### **Secondary Education Commission**

The scheme prepared by the Government of India for the implementation of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission involves:

- (i) Establishment of 500 multi-purpose schools, with approximately 1,000 new units of diversified courses (Science, Technical Course, Agriculture, Commerce, Fine Arts and Home Science),
- (ii) Assistance to 300 additional schools for improving existing facilities for the teaching of science,
- (iii) Improvement of 2,000 school libraries (500 multi-purpose schools and 1,500 ordinary High schools),
- (iv) Introduction of craft in 2,000 Middle schools,
- (v) Training of teachers, and
- (vi) Organisation of seminars etc., and training of career masters.

Central assistance for these schemes is available at 66 per cent of the approved non-recurring and 25 per cent of the approved recurring expenditure. While grants have already been sanctioned in favour of Bhopal, Bihar, Coorg, Hyderabad, Pepsu, Punjab, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Tripura, Vindhya Pradesh and West Bengal, proposals from the remaining States are awaited. It is expected that an amount of approximately Rs. 3 crores will be spent on the scheme in the current year. For the next year, an amount of about Rs. 4 crores will be required.

A conference of Education Secretaries and Ds.P.I./Ds.E. was held in November 1954 with a view to assisting the State Governments in the formulation of their proposals under this scheme. As a result of this conference, special Committees have been set up to draw up syllabuses and prepare lists of equipment required for Agriculture and Home Science courses. The All-India Council for Technical Education has undertaken to prepare similar lists for Technical, Fine Arts and Commerce courses.

A conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities and Chairmen of the Boards of Secondary Education was held in January, 1955. The Conference recommended that the general pattern of educational reorganisation as recommended by the Secondary Education Commission should be accepted by the Universities and Boards *i.e.* that there should be a Higher Secondary school course continued up to the age of 17 plus, followed by a three-year integrated course leading to the Bachelor's degree. The Conference was of the view that the change-over to the new pattern should be completed by 1961. These decisions were later endorsed by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its annual meeting.

A committee was set up early in 1954 to deal with problems connected with the implementation of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission. The committee held its first meeting in August 1954. It is now proposed to appoint an All-India Council of Secondary Education to deal more effectively with all major problems of Secondary education. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Ford Foundation Schemes—Headmasters' Seminars**

Encouraged by the success of the Headmasters' Seminar held at Taradevi in May-June 1953, the Government of India, with the co-operation of the Ford Foundation, decided to hold ten seminars during 1954-55. It was proposed to invite headmasters of Secondary schools, inspecting officers, teachers of Training colleges, etc. to the seminars. Accordingly four seminars were held at Darjeeling, Mussoorie, Coonoor and Srinagar in May-June 1954 and four more in September-October 1954 at Bombay, Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad and Rajasthan. The participants, 40 for each seminar, came from the neighbouring States, thereby covering nearly all the States.

The object of these seminars was to secure the active cooperation of practising teachers in the implementation of the report of the Secondary Education Commission and the recommendations of the Secondary Education International Team. The programme of the regional seminars, each lasting four weeks, included not only group and general discussions and formulation of specific projects but also social evenings and excursions to neighbouring places of educational and cultural interests. Occasionally eminent educationists were invited to speak to the participants on current educational problems. The seminars afforded an opportunity to the participating headmasters to formulate projects for the improvement of Secondary education. Most of these projects are of a type that can be implemented by the headmasters themselves without any external assistance.

The remaining two seminars were devoted to specialised groups, attended by principals of Teachers' Training colleges and the "Workshoppers", i.e., selected participants from the Workshop Seminars in Secondary education conducted by the United States Educational Foundation during 1953 at Patna, Jabalpur etc. The first of these Seminars was held at Hyderabad for one week from the 29th November to the 5th December, 1954. The Seminar considered the question of organising extension courses in Secondary Training colleges. The Workshoppers' Seminar held at New Delhi from the 3rd to the 14th January, 1955, considered points arising out of their personal experiences in the light of the 'Workshop' method introduced in their schools.

The Ministry have taken up the question of a follow-up programme to implement the recommendations of these Seminars.

A sum of \$ 58,500 has been placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the Ford Foundation for the purpose.

(Demand No. 20).

#### **Scheme 2(a) of the Five-Year Plan—Research Projects in Secondary Education**

Under this Scheme, Teacher Training institutions and Education Departments of universities are invited to undertake research in problems connected with Secondary education. Twenty-nine projects have been approved so far for implementation in 20 institutions. An amount of Rs. 89,000 (approximately) has been sanctioned and it is expected that another amount of Rs. 12,000 will be sanctioned before the close of the financial year. For the next year a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for the continuation of these projects.

(Demand No. 20).

#### **Central Bureau of Textbook Research**

In May 1954 the Central Bureau of Textbook Research was set up and located at the Central Institute of Education, Delhi, with the object of assisting in the improvement of school textbooks. The Bureau will, in the first instance, concern itself with textbooks at the school level, the four school subjects selected for investigation being Science, Hindi, History and Geography. The Bureau has collected valuable information from the State Governments in regard to the selection, preparation etc., of textbooks prescribed by them and is at present engaged in examining these. The Bureau has also interviewed some of the well-known Indian and foreign publishers and rendered expert advice to interested agencies in the field of textbook production. An expenditure of approximately Rs. 60,000 has been incurred in the current year.

(Demand No. 20).



### **Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau**

The Central Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau was set up during 1954. The following States have accepted the invitation of the Government of India to set up similar bureaus: Bihar, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Saurashtra, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Grants-in-aid have so far been sanctioned only to the States of Saurashtra and the Punjab. Proposals from the other States are under examination.

The main functions of these bureaus will be to provide educational and vocational guidance and to compile and publish, in cooperation with other agencies, information relating to occupations, training facilities, open to students. The bureaus will also assist educational institutions in organising Career Information Centres. The Central Bureau will in addition serve as a clearing house to the State bureaus and will coordinate their work and research programmes. An expenditure of approximately Rs. 80,000 has been incurred on the Central Bureau during the course of this year. For the next year an amount of approximately Rs. 4 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme. (Demand No. 20).

### **Scheme 6—Grants to Voluntary Organisations**

An amount of Rs. 1 lakh has been released for immediate payment to the Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Mysore, as the second and final instalment of grants for the purchase of equipment etc.

A maintenance grant of Rs. 25,000 has been paid to the Shri Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Calcutta. (Demand No. 20).

### **Lawrence Schools, Sanawar and Lovedale**

During the year, the Lawrence Schools at Sanawar and Lovedale have been paid maintenance grants to the extent of Rs. 5,70,000 out of the total provision of Rs. 7,10,000.

A provision of Rs. 6,20,000 has been made for the year 1955-56. (Demand No. 20).

### **Direct Grants to Public Schools**

This year a grant of Rs. 25,000 has been paid to the Doon School, Dehra Dun, out of the provision of Rs. 3,00,000.

The question of payment of grants to the M.G.D. Girls' School, Jaipur, and Birla Vidya Mandir, Nainital, during this year is under consideration.

A provision of Rs. 2,00,000 has been made for the year 1955-56 for direct grants to Public schools. (Demand No. 20).

**Minister's Discretionary Fund**

The following grants have been paid from this Fund:

- (1) Rs. 10,000 to the Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore, (Madras) towards the expenses for their Silver Jubilee Celebrations.
- (2) Rs. 10,000 to the Shri Shivaji Society, Amravati, Madhya Pradesh, towards the publication of their journal "Shivaji Patrika".
- (3) Rs. 10,000 to the Bhartiya Bhawan, Bombay, for the purchase of costly library books.

(Demand No. 20).

**Central Advisory Board of Education**

The 22nd Annual Meeting of the Board was held from the 12th to the 14th January 1955 at New Delhi presided over by the Education Minister, the Hon'ble Maulana Azad. The meeting was attended, among others, by about ten Education Ministers from the States. An informal meeting of the Directors of Public Instruction and Directors of Education was held on the 10th January, 1955.

(Demand No. 17)

## CHAPTER III

### HIGHER EDUCATION

#### University Grants Commission

The University Grants Commission started functioning on the 28th December, 1953. Up to 31st March, 1954, the Commission made a total grant of Rs. 72,22,145 to various universities, covering Central and State Universities for General and Technical education.

The amounts allotted were as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Allahabad University . . . . .	2,51,000
2. Aligarh     " . . . . .	10,03,500
3. Andhra     " . . . . .	3,63,315
4. Annamalai     " . . . . .	5,97,385
5. Banaras     " . . . . .	22,78,512
6. Baroda     " . . . . .	35,000
7. Bombay     " . . . . .	1,50,000
8. Calcutta     " . . . . .	5,14,250
9. Delhi     " . . . . .	8,81,469
10. Gujrat     " . . . . .	10,000
11. Karnatak     " . . . . .	25,000
12. Lucknow     " . . . . .	1,50,000
13. Madras     " . . . . .	1,73,950
14. Nagpur     " . . . . .	15,000
15. Osmania     " . . . . .	60,000
16. Poona     " . . . . .	1,25,000
17. Punjab     " . . . . .	1,50,000
18. Saugar     " . . . . .	1,90,000
19. S. N. D. T. Women's University . . . . .	33,264
20. Travancore     " . . . . .	1,03,000
21. Viswa-Bharati University . . . . .	1,12,500
	<hr/>
TOTAL	72,22,145

During 1954-55, the officers of the Commission visited various universities and discussed various problems relating to the needs of the universities and advised them as to the best way of utilising

money made available to them for their development. The Commission realised that it was necessary to give immediate help to the universities to raise the scales of pay of university teachers. They decided that the scales of pay should be laid down as follows:

Professors	...	...	Rs. 800—1,250
Lecturers	...	...	Rs. 250—500.

The Commission decided that in order to help the universities to raise the scales of pay of teachers as suggested above, it was necessary that grants-in-aid be given to them by the Commission. This decision was given effect to from 1st July 1954 and the total amount so far sanctioned for this purpose amounts to Rs. 5,92,000.

Through the efforts of the then Chairman of the Commission, the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company Ltd., made a donation of £ 100,000 to the University Grants Commission to be applied in promoting the study of science and technology for the benefit of the mining industries, including the Manganese Ore Industry at the Universities of Nagpur and Saugar. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 13,00,000 has already been paid to the two universities.

A Reviewing Committee consisting of Shri N. J. Wadia, Shri K. G. Saiyidain and Shri C. S. Menon and the Secretary of the University Grants Commission was appointed to go into the finances of the Central Universities and recommend such amounts of grants as would meet their normal expenses for the five-year term i.e. from 1956-57 to 1960-61. This Committee is expected to meet shortly.

The Commission has so far sanctioned Rs. 1,94,20,036 to the various universities as grants including the sum of Rs. 13,00,000 to the Nagpur and Saugar Universities. This amount includes (i) Rs. 13,28,500 for the purchase of books for Science (ii) Rs. 4,80,000 for the purchase of books for Humanities, (iii) Rs. 74,57,300 for the equipment of Science departments and (iv) Rs. 17,29,500 for buildings.

For the year 1955-56, the Commission have under consideration various schemes for the universities. The main schemes that the Commission may finance during this year are:

	Sc./Tech. Rs.	Humanities Rs.	Total Rs.
(i) Building . . . .	1,31,26,000	67,80,000	1,99,06,000
(ii) Library Books . . . .	15,53,000	4,85,000	20,38,000
(iii) Equipment . . . .	1,35,56,000	1,29,000	1,36,85,000

The allocation of money to the universities will be made by the Commission after a careful scrutiny of the individual proposals submitted by the universities. The Commission calculated that a sum of Rs. 5 crores would be required for this purpose during 1955-56. A sum of Rs. 3.5 crores has been provided for grants-in-aid to the University Grants Commission during 1955-56 and more funds will be made available, if required. (Demand No. 20).

#### **U.S.-India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme**

The U.S.-India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme has been initiated this year. For the first year of the Programme, the U.S. Government have intimated that the amounts stated below are available for expenditure for the supply of books and laboratory equipment to certain selected universities and institutions of higher research in India and the exchange of personnel between India and the U.S.A.

Item	Amount \$
1. Exchange of books . . . . .	221,715
2. Scientific Equipment . . . . .	411,275
3. Exchange of persons . . . . .	221,275

The Programme also provides for the supply of Indian books during the current year to institutions in the U.S.A. at an estimated cost of about 15,000 dollars. This will be in addition to the figures mentioned in item one above.

Lists of books required have already been furnished to the Wheat Loan Office of the U.S. Embassy at New Delhi. Final lists of laboratory equipment are being received from the universities concerned and will be passed to the U.S. Embassy for the placing of necessary orders. It is hoped that the supply of books and equipment will begin in the U.S.A. soon. Twelve Indian Librarians/Assistant Librarians have so far been provisionally selected for training in the U.S.A. during the first year of the Programme.

The American Authorities have also intimated that a tentative figure of about 9 lakh dollars may be made available during the second year of the Programme for expenditure on items mentioned in paragraph one above. During the second year another batch of universities and institutions will be selected for assistance. If considered necessary, an institution or university which has received help during the first year may again be included for assistance in the second or subsequent years. (Demand No. 20).

### **Recommendations of the University Education Commission**

For the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the University Education Commission and as modified by the Central Advisory Board of Education, the Government of India have addressed all the State Governments to take action to reconstitute the university bodies so as to give a preponderance to teachers on Senates and Syndicates. Such teachers are to be appointed by seniority and in rotation so as to avoid faction and favouritism. They have also been requested to change the mode of appointing a Vice-Chancellor, wherever necessary, and adopt the method that is followed at the Delhi University.

Towards the close of the last financial year two conferences, one on the teaching of History in universities and the other on Economics were convened by this Ministry and held at New Delhi. The main purpose of the conference was to re-model the syllabus and curriculum of these subjects on present-day trends of thought.

(Demand No. 20).

### **Jamia Millia, Delhi**

Maintenance grants to the Jamia in the past have been paid on an *ad-hoc* basis. The Government have now agreed, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, to cover the entire net deficit of the Jamia on Revenue Account in a particular year by means of grants during that year.

The amount provided in 1954-55 for grants to the Jamia, for maintenance and the Indara Taleem-O-Taraqqi, is Rs. 2,25,000 and Rs. 35,000 respectively. A sum of Rs. 2,50,000, consolidated, has been provided in the Ministry's budget for 1955-56 for grant to both the Jamia and the Idara Taleem-O-Taraqqi. (Demand No. 20).

### **Grants to All-India Organisations (educational, literary, etc.)**

The lump sum provided during 1954-55 for grants to all-India organisations working in the educational and literary fields was Rs. 5,46,900. The need to render financial assistance to such organisations is still great and the Government have provided a sum of Rs. 7,06,800 in their budget for 1955-56 for grants to such organisations. Among such organisations, at present receiving grants, the following may be mentioned:

The Inter-University Board of India; the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona; the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona; the Gokhale Institute of Politics and

Economics, Poona; the Vaidika Samshodhana Mandala, Poona; the Dharmakosha Mandal, Wai (District Satara); the India Economic Association, Bombay; the Asiatic Society, Calcutta; the Pracyavani Institute of Oriental Learning, Calcutta; the Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras; the Gurukul University, Kangri, Hardwar; and the Dairatul Maarif-il-Osmania, Hyderabad (Deccan).

The question of setting up a Central Institute of Indology is under examination. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Delhi Colleges**

In the current year, there is a provision of Rs. 13,00,000 for payment as recurring and non-recurring grants to colleges at Delhi. A provision for an equal amount has been made in the next year's budget. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Rural Higher Education**

For some years past, there has been much interest shown in Rural universities and the need to establish them for the vast rural population of the country. Accordingly the problem has received more attention and research and two important projects have resulted from this study.

On the suggestion of Dr. Peter Manniche, the well-known Danish expert who toured India during 1953, a team of 18 Indian educationists was deputed to Denmark on a three-month study tour from June to September 1954. The team comprised principals and prominent teachers of Rural, Basic and Social education institutions, as well as representatives of the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay and Saurashtra. The team stayed at the International Peoples' Institute, Elsinore, near Copenhagen. Their programme included a study of the Danish social and educational system with the object of incorporating relevant items into our own national programmes. A reasonable portion of time was devoted specifically to the study of Secondary and Adult education in rural areas. The Team's report has been placed before the Committee on Rural Higher Education, set up by the Ministry in collaboration with the Ford Foundation. The Denmark Project was financed by the Ford Foundation.

The Committee on Rural Higher Education referred to above is designed as the first step towards tackling the vast problem of Rural Higher Education. The members of the committee are:

Dr. K. L. Shrimali, M.P., Convener.

Shri J. C. Mathur, I.C.S., Secretary Education Department, Bihar.

**Shri L. H. Foster, President, Tuskegee Institute, U.S.A.**

**Dr. L. K. Elmhirst, Director, Darlington Hall, U.K.**

The committee have undertaken a careful study and appraisal of fresh ideas, institutions and experiments in the field and have visited institutions doing educational work at the higher level in rural areas and experimenting with the idea of developing rural universities. The objective of the survey is to determine the basis for recommending specific research projects in Rural Higher Education. The Committee met in November 1954 at New Delhi and after preliminary discussions proceeded on tour to visit selected institutions. The Committee's report was submitted at the end of January, 1955, and is now under examination. Funds for this project have also been provided by the Ford Foundation. (Demand No. 20)



## CHAPTER IV

### TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Under the Five-Year Plan activities of the Regional Offices at Bombay and Calcutta have increased considerably. To cope with the enhanced work of these Offices their strength has been raised. The other two Regional Offices are at present working at New Delhi, but will be located in the South (Madras) and the North (Kanpur) when suitable office accommodation is available at these places.

