

ANNUAL REPORT

1955 56

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

PUBLICATION NO. 205

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGES
<i>INTRODUCTION</i>	1—4
I. Basic, Social and Audio-Visual Education	5—14
II. Secondary Education	15—18
III. Higher Education	19—23
IV. Technical and Professional Education	24—35
V. The Federal Language	36—39
VI. The Democratisation of Education—Scholarships	40—44
VII. Cultural and International Activities	45—61
VIII. The Education of the Handicapped and Social and Child Welfare	62—68
IX. Youth Welfare and Physical Education	69—74
X. Information and Publications	75—82
XI. Administration and Miscellaneous (Archives, Archaeology, Anthropology, Library, etc.)	83—100
Index to Demands for Grants	101

INTRODUCTION

The year under review has seen increased activity and expansion in all fields of education and culture and considerable progress has been made in all these programmes.

The Ministry rendered every possible assistance to the State Governments in setting up a number of Basic and Social educational institutions in compact selected areas. A sum of Rs. 15,65,869 was sanctioned to the State Governments up to December 1955 to implement the programme for the expansion of Basic education. Under the scheme of intensive educational development designed to work out sound techniques of Basic and Social education from the elementary to the post-graduate (training) level within compact selected areas, a budget provision of Rs. 39,00,000 was made for the current year.

With a view to helping the development and expansion of Basic education on sound lines, the Ministry has decided to set up a National Institute of Basic Education. A Special Basic Education Committee has also been set up as a Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education to advise the Government on matters pertaining to Basic education. To assess the progress of Basic education and advise on its further development, an Assessment Committee was appointed to go round various States and make an on-the-spot study of Basic institutions in different parts of the country.

Under the programme to relieve educated unemployment, the target of employing 80,000 teachers in rural areas has been practically achieved. The Ministry continued its programme of encouraging the production of suitable books for neo-literate adults by the award of prizes to authors of the best books in all Indian languages. The first of five volumes of "Gyan Sarovar", the popular encyclopaedia in Hindi, has been published. The Government of India are also organising four literary workshops each for authors of books for children and neo-literate adults on a monolingual basis.

The National Board of Audio-Visual Education, that has been reconstituted to provide greater representation, made recommendations for the development of Audio-Visual education, particularly in regard to the drawing up of a suitable scheme for the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Government of India have set up an All-India Council for Secondary Education to review the progress of Secondary education throughout the country and to advise the State and Central Governments on the improvement and expansion of Secondary education in all its phases. A provision of Rs. 275 crores exists under the scheme in the current year's budget for the reconstruction of Secondary education.

The Government of India have undertaken ten Seminars, three workshops and 24 Extension Services Projects for the improvement of Secondary education.

The Rural Higher Education Committee has submitted a report after visiting various institutions dealing with Rural Higher education in the country. The Government of India are giving their earnest consideration to the recommendations of the Committee and have constituted a National Council for Higher Education in Rural Areas.

The University Grants Commission Bill that aims at the co-ordination and determination of standards in universities and, for that purpose, the establishment of a University Grants Commission, was passed by the Lok Sabha on the 28th November, 1955. The Rajya Sabha returned the Bill to the Lok Sabha with certain amendments and the latter passed the Bill during the current session. A sum of Rs. 1,93,15,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Commission till December, 1955.

The Government of India have appointed a committee to examine the question whether insistence upon a university degree is necessary for entry into government service.

Progress in the field of Technical education has been fully sustained. A special committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held in April, 1955 prepared in outline the second Five-Year Plan of Technical education estimated to cost 80 crores of rupees. In addition to the Ministry's Regional offices at Bombay and Calcutta, the Regional offices for Northern and Southern Zones were established at Kanpur and Madras respectively. Action has been initiated to establish a higher technical institute for the Western Zone at Bombay and proposals are under consideration for the establishment of similar institutes for the Southern and the Northern Zones during the Second Five-Year Plan. Progress at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and the Delhi and Nilokheri Polytechnics has been fully sustained.

Substantial grants have also been paid to universities and non-university institutions for the development of facilities for Scientific and Technical education and research.