A provision of Rs. 1,83,100 has been made in the budget estimates for the year 1955-56 for all four Regional Offices as against Rs. 1,34,000 during 1954-55. (Demand No. 17).

#### All-India Council for Technical Education

Provision for 1955-56:

	Rs.
T.A. to non-official members . . . . .	65,000
Fees to Examiners . . . . .	40,000
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>1,05,000</u>

The Council met once during the period under report.

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

#### Five-Year Plan of Technical Education

- A. *Development of facilities for post-graduate education and research.*
- B. *Development of facilities at under-graduate level.*
- C. *Special Projects.*

(a) **Management Studies.** It was stated in the last Annual Report that the All-India Council for Technical Education had set up an All-India Board of Technical Studies in Management for the organisation, development and coordination of Management education at a national level.

Arrangements are being made for staff, buildings, etc. to start the School at an early date. The School will begin to function as soon as these arrangements are completed. A two-acre site has been allotted to the School in the Indraprastha Estate on the Delhi—Mathura Road, and steps have been taken to recruit the Director.

Detailed estimates in respect of non-recurring and recurring expenditure are being worked out by the Governing Body. The Central Government will share the cost of the site, buildings and running expenses. The Institute of Town Planners will provide free service in the form of expert teachers from amongst its members.

The School will train the following types of personnel :

(a) Those who wish to adopt town planning as a profession and to study it as a full-time subject.

(b) Those of all grades who are already in service and/or actively engaged in one or more phases of Town Planning.

**(c) Printing Schools**

On the recommendation of the All-India Council for Technical Education the Government have decided to establish four Regional Schools of Printing in accordance with the scheme prepared by the All-India Council for training technicians for the printing industry. Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have been selected for these Regional Schools. A proposal for the establishment of a fifth school of printing at Delhi is under consideration.

The four Regional Schools mentioned above will be established as a joint enterprise of the Central Government on the one hand, and the State Government and/or the Printing industry on the other. The cost of each School is estimated at Rs. 9 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 1.92 lakhs recurring. The Central Government's share will be restricted to a maximum of Rs. 4.5 lakhs non-recurring. The Governments of West Bengal and Madras have agreed to participate in the scheme and a non-recurring grant of rupees one lakh was sanctioned to each of these State Governments during 1953-54. Another non-recurring grant of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned to the Madras Government during 1954-55. Negotiations are in progress with the Government of Bombay in connection with the Western Regional School. It has been laid down that each School should cater for the Region concerned.

**(d) Development of Facilities of Architectural Education**

On the recommendation of the All-India Council, the Government have approved in principle the establishment of a School of

Architecture at Madras under the aegis of the University at a cost of Rs. 1.2 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 65,000 recurring. Two-thirds of the non-recurring cost and one-third of the recurring cost will be borne by the Central Government and the balance by the State Government and/or the University. Negotiations are in progress with the State Government for its participation in the scheme.

The Central Government and Bombay Government have also decided to increase the training facilities at the J. J. School of Art, Bombay, so as to provide for 25 additional seats for students coming from outside Bombay. The cost of this scheme is Rs. 6 lakhs non-recurring. The Central Government's share of this will be Rs. 4 lakhs, and the balance will be provided by the State Government. A grant of Rs. 4 lakhs has been sanctioned this year for expenditure on the scheme up to the end of 1955-56.

**(e) Facilities for Training in Ore-dressing**

The All-India Council for Technical Education has recommended that facilities for training in Ore-dressing should be provided in technological institutions offering courses in Mining, Metallurgy, Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology. The Council has also recommended that such facilities should be developed in the following institutions with grants shown against each :

Name of Institution		Grants Recommended		Rs.
(i) Bengal Engineering College, Howrah, Deptt. of Metallurgy.	i. Non-recurring-Equipment	.	.	30,000
	ii. Recurring	.	.	4,500
(ii) Banaras Hindu University, Deptt. of Mining and Metallurgy.	i. Non-recurring-Equipment	.	.	22,000
	ii. Recurring	.	.	6,000
(iii) Indian Institute of Science Bangalore, Deptt. of Metallurgy.	i. Non-recurring-Equipment	.	.	35,000
	ii. Recurring	.	.	2,070
(iv) Andhra University, Deptt. of Chemical Technology.	i. Non-recurring-Equipment	.	.	35,000
	ii. Recurring	.	.	7,470
(v) Annamalai University Deptt. of Chemical Engineering.	i. Non-recurring-Equipment	.	.	20,000
	ii. Recurring	.	.	5,070
(vi) Madras University, Deptt. of Chemical Engineering A. C. College, of Technology.	i. Non-recurring-Equipment	.	.	30,000
	ii. Recurring	.	.	5,070
(vii) Calcutta University, Deptt. of Applied Chemistry.	i. Non-recurring-Equipment	.	.	12,000
	ii. Recurring	.	.	Nil
(viii) Osmania University, Deptt. of Chemical Technology.	i. Non-recurring-Equipment	.	.	18,000
	ii. Recurring	.	.	7,570
(ix) Bombay University, Deptt. of Chemical Technology.	i. Non-recurring-Equipment	.	.	11,000
	ii. Recurring	.	.	Nil
(x) Indian School of Mines & Applied Geology, Dhanbad	i. Non-recurring-Equipment	.	.	55,000
	ii. Recurring	.	.	2,070

The recommendations of the Council have been approved by the Government for non-university institutions and by the University Grants Commission for university institutions and the grants have been sanctioned during 1953-54.

**(f) Development of Art Institutions**

The All-India Council for Technical Education, at its meeting held on the 30th October, 1954, recommended the following special measures for the development of Art education in the country.

(a) Each Art school should be assisted in the matter of inviting an expert artist to be a Visiting Professor for a period ranging from one to four months, so that he may demonstrate his style and technique and inspire and influence the students.

(b) The number of Visiting Professors for an Art school should be restricted to one per year.

(c) The total cost of the scheme should not exceed Rs. 5,000 per Visiting Professor.

(d) The cost should be borne by the Central Government and the Art school concerned in equal parts.

The recommendations of the Council are under the consideration of the Government. The All-India Council has directed its Board of Technical Studies in Applied Art to draw up a panel of names of experts from which the institutions may make their choice.

The Council has also recommended that the Government should give financial aid to Art schools to organise touring exhibitions that will demonstrate educational and instructional methods employed in various Art schools.

**Second Five-Year Plan**

The All-India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on the 30th October, 1954 considered the question of formulating the second Five-Year Plan in Technical Education and appointed a Special Committee to formulate detailed proposals. The Council suggested that the following items should receive special consideration:

- (i) Provision of integrated schemes of apprenticeship for training and Technical education in the age groups 14-17 for artisans and craftsmen and 16-21 for supervisory personnel.

- (ii) Provision of part-time Technical education facilities for adult workers.
- (iii) Provision of sandwich courses of the degree standard at at least one centre in each important industrial centre.
- (iv) Establishment of the Western Higher Technical Institute.
- (v) Provision of further post-graduate courses and centres for advanced work and research.
- (vi) Appropriate measures to attract and retain the right type of teachers in institutions.
- (vii) Provision of summer schools for technical teachers and short-term refresher courses.
- (viii) Provision of facilities on a regional basis for the training of technical teachers.
- (ix) Institution of scholarships and free places in partnership with State Governments with the objective of increasing the available number of such scholarships and free places the additional cost to be shared equally by the Central Government and the State Government concerned. (Demand No. 17).

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

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

#### **(a) Award of Practical Training Stipends**

The scheme was formulated to assist selected students qualifying from Engineering and Technological institutions to undergo organised post-institutional practical training in Engineering and Industrial establishments. There are two categories of stipends, namely, senior stipends of the value of Rs. 150/- each per month for graduates and junior stipends of the value of Rs. 75/- each per month for diploma holders in Engineering and Technology. Stipends are instituted in selected Government establishments and in those Industrial Establishments which contribute towards the cost of stipends. During the current year, 350 training places for graduates and 125 for diploma holders have been secured under the scheme. A number of trainees have already started their training and others are expected to do so by the end of this financial year.

The All-India Council for Technical Education appointed a special committee consisting of the following members to examine the

scheme and recommend ways and means by which the best results could be secured:—

Lala Sri Ram  
 Dr. S. R. Sen Gupta  
 Sri J. A. Taraporevala  
 Sri N. K. Mitra and  
 Sri C. S. Menon.

The entire scheme will be reoriented on the recommendations of the Committee.

There is a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs in the budget estimates for 1954-55 and a sum of Rs. 11.88 lakhs has been included in the estimates for 1955-56 for continuance of the scheme. It is proposed to increase considerably the number of awards in 1955-56.

**(b) Award of Research Training Scholarships**

The object of this scheme is to promote research development in universities and educational institutions in order to ensure a steady flow of trained research workers from universities to the national laboratories and other centres of research. The senior scholarships of Rs. 200/- each per month are awarded for advanced research of post-M.Sc. or post-Doctorate standard in basic sciences or of post-graduate standard in applied sciences. The junior scholarships of Rs. 100/- each p.m. are awarded for research of a comparatively lower standard at post-graduate level. The tenure of each scholarship is three years. At present there are 314 senior scholars and 235 junior scholars allocated to 22 universities and 28 institutions. These scholarships are held by these centres on a more or less permanent basis.

Fresh demands have been received for additional awards and it is proposed to re-allocate the scholarships. A Committee consisting of the following has been appointed for the purpose:

Secretary, Ministry of Education (Chairman)  
 Dr. D. S. Kothari  
 Dr. J. C. Ghosh  
 Dr. B. P. Pal  
 Dr. S. R. Sen Gupta

A provision of Rs. 10.80 lakhs exists in the budget estimates for 1954-55 and a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been included in the budget estimates for 1955-56 for continuance of the scheme and also to award a few more scholarships on the basis of fresh demands. (Demand No. 19).

### Grants for Fundamental Research

In order to promote fundamental research in the various branches of Science (Physical, Mathematical and Biological etc.) in universities and other educational centres, grants-in-aid are paid to individual research workers who find it otherwise difficult to pursue their research work. The grants are intended for the purchase of special apparatus or for its construction, for consumables, stores, books etc., that are not normally provided by the universities or institutions where the research workers are working and that are indispensable for research. In 1953-54 a sum of Rs. 2,92,730/- was paid to 67 research workers. For the current year there is a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs.

The applications received were scrutinised by a committee consisting of the following:

The late Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar (Chairman)

Dr. D. S. Kothari

Dr. J. C. Ghosh

Dr. B. P. Pal.

Deputy Educational Adviser (Technical), Ministry of Education.

Grants for 72 workers totalling Rs. 2,93,256 have been recommended.

For 1955-56, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been included in the budget estimates for 1955-56 for continuance of the scheme. (Demand No. 19.)

### Grants to Engineering and Technological Institutions under the A.I.C.T.E. Schemes

On the recommendations of the All-India Council for Technical Education the scheme was started in 1947-48 and is in the last stages of execution. The following is the progress report of expenditure during the period 1947-48 to 1953-54.

	Total promised	Expenditure upto 1953-54
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Non-recurring grants for buildings and equipment . . . . .	162.22 lakhs	156.23 lakhs
(b) Interest-free loans . . . . .	37.34 lakhs	36.98 lakhs

For the current year 1954-55, there is a provision of Rs. 22 lakhs which will be fully utilised.

A sum of Rs. 10.34 lakhs including Rs. 9.59 lakhs of recurring expenditure has been included in the budget estimates for 1955-56

for payment of grants to non-university institutions. Provision for university institutions under the scheme has been made separately. (Demand No. 19.)

**Grant to Institutions for Development of Scientific and Technical Education and Research**

The aim of this scheme which was originally launched in 1949-50 on the recommendations of the Scientific Manpower Committee, was to strengthen and develop research in the Science Departments of the universities. The scheme was subsequently extended and enlarged so as to include Engineering and Technological institutions and a consolidated provision of Rs. 462 lakhs was made in the Five-Year Plan for the enlarged scheme. Up to the 31st March 1954, grants totalling Rs. 121.68 lakhs were paid under the scheme both to university and non-university institutions. For the current year (1954-55) there is a provision of Rs. 130 lakhs under the scheme. A lump sum provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is being made in the budget estimates for 1955-56 for non-university institutions only. Provision for university institutions that are now paid grants by the University Grants Commission, is being made separately under Demand No. 20. The provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed to be used as follows:

**(i) Higher Scientific Education and Research**

Grants for post-graduate and research work in basic sciences was originally meant to be paid mostly to university institutions.

It is now proposed to enlarge the scope of the scheme so as to include affiliated institutions that are at present offering post-graduate courses in basic sciences and require assistance to maintain the high level of work done by them in the past.

The Planning Commission has approved the proposal. The total requirements of these institutions are estimated at Rs. 325 lakhs which is proposed to be shared by the Central and the State Governments and the institutions concerned in agreed proportion. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose from the lump sum provision of Rs. 200 lakhs made in the budget estimates for 1955-56.

**(ii) Technical Education and Research**

The All-India Council for Technical Education has prepared a scheme for the development of facilities for Engineering and Technological education under the Five-Year Plan. The scheme that



has been framed in accordance with the objectives and principles laid down by the Seven-Man Committee of the Council and approved by the Planning Commission, envisages development/improvement of facilities for

- (a) post-graduate courses, advanced training and research;
- (b) degree and diploma courses in Engineering and Technological subjects;
- (c) part-time courses and sandwich courses in cooperation with industry; and
- (d) specialised courses such as Printing Technology, Woollen and Worsted Technology, Industrial Administration and Business Management etc. for which facilities are either totally non-existent or very inadequate.

The All-India Council for Technical Education appointed various committees to work out details of the above scheme and on the basis of recommendations made by these committees, grants aggregating to Rs. 62.11 lakhs were paid up to the 31st March, 1954. During the current financial year (1954-55) an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs has been earmarked for Technical education and for the next financial year (1955-56) a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been earmarked from the lump sum provision of Rs. 200 lakhs made in the budget estimates for that year. (Demand No. 19.)

#### **Loans and Advances**

A provision of Rs 20 lakhs was made in the Five-Year Plan under the scheme 'Development of Scientific and Technical Education and Research' for payment of interest-free loans to Engineering and Technological institutions for the construction of students' hostels. During the years 1952-53 and 1953-54, loans amounting to Rs. 11.8 lakhs were given to various institutions under the scheme. For the current year there is a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs.

The proposals received from the All-India Council for Technical Education indicate that the demand for hostel accommodation is very great as there is an all-round shortage of residential accommodation in most places where engineering colleges are situated. A proposal was accordingly made to the Planning Commission to increase the provision for loans by Rs. 125 lakhs. The Commission has agreed to the proposal and a lump sum provision of Rs. 75 lakhs is being made in the budget estimates for 1955-56. The balance of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed to be used during the current financial year (1954-55) if necessary by reappropriation or by supplementary grant. (Demand No. 121.)

**Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore**

The scheme for the development of the Institute that was initiated in 1946-47 at an estimated cost of Rs. 177 lakhs (non-recurring) will be completed during 1955-56 when some of the equipment already ordered from abroad for the Institute is received. Grants totalling about Rs. 170 lakhs non-recurring have already been paid to the Institute for these development schemes since 1946-47. The experimental model wind tunnel has been constructed and much essential equipment has been secured and installed in the Aeronautical Engineering Department of the Institute. The following provision has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1955-56.

Non-recurring	Rs. 5.93 lakhs
Recurring	Rs. 21 lakhs (Block Grant)

In addition, a provision of Rs. 32,200 has been made for the National Cadet Corps (Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Unit). (Demand No. 19.)

**Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur**

On the recommendation of the All-India Council for Technical Education, it has been decided to introduce post-graduate courses at the Institute from July 1955 in the following subjects:

1. Civil Engineering
2. Mechanical Engineering
3. Highway Engineering
4. Foundation Engineering
5. Soil Mechanics
6. Dam Construction
7. Irrigation Engineering
8. Hydraulics
9. Structural Engineering
10. Electrical Engineering
11. Electrical Communication Engineering
12. Pharmaceuticals and Synthetic Drugs
13. High Polymer and Rubber Technology
14. Industrial Physics
15. Meteorology
16. Applied Botany

The number of admissions made during 1954-55 to the undergraduate courses is 300, which brings the total up to 1,028. The number of students admitted to the post-graduate courses is 40.

There are also 25 Junior Research Scholars and five Senior Research Scholars at the Institute.

The following budget provision has been proposed in the budget estimates for 1955-56.

Recurring	Rs. 41,75,000	
Non-recurring (Equipment)	Rs. 59,56,000	Of this, equipment worth Rs. 33,37,000 is likely to be obtained through Technical Cooperation Mission. (Demand No. 20).

#### Building Activities

The Scheme for the establishment of the Institute envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 202 lakhs on buildings, that has subsequently been increased by Rs. 35.44 lakhs. Students admitted this year have been provided with hostel accommodation.

The budget estimates for 1955-56 provide for Rs. 43 lakhs exclusive of departmental charges for construction of buildings for the Institute under this head. (Demand No. 139.)

#### Delhi Polytechnic

The new degree courses, introduced in 1952, are functioning satisfactorily. In order to provide facilities to ex-students to qualify for a university degree, the Institution has started special classes for Part II examinations of the Delhi University.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Governing Body of the Delhi Polytechnic that appointments to senior posts of Heads of Departments, Vice-Principal and Principal should normally be made on a permanent and pensionable basis, but in special cases, e.g. if a comparatively older person is to be appointed, his services may be obtained on contract for a short period or by deputation from another Government Department.

The Governing Body of the Institute is, at present, busy finalising its report on the improvement of terms and conditions of service of all Delhi Polytechnic staff, and is expected to submit its findings to the Government shortly.

The following provision has been made in the budget estimates for 1955-56:

Non-recurring	Equipment to be purchased in India	Rs. 4,50,000
Recurring	Standing Charges	9,54,400
	New items relating to additional staff (Demand No. 20.)	3,92,800

**Building Activities**

For the year 1954-55, the following provision has been made:

	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Works in progress	4,50,000	} 7,27,800
(b) New major works	2,77,800	

Work has not progressed according to plan as considerable delay was caused in the preparation of estimates of construction.

For the year 1955-56, the following provision has been proposed:

	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Works in progress	4,50,000	} 9,00,000
(b) New major works	4,50,000	

The construction of the following new buildings has been proposed for 1955-56:

(i) Three-storeyed building with a cellar below for stores etc.	Rs. 3,85,000	Actual expenditure during the year 1955-56 is to be limited to Rs. 4,50,000 for which amount allotment has been asked for. (Demand No. 139.)
(ii) Common Room and Dining Hall for East Hostel	77,000	
TOTAL	4,62,000	

**Nilokheri Polytechnic**

Nilokheri Polytechnic, Nilokheri (District Karnal), continued to function successfully during 1954-55. The Institute provides facilities for the following courses:

Overseer's Course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering of three years' duration.

Technician's course of two years' duration, leading to the Certificate of the Institute in different grades.

For the year 1955-56 a budget provision of Rs. 4,03,000/- has been proposed for this institution.

In order to meet the additional hostel requirements of the increased number of students of the Polytechnic, a provision of Rs. 85,000/- has been proposed under 'Revenue Account' Major Head 50-Civil Works—Demand No. 104—Other Civil Works, during the year 1955-56 for the construction of an additional hostel. (Demand No. 20.)

### **Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India)**

The Association continues to do useful work for the advancement of Technical education. An all-India exhibition was organised by it in May 1954 where the members sought to describe their activities to the public through charts, photographs, drawings, films, etc. A special grant of Rs. 3,225 was paid to the Association for this purpose.

A provision of Rs. 15,000 has been made for grant-in-aid for 1955-56. The provision has been included in the lump sum provision made for grants to educational and literary organisations in India. (Demand No. 20).

### **Central Institute of Education, Delhi.**

The Central Institute of Education admitted 67 and 27 students into its B.Ed. and M.Ed. classes respectively during the year. The number of students registered for the Ph.D. Degree is at present 13.

With effect from the current year, one scholarship was awarded by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, under the Humanities Scholarships Scheme to a scholar for research in psychology.

Towards the end of October 1954 a week-end seminar on "Vitalising School Libraries in the Delhi State" was organised at the Institute. About 50 teachers, librarians and principals attended.

Early in November the Institute organised the second All-India Seminar on Educational and Vocational Guidance, that was attended by representatives of the State Governments and Central Universities and Training Colleges.

The Child Guidance Centre carried on the work of standardising an individual test of intelligence and has prepared a group test of intelligence for children of 11 years and above.

For the year 1954-55 a sum of Rs. 2,78,000/- has been provided for the Institute. A sum of Rs. 3,19,000/- (Rs. 1,50,000 for fresh charges and Rs. 1,69,000/- for permanent charges) has been provided for the year 1955-56. (Demand No. 20).

## CHAPTER V

### THE FEDERAL LANGUAGE

#### **Development of Hindi**

The Hindi Shiksha Samiti has been reconstituted. It now consists of 24 members including representatives from all non-Hindi speaking States, two from Parliament and a few from Hindi-speaking States and important Hindi organisations.

On the recommendations of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti made at its fourth meeting held on the 19th February, 1954, an *ad hoc* scheme for the propagation of Hindi in the South, which has been approved in part, is being implemented through the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras.

A sum of Rs. 1,25,000/- has been sanctioned to the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Banaras for:

- (a) bringing out a revised edition of the Standard Hindi Dictionary (Shabd Sagar) and
- (b) publishing cheap editions of Hindi classics.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 42,000/- has been sanctioned to the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad, for the preparation of Hindi-Urdu and Urdu-Hindi dictionaries and histories of Telugu, Marathi, Kannada and Urdu literatures in Hindi.

A sum of Rs. 2,500/- has been sanctioned to the Hindi Bhawan, New Delhi. A grant of Rs. 15,000/- to the Sahityakar Sansad, Allahabad, has also been sanctioned for helping meritorious authors in indigent circumstances.

Prizes to the value of Rs. 24,000/- were awarded to the authors of the best books in Hindi for 1953. The scheme was continued during the year under report and prizes worth Rs. 31,000/- have been announced for the next competition.

Grants on a percentage basis to the extent of Rs. 2,75,460/- have been sanctioned to the various State Governments for implementing their schemes for the promotion of Hindi as approved under the first Five-Year Plan.

655 candidates passed the Hindi Prabodh examination after completing courses of study in the Hindi classes started by the government to teach Hindi to non-Hindi speaking Central Government employees at New Delhi. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Scientific Terminology in Hindi**

Scientific and technical terminology in Hindi up to the Secondary stage has been finalised in five subjects, namely, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and the Social Sciences. The final lists pertaining to these subjects carrying illustrative sentences showing the use of certain terms, are in press and will be released to the public shortly.

Provisional lists have been printed in five more subjects—Transport, Defence, Posts and Telegraphs, Railways and Agriculture. These have been circulated to State Governments, universities and learned individuals, etc., for comments before they are finalised.

#### **New Schemes**

The following new schemes are expected to be taken up shortly or during 1955-56:

1. Preparation of Hindi readers for non-Hindi-speaking people.
2. Preparation of a Hindi Encyclopaedia through the agency of the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Banaras.
3. Preparation of textbooks and popular books on science subjects on the basis of the terminologies evolved.
4. Awarding a limited number of scholarships to students of non-Hindi-speaking areas for higher studies in Hindi at the universities and other institutions of Hindi-speaking States.
5. Introduction of an advanced course in Hindi in connection with Hindi classes for non-Hindi-knowing Central Government employees.

A budget provision of Rs. 2,09,500/- has been made during 1955-56 for the propagation and development of Hindi. Apart from this, a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs already exists under the first Five-Year Plan. (Demand No. 20).

## CHAPTER VI

### THE DEMOCRATISATION OF EDUCATION:

#### SCHOLARSHIPS

The Constitution of India has prescribed that the State shall promote the Welfare of the people by assuring social, economic and political justice to all, provide within a period of ten years of the commencement of the Constitution compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, and promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

With independence, the democratisation of education began. The process of flinging wide the gates of learning to the millions is many-sided, and one of the most important of its aspects is the introduction on a large scale of scholarships at all stages of education.

#### **Government of India Merit Scholarships in Public Schools**

Out of 57 scholars selected in 1953-54, 29 were assigned to the Lawrence Schools, Sanawar and Lovedale. Three scholars out of the remaining 28 did not avail themselves of the offer.

As a result of an informal conference convened by this Ministry in March, 1954, and attended by the Directors of Public Instruction/, Directors of Education from five States (that acted as Conveners of the Regional Selection Committees) and the Headmasters of various Public schools to review the working of the scheme, it was decided that the scheme should be liberalised in some aspects, that is, (a) provide a clothing allowance for children of parents whose income is less than Rs. 250/- and (b) provide a travelling allowance to such children to cover the cost of the child's journey to and from the school.

As a result of the above conference, the Headmasters/Principals of all the Public schools were requested to institute scholarships in their respective schools more or less on the same lines as those



obtaining under the Government of India Scheme. Accordingly the following schools have instituted the scholarships mentioned against each:

Name of School	No. of Scholarships Instituted
Lawrence School, Sanawar . . . . .	16
Lawrence School, Lovedale . . . . .	6
M. G. D. Girls Public School, Jaipur . . . . .	2
Daly College, Indore . . . . .	1
Rajkumar College, Rajkot . . . . .	1
Mayo College, Ajmer . . . . .	16
	(4 half-freeships and 12 quarter freeships).

On the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education (C.A.B.E.) all the State Governments were requested to institute such scholarships in their Public schools. Andhra agreed to the proposal and instituted four scholarships (two tenable at Lawrence School, Lovedale and two at Rishi Valley School, Rishi Valley) for the residents of Andhra State only.

In all, about 4,000 applications were received as against 900 applications received last year. 65 candidates have been selected this year, of whom 25 have been awarded scholarships instituted by the Public schools.

A budget provision of Rs. 3.25 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for the year 1955-56. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Research Scholarships in Humanities**

Out of 31 scholars selected in 1953 only 27 scholars availed themselves of the offer.

192 applications were received for the awards for the academic year 1954-55 and, as recommended by the Selection Committee set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Sardar K. M. Panikkar, scholarships were offered to 51 candidates. Nine of them have declined to accept the offer as they had secured other regular employment in the meantime; 37 have started on their approved course of research and the rest are expected to join in the near future.

The scheme has been sanctioned as an experimental measure for three years and provides for the selection of only two batches of scholars. A special Committee will be set up by this Ministry in 1955 and on the basis of their recommendations it will be decided whether the scheme should be continued and, if so, with what modifications.

A provision of Rs. 3.6 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for 1955-56. (Demand No. 20).

### FACILITIES FOR STUDY ABROAD

#### **Modified Overseas Scholarships Scheme**

Under the Modified Overseas Scholarships Scheme (formerly the Overseas Scholarships Scheme), now limited to teachers of universities and other comparable institutions only and aiming at raising the standard of instruction and research in the country, 25 persons have been selected for 1954-55 scholarships. In 1955-56, it is proposed to send abroad another batch of 25 persons. A provision of Rs. 3,14,600 has been made in the budget estimates for 1955-56 to meet the expenditure on this scheme. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Central State Scholarships Scheme**

The Central State Scholarships Scheme is open only to students belonging to Centrally Administered Areas (now Parts C & D States). One scholarship was awarded annually to a deserving student for study or research abroad in a branch of knowledge for which adequate facilities did not exist in the country.

Owing to the increase in the Centrally Administered Areas as also in the output of graduates from them, the number of scholarships under the scheme has been increased from one to five. Three awards were made in 1954. Five fresh scholarships will be awarded in 1955-56, with a provision of Rs. 70,800 in the budget estimates. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Partial Financial Assistance to Indian Scientists Abroad**

Under this scheme, the Government give partial financial assistance to eminent Indian scientists who wish to go abroad at their own expense to visit well-known centres of research and study at first hand the latest developments in their special subjects of research and training. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was given to two Indian scientists in 1954-55. It has been decided to continue this scheme for a further period of five years from 1955-56. A budget provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made for 1955-56. (Demand No. 20)

### **Partial Financial Assistance Scheme**

The Partial Financial Assistance Scheme has been in operation since 1947. The main object of the scheme is to render financial assistance to those students who proceed abroad in the reasonable belief that their parents/guardians will be able to meet the expenses of their training but who, owing to unforeseen circumstances, find themselves financially stranded. Under the scheme, financial assistance in the shape of an interest-bearing repayable loan is given to those deserving students who are of first-class merit or who have shown some capacity for original research, provided that in both cases the course of study pursued by them is of national importance. The students must produce sufficient authenticated evidence to show that they cannot complete their studies without financial assistance from the Government. Further, loans for passage only are sanctioned in those cases where a student has been awarded a foreign scholarship/fellowship on his own merit but is unable to avail himself of the award without financial help from the Government to meet the cost of passage.

The heads of the Indian Missions in the U.K., the U.S.A. and Australia have been delegated powers to sanction small loans out of their Emergency Fund Allotments to Indian students requiring immediate financial assistance without waiting for the Government sanction. These cases are investigated later and formalities duly completed.

During the current year (up to December, 1954), loans amounting to Rs. 32,493/- have been sanctioned to 17 students towards meeting the cost of one way passage and a sum of Rs. 15,131/- has been sanctioned to eight students for the completion of studies abroad. An amount of Rs. 6,782/- has been sanctioned to 27 students out of the Emergency Fund Allotments placed at the disposal of the Indian Missions. An increased provision of Rs. 1,50,000/- as against a provision of Rs. 1,00,000/- made for 1954-55, has been made for the year 1955-56 with a view to assisting more students under the scheme. (Demand No. 121)

### **Help to Private Students Going Abroad**

The Ministry of Education forwards to Missions abroad applications from private students for study or practical training in foreign countries. The Missions also receive such applications direct from the students or through the Students Advisory Bureaus in various States. The Ministry, with the help of Missions, supervises the general welfare of the students. The Ministry renders all possible assistance to students to obtain priority passage, exchange facilities and employment. (Demand No. 20)

**SCHOLARSHIPS TO SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES  
- AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES FOR POST-MATRI-  
CULATION EDUCATION**

**General**

For the year 1954-55, a budget provision of Rs. 75 lakhs was originally made but as the number of qualifying applications was large, the Government raised the allotment to Rs. 107 lakhs. The allocation of these funds amongst the three groups eligible, subject to transfer from one group to the other if necessary, was made as under:

Community	Allocation of funds
Scheduled Castes . . . . .	Rs. 48,90,000
Scheduled Tribes . . . . .	Rs. 12,65,000
Other Backward Classes . . . . .	Rs. 45,45,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Rs. 1,07,00,000</b>

Under the Scheme, scholarships are awarded for post-matriculation studies in India and abroad. In addition, a tourist class sea passage is allowed to those candidates of these communities who have obtained merit scholarships for study abroad that do not carry a travel grant.

**Inland Scholarships**

The total number of applications received from eligible candidates was 33,594 and the number selected was 20,660. The selection made covered the following categories of candidates, admitted to the next higher class on passing the last examination:

**(a) Renewal of Scholarships**

1953-54 Scholarship-holders applying for renewal of their scholarships during 1954-55.

**(b) Fresh Scholarships**

Fresh scholarships were given to all eligible **Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes** candidates all eligible women candidates belonging to **Other Backward Classes**, all first class men candidates belonging to **Other Backward Classes**, and to some candidates of the **Other Backward Classes** with lower marks, in some of the States whose quota of scholarships was larger than the number of applicants among women and qualified men candidates.

The distribution of total awards community-wise was as under:

Community	Number of awards
Scheduled Castes . . . . .	10,062
Scheduled Tribes . . . . .	2,368
Other Backward Classes . . . . .	8,230
<b>TOTAL</b> .	<b>20,660</b>

#### Overseas Scholarships

For the year 1954-55, six candidates, two belonging to each of the three groups, namely, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, were awarded scholarships for study abroad on the recommendation of the Union Public Service Commission. Five out of the six candidates have already joined their institutions abroad.

#### Passage Grants

Only four eligible applications for passage grants were received from candidates belonging to the Other Backward Classes, who were awarded foreign scholarships for studies abroad without the cost of passage. All four candidates were granted tourist class sea passage.

#### Programme for 1955-56

A budget provision of Rs. 130 lakhs has been made for 1955-56 to allow for any further expansion of the scheme. It is proposed to award about 25,000 scholarships for studies within India to students of these communities during 1955-56.

It has been decided to continue the programme of Overseas Scholarships for a further period of five years from 1955-56, awarding 12 scholarships every year, that is, four scholarships to each of the three groups, viz., Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, subject to the availability of suitable persons. The Union Public Service Commission invited applications by the 23rd October 1954, and have recommended three Scheduled Castes, four Scheduled Tribes and five Other Backward Classes candidates for the Overseas Scholarships. (Demand No. 20)

#### REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

##### Report on the Work of Refugee Rehabilitation

The scheme of financial assistance to displaced students for studies in schools and colleges continued during the year 1954-55 and

an amount of Rs. 55.301 lakhs was allotted to the State Governments for this purpose by the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Under this Scheme, stipends of the amount of Rs. 40 to 60 per month are offered to really deserving students who join recognised educational and technical institutions. Freeships and cash grants for the purchase of books and material, etc., are given to the students whose parents' income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 100/- in the case of Primary students and Rs. 150/- in the case of Higher Secondary students. The total number of students benefitting during 1953-54 was as follows:

Stipends to college students . . . . .	5,801
Stipends to Technical students . . . . .	4,619
Cash grants to High school students . . . . .	1,11,470
Cash grants to Primary students . . . . .	60,556
Freeships to High school students . . . . .	1,64,010
Freeships to Primary students . . . . .	45,373
TOTAL	<u>3,91,829</u>

During the period 1953-54, 163 High schools were started by the State Governments for refugees, ten by local bodies and nine by privately managed institutions. The total amount spent by the governments on running these institutions or giving grant-in-aid was Rs. 5,40,427.

Disrupted institutions which revived their activities in India and those catering primarily for refugees have been given grants for capital works amounting to about Rs. 6 lakhs out of an amount of Rs. 8 lakhs set aside for this purpose by the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

## CHAPTER VII

### CULTURAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

#### Federation of British Industries Scholarships

The Federation of British Industries in 1954-55 offered six scholarships tenable for a period varying from six months to two years for practical training to Indian nationals in industries in the U.K. Of these six scholarships, three (Type 'A') are fully paid and the remaining three (Types 'B' & 'C') partly paid. Candidates selected for 'A' scholarships will be paid a maintenance allowance at the rate of £390 per annum plus passage both ways. Those for types 'B' and 'C' get maintenance allowance at the rate of £300 per annum. The Government of India pays the passage for candidates awarded 'B' and 'C' type scholarships. A provision of Rs. 3,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1955-56 for the latter. (Demand No. 20)

#### London University Institute of Education Fellowships

The London University Institute of Education offered two Fellowships to Indian nationals for the Associateship of the Institute in 1954. The Fellowship envisages a special investigation into current educational problems of the country. The value of the Fellowship is £550 and expenses are borne by the Government of India and the Institute on a 50 : 50 basis. Two Fellows selected for 1954-55 have gone abroad and joined the Institute.