Since its reconstitution in 1954, the Hindi Shiksha Samiti has made important recommendations for the propagation and development of Hindi, that are being implemented by the Government.

In addition to a large number of substantial grants made by the Centre to non-government organisations for the propagation and development of Hindi, grants on a percentage basis to the extent of Rs. 489,870 have been sanctioned so far to the various non-Hindi speaking State Governments to implement their schemes for the promotion of Hindi as approved under the Five-Year Plan.

An exhibition of Hindi books, maps, charts etc. was organised by the Ministry at New Delhi from 12th August, 1955 to 21st August, 1955.

The work of compilation of scientific and technical terminology in Hindi made considerable progress and has evoked appreciation from various quarters.

A provision of Rs. 3.6 lakhs was made for the scheme of Merit Scholarships in Public Schools in 1955-56.

The Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships Scheme has been considerably expanded. During the current year, a budget provision of Rs. 150 lakhs was made and over 31,000 scholarships awarded to deserving candidates. In addition, 12 Overseas Scholarships were given to students of these classes during 1955-56.

In the field of cultural activities a provision of Rs. 8,57,000 was made for the three National Akademis to carry out their activities during the year. A sum of Rs. 3,00,000 was provided for the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during 1955-56.

To promote cultural relations with foreign countries, some of the more important activities during the year were: sending a troupe of six Indian dancers and musicians to the U.S.A., sending a delegation of Indian University students and teachers and a cultural delegation of Indian musicians and dancers to the People's Republic of China, receiving a delegation of Uzbek dancers and a delegation of Nepali students and presenting books on Indian art, culture, history, languages etc. to libraries and institutions in foreign countries.

As before, India participated in important projects of Unesco. In this connection special mention may be made of the active part played by the Indian National Commission for Unesco and its participation in the programme for the translation of the Classics, the Book Coupon Scheme, the programme of Coordinated Experimental Activities in Schools, Schemes of Fellowships and Travel Grants, the Fundamental Education Programme, Traveling Exhibitions and the Technical Assistance Programme. The Ninth Session of the Unesco General Conference will be held at New Delhi in November-December, 1956 under the auspices of the Indian National Commission for Unesco.

A National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped was appointed to advise the Government of India on all problems concerning the education, training, employment and the provision of social and cultural amenities for the physically and mentally handicapped. Scholarships were instituted for the blind, the deaf and the orthopaedically handicapped.

The Ministry organised four youth leadership training camps and two dramatics camps for a group of universities with the object of preparing college teachers to conduct youth welfare activities in a more systematic and organized way. A Seminar of Principals was also held at Subathu to discuss problems of youth and to discover ways and means of solving them. The Second Inter-University Youth Festival was organised by the Ministry at New Delhi from 23rd to 30th October, 1955.

Since the establishment of the All-India Council of Sports, a number of activities, such as the training of coaches, assisting sports federations in organizing training camps and providing better amenities for sports have been initiated for the promotion of sports in the country. Grants have also been paid by the Government to various sports federations for inviting sports teams from abroad to India and also for sending teams abroad for international meets.

The 23rd Annual Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education was held on 14th and 15th January, 1956 at New Delhi and presided over by the Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. An informal meeting of the Directors of Public Instruction and Directors of Education was held on the 12th January, 1955.

CHAPTER I

BASIC, SOCIAL AND AUDIO-VISUAL 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, of teacher-training courses and textbooks, for securing a better library service for the country, for the production of suitable literature for children and adults and for the promotion of Audio-Visual education.

Intensive Educational Development

Under the Scheme of Intensive Educational Development that was designed to work out sound techniques of Basic and Social education from the Primary to the Post-graduate (Training) level within compact selected areas, a budget provision of Rs. 39,00,000 has been made during 1955-56 for sanction to various State Governments for the establishment or development of various institutions according to an approved and integrated pattern. (Demand No. 19)

Expansion of Basic Education

The Government of India sanctioned a scheme for the expansion of Basic education under which States are being given financial assistance for programmes of expanding Basic education for the following items:—

- (a) Establishment of new Basic Training colleges;
- (b) Conversion of existing Training 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; and
- (g) Preparation of teaching materials in Basic schools.