A fresh offer of two Fellowships for 1955-56 has been received from the Institute and applications have been invited. A provision of Rs. 7,350 under this head has been made in the budget estimates for 1955-56. (Demand No. 20)

#### Foreign Awards and Passage Expenses

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

- (i) Indian Women's Education Association, London . . . . . One scholarship.
- (ii) Salter's Institute of Industrial Chemistry, London Scholarship. . . . . Award not specifically for India.

(iii) Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. London Fellowships	No award fixed for India.
(iv) Turner and Newall Ltd., London Fellowship . . . . .	Award not specifically for India.
(v) University of Sao Paulo, Brazil Fellowships . . . . .	do.
(vi) Christ's College, Cambridge Fellowship . . . . .	do.
(vii) Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851. Science Research Scholarship and Rutherford Scholarship of the Royal Society, London. . . . .	Two scholarships.
(viii) Hague Academy of International Law, The Hague . . . . .	One scholarship.
(ix) National Research Council of Canada—Post-Doctorate Fellowships	No award specifically for India.
(x) Government of Norway . . . . .	One scholarship.
(xi) Government of Egypt . . . . .	One scholarship.
(xii) Government of Iran (University of Tehran) . . . . .	One scholarship.
(xiii) Government of Italy . . . . .	Three scholarships.
(xiv) Government of Belgium . . . . .	One scholarship.
(xv) Government of Yugoslavia . . . . .	Eight scholarships.
(xvi) Netherlands Government . . . . .	One fellowship.
(xvii) British Council . . . . .	Six scholarships.
(xviii) Unesco Technical Assistance Programme . . . . .	Three fellowships.
(xix) Unesco Fellowship in Librarianship . . . . .	One fellowship.
(xx) Unesco's Group Training Scheme in Fundamental Education tenable in India . . . . .	Two fellowships.

In several of these cases, the scholarships do not include any provision for passage expenses. It has been decided by the Government of India to meet sea passage expenses both ways for Indian scholars going abroad on foreign scholarships where passage charges are not provided by the foreign governments offering the scholarships. For 1954-55, a provision of Rs. 40,000 was made, out of which a saving of Rs. 25,000 is expected because a smaller number of awards was offered. A provision of Rs. 55,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1955-56 for the purpose. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Scholarships to African Students for Training in Cottage Industries etc.**

It was decided to award 25 scholarships in 1954-55 to trainees from East and Central Africa and a provision of Rs. 28,000/- was made in the budget estimates for 1954-55 for the purpose. 18 scholars have so far been selected and their admissions are being arranged for the academic year 1955-56. The scheme has now been extended to Mauritius, British West Indies and Fiji. A provision of Rs. 28,000/- has been made for 1955-56. (Demand No. 20)

#### **U.N. Social Welfare Fellowships/Scholarships Programme**

Since 1947 the Government of India have been participating in the United Nations Social Welfare Fellowships and Scholarships



Programme. This programme is designed to train qualified social welfare personnel through observation and study. The course is normally of three to six months' duration for Fellows and one to two years for candidates awarded scholarships. Under the programme, the United Nations pay to each selected Fellow/Scholar a monthly maintenance allowance, a specified amount for the purchase of books and equipment, and essential travel allowance in the country of observation. The United Nations meet 50 per cent of the cost of return air-travel. The Government of India or the sponsoring authority have to meet the inland travel cost, actual expenses of securing passport, visa and medical examination plus 50 per cent of the cost of return air-travel.

India utilised 11 awards under this programme for 1954. For 1955, the U.N. has offered tentatively four awards in Social Welfare to India. The Government of India's recommendations for the awards have already been communicated to the U.N. A provision of Rs. 1,01,200 (including the U.N. share of Rs. 50,600) was made in 1954-55, for defraying travel expenses. For the year 1955-56 a provision of Rs. 16,000 (including U.N.'s share of Rs. 8,000) has been made. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Government of India Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme**

To reciprocate the gesture of goodwill made by several foreign governments in awarding scholarships to Indian nationals for study in their countries, the Government of India have decided to award scholarships to the nationals of these countries for post-graduate study in India in subjects such as Indian Philosophy, Indian History and Culture. The countries included in the Scheme are:

Belgium, one; Italy, three; Mexico, two; Netherlands, one; Norway, one; Sweden, two; Switzerland, one; and Yugoslavia, nine.

Scholarships are generally tenable for a period of two years and the selection is intended to be made every two years.

Twenty scholars have been selected under the 1954-55 Scheme, of whom 17 have so far arrived in India and joined their respective universities/institutions. For 1954-55, a provision of Rs. 55,000 was made and a provision of Rs. 52,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1955-56 for the Scheme. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Grant of Fellowships to French Fellows**

With a view to reciprocating the gesture of goodwill of the Government of France who have been awarding, since 1945, ten to 15

scholarships every year to Indian nationals for study in France, the Government of India decided in 1953-54 to revive the *ad hoc* scheme of fellowships to French nationals sanctioned in 1949-50. Under this scheme, six fellowships tenable for a period of two years were awarded to French nationals in 1953-54, for teaching and research at Indian universities. The expense is shared jointly in equal proportions by the Government of India and the Indian universities where the Fellows are placed. It is proposed to award six fresh fellowships to French nationals in 1955-56. A provision of Rs. 20,000 was made for 1954-55 and a provision of Rs. 23,500 has been made in the budget estimates for 1955-56. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Indo-German Industrial Cooperation Scheme**

Under the 1954-55 Scheme, provision has been made for the award of 15 scholarships for post-graduate studies and 80 scholarships for practical training to Indian nationals in German Industries, besides providing for ten Fellowships to German nationals for study in India. So far 15 candidates for post-graduate study and 50 for practical training have been selected. Seven German Fellows have come to India and joined their respective institutions; the remaining Germans are expected to come in 1955. Each Indian scholar will be paid a maintenance allowance at the rate of Rs. 300/- per month approximately for the period of scholarship, and the cost of return passage. The cost of return passage to Germany will be borne by the scholar or his sponsoring authority. The German Fellows will be paid maintenance allowance at the rate of Rs. 500/- per month plus passage charges both ways. A provision of Rs. 4,43,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1955-56 to meet expenditure on this account. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Government of India's Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme**

From 1954-55 the Government of India have instituted a scheme, for a period of three years in the first instance, for the award of 30 scholarships every year to qualified Indians for specialisation in certain languages of Asia and Europe. The languages chosen and the country of study are as follows:

Arabic . . . . .	Egypt/Lebanon
Chinese . . . . .	China
French . . . . .	France
German . . . . .	Germany
Italian . . . . .	Italy
Japanese . . . . .	Japan
Persian . . . . .	Iran
Russian . . . . .	Russia/U.K./Germany /France.
Spanish . . . . .	Spain
Turkish . . . . .	Turkey

The purpose of the scheme, apart from promoting cultural contacts, is two-fold—namely, to train a band of teachers employed in institutions teaching foreign languages, thereby improving the quality of teaching and secondly, to provide certain services that require proficiency in foreign languages with qualified teaching personnel.

The candidates applying for these scholarships are expected to be proficient in that language up to the standard for which facilities for instruction are available in India. They are required to sign a bond to serve the sponsoring authority for a period of three years at least on return from study abroad.

Thirteen scholars for the languages—Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Persian and Russian—have been selected under the 1954-55 scheme and are expected to go abroad shortly. No candidates for Japanese, Spanish, Turkish and Italian languages were selected as no one was found suitable. 18 fresh scholarships are proposed to be awarded in 1955-56. For 1954-55, a provision of Rs. 1,60,000 was made and a provision of Rs. 1,64,500 exists in the budget estimates for 1955-56 to meet the expenditure on this scheme. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Grants to Hostels in the United Kingdom**

The Government of India make an annual recurring grant of £250 to the Indian Students' Union and Hostel (Indian Y.M.C.A.), London, that provides accommodation for Indian students going abroad for higher studies. The Government of India have also paid a sum of £30,050 to the Y.M.C.A. for the construction of a new hostel building in London. This payment was made in three instalments of £10,050, £10,000, and £10,000 in 1946, 1952 and 1953 respectively, for this purpose.

The Government of India make an annual recurring grant of £1,665 to the Guildford Street Indian Students' Hostel, London, for its maintenance. The expenditure is controlled by the High Commissioner for India in the U.K. This hostel is meant exclusively for Indian students going there for higher studies. A proposal for sanction of £933 for expenditure on the exterior repairs and decoration of the hostel during this year has been received and is under consideration.

A sum of £3,870 has been provided in the budget estimates for 1955-56 for these hostels. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Indo-Pakistan Talks**

India has approached the Government of Pakistan for talks on the transfer of provident funds of teachers and university employees

deposited in post offices and commercial banks in Pakistan and also for laying down a procedure for the issue of duplicate certificates to persons who lost their original ones during disturbances. A reply from the Pakistan Government is awaited.

Arrangements were made to collect Punjab Government and University gazettes for the years 1904-1947 on the basis of which the Punjab University, Solan, agreed to issue duplicate certificates in lieu of the lost certificates. During the year under review 218 certificates were obtained from the Punjab University, Solan, 19 from Punjab University, Lahore, and three only from other institutions in Pakistan, while educational qualifications of 40 Europeans were verified in order to assist them in securing service in England.

The Punjab Cooperative Bank has agreed to pay up the provident funds of displaced teachers deposited in banks in Pakistan, without waiting for the actual transfer of those funds to India.

The State Governments have also been requested to consider the cases of old displaced teachers for an extension of service beyond the age of superannuation up to the age of 58 as a rehabilitation measure.

#### **General Cultural Scholarships Scheme**

With the object of promoting cultural relations with neighbouring countries and of offering educational facilities available in India to students of countries that are not so well equipped in this respect, the Government of India initiated in 1949-50 a scheme for the award of 70 scholarships every year to students of Indian origin domiciled abroad and to indigenuous students of certain Asian, African and other Commonwealth countries. Encouraged by the results of the scheme the number of fresh awards made annually was increased in 1952-53 from 70 to 100. In 1954-55 a budget provision of Rs. 6,25,000/- was made for running the scheme. At present 260 scholars are studying in India under it.

The scheme is playing a valuable part in developing cultural relations and fostering better understanding between India and the participating countries.

It will be continued in 1955-56 with 100 fresh awards. A provision of Rs. 7,25,000/- has been made in the budget estimates for the year. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Scholarships to Young Workers in Various Cultural Fields**

About 2,000 applications were received for the first awards under the scheme.

On the recommendations of the Selection Committee set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Rajamannar and assisted by seven panels of experts—one panel for each subject—49 scholars were selected for scholarships and their names announced in a Press note on the 9th November, 1954. For 36 scholars, the names of supervisors/institutions under whom the scholars will study, have been approved but so far only 14 scholars have started their work beginning from the first week of January, 1955. Applications for the award of the second batch of scholarships during 1955 have been invited, the last date for receiving applications being the 31st January, 1955. The subject 'Literature' has been excluded from the scope of the scheme for the next awards.

A Special Committee will be set up by this Ministry some time in 1955 to review the progress of the scheme and assess results. On the basis of the Committee's recommendations the question whether the scheme should be continued and if so, with what modifications, will be decided.

A budget provision of Rs. 3.5 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for 1955-56. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Grants to Educational and Cultural Organisations**

During the current year, the following grants have been made to the institutions shown against each.

Banasthali Vidyapith	Rs. 25,000/-
Dr. Graham's Homes, Kalimpong	Rs. 9,000/-
	(Demand No. 20)

#### **Development of Cultural Activities**

During the year 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 10,00,000/- was provided for the development of cultural activities and it has been possible to finance a number of important schemes from this provision during the current year. The following activities have been undertaken during the current year:

- Purchase of books for the Indian Mission Library, Tehran, Singapore, Mauritius, Trinidad.
- Presentation of books to institutions and libraries abroad.
- Freight on CARE gift books.
- Presentation of books to schools in Ceylon and cash donations to institutions there.

Sending of delegates to international congresses and conferences and assisting other Indians to participate in such conferences.

Sending lecturers abroad on lecture tours pertaining to cultural matters.

Sending an Indian Artists' Delegation to the U.S.S.R.

Assisting an Indian universities' student-teacher delegation to U.S.S.R.

Sending a student delegate to the New York Herald Tribune Forum, U.S.A.

Meeting outstanding bills from last year of the Afghan Cultural Delegations, the Russian Delegation and the Iranian Ballet.

Promoting education in B.W.I., Mauritius and Malaya.

Grant-in-aid to educational, cultural and social organisations abroad.

Purchase of the copyright and manuscripts of Arabic translations of six Indian classics by poet Wadi Bustany.

Participation in international festivals such as the World Fellowship of Buddhists.

Participation in international art exhibitions and assistance for organising Indian art exhibitions abroad.

Sending of sports teams to foreign countries and receiving of similar teams from abroad.

Assistance to dancers, musicians, etc., to go abroad and to take their troupes abroad.

Provision of facilities for the study of Hindi abroad (B.W.I., Mauritius and Fiji).

Presentation of library sets to important libraries abroad.

Presentation of miniature library sets to schools etc. in Nepal.

In addition, a number of other activities are under active consideration. Some of these are enumerated below:

Promotion of education in Fiji.

Providing facilities for the study of Hindi in British East Africa and Ceylon.

Meeting outstanding bills of the Russian Cultural Delegation.

Refund of customs duty, etc., paid by the U.S.E.F (I) under the Fulbright Agreement.

Presentation of books to Dacca University.

Sending lecturers to Nepal to speak on Indian culture, etc.

Grants to educational institutions/organisations abroad.

Printing of *Shakuntala*.

Creation of an endowment fund in Ceylon for the award of two Hindi prizes.

Balance grant for The Exhibition of Indian Art through the Ages.

Combined schools cricket team from Pakistan.

All these activities, if they materialise, will require additional funds. The amount will be provided from savings available within the demand. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Organisations Doing Useful Work in the Field of Culture**

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

Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu (India), Aligarh	...	Rs. 36,000
T.M.S.S. Mahal Library, Tanjore	...	Rs. 15,000
Hindi Sahitya Sammelan	..	Rs. 40,000
Islamic Culture Magazine, Hyderabad (Dn.)	...	Rs. 5,000

The cases of the Ramkrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Hindustani Hindi Sabha, Hyderabad and Mahabodhi Society are under consideration.

A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in the budget of 1955-56 for grants-in-aid to cultural organisations. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Loans and Advances**

An interest-free loan of Rs. 50,000 has been granted to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay during the current financial year for publication of some volumes of 'History and Culture of the Indian People'. (Demand No. 121).

#### **General Cultural Activities**

For the next financial year, i.e. 1955-56, a provision of Rs. 9,00,000/- for general cultural activities and Rs. 5,00,000/- to send and receive cultural delegations to and from foreign countries has been made.

The provision is proposed to be utilised mainly for the following activities:

Presentation of books and library sets to educational, cultural institutions and libraries abroad.

Promotion of education and providing facilities for the teaching of Hindi abroad.

Printing of the Arabic translation of Indian Classics, and subsidising an Arabic and Turkish version of Pandit Nehru's autobiography.

Sending student delegations to foreign countries.

Sending and inviting cultural lecturers to and from abroad and provision of facilities to distinguished visitors from abroad.

Exchange of teachers with foreign countries.

Sending and inviting sports teams to and from foreign countries.

Sending delegations to international congresses and conferences.

Assisting Indian art societies to organise Indian art exhibitions and to participate in international exhibitions.

Assistance to Indian artists, musicians, dancers to go abroad.

Training of teachers from Afghanistan and from East Africa.

Freight for CARE gift books.

Grants to educational, cultural and social organisations abroad.

Promotion of education in Nepal.

A sum of Rs. 5,00,000/- has been earmarked exclusively for cultural delegations. This provision is specially meant for inviting cultural delegations from foreign countries and sending Indian delegations to tour foreign countries. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries**

During the current financial year grants have been paid to the following institutions:

Cultural Societies in Egypt, Iran and Turkey.

University of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Ceylon Estate Workers Education Trust.

Jaffna Central Library, Ceylon.

Third Foundation for Women in the University of Cambridge.



The following proposals are under consideration and are likely to materialise before the end of the current financial year:

Grant to India League, Australia.

Grant to Imperial Institute, London.

Grant to Indian Gymkhana Club, London.

Grant to Royal India, Pakistan and Ceylon Society. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Charges in England**

A provision of Rs. 14,000/- (£1,050) exists under this sub-head for contribution to the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, during the current financial year. A provision of £950 has been included in the budget for 1955-56. (Demand No. 20).

A provision of Rs. 11,000 exists in the current year's budget for grants to societies under the item 'Charges in England' out of which a sum of £200 is meant for a grant to the Royal Asiatic Society, London. The payment of a grant for the current year is under consideration. (Demand No. 21)

#### **Admission and Welfare of Foreign Students in India**

The Ministry of Education arranges, when requested, for the admission of foreign students into Indian universities and other educational institutions. This assistance is offered irrespective of whether the students come to this country on their private means or under the sponsorship of their respective governments/organisations. This applies equally to the African students awarded scholarships by Indian universities or State Governments. During 1954-55 admission was secured for 107 foreign students.