The Central assistance is given at the rate of 30% of the total additional expenditure incurred by a State for the implementation of the scheme. Items relating to conversion of existing schools into Basic schools are given preference—75% of the total available resources being utilised for this purpose and the remaining 25% for opening new Basic schools. (Demand No. 19)

National Institute of Basic Education

With a view to helping the development and expansion of Basic education on sound lines, the Ministry has decided to set up a National Institute of Basic Education. The Institute is expected to begin functioning towards the end of the current financial year. It will conduct research in all problems relating to Basic education including training of workers at the higher level such as Inspectors, Administrators and Supervisors. It will work in co-operation with Basic teacher-training institutions in the country and act as a clearing house of information on various issues that may be referred to it by governments and institutions. (Demand No. 19).

Standing Committee of Central Advisory Board of Education on Basic Education

A special Basic Education Committee was set up in 1955 as a Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education to advise the Government of India and State Governments on matters pertaining to Basic education. The Committee has held three meetings and made valuable recommendations that have been taken up for implementation by the Government of India and State Governments. (Demand No. 16)

Assessment Committee

To assess the progress of Basic education and advise on its further development, an Assessment Committee was appointed to go round various States and make an on-the-spot study of Basic institutions in different parts of the country and to hold discussions with educationists and workers in the field. The Committee has completed its tour and submitted an interim Report. (Demand No. 16).

Scheme 6—Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations

In the first Five-Year Plan, the Government of India included a scheme for financial assistance to voluntary educational organisations working in certain significant fields in the country.

Such financial assistance is given to organisations to improve and/or expand their activities in the following fields:—

- (i) Basic education.
- (ii) Social education.
- (iii) Nursery education.
- (iv) Vocational and Educational Guidance.
- (v) Juvenile Delinquency.

In special cases, other projects in the field of education approved by the Government were also considered.

The financial assistance was given on a sharing basis, the Central Government bearing up to 66% of the non-recurring and 50% of the recurring expenditure. The remaining expenditure was borne by the State Government and/or the organisation concerned.

During 1955-56, a sum of Rs. 16,10,094 was sanctioned up to November, 1955 for projects in Basic and Social education, out of which a sum of Rs. 11,23,074 was paid in instalments. In respect of other projects, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed in the budget estimates for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

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 employ up to the end of the first Five-Year Plan 88,000 educated persons to work as teachers and Social education workers—80,000 in rural areas as Primary school teachers and 8,000 in urban areas as Social education workers. A sum of Rs. 1,18,00,193 has been sanctioned to various State Governments during the current year up to December, 1955. The target of employing 80,000 teachers has been practically achieved. Of Social education workers 921 were appointed up to 1954-55 and 1078 have been allotted during 1955-56 to the State Governments who asked for them. Central assistance under this scheme will continue up to 1957-58. (Demand No. 19)

Scheme to Appoint District Social Education Organisers

The Ministry of Education have for some time past been of the opinion that there are certain drawbacks in the present framework of Social education and that there is no integration of the work now being done in the Community Project and National Extension Services areas with the programmes of Education Departments. To remedy these defects, the Government of India have included in the first Five-Year Plan of Educational Development, a scheme for the appointment of District Social Education Organisers and a beginning has been made with the provision of 70 District Social Education Organisers. In order to assist the State Governments in implementing the scheme, the Government of India have decided to meet 50% of the salaries, allowances, etc. of the District Social Education Organisers. Since the entire

country will be covered with Community Project/National Extension Service Blocks by the end of 1961, about 320 District Social Education Organisers will have to be appointed by the end of the second Five-Year Plan.

So far the Ministry have sanctioned 46 District Social Education Organisers and Five Directors of Social Education for various States at an expenditure of Rs. 64,220. (Demand No. 19)

Children's Literature

Recommendations from all State Governments were invited for the award of prizes of Rs. 500 each to authors of the best books for children in all Indian languages. Sixteen State Governments sent in their recommendations—84 books in eleven languages and these are under examination by the Ministry. The awards are expected to be announced by the end of the year 1955-56.

Besides sharing with State Governments the cost of production of suitable books for children, the Ministry is producing through private agencies model books for children, two of which are under production. (Demand No. 19)

Literary Workshops

During the current year, the Government of India are organising four literary workshops each for children and for neo-literate adults on a monolingual basis. Four workshops are being organised in Assam, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi to train authors in the technique of writing for children. Four other workshops for neo-literate adults are being organised in West Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Travancore-Cochin. (Demand No. 19)

Social Education Literature

The Ministry have continued their programme of encouraging the production of suitable books for neo-literate adults by the award of prizes to authors of the best books in all Indian languages and by the purchase of 1,000 copies of each book. In the second competition for these books, over 900 books were entered in Assamese, Bengali, Gujrati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu etc. Out of these, 42 books were selected for awards of Rs. 500 each. A further selection of the best five among these books has been made for five additional awards of Rs. 500 each.

Under another scheme, the Ministry shares expenditure on the production of literature by State Governments. A sum of Rs. 46,160 has been sanctioned during this year by the Ministry

to six State Governments for the production of books for neo-literate adults and for children.

Research into the spoken vocabulary also helps the production of suitable literature for adults. Two Vocabulary Research Units were set up in Travancore-Cochin and Andhra and a sum of Rs. 4,458 was sanctioned for this purpose.

By arrangement with the Ford Foundation and Unesco, the Ministry acquired the services of Dr. Rudolf Flesch, an American exponent of the technique of writing for the masses and Mr. P. Martin Smith, National Secretary of Adult Education in New Zealand. The visits of these two experts were arranged to Social education Organiser Training Centres, Block Development Officers' Training Centres, Centres for training Social education Workers, Universities, Schools of Social Work, Community Projects and Organisations working for the promotion of Social education in the country. In addition, Mr. Smith visited a few Physical education and Labour Welfare centres. The institutions visited by these experts utilised their services both for consultative purposes as well as for lectures and discussions. (Demand No. 19)

Library Development

Since Libraries are essential for the education of the people, the Ministry are encouraging the establishment of State as well as District libraries. The District libraries maintain a circulating service to the libraries within their areas, besides serving as public libraries for District Headquarters. So far grants have been sanctioned for the establishment of nine State libraries and 126 District Libraries. Libraries also form an integral scheme in the selected areas of intensive educational development.

The Ministry assisted Unesco in the organisation of an International Seminar on the Development of Libraries in Asia. The Seminar was held at Delhi from 6th—26th October, 1955. As a result of the recommendations of this Seminar, the Government of India contemplate the appointment of a committee to advise on library development. (Demand No. 19)

Delhi Public Library

The Delhi Public Library has considerably expanded its activities during the last year. In 1955, the Library and its mobile van issued 4,27,068 books.

The agreement under which the Library received financial assistance from Unesco ceased to be operative on 31st March, 1955. From 1955-56 onwards, it has been decided that the Library will be run as a Central Government project for a period of three years.

A grant of Rs. 1,00,000 has already been sanctioned by the Government of India for the Library during the current year.

(Demand No. 19)

Establishment of Janata Colleges

Under another scheme, the Mysore State Adult Education Council is to establish *one Janata College in every District of Mysore State* during the years 1955-56 and 1957-58. Financial assistance for these projects has been received from the Ford Foundation, which has agreed to pay \$ 2,30,000 for the scheme over a period of three years and paid during the current year \$ 77,000. A sum of Rs. 2,63,600 has been advanced to the Mysore State Adult Education Council for the implementation of the Scheme.

(Demand No. 19)

National Fundamental Education Centre

The Ministry of Education has decided to set up a National Fundamental Education Centre for:—

- (a) Training of personnel in the field of Social education;
- (b) Research into the problems of Social education; and
- (c) Production of Social education materials.

It has been decided to appoint District Social Education Organisers. Since it is very important, that the District Social Education Organisers should be fully trained to meet their responsibilities, the National Fundamental Education Centre will give a high priority to this work.

Besides training and research functions, the National Fundamental Education Centre will also produce various kinds of teaching aids and organise conferences, seminars, etc. The project has been approved for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan.

(Demand No. 19)

National Book Trust

The Government of India have decided to set up a National Book Trust in order to encourage the production of good literature and to make such books available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public generally.