Particular attention is paid to the welfare arrangements of these scholars. Efforts are made to maintain contact with them as long as they are in this country and their difficulties, if any, are removed. For this purpose welfare committees and tour committees have been formed at various universities. Historical tours, occasional social gatherings and sight-seeing visits are also arranged for them. An educational-cum-recreational Summer Camp for foreign students was organised at Kodaikanal by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in May, 1954. (Demand No. 20)

#### **International Students' House at Delhi**

The Government of India have under consideration (as on January 18, 1955) a proposal for the establishment of an International Students' House at Delhi with a view to affording residential and cultural facilities to foreign scholars and educationists visiting

Delhi. A plot of land has been reserved in the Delhi University enclave for this purpose. The management of the House is to be entrusted to a society to be constituted for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 1,99,000 has been provided for expenditure during 1954-55. For 1955-56 there is a provision of Rs. 3,24,000/-. (Demand No. 20)

#### **National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi**

A provision of Rs. 1,68,000/- has been made in the budget for 1955-56 as compared to one of Rs. 2 lakhs for 1954-55. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Other Civil Works**

A provision of Rs. 1.1 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for 1955-56 for the installation of an additional air-conditioning plant and fitting indirect lights in the National Gallery of Modern Art. (Demand No. 104)

#### **Building for the National Theatre**

It is proposed to establish a well-equipped National Theatre at Delhi. A sub-committee has been appointed to give effect to this scheme. A sum of Rs. 0.5 lakh has been provided in the budget for 1955-56 for the building of the National Theatre. (Demand No. 138)

#### **National Academies**

In pursuance of the Government's decision to establish a National Cultural Trust, the Academy of Dance, Drama and Music was set up in January, 1953 under the name "Sangeet Natak Akadami". The National Academy of Letters (Sahitya Akadami) was set up in March, 1954 and the National Academy of Art (Lalit Kala Akadami) in August, 1954, and with its establishment, the programme for the establishment of the National Cultural Trust is now complete.

A provision of Rs. 5.5 lakhs exists in the current year's budget to meet the expenditure on all three National Academies. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Building for the three National Academies**

A plot of land has been selected for the building for the three National Academies, viz., the Sangeet Natak Akadami, the Sahitya Akadami and the Lalit Kala Akadami. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in the estimates for 1955-56. (Demand No. 138)

**Sangeet Natak Akadami (National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music)**

Mr. Justice P. V. Rajamannar is the Chairman of the Akadami.

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

Institution of the Akadami Awards for dance, drama and folk dance.

Administration of the President's Awards for music. Sponsoring of the National Drama Festival held in November-December, 1954. Organisation of a film seminar (held in February, 1955). Filming and recording of a few eminent musicians and collection of *Rag* and *Tal* paintings (Reprints).

**Grants to Institutions**

A sum of Rs. 4,45,800/- has been provided in the budget estimates for 1955-56. (Demand No. 20)

**Sahitya Akadami (National Academy of Letters)**

The Sahitya Akadami was inaugurated on the 12th March, 1954. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is the Chairman of the Akadami.

The main activities envisaged by the Akadami are:

Publication of a National Bibliography of Indian Literature.

Publication of current bibliographies of all books published in India since January, 1954.

A Who's Who in Indian Literature.

Publications of edited texts of all the works of Kalidasa.

Publication of Anthologies.

Proposal to publish histories of Indian Literatures in the various languages of India.

Selection of books for the award of prizes in each of the 14 languages scheduled in the Constitution.

A sum of Rs. 1,92,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for 1955-56. (Demand No. 20)

**Lalit Kala Akadami (National Academy of Arts)**

The Lalit Kala Akadami was inaugurated on the 5th August, 1954. Shri D. P. Roy Chowdhury, Principal, Government School of Art, Madras, is the Chairman of the Akadami. A provision of Rs. 2,20,000/- has been made in the budget estimates for 1955-56.

The programme of the Akadami for the current year includes arranging art exhibitions in India and outside India and also bringing out some art publications. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Academy of Hindustani Music**

The matter is still under correspondence with the Government of Uttar Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 75,000/- has been provided in next year's budget. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Prizes for Creative Writers**

In order to encourage creative writers the Government of India have formulated a scheme for awarding prizes for outstanding literary work in each language recognised in the Constitution, as well as in English.

A sum of Rs. 80,000/- has been included in the next year's budget estimates for the purpose. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Reorganisation of Museums in India**

A provision of Rs. 50,000/- has been made for the re-organisation and development of museums in India. A comprehensive scheme for the re-organisations of museums in India has been prepared and the Planning Commission are being requested to include it in the Plan. (Demand No. 20)

#### **Indian Museum, Calcutta**

Under Demand No. 19 a provision of Rs. 1,28,100 has been made in the budget estimates for the maintenance of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for 1955-56 as compared to that of Rs. 1,16,000 made during 1954-55

Under Demand No. 21 a provision of Rs. 33,500 has been made in the budget estimates for 1955-56 for the payment of municipal taxes for the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

#### **Zoological Branch: Indian Museum, Calcutta**

The collection of zoological specimens of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, are housed in the Jabakusam House which is situated in a congested locality. These specimens are preserved in highly inflammable spirits and are exposed to the constant risk of fire. Plans for housing these specimens in a fire-proof building have been prepared. The work is estimated to cost about Rs. 19.75 lakhs and is likely to start about the middle of 1955.

A budget provision of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been made for 1955-56 for this purpose. (Demand No. 139)

**National Museum, New Delhi**

A provision of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was made for the year 1954-55 for expenditure on the National Museum, New Delhi. An equal provision has been made in budget estimates for 1955-56. (Demand No. 19).

**Building for the National Museum, New Delhi**

The National Museum is at present housed in one wing of Rashtrapati Bhawan. An expert committee was appointed to determine the space requirements of the various sections of the Museum and to prepare a plan for the building. As recommended by the Committee, the plan of the building costing Rs. 74.63 lakhs has been approved by the Government. The construction programme has been divided into four phases. The construction work is expected to start about the middle of 1955.

A provision of Rs. 3.2 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates of 1955-56 for this purpose. (Demand No. 138)

**Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta**

A provision of Rs. 3,07,500 has been made in the budget estimates of 1955-56 on account of grants towards maintenance, payment of dearness allowance, etc., consequent on the revision of pay scales and for repairs to the building and pathways. (Demand No. 21)

**Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort, Delhi**

A provision of Rs. 13,800 has been made for 1955-56 as against that of Rs. 13,500 during 1954-55. (Demand No. 21)

**Allowance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and such other walks of life, who may be in indigent circumstances**

For implementing the decision of the Government of India to assist by the award of suitable allowances and/or a lump sum grant to persons distinguished in letters, arts and other such walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000/- was provided for the year 1954-55.

Under the scheme which is meant for the benefit of those who have made a substantial contribution to the field of literature, arts or kindred subjects and who are really in indigent circumstances, 80 persons have so far been given assistance ranging from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 150/- per month or lump sum grants ranging from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 1,000/- in each case.

For the year 1955-56, a sum of Rs. 2,00,000/- has been provided for assistance under this scheme. The increased provision has been made partly to continue the assistance to those who have been granted such help in 1954-55 and are still in indigent circumstances and partly to help new cases that may qualify for assistance under the scheme. (Demand No. 21)

#### **Acquisition of Art Objects**

A sum of Rs. 96,067/- has been spent so far during the current financial year for the purchase of art objects.

A provision of Rs. 4,00,000 has been made for 1955-56 for the purchase of art objects and contribution to the National Art Treasures Fund. (Demand No. 21).

#### **Indian Council for Cultural Relations (I.C.C.R.)**

Out of the sanctioned budget grant of Rs. 2,50,000/- to the I.C.C.R. for the year 1954-55, a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs has so far been paid to the Council. Any further payment, if necessary, will be made by the end of the current financial year. There has been steady progress in the activities of the Council during the year and special mention may be made of the following:

(i) The Students Service Unit of the Council organised a very successful education-cum-recreational Summer Camp for foreign students at Kodaikanal. The camp was attended by students from 16 foreign countries, who are now studying in India.

(ii) Mr. E. M. Mtepuka, a well-known journalist from Central Africa, has been invited to India by the Council on a six-month scholarship to study journalism.

(iii) Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, Chairman, West Bengal Legislative Council, and a well-known anthropologist and philologist, has recently undertaken a successful cultural tour of West Africa (Gold Coast, Nigeria and Liberia) under the auspices of the Council.

(iv) Two cultural lecturers, Sarvashree S. C. Dixit, and Mahatab Singh, have been sent to Trinidad, British West Indies, to teach Hindi to the Indian community there.

(v) The Council has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 25,000/- to the Ramakrishana Mission Society, Rangoon, for its cultural activities.

A sum of Rs. 3,00,000 has been provided for the Council's activities in 1955-56. (Demand No. 21)

### **Building for the Indian Council for Cultural Relations**

A committee has been appointed to work out a plan and estimates for raising a building to house the I.C.C.R. A sum of Rs. 1.34 lakhs has been provided in the budget estimates for 1955-56. (Demand No. 138)

## **INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO**

### **EDUCATION**

The Ministry of Education and the Indian National Commission for Unesco collaborated with Unesco in the supply of such information and literature as the organisation needed from time to time. The publications of the Ministry as well as other literature were supplied to the Clearing House of Unesco. The Government of India also cooperated in Unesco's programme of educational and cultural missions and obtained under this programme the services of one expert for the Compulsory Education Project in Madhya Pradesh, and another expert for microfilming Ajanta Paintings.

#### **Fundamental Education**

The Government and the Commission further collaborated with Unesco in its programme of associated experiments in Fundamental and Adult education. A number of projects in the country were accepted by Unesco under this programme. In cooperation with the Government of India and the Government of Mysore, Unesco started in 1952 a Centre at Mysore for training specialists in Fundamental education. Unesco awarded fellowships to Indian students and the Government of India also sponsored students for the two Training Courses organised at this centre.

#### **International Understanding**

The Government of India and the Commission fully cooperated with Unesco in the implementation of its programme of popularising the objectives and purposes of the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies. United Nations Day and Human Rights Day were widely celebrated in all educational institutions of India and by the public in general. At the instance of the Commission, universities and other learned institutions have established Unesco Clubs in the country. Unesco awarded Travel Grants to Indian youth leaders and students to enable them to participate in international conferences, seminars and work camps organised by international organisations abroad. The Commission also cooperated in the Unesco Gift Coupons Scheme under which Indian institutions received aid from voluntary organisations in donor countries.

### **Unesco Coupon Scheme**

The Unesco Coupon Scheme was continued and Coupons worth \$2,28,013 for books, \$3,04,627 for scientific material, and \$27,999 for films have so far been distributed to educational and scientific institutions and organisations in the country. The scheme has enabled these institutions to obtain much needed scientific and technical publications, equipment and films from hard-currency areas without spending any dollars.

### **Unesco Fellowships**

Necessary facilities were afforded to scholars from Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Peru and the U.S.A. coming to India under Unesco Fellowship Schemes for study and research in Indian universities and learned institutions. Indian nationals also received some fellowships under the Unesco Exchange of Persons Programme.

### **Fundamental Education—Future Programme**

Unesco Programme in the field of Fundamental education is being fully utilised for the development of education in the country and a proposal for setting up a National Fundamental Education Centre in cooperation with Unesco is being considered by the Government of India.

### **Other Activities**

The Government of India and the Indian National Commission propose to establish, in cooperation with Unesco, an International Centre for Research on Social Problems of Industrialisation in Asia. Measures will also be taken in consultation with Unesco and the National Commissions of the region to stimulate Unesco activities in the region and to coordinate the work of the National Commission in the region. It is also proposed to organise national seminars to evaluate the 'Role of Arts and Crafts in Education and Community Development', and on 'Problems of Maladjustment of Adolescent Students in relation to their Academic and Social Surroundings'. The Commission also proposes to bring out a bulletin to cover its activities. In order to popularise Unesco among the people, the Indian National Commission purposes to issue translation of some important publications of Unesco. A contract has been signed with Unesco for the translation of three important Unesco publications in Hindi. (Demand No. 17).

## **SCIENCE**

### **Arid Zone Programme**

The Government of India have been closely associated with Unesco in its programme of Arid Zone Research. A member from India



sits on the Unesco Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research that advises and recommends to the organisation programmes relating to the development of Arid Zone Research. Unesco has given financial assistance to some Indian research teams working in this field. Indian experts have been nominated on Unesco panels in the various fields of Arid Zone Research such as Arid Zone Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Biology, Climatology, Human and Animal Ecology. The Government of India also cooperated with Unesco in the organisation of a regional symposium on 'Wind and Solar Energy' held in October 1954, at New Delhi. Experts from various countries participated in the symposium. The Eighth Session of the Unesco Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research was also held on that occasion.

#### **Transit of Delicate Physical Standards**

The Government of India have decided to participate in the Unesco scheme for "Safe and Expeditious Transit of Delicate Physical Standards". The National Physical Laboratory has been appointed to receive such material in India.

#### **Unesco Science Exhibition**

The Unesco exhibition 'Our Senses and the Knowledge of the World' is at present being circulated in the country. The exhibition has aroused great interest in the educated classes particularly among the student community.

#### **Popularisation of Science**

One of the recommendations of the First Conference of the Indian National Commission relates to the need for taking active measures for the popularisation of science. In consultation with the Ministry of N.R. and S.R., this work has been entrusted to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

### **CULTURE**

#### **Translations of Classics Project**

In the field of cultural activities, an important project in which the Government of India and the Indian National Commission have been deeply interested is the Translation of Classics. The Commission participated in Unesco's project for Translation of Indian Classics in the European languages and a substantial contribution for the project was provided by the Government. The Commission recommended to Unesco a list of Indian classics for translation into English and French. Work on two classics has already started.

### **Unesco Art Series**

The Indian National Commission and the Government of India welcomed the publication of an Album of Ajanta Paintings by Unesco as the first volume in the Unesco Reproduction of World Art Series. The Government of India provided necessary facilities to Unesco to bring out this publication.

It is proposed to continue the Translation Project in 1955-56. The Commission is also exploring the possibilities of bilateral and multi-lateral translations of Asian and African classics into different languages of this region.

### **Unesco Exhibitions**

It is proposed to show the Unesco exhibitions on "Education and Peace", "Man Against the Jungle", "Horizons of Cinema", "Japanese Art Woodcuts" and the "Second Colour Reproductions of Paintings prior to 1860" in the country. Unesco exhibitions on Travelling Reference Libraries and Reproductions of Chinese Paintings and Stone Engravings are also expected to be received for showing in India.

### **Unesco Technical Assistance**

The Government of India entered into two agreements with Unesco for obtaining technical assistance to assist in the development of educational projects and scientific and technical institutions in the country. Assistance in the form of fellowships, experts and equipment was received from Unesco. The service of Indian experts were also utilised by Unesco under this project.

### **Liaison**

The Indian National Commission for Unesco has made special efforts to establish cultural links with some of the neighbouring countries. In this connection mention may be made of the art material which was supplied to the National Commissions and other organisations in Italy, Japan and France. Textbooks were supplied to the Indonesian National Commission for its Exhibition of Foreign Textbooks. The Indian National Commission also assisted the United Kingdom Colonial Office in the recruitment of teachers for the Federation of Malaya.

A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided by the Government to the Indian National Commission to continue its work during 1955-56 ( Demand No. 17).

### **Charges in England (Indian National Commission)**

#### **Conferences Abroad**

The Government of India sent a delegation under the leadership of the Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to the Eighth General Conference of Unesco held at Montevideo in November-December, 1954. The Delegation made notable contributions to the work of the Conference. Resolutions on the Peaceful Utilisation of Atomic Energy, Race Relations and Peaceful Cooperation among Nations with different Ideologies, moved by the Indian Delegation, were accepted by the Conference. An Indian Delegate, Dr. A. L. Mudaliar was elected as the Chairman of the Executive Board of Unesco. The Government of India's invitation to hold the Ninth Session of the General Conference of Unesco at New Delhi was accepted.

The Government of India also participated in the 17th International Conference on Public Education held in July 1954, at Geneva, to discuss problems connected with the training and status of secondary teachers. A report on the progress of education in India was presented at the Conference by the Indian delegate.

During the year the Government of India participated in: the Inter-governmental Conference for Adoption of an International Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, held at the Hague; the International Seminar on Adult Education in Rural Areas held at Frederiksberg, Denmark; the Indo-German Seminar of High School Historians for the Revision of History Textbooks organised by the International School Textbooks Institute in Brunswick in Cooperation with the School Textbooks Committee of the German National Commission for Unesco; and the Unesco Seminar on Arts and Crafts in General Education and Community Life held in Tokyo, Japan. An Indian observer attended the Unesco Regional Conference on Free and Compulsory Education in Arab States held at Cairo.

It is proposed to participate in the 18th International Conference on Public Education to be held at Geneva in 1955 and other important conferences and seminars that Unesco may convene in connection with the implementation of its programme for 1955-56.

sum of Rs. 30,000 has been provided for this purpose. (Demand No. 17).

#### **Tensions Project**

The Indian National Commission continued its project on Research in Social Tensions. The Indian universities have been asked

to submit proposals for research which they would like to organise in the field. It is proposed to continue the project in the year 1955-56. A sum of Rs. 75,000 has been provided for this project. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Contribution to Unesco**

India is one of the founder-members of Unesco and has always played an important part in moulding its policies and programmes with a view to promoting understanding, cooperation and peace in the world. With the entry of the U.S.S.R., Poland and Czechoslovakia, the number of Member States has now reached 72. The increasing number is further evidence of the universal acceptance of the basic principles underlying Unesco and recognition of the usefulness of the services rendered by the Organisation. The Government of India fully endorse these principles and will continue to participate in the work of Unesco. A sum of Rs. 17,00,000 has been provided to pay India's share of the annual contribution to Unesco for 1955. (Demand No. 21).

**CHAPTER VIII**  
**THE EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED AND SOCIAL AND**  
**CHILD WELFARE**

**Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun**

A provision of a sum of Rs. 2,64,500 exists in the budget for 1954-55 for the administration of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind. This Centre provides vocational training to about 150 adult blind men from all parts of the country. A provision of Rs. 5,50,996 has been made in the budget for 1955-56 for the administration of this Centre. It is proposed to undertake two new schemes during 1955-56 for providing better employment opportunities for the ex-trainees of the Centre. During the current financial year a small sheltered workshop has been established as an adjunct to the Centre to provide remunerative employment to a limited number of ex-trainees of the Centre. During 1955-56 it is proposed to expand this workshop. (Demand No. 20).

**Central Braille Press, Dehra Dun**

A provision of Rs. 70,000 exists in the budget estimates of 1954-55 for the administration of the Central Braille Press at Dehra Dun. This is the only press of its kind in the country and it produces literature in Indian languages. At present it is concentrating on the production of textbooks to be used in schools for the blind. During the current year, in addition to producing several books in Hindi, it has produced books in Gujrati, Marathi and Telugu. In addition, a small workshop for the manufacture of special appliances used in the education of the blind has been set up during the current financial year as an adjunct to the Press. This workshop has so far produced about 200 Braille slates that are being sold to blind individuals and institutions for the blind. This is the first time that such slates have been manufactured in this country.

A sum of Rs. 1,40,000 has been provided in the next year's budget for the administration of the Press. It is proposed to expand the production capacity of the Press and to expand the workshop for producing special appliances used in the education of the blind during 1955-56. (Demand No. 20).

**The Periodical 'The Deaf in India'**

Since 1949 this Ministry has given grant-in-aid to the Convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India for the publication of the

quarterly periodical, 'The Deaf in India'. The periodical is devoted to the education and welfare of the deaf and is the only one of its kind in this country.

A sum of Rs. 1,400 has been provided in the budget for 1955-56 against the same provision in the current financial year. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Post-School Scholarships for the Blind**

A provision of a sum of Rs. 14,000 exists in the budget for 1954-55 for the award of scholarships to blind students for advanced professional training and higher education. The cost of these scholarships is shared equally between the Central and the State Governments concerned. During 1954-55, 18 new scholarships were awarded to blind students. 15 scholarships have been continued from 1953-54.

A sum of Rs. 32,500 has been provided in the budget for 1955-56 for this scheme. It is proposed during 1955-56 to make this an entirely Central scheme. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Meetings of the Committees on the Education of the Handicapped**

A provision of a sum of Rs. 5,000 exists in the budget for 1954-55 for convening meetings of committees on the education of the Handicapped. During the current financial year a meeting of the Expert Committee on Braille was convened to settle some details in regard to the finalising of Bharati Braille.

It has been decided to establish a National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped, consisting of experts on the education of the blind, the deaf, the orthopaedically and mentally handicapped. This council is likely to meet either at the end of this financial year or at the beginning of the next financial year.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been provided in next year's budget for this purpose. During 1955-56 it is proposed to appoint a committee to advise the Government of India on the selection of suitable books to be published by the Central Braille Press. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Grant-in-aid to Institutions for Transcribing Books into Bharati Braille**

A provision of a sum of Rs. 8,000 exists in the budget for 1954-55 for this scheme. The object of this scheme is to help the schools for the blind situated in non-Hindi speaking areas to transcribe

books in regional languages. Eleven applications have been received during this financial year and are under consideration.

A sum of Rs. 8,000 has been provided in the budget for 1955-56 for this scheme. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Seminar on the Education of Blind Children**

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided in the budget for 1955-56 for convening a Seminar on the education of blind children. It is proposed to invite about 25 heads of schools for the blind or practising teachers of the blind to discuss all aspects of the education of blind children and adolescents. The Seminar is expected to be held in the middle of April, 1955 when Miss Helen Keller, the distinguished deaf-blind American author and lecturer will be in this country. She is expected to inaugurate the Seminar. In addition, it is proposed to invite the Governments of Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Malaya and Pakistan to send observers to this Seminar. This will probably be the first Seminar of its kind in South-East Asia. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Post-School Scholarships for the Deaf**

A sum of Rs. 24,000 has been provided in the budget for 1955-56 for the award of scholarships to deaf students to receive technical training in ordinary technical institutions. The object of these scholarships is to afford opportunities for deaf students to obtain technical training with a view to equipping them better for remunerative employment. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Random Sample Survey of Children at Delhi**

A sum of Rs. 14,000 has been provided in the budget for 1955-56 for carrying out a Random Sample Survey of school children between the ages of six and 12 in Delhi with a view to determining how many of them are so mentally retarded as to need education in special schools. The necessary tests have been prepared by the Central Institute of Education. The object of this survey will be to provide data for determining what facilities should be provided for mentally handicapped children. (Demand No. 20).

#### **Scholarships for Orthopaedically Handicapped Children**

A sum of Rs. 12,000 has been provided in the budget for 1955-56 for award of scholarships to orthopaedically handicapped children. The object of these scholarships will be to encourage poor parents to send their orthopaedically handicapped children to normal schools. The scholarships will enable them to meet the additional cost on the education of such children. (Demand No. 20).

**Publication of the Periodical 'Deepavali'**

A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been provided in the budget for 1955-56 to meet expenditure on 'Deepavali', a quarterly periodical on the education of the blind. It is proposed to bring out this journal both in Hindi and in English. The Hindi edition will also be published in Braille. The object of this journal will be to foster a better understanding of the problems of the blind among members of the general public and also to provide guidance to professional workers in the field of education and welfare of the blind. (Demand No. 20).

**Purchase of Group Hearing Aids for Institutions for the Deaf**

A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been provided in the budget for 1955-56 for the purchase of group hearing aids for deaf children. It is proposed to supply these aids to a few deserving institutions for the deaf where facilities for the installation of such aids exist. In addition it is proposed to organise a short refresher course for teachers of the deaf in the use of these aids. It is hoped that these facilities will help in promoting the education of the deaf. (Demand No. 20).

**Grants-in-aid to Institutions conducting Training and Research into Social Work**

A provision of a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 exists in the budget for 1954-55 for giving grants to institutions imparting training in Social Work. The same amount has been provided in the budget for 1955-56. The object of these grants is to help institutions imparting training in Social Work to maintain and develop their existing activities. (Demand No. 20).

**Bal Bhavan**

A provision of a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 has been made in the budget for 1954-55 for meeting recurring expenditure on the establishment of the proposed Bal Bhavan. This scheme, undertaken at the instance of the Prime Minister, will aim at affording opportunities to children of all classes and communities at Delhi for education by recreational and physical activities and to promote social and cultural contacts between them. It has not been possible to establish the Bhavan during the current financial year but it is expected to be established during 1955-56. A sum of Rs. 2,50,000 has been provided in the budget for 1955-56 to meet recurring expenditure on this scheme. (Demand No. 20).

**Grants-in-aid for Research into Social Sciences**

In 1950 this Ministry appointed an Advisory Board on Social Welfare to advise this Ministry on several aspects of its activities



in the field of social welfare. This Board has been reconstituted following the setting up of the Central Social Welfare Board. The primary object of the reconstituted Board will be to advise this Ministry as to the fields of social welfare into which research is needed. The Board will also allocate pieces of research to universities and schools of social work and to other suitable institutions.

A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been provided in the budget for 1955-56 for the purpose of granting assistance to institutions who are asked to undertake research into specific problems. It is hoped that this scheme will greatly assist in collecting suitable data for framing further schemes of social welfare. This provision has been made subject to the approval of the Planning Commission. (Demand No. 20).

**Meetings of the Advisory Board on Social Welfare**

A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been provided in the budget for 1955-56 to meet expenditure on meetings of the reconstituted Advisory Board on Social Welfare. This Board, as has been pointed out earlier, will advise the Government of India mainly on problems of social welfare in which research is needed. (Demand No. 20).

**Construction of Buildings for Model School for Blind Children**

A provision of a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 exists in the budget for 1954-55 for the construction of buildings for the proposed model school for blind children, but unfortunately it has not been possible to undertake this work during the current financial year. This school is a part of this Ministry's scheme to establish a comprehensive National Centre for the Blind at Dehra Dun. The school will consist of three main departments, viz., (1) A Kindergarten school for Blind Children, (2) a Primary and Secondary school for Blind Boys and Girls and (3) a Teachers' Training Department. This scheme has been included in the first Five-Year Plan.

A token provision of a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 has been made in the next year's budget for the construction of buildings for this school. It is hoped that considerable headway with the construction of buildings of this school will be made during 1955-56. (Demand No. 139).

**Construction of Buildings for the Women Section of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun**

The Minister for Education has directed that a Women's Section of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind at Dehra Dun should be established. This section will provide vocational training to blind women on the lines of the training already provided to blind men. The cost of new buildings for this section is estimated roughly at Rs. 6,78,000.

A token provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the budget for 1955-56 for the construction of these buildings. It is hoped that considerable headway will be made during 1955-56 with their construction. (Demand No. 139).

**Construction of Buildings for the expanded Sheltered Workshop of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun**

A token provision of a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the budget for 1955-56 for the construction of new buildings for the expanded sheltered workshop. A small sheltered workshop is already functioning as an adjunct to the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun. It is proposed to expand this workshop during 1955-56. This provision has been made subject to the approval of the Planning Commission. (Demand No. 139).

**Construction of the Buildings of Bal Bhavan, Delhi.**

A provision of a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 exists in the budget for 1954-55 for the construction of buildings for the Bal Bhavan. This project has been undertaken at the instance of the Prime Minister. The construction of the buildings has not yet been undertaken, but it is hoped that the buildings will be constructed during 1955-56. Accordingly a token provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the budget for 1955-56 for this purpose. (Demand No. 139).

**Grant-in-aid to the Central Social Welfare Board**

A provision of a sum of Rs. 1,50,00,000 exists in the budget for 1954-55 for giving grants-in-aid to the Central Social Welfare Board in order to enable it to carry on its activities in the field of Social Welfare. A sum of Rs. 72,52,000 has already been sanctioned as grants-in-aid to the Board during the current financial year (Demand No. 41).

The primary function of the Board is to give financial assistance to voluntary social welfare organisations in order to help them to maintain and develop their existing activities and to coordinate these activities into the general pattern of the first Five-Year Plan. In addition, the Board has also undertaken the establishment of Welfare Extension Projects. The Board proposes to establish 350 projects by the end of the first Five-Year Plan period, that is roughly a project for each district in the country. The cost of each such project is estimated at Rs. 50,000. Half the cost will be met by the Central Social Welfare Board and the remaining half by contributions from the State Governments concerned or from voluntary sources.

A sum of Rs. 2,25,00,000 has been provided in the budget for 1955-56 for the purpose of giving grants-in-aid to the Central Social Welfare Board in order to enable it to carry on its activities. (Demand No 21).

## CHAPTER IX

### YOUTH WELFARE AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

With the attainment of independence it was found necessary to make special provision for Youth Welfare and Physical Education. The recognition of the importance of youth, its equipment and employment, was evidenced by the establishment in 1953 by the Union Ministry of Education of a full-fledged Youth Welfare Section under the direction of an Honorary Adviser to draw up a programme of activities and coordinate the work of various agencies in India engaged in this field. The programme was circulated for implementation to Vice-Chancellors of Universities and Education Secretaries of State Governments in December, 1953. Its main concern was to formulate leisure-time activities for students as a means of ensuring Youth Welfare through the best utilisation of student energy and ability.

A provision of Rs. 11.5 lakhs exists in the budget for 1954-55 for promoting Youth Welfare and Physical Education in the Indian Union. (Demand No. 20).

#### Sports Organisations

The Government have given grants to the extent of Rs. 2,00,763 to the Indian Olympic Association and other Sports organisations to enable Indian teams to participate in international competitions and to invite foreign teams to India. This policy will in future come under the expert supervision and care of the recently set up All-India Council of Sports. The setting up of this council was suggested at the Conference of the Presidents of the Sports organisations in India held on the 14th August 1954, presided over by the Minister for Education. The first meeting of the Council was inaugurated by the Minister for Education and held under the Chairmanship of Shri Naval H. Tata. During this meeting a standing committee consisting of seven members was appointed to serve as the executive body of the Council.

#### Youth Festival

One of the outstanding activities of the Education Ministry during the year was the organisation of the Inter-University Youth Festival held at New Delhi in November, 1954. The festival was the first of its kind in the country. The universities were requested to send their delegates to participate in the various competitions of the

festival. Twenty-six out of 31 universities responded and there was a total number of 781 competitors. The items for competition were arts and crafts, drama, classical dance, instrumental music, vocal classical music, Hindi elocution and folk dance. The standard of performance in these items was high. A total allocation of Rs. 2 lakhs was made for the festival.

### Youth Leadership Training Camps

In order to bridge the gulf between students and teachers and to help teachers to assume their natural place as leaders of the student community, three Youth Leadership Training Camps were organised by the Ministry of Education. In these camps, selected members of staff from various affiliated or constituent colleges of the universities in an area are deputed for training. So far the following universities have been served by these camps :

<i>Location</i>	<i>University</i>
1. Srinagar . . . . .	Punjab.
2. Mahableshwar . . . . .	Baroda. Bombay. Gujrat. Karnatak. Poona.
3. Ranikhet . . . . .	Agra. Aligarh. Allahabad. Banaras. Lucknow.

At the fourth Youth Leadership Training Camp for the South Indian Universities, Andhra, Annamalai, Mysore and Travancore Universities were requested to depute some members of their staff to receive training at this camp. A sum of Rs. 14,000 has been sanctioned for the purpose.

### Dramatic Camps

A new activity chiefly to encourage artistic talent among young students was undertaken by the Ministry in June, 1954 when a dramatic camp was organised at Andretta (Kangra Valley). Selected groups of students from the Universities of Agra, Delhi and Rajputana received training in drama and the technique of stage-craft.

The second Dramatic Camp to be held in the series of such camps all over the country, is proposed to be held at Simla Hills. The Universities of Baroda, Bombay, Gujrat, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagpur, Punjab, Rajputana, Saugor and S.N.D.T. have been invited to send their trainees. During the current financial year a sum of Rs. 31,236 has been spent on these Camps.

### **Youth Tours, Hikes, Mountaineering and Youth Hostels**

Tours to places of historic, scenic and cultural interest and to places where big national projects are being undertaken, serve a recognised educational purpose. For such organised activities the Government give grants. Youth hostels are an immediate corollary to any scheme of tours, hikes and mountaineering. They provide cheap facilities for lodging and board to the young. At present not more than 80 youth hostels exist in the country. The Government have made provision for financial assistance to such organisations constructing youth hostels or repairing old deserted buildings that can be used as youth hostels. For these items, a sum of Rs. 14,174 has been sanctioned.

### **Physical Education and Recreation**

The Government keeps in close touch with the Physical education institutions of the country, especially those engaged in research work, either of western or of yogic physical culture. In 1953, the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation set up by the Ministry of Education appointed a sub-committee that has since submitted a report on the survey of Physical education in the country and suggested certain methods of improvement. The report of the sub-committee was discussed by the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation at its second meeting on the 23rd/24th December, 1954. The Board at the same meeting set up two more sub-committees—one to lay down 'Norms of Physical Fitness for Boys and Girls' and the second to draw up a syllabus for Physical education for Primary and Secondary schools. The reports of the two sub-committees will be considered by the Board at its next meeting in April 1955. Besides, the Board advises on matters connected with physical fitness, improvement of physical health and promotion of recreational activities. The Government have also evinced keen interest in yogic centres. Schemes for the expansion of research in the yogic system are under the consideration of the Government. During the current financial year a sum of Rs. 54,563 has been sanctioned for this scheme.

### **Bharat Scouts and Guides**

Co-curricular activities specially in the form of Scouts and Guides, National Cadet Corps (N.C.C.) and Auxiliary Cadet Corps (A.C.C.) are encouraged by the Government. The All-India Organisation of Bharat Scouts and Guides has framed a programme of training and expansion of its activities. A grant of Rs. 32,500 has been sanctioned to the Bharat Scouts for the current financial year.

### **Future Programme**

A sum of Rs. 13 lakhs has been allocated for the next financial year for Physical education, Sports and Bharat Scouts and Guides.

Youth Welfare work is likely to extend its field of activities and plans are being formulated to earmark more funds for the following new schemes:

- (1) Youth Welfare Committees.
- (2) Youth Conferences, clubs and play centres.
- (3) National Youth Centres.
- (4) Equipment Vans for work and recreational activities in villages.
- (5) Workshops and hobby centres in universities and educational institutions.
- (6) School Health Service.
- (7) Student Health Centres.

For these schemes the Planning Commission has been approached to allocate sufficient funds for the year 1955-56. It is also proposed that these other schemes under formulation will be included in the second Five-Year Plan.

### **N.C.C. in Public Schools**

During the year under review, the number of Junior Division N.C.C. Units in Public schools was raised to 24. Three units of the Junior Division Girls' Wing of the N.C.C. were raised in the following schools :

- (1) Lawrence School, Sanawar.
- (2) Lawrence School, Lovedale.
- (3) M.G.D. Girls' Public School, Jaipur.

A provision of Rs. 76,000 has been made in the budget for 1955-56, as against the provision of Rs. 70,000 during the current year. (Demand No. 20).

### **Manual Labour**

A total provision of one crore of rupees has been made in the first Five-Year Plan to encourage manual labour among students. Out of this provision a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been allocated for the current financial year (1954-55). In and around their educational institutions, the students engage in manual labour, helping in the construction of swimming pools and open-air theatres. For this a sum of Rs. 7.5 lakhs has been set apart during the current financial year. (Demand No. 20).

### **Youth Camps**

In rural areas, the students are encouraged to participate in youth camps and do manual labour on projects of community welfare, like the construction of roads and canals, clearance of slums and ponds, repairing of school buildings and tanks etc., thus affording them opportunities for a healthy and disciplined camp-life. The normal duration of these camps is three to four weeks each, and they are generally held during the vacation. This scheme of Youth Camps came into operation in June, 1954, and up to the end of this year about 300 youth camps have been conducted in the country, with approximately 31,500 young people participating. The Government subsidise youth camps on the following basis :

For food and incidental expenses @ Rs. 2 per head per day.

Transport charges on the basis of third class railway or actual bus fare.

For the affiliated organisation and management of youth camps, the Government have decided to pay grants for holding training camps for Camp Organisers. In these Organisers' Training Camps, the basic grants for food and incidentals are the same in value as those for Students' camps, but transport charges are determined at the rate of inter class railway fare both ways per trainee. Lecturers and Instructors are paid a second class railway fare. In April 1954 the Government set up a Committee on Youth Camps and Labour Service to determine all questions of grants and future policy. So far the Committee has met six times. Out of the total provision of Rs. 22.5 lakhs for the current financial year a sum of Rs. 17,58,000 has been sanctioned as grants to about 18 State Governments up to December, 1954.

### **Work Projects**

During the period under report a sum of Rs. 4,05,367 has been sanctioned to 12 Indian universities for the construction of 21 swimming pools and 14 open-air theatres in and around universities and college campuses.

### **Programme for the Next Year**

During 1955-56, a more generous allocation of funds to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for Youth Camps and Work Projects and other items connected with Youth and Student welfare.

## CHAPTER X

### INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS

#### Central Secretariat Library

During the year under review the total sanctioned budget for the purchase of books and publications was Rs. 30,000. The number of books added to this library was 2,570 bringing the total stock to 1,07,086 (as on the 4th January 1955).

The Library Service has been expanded and toned up during the year. The reservation system for books already on loan has been introduced. The stock room has been provided with proper guides.

A Reference Section has been initiated in addition to the ready reference service at the loan counter. Several reference lists on various topics have been prepared and supplied to various ministries and officers.

The United States Government supplied 2,500 publications during the year as against 650 publications sent by the Government of India to the United States Government on an exchange basis.

Under the new liberalised scheme of this Library, its membership has almost doubled. The total number of registered borrowers is 3,753 as against 2,000 last year. 96,000 books were issued for home-reading and 81,000 consulted in the Library during the year.

For its Hindi section the Library has acquired a large number of books for employees of the Government of India literate in Hindi. The list of additions of Hindi books has also been undertaken recently and is being issued regularly every month.

#### Programme for 1955-56

- (a) To issue regularly in the first week of every month :
  - (i) Report of Activities.
  - (ii) Lists of monthly additions to the Library.
  - (iii) An annotated bibliography on a topic of current interest.
  - (iv) An annotated list of such new books as have passed unnoticed by readers.



(b) To issue a brochure on the working of the library and its services.

(c) To take an inventory of library stock and maintain up-to-date library catalogues (Shelflist and Dictionary).

(d) To issue a classified list of the Government of India Publications.

(e) To attempt compilation of a Union Catalogue of books and publications in the various departmental libraries of the Government of India. (Demand No. 17).

#### **Central Educational Library**

During the year 1954-55, the Library had a budget provision of Rs. 22,500 for the purchase of books and publications in India, in addition to Rs. 7,500 provided as charges to be incurred in England for obtaining books from the United Kingdom.

Four thousand three hundred and seven books and a number of pamphlets were added to the various sections of the Library during the year under review.

One hundred and ninety periodicals were received during the year 1954-55. These were circulated to the officers of this Ministry.

Thirty-five Bibliographies and reference lists were prepared and distributed.

Five hundred and sixty articles from 17 Indian educational journals have been indexed during this period.

#### **Education Section**

(i) Besides members of the Central Advisory Board of Education and officers of the Government of India, 43 persons interested in education were enrolled as depository members bringing the total to 328.

(ii) Five thousand, five hundred and thirty-four books were issued to the officers of this Ministry and other members.

(iii) The Children's Section served 150 borrowers and 4,513 books were issued out of the library.

A new scheme of lending juvenile books in bulk to various local schools was started during this year.

#### **Adult Literature Section**

During the year the membership of the Adult Literature Section of the Library that till recently was limited to Class IV servants of the Government of India, was extended to both Lower and Upper Division Clerks. Besides, the non-Hindi reading officers of

the Government of India, who have passed the Hindi Probodh examination conducted by the Ministry of Education, have also been allowed to enrol themselves as members. This has led to a great increase in the membership, which is 1,805 at present as compared to 1,210 recorded at the close of last year.

Twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-five books were issued to the members during the year.

A Bibliography on Social education in Hindi for neo-literates has been prepared and is at present in press. This bibliography contains nearly 1,510 items and is accompanied by a list of contents, and an alphabetical index.

Another new feature has been the issue of books in bulk to the New Delhi Social Service League, that in turn placed these books at the disposal of the numerous children studying in various schools run by the League.

#### **Programme for 1955-56**

(a) To issue regularly every month new additions made to

- (i) Educational Library,
- (ii) Adult Literature Section, and
- (iii) Children's Section.

(b) To issue an annotated bibliography on education in India.

(c) To liberalise the bulk loan of

- (i) Children's literature to various local schools and
- (ii) Literature for neo-literates through local voluntary agencies.

(d) To publish a cumulative index of educational articles published in Indian educational journals for the years 1949-54.

(e) To check and complete records of educational reports of the various states of India. (Demand No. 17).

#### **Educational Information Service**

A large number of enquiries from individuals, national and international organisations and foreign governments on various aspects of education in India and overseas were attended to. Mimeographed sheets on 'Facilities for study/training in different subjects', were prepared; old information sheets were brought up-to-date.

Over 900 persons visited the Information Section Library during this period.

A note containing general information for students desirous of going abroad has been compiled and issued free of charge as a separate publication. (No separate budget provision is made for this item).

## EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

### Collection of Statistics

The annual collection of statistics on various aspects of education was continued during the year. Special efforts were made to obtain the correct statistics in time by deputing an officer of the Ministry to visit the States and resolve discrepancies on the spot. Officers from some States also came to this Ministry for training and reconciliation of discrepancies.

### Publications

(a) The following statistical publications were brought out during the period ending 31st January 1955 :

- (i) Report on Neglected and Delinquent Children, 1949-50 ;
- (ii) Education in Universities in India, 1949-50 ;
- (iii) Education in the States of the Indian Union, 1950-51 (A Statistical Survey);
- (iv) Education in Universities in India, 1950-51 ;
- (v) Directory of Institutions for Higher Education in India, 1954 ;
- (vi) Education in Universities in India, 1951-52 ;
- (vii) Education in India 1949-50 Vol. I ;
- (viii) Education in India 1949-50 Vol. II ;
- (ix) Education in India 1950-51 Vol. I ;
- (x) Education in India 1950-51 Vol. II ; and
- (xi) Education in the States of the Indian Union, 1951-52 (A Statistical Survey).

(b) A set of 12 well-designed and colourful charts depicting important aspects of education in India was printed. These charts have been very popular.

(c) A special effort was made during the year to bring the annual reports on education up-to-date. Thus the reports for 1949-50 and 1950-51 were published during the year and the publication of "Education in India, 1951-52" is under preparation . It is expected to be printed about the end of the year 1954-55 so that in future these annual reports may be published within the stipulated period.

### Statistical Enquiries

A large number of enquiries from national and international organisations, foreign governments, educationists, research scholars, etc., were attended to.

For the year 1955-56, a provision of Rs. 1,600, has been made for the purchase of art material and preparation of zinc blocks, as against Rs. 2,200 in 1954-55.

### Programme for 1955-56

(a) The following publications are expected to be brought out during the year 1955-56.

- (i) Education in Universities in India, 1952-54 ;
- (ii) Education in the States of the Indian Union, 1952-53 (A Statistical Survey) ;
- (iii) Directory of Institutions for Higher Education in India, 1955 ;
- (iv) Education in India, 1952-53—Vol. I ;
- (v) Education in India, 1952-53—Vol. II ;
- (vi) Education in India, 1952-53—a graphic presentation ;
- (vii) Education in Centrally Administered Institutions, 1954-55 ;
- (viii) Child Welfare in Schools in India ;
- (ix) Education in the States of the Indian Union 1953-54 (A Statistical Survey) ; and
- (x) Education in India, 1953-54, Vol. I.

(b) The fifth short course on educational statistics for the benefit of nominees of State Governments, that could not be held during 1954-55, will be conducted during April-May, 1955. (Demand No. 17).

### EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

A provision of Rs. 10,000 was made in the budget for 1954-55 for the printing of periodicals, brochures, directories, handbooks and other publications for the Publications Section of the Ministry of Education. (Demand No. 20)

The outstanding publications of the period under review were "Student Indiscipline" by Humayun Kabir, both in Hindi and English, and the Hindi and English versions of "Seven Years of Freedom".

"The Education Quarterly", the official organ of the Ministry, entered its seventh year. Among the new features introduced this year is 'Current Controversies' designed to arouse lay interest in education. The print order was raised from 1,500 to 2,150 in order to cope with the growing demand for this journal. Sales of other publications have risen steeply owing to enhanced publicity and swift and efficient managerial action.

The publications brought out during 1954-55 are :

	Price Rs. A. P.
1. Proceedings of the Fifth Meeting of the All-India Council for Technical Education . . . . .	Non-priced
2. Headmasters on Secondary Education . . . . .	0 5 0
3. Report of the Committee on the relationship between the State Governments and Local Bodies in the Administration of Primary Education (Kher Committee) . . . . .	4 0 0
4. Annual Report of the Ministry, 1953-54 . . . . .	Non-priced
5. A Review of Education in India, 1953-54 . . . . .	Non-priced
6. Handbook of Suggestions for Teachers in Small Rural Schools . . . . .	0 4 0
7. School Record, by A. N. Basu (out of stock) . . . . .	Non-priced
8. Aims and Objectives of University Education in India . . . . .	0 10 0
9. Student Indiscipline, by Humayun Kabir . . . . .	0 4 0
10. Vidyarthion men Anushasan Heenta (Hindi Edition of 'Student Indiscipline') . . . . .	0 8 0
11. Seven Years of Freedom . . . . .	0 8 0
12. Azadi ke Sat Varsh (Hindi Edition of "Seven Years of Freedom".) . . . . .	0 6 0
13. Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Second revised and enlarged edition). . . . .	0 12 0
14. Report of the Secondary Education Commission (Reprint). . . . .	2 0 0
15. Proceedings of First Conference of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco. . . . .	2 8 0
16. Teachers' Handbook of Social Education (Second Edition) (out of stock) . . . . .	1 0 0
17. Experiments in Teacher Training, by Menon and Kaul . . . . .	1 2 0
18. The Content of History in Indian Schools, by K. P. Chaudhury . . . . .	1 14 0
19. Understanding Basic Education, by T. S. Avinashilingam . . . . .	0 14 0
20. Provisional Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi (Defence, Transport, Agriculture, Railways and Posts and Telegraphs) . . . . .	Non-priced
21. The Five-Year Plan: Schemes of Educational Development . . . . .	0 6 0
22. Proceedings of the 20th and 21st meetings of the C.A.B.E. . . . .	5 10 0
23. Four Issues of "The Education Quarterly" in March, June, September and December . . . . .	2 2 0 each
24. A Report on Blind Welfare in the United Kingdom, by Lal Advani . . . . .	1 10 0

The following books and pamphlets are scheduled for publication before 31st March, 1955 :

(1) Handbook for Indian Students, Part II.

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## CHAPTER XI

### ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS (ARCHIVES, ARCHAEOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY, LIBRARY, ETC.)

#### 'A.—Secretariat'

The Provision under this sub-head is made for the pay and other expenditure incurred on the staff employed in the Ministry of Education. Twenty-eight gazetted posts and 164 additional non-gazetted posts have been created during the current year to cope with the growing work in the Ministry in connection with the implementation of the Five-Year Plan and various other schemes. (Demand No. 17).

#### Education Departments Abroad

Expenditure in respect of (i) Education Department in the Indian Embassy, U.S.A., (ii) Education Department, High Commissioner's Office, U.K., (iii) Education Section, Indian Legation, Bonn and (iv) Education Section, Indian Commission, Nairobi, is met under this Head. (Demand No. 20).

#### History of Freedom Movement in India

During the year under review the Board of Editors continued to collect material for writing the HISTORY OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA. They have prepared a draft giving a collated account of the 'First Phase' of the projected history, covering the period up to 1884.

A grant of Rs. 1,50,000 was paid to the Board of Editors during the year 1954-55. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided for this project in the budget for 1955-56. (Demand No. 17).

#### History of Revolt of 1857

It has been decided to bring out an objective and authoritative history of the Indian struggle of 1857 on May 10, 1957, the centenary of the Revolt. The history which will be based on records and other authentic material is being written by Dr. S. N. Sen, a well-known historian and former Director of National Archives.

#### Language Surveys

A suggestion was received by the Government that a survey of important languages of the country be undertaken. The Scheme is under preparation.

In the meantime the Government have made a token provision of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose in the budget for 1955-56. (Demand No. 20).

#### NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

An allotment of Rs. 10,50,600 was placed at the disposal of this Department for 1954-55. For 1955-56 a provision of Rs. 11,69,100 has been proposed.

One thousand five hundred and sixty-eight bundles of records belonging to various defunct Residencies and Political Agencies were received. Eighty-three reels of microfilm copies of documents of Indian interest were obtained from Algemeen Rijksarchief, the Hague, Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, the British Museum and the Public Record Office, London. Historical manuscripts including a collection of papers of Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras (1781-85) were acquired.

One hundred and twenty research scholars conducted research among the records and 8,032 pages of excerpts were released for their use.

Six fellowships of Rs. 150 each have been awarded to post-graduate students selected from among the nominees of the Indian universities to carry on research among the records relating to Modern Indian History under the guidance of the Director of Archives. The theses submitted by the students for the Ph. D. will be published by their respective universities. The fellowships are tenable for one year but are renewable for another year.

Four volumes of Fort William-India House Correspondence, and one volume of Index to the late Foreign and Political Department records (1756-80) were made ready for press. Two issues of the *Indian Archives* were printed. Volume XI of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence (covering the period 1794-95) was completed; its checking and revision is in progress. The compilation of Volume XII (covering the period 1796-97) was continued.

#### **Training in Archives**

A one-year Diploma Course of Training in Archives Science confined to post-graduate students as well as the special short-term course lasting three months, confined only to the nominees of the Central and State Governments and held twice a year, continued to be popular. It has been decided to continue these courses for another three years before the position is reviewed.

A valuable collection of 10,000 maps of historical series was taken over from the Surveyor-General of India.

#### **Exhibition**

The Exhibition organised in the National Archives of India seven months ago has attracted considerable attention and has become a

- (2) Proceedings of the Eighth Meeting of the All-India Council for Technical Education.
- (3) A reprint of the Second Edition of "Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes".
- (4) The Five-Year Plan: A Brief Review of Progress during 1952-53 and 1953-54.
- (5) Teachers' Handbook of Social Education (Third Edition).
- (6) The Education Quarterly, March, 1955.

Reprints of "School Record" "Student Indiscipline" and "Seven Years of Freedom" are being undertaken by the Ford Foundation in India.

The sale of publications at the Casual Sales Depot has been encouraging. 12,402 copies of various publications have been sold during the period under review for a cash return of Rs. 10,347-1-9.

The Publications Section organised exhibitions of its publications at Parliament House for the meetings of Vice-Chancellors and Directors of Public Instruction and for the 22nd Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education. A large number of pamphlets were displayed at the Congress Exhibition held recently at Madras. Similarly publications of the Section were sent for display to the Principals' Conference held in December, 1954, under the Methodist Church in India and Pakistan, at Lucknow.

In the budget estimates for 1955-56, a provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made for the publication of the periodicals and pamphlets of the Ministry of Education.

In addition, a provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made to finance the publication of the important recent speeches of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, to be published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

**Programme of Publications for 1955-56 is as under:**

- (1) 'The Single-Teacher School', by J. P. Naik (Second Edn.).
- (2) The Rural Primary Teacher, by E. A. Pires.
- (3) Differentiation between the Curricula of Rural and Urban Schools, by J. P. Naik.
- (4) The Financing of Rural Education, by P. N. Mathur.
- (5) Annual Report for the Ministry of Education, 1955-56.



- (6) A Review of Education in India, 1954-55.
- (7) Proceedings of the Sixth Meeting of the All-India Council for Technical Education.
- (8) Proceedings of the Seventh Meeting of the All-India Council for Technical Education.
- (9) Experiments in Pre-Primary and Basic Education.
- (10) Child Writing—A companion volume to 'Child Art', published in 1953-54.
- (11) Handbook of Suggestions for Teachers in Small Rural Schools (Hindi Edition).
- (12) A Bibliography of Material for Neo-literates in Hindi.
- (13) Finalised Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi for Secondary Schools in Botany, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and the Social Sciences.
- (14) Four Issues of 'The Education Quarterly'—March, June, September and December, 1955.

permanent feature of the Department. During the year under review more than 800 visitors visited the Department. For better publicity and with a view to giving the public an idea about the source materials available on Indian History in the Department, two series of pamphlets under the titles "Source Materials" and "Our Neighbours" have been brought out—four pamphlets under the first and two under the second.

A revised statement of the statistics of book production in the Indian Union for 1950-53 was prepared for supply to Unesco. A sum of £2,500 was allotted to the National Archives Library from the Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme. It is proposed to purchase, with the aid of this fund, books on historical topics of special interest to India and Asian Countries and on Archival Science from the U.S.A.

#### **Preservation**

Technical assistance was given to various learned institutions and individuals by taking up the repairing work of the rare manuscripts in their custody, e.g. the sacred Jain manuscript 'Dhavala' written on palm leaf, Tagore's manuscripts belonging to Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, and a hand-written copy of the 'Ramayana' in Hindi belonging to the Maharaja of Banaras.

#### **Indian Historical Records Commission**

The Indian Historical Records Commission continued to do the useful survey work of important records and historical materials. The 31st Session of the Commission was held at Mysore on 25th—27th January 1955. The Indian Historical Records Commission has two adjunct bodies viz. the Local Records Sub-Committee and the Research and Publication Committee. A meeting of the former took place on the 9th July 1954 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education. The 23rd Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee was held on the 30th October 1954 at the National Archives of India. The Committee reviewed the progress made in the publication programme of the National Archives of India since it met last at Hyderabad in February 1954.

#### **Regional Record Offices**

A Regional Record Office of the National Archives of India has been opened at Bhopal under a Keeper of Records. A proposal to open another Regional Office at Mount Abu is being examined.

#### **Programme for 1955-56**

The normal programme of this Department for the rehabilitation of records and for preparing the proper reference media for

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

The Research scholarship scheme will be continued. The scheme regarding the microfilming of rare and precious manuscripts (of Hyderabad) will be continued. The Boiler required for the operation of the Lamination Press will be installed and the records will be rehabilitated under the Lamination process of repairing with cellulose acetate foils. A scheme relating to the growth of English and Persian palaeography, as represented in archives, is under contemplation. This is intended to help research students in deciphering 17th and 18th century records. (Demand No. 17).

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

During the financial year 1954-55, the total sanctioned budget grant for Archaeology was Rs. 48,79,000. This provision included a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for reimbursement of expenditure to certain Part 'B' States. The remaining provision included expenditure on items as follows :

	Rs.
Directorate	15,35,800
Preservation of monuments including establishment charges	23,84,700
Explorations—	
(a) Establishment charges	1,80,200
(b) Exploration and Exacavation charges	2,51,800
Museums	2,82,700
Construction of and repairs to modern buildings	1,36,800
Charges in England	7,000
Lump sum provision for expenditure in Part 'B' States	1,00,000

For 1955-56, a provision of Rs. 54,96,000 has been proposed.

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

#### Publications

Progress in publications is as follows :

(a) *Ancient India* No. 8 has been published. No. 10 and 11 being a double number, is in press. The matter for No. 9 which is a special number to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Department as reorganised by Sir John Marshall, will be sent to press shortly.

(b) The following Guide books are in press:

Guide to Mahabalipuram.

Guide to Sanchi.

Guide to Agra Fort.

The Guide books to Nalanda and Fatehpur Sikri are being prepared for press.

(c) Memoir No. 72-Sanskrit Literature and Archaeology, Mirror of Indian Culture by Sri C. Sivramamurti is in press and will be out shortly.

A memoir on "The Great Temple of Tanjore, its sculpture and painting" by T. N. Ramchandran is ready for press. Colour transparencies of the Tanjore paintings and the paintings of Sittannavasal have just been obtained.

(d) *Epigraphical Publications.*

The Antiquities of Chamba State Part II is still in press.

*Epigraphia Indica Vol. 29 Part II* has been published. Parts III, IV and V are in press.

*Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Kalachuri Inscriptions*, by Professor V. V. Mirashi is still in press. A scheme of printing of future volumes of *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum* has been sanctioned by the Government and the work has been assigned to various authors.

The Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1947-48 is in press.

Several sets of picture postcards of outstanding monuments have already been published and more sets are being prepared for press.

#### Conservation of Ancient Monuments

With the grants available this Department has been able to carry out or start important works of conservation of monuments of national importance. The following may be mentioned :

#### A. North Western Circle, New Delhi

	Rs.
Kotla Feroze Shah, New Delhi . . . . .	29,500
Qutab at Delhi. . . . .	2,261
Humayun's Tomb . . . . .	4,720
Pinjaur Gardens . . . . .	7,011
Bhatinda Fort . . . . .	5,000
Bhatner Fort, District Bikaner] . . . . .	5,000
Ranthambhore Fort . . . . .	5,000

<b>B. Northern Circle, Agra</b>		<b>Rs.</b>
Taj Mahal, Agra . . . . .		3,950
Agra Fort . . . . .		1,300
Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti, Fatehpur Sikri . . . . .		1,500
Temples at Adbadri, District Garhwal. . . . .		8,390
Khajuraho Temples, (Vindhya Pradesh) . . . . .		11,042
Khusro Bagh at Allahabad . . . . .		3,791
Pandukeshwar Temple, Garhwal . . . . .		3,400
Great Idagah at Agra . . . . .		43,050
<b>C. Eastern Circle, Calcutta</b>		
Konarak Temple . . . . .		20,000
Sibdol Temple at Sibsagar. . . . .		6,500
<b>D. South Eastern Circle, Visakhapatnam</b>		
Large Vishnu Temple at Janjgir . . . . .		3,640
Golkunda Fort . . . . .		8,300
Veerbahadraswami Temple at Lepakshi . . . . .		10,479
Basvana Temple at Lepakshi . . . . .		4,800
Group of temples at Markanda . . . . .		5,000
Fort and gateways at Sidhout . . . . .		4,000
<b>E. Southern Circle, Madras</b>		
Gometeswara statue at Karkal . . . . .		5,768
Sea Grone Wall, Shore Temple . . . . .		10,000
Brihadisvara Temple at Gaingaikonda Cholaipuram . . . . .		5,000
Brihadisvara Temple at Tanjore. . . . .		20,000
Mahabalipuram . . . . .		6,705
Tippu Sultan's Palace at Bangalore . . . . .		3,000
Groups of monuments at Hassan . . . . .		5,000
Gingee monuments . . . . .		8,600
Fort at Vellore . . . . .		3,435
Group of monuments at Halebid . . . . .		5,000
<b>F. Mid Eastern Circle, Patna</b>		
Buddhist remains at Sarnath . . . . .		9,065
Fort and gateways at Rohtas . . . . .		19,715
Caves, temples at Fort of Rajgir . . . . .		2,500
Excavated remains at Nalanda . . . . .		2,000
Tomb of Shah Makhdum Daulat at Maner . . . . .		2,000
Barabar and Nagarjuni Caves . . . . .		2,000
Buddhist remains at Kasia . . . . .		2,500
Fort at Jaunpore . . . . .		2,500

	Rs.
<b>G. Western Circle, Baroda</b>	
Tambekarwada . . . . .	4,300
Bava Lauli's Mosque . . . . .	27,000
Rana Kumbha's Palace, Chitorgarh . . . . .	12,000
Shrinagar Chouri . . . . .	2,000
Shah Alam's Mosque, Ahmedabad . . . . .	2,400
<b>H. South Western Circle, Aurangabad</b>	
Kanheri Caves . . . . .	18,899
Caves at Ellora . . . . .	20,000
Bibika Maqbara at Aurangabad . . . . .	4,007
Pandulena Caves . . . . .	4,000
Sahabat Khan's tomb at Ahmednagar . . . . .	2,500
Sion Fort . . . . .	3,270
Bhaja Caves . . . . .	5,000
Golgumbad . . . . .	13,000
Mulk Maidan . . . . .	6,256
Asar Mahal . . . . .	3,000
Caves at Ajanta . . . . .	15,000
Bidar Fort . . . . .	4,000
Aurangabad Caves . . . . .	13,000
<b>I. Central Circle, Bhopal</b>	
Jami Masjid, Mandu . . . . .	10,000
Hoshangshah's Tomb at Mandu . . . . .	4,000
Dharamshala attached to Hoshang's Tomb at Mandu . . . . .	2,970
Fort at Raisen . . . . .	25,000
Tomb of Mohammed Ghous at Gwalior . . . . .	2,065
Stupa No. One at Sanchi Temple . . . . .	12,928
No. 18 at Sanchi . . . . .	2,404

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

	Rs.
Chemical treatment to Karla and Bhaja Caves . . . . .	5,760
Chemical treatment and preservation of paintings at Mahakali temple at Chanda . . . . .	2,781
Chemical treatment and preservation of wall paintings in Bagh Caves in Madhya Bharat . . . . .	21,648
Preservation of wall paintings at Itamad-ud-daula's Tomb at Agra . . . . .	12,718
Preservation of wall paintings at Badami Caves, Asar Mahal, etc., Bijapur District . . . . .	10,393
Preservation of wall paintings at Sikandara . . . . .	8,930

The Assistant Archaeological Chemist in India is carrying out chemical preservation of wall paintings at:

	Rs.
Kailash temple at Ellora . . . . .	5,397
Chemikesava temple, Somapalle, Chittor District . . . . .	3,942
Ajanta Caves . . . . .	4,161
Daria Daulat, Srirangapatnam . . . . .	3,384
Pithalkhora . . . . .	2,000
Tirumala . . . . .	2,375

The Archaeological gardens at Agra were taken over by the Department from the Government of Uttar Pradesh with effect from 1st August 1954. A separate office has been established at Agra to look after the gardens. A reservoir for watering the gardens for which an expenditure of Rs. 1,04,365 has been sanctioned by the Government, is nearing completion under the supervision of the Central Water and Power Commission. A sum of Rs. 2,32,555 is proposed to be spent on the maintenance of gardens attached to monuments in and around Delhi. (Demand No. 18).

### **Exploration and Excavation Works**

#### **Exploration**

The Exploration Branch of this Department continued its excavation of the Asvamedha Sites at Jagatgram near Kalsi in Dehra Dun District, Uttar Pradesh. A memoir on the "Asvamedha Sites near Kalsi" will be prepared as soon as all the sites here are excavated.

#### **Excavations**

During the current year the Excavation Slit Branch of this Department continued excavation at Rupar, District Ambala, Punjab. A trial excavation at a few spots in the south-east part of Purana Qila, Delhi was made to ascertain the rough sequence of cultures that may be available from the earliest times. It revealed that the painted grey ware-culture, the Northern Black Polished ware-culture and the culture of the Kushan period existed at the site. The excavation works which were taken in hand during 1953-54 at Salihundam and Pallavamedu (Kanchipuram) were completed at the beginning of the year under review. The Buddhist sites at Nagarjunikonda are likely to be submerged as a result of the Nandikonda project. Large-scale excavation of five years' duration has therefore been undertaken at Nagarjunikonda. Besides several other sites, it is proposed to excavate the sites at Ujjain in Madhya Bharat, Lothal in Bombay, Bhatinda in Pepsu and megaliths in the lateritic area in Madras.

#### **Museums**

In addition to the museums at Kondapur and Maski which were taken over from the Hyderabad Archaeological Department, the Department took over the museums at Sanchi, Khajuraho and Amravati and steps are being taken to organise them on the lines of other departmental museums.

(b) The following Guide books are in press:

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Barabar and Nagarjuni Caves . . . . .	2,000
Buddhist remains at Kasia . . . . .	2,500
Fort at Jaunpore . . . . .	2,500

On the occasion of the World Buddhist Fellowship Conference at Rangoon in January 1955, the Department organised an Exhibition of *Buddhist Art in India*.

A provision of Rs. 58,400 was made for the upkeep of the Archaeological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta in the budget for 1954-55.

#### **Microfilming of Frescoes in Ajanta Caves**

The Government of India have entered into a contract with Unesco to photograph the paintings in the Ajanta Caves. The Unesco expert Dr. De Harport has arrived in India for the purpose.

#### **Programme for 1955-56**

During 1955-56, the Department proposes to carry out extensive works of special repairs to the Sun Temple at Konarak and the Sibdol temples at Sibsagar.

The Department proposes to continue its exploration and excavation activities all over India with the grants that will be available for the purpose.

Two officers of the rank of Superintendent have been sanctioned to carry out temple survey from the architectural point of view.

The copying of Ajanta paintings on canvas will be taken up provided adequate funds are sanctioned for the purpose. (Demand No. 18).

### **DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY**

For 1954-55 a sum of Rs. 8,38,000 was sanctioned for this Department. For 1955-56 a sum of Rs. 9,00,000 has been proposed.

The following are among the more important scientific activities of the Department:

#### **Field Investigations**

(I) The anthropological survey of the Abor tribes was continued. Visits were paid to the Abor Hills for further studies on the tentional relations between the aboriginal tribes and the people of the plains. Additional data on sociological, psychological and economic problems of the Abor tribes was collected.

(II) Social, physical, genetic and dietary studies were undertaken among the Nokte Nagas of the North Eastern Frontier Agency.

(III) Anthropological studies, including a dietary survey, psychological, economic and genetic studies among the tribal people of Tiprah, were continued.

(IV) The scheme on "Growth and Maturity Study in Indian Children", covering a period of several years, for determining the growth patterns of various sections of the Indian population by anthropometrical and radiological tests has been continued in the Barisha area within 24-Parganas.

(V) A complete genetic survey was carried out among the following South Indian tribes—Kadar, Panyan and Kurumba.

(VI) Anthropological researches among the Onges of Little Andaman and among the Nicobarese were continued. The Onges of the interior were again visited.

(VII) Investigations on the cultures of the Khasi tribe were started by the Shillong Sub-station of the Department.

#### Laboratories

(a) In the laboratories at the Headquarters the biological, biochemical, ethnological, sociological and linguistic data collected among various aboriginal tribes was evaluated. Several papers on these subjects have been sent for publication.

(b) The reconstruction and preservation of ancient human and animal bones were continued. The report on pre-historic animal remains found at Harappa is almost complete.

(c) The statistical analyses of the socio-economic data collected from Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh, and the calculation of gene-frequencies of blood group data collected in Bengal have been completed.

(d) Tribal music and speech specimens were transferred to electrical discs. Notes on Abor dialects and Assamese and Devnagari script were prepared.

(e) The preparation of a comprehensive map of the tribal population of India was started. Various charts, maps and films and photographs on tribal life in India have been prepared.

(f) The reorganisation of the Ethnographical Gallery was started.

(g) Specialists of the Department gave advanced training in Anthropology to the trainees and scientific assistants through lectures and practical demonstrations in field and laboratories.

#### Publications

The following works were sent to the Government of India Press for printing and publication :

- (I) Bulletins—Three (Vol. 2, No. 1, 1953; Vol. 2, No. 2, 1953 and Vol. 3, No. 1, 1954) Containing 35 papers.
- (II) Memoirs—Two, No. 1, 1954 containing 25 papers. No. 2, 1955, a comprehensive treatise on a tribe.

In addition, ten papers were sent for publication to various Indian journals.

The Library collections were further augmented by a large number of scientific periodicals and books on different branches of Anthropology.

#### **Programme for 1955-56**

The Department will proceed with the investigations and surveys among tribal people of Assam, Andaman Islands, Central India and South India. The restoration work on old human and animal materials and the reorganisation of the ethnographical gallery will be continued. All efforts will be made to obtain thorough integrated studies of the areas and tribes visited. (Demand No. 19).

### **NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA**

#### **Activities During 1954-55**

For 1954-55 the budget allotment for the Library was Rs. 6,11,000. The increase in the grant was sanctioned to enable the Library to cope with its increased activities. A provision of Rs. 6,76,280 has been proposed for 1955-56.

About 2,200 Marathi publications were purchased from the Railway Institute, Kharagpur. The gaps in the Asutosh Law Collection were partially filled. The Library received as a gift a number of Bengali and Sanskrit manuscripts belonging to the late Sri Guru Saday Dutta.

The cataloguing of the Art Section of the Asutosh Collection was completed as well as the cataloguing of the periodicals (excluding newspapers). Volume VI (N to P) of the printed Author Catalogue was published during the year. The Library prepared a number of bibliographies and supplied material for volume VI of the 'Index Translationum' sponsored by Unesco. The Library is cooperating with the Sahitya Akadami in its project of bringing out a national bibliography by undertaking work on English, Oriya and Sanskrit publications. Under the scheme for the acquisition of books for this Library under the Wheat Loan Programme of the United States, the Library drew up lists of books for a sum of about 37,000 dollars during the year.

An exhibition of the translations of Tagore's works representing 43 languages, both Indian and foreign, was held at the Library on the 8th May 1954, the Poet's birthday. Many of these translations were borrowed from Visva Bharati at Santiniketan. Apart from

this exhibition, the Library participated in the exhibition organised on the occasion of the Bengal Library Conference at Malda in April 1954. The Library also cooperated with the Bengal Library Association for holding their Summer Course in Librarianship. (Demand No. 21).

**Programme for 1955-56**

For the future development and expansion of the Library, the following programme of activities is proposed for 1955-56:

- (i) To publish the current National Bibliography.
- (ii) An authoritative bibliography on Indology.
- (iii) Reorganisation of the entire Card Catalogue of the Library.
- (iv) Setting up of the Library's own Bindery.
- (v) Setting up of a photo-duplicating unit (and air-conditioning of Stack Room) and installation of a Vacuum Fumigation Chamber.

It is expected that the construction of a Reader's Hostel will be completed during 1955-56. (Demand No. 21)

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