In furtherance of the above objects, the Trust shall publish or assist in the publication of cheap editions of:—

- (a) the classical literature of India;
- (b) translations of famous books from foreign languages;

- (c) translations of standard books from one Indian language into another;
- (d) standard works of Indian authors;
- (e) standard books in the educational, scientific, artistic and other fields of knowledge;
- (f) works of living authors; and
- (g) reproductions of Indian paintings, sculptures and other art treasures.

The Trust will publish books in Hindi and other languages recognised in the Constitution of India. It may also publish books in foreign languages.

The details of the Scheme for the establishment of the Trust are being worked out and the Scheme is expected to be finalised in the near future. (Demand No. 19)

Audio-Visual Education

A sum of Rs. 65,000 was provided for the current year to cover the purchase of films, filmstrips, equipment etc.

During the year under review, 210 new films and 170 filmstrips, besides equipment, were added to the library. The Preview Committee held 51 meetings and previewed 250 films. The library enrolled 200 educational institutions as members against 35 last year, bringing the total to 743. 7,868 films were issued to member institutions during the calendar year.

The National Board for Audio-Visual Education reconstituted to provide greater representation to Central Ministries, State Governments, importers and producers of audio-visual aid in the country, held its second meeting on May 17 and 18, 1955, at Delhi and was attended by 19 members. The Board *inter-alia* made recommendations for the development of Audio-Visual education, particularly in regard to the drawing up of suitable schemes for the second Five-Year Plan. The proceedings of the meeting are under print.

Of the 12 films under production by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on behalf of this Ministry, two have been released, while the remaining, at various stages of production, are expected to be completed shortly. Twelve new subjects for films have been approved for the 1955-56 production. The synopses for seven have been prepared and passed on to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Four educational films entitled *Education for Life, Adult Literacy, Secondary Education and Education Through Crafts* have been taken up for production through the Technical Cooperation Mission to India. Of these, *Education for Life* has been completed and its prints distributed to State Governments and Social Education Centres.

Of 15 subjects suggested to the Technical Cooperation Mission for the production of filmstrips, the text and art work of three filmstrips have been approved. Material for six additional filmstrips prepared by Technical Cooperation Mission was also approved.

The Technical Cooperation Mission to India have made a gift of 500 educational films to the Central Film Library. These films were selected by the Ministry.

A sum of Rs. 3,000 was paid as grant-in-aid to Miss Marie Seton, a lecturer of the British Film Institute, London, who came to India at the invitation of the Ministry. She delivered lectures to educational institutions and film societies on film appreciation in a number of cities. She also conducted a one-week film seminar at both Bombay and New Delhi. (Demand No. 19)

Development Schemes of Audio-Visual Education

A sum of Rs. 1,30,000 was provided during the year 1955-56 for the development schemes of Audio-Visual education in India.

A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned for expenditure on dubbing and printing films acquired from the National Board of Canada under the scheme pertaining to the acquisition of films on an exchange-of-negative basis. Six films produced by the National Film Board of Canada have been selected for the purpose.

A sum of Rs. 4,000 was provided for the maintenance of a Mobile Cinema Van attached to the Audio-Visual Aids section of the Ministry. During the year under review, the mobile cinema van conducted 311 film shows in educational institutions and social welfare organisations.

The construction of the Audio-Visual Wing in Indraprastha Estate commenced in August, 1955. Completion is expected by mid-1956.

The Unit for the production of non-projected visual aids, for which plans were under consideration, was set up during the year. The Unit will also conduct research in the methods and evaluation of the material produced. An illustrated brochure entitled "*Tips for Teachers in the Handling of Film Projectors*" has been prepared and is under print.

It has been decided in consultation with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that censorship fees in the case of films declared as *predominantly educational* will be Rs. 5 per 400 ft. in 16mm or 1000 ft. in 35mm irrespective of length. Formerly, the censorship fees rose from Rs. 5 to Rs. 40 per 400 ft. in 16mm or 1,000 ft. in 35mm for films exceeding 800 ft. in 16mm or 2,000 ft. in 35mm. The Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules are being amended suitably by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. A Standing Committee has been set up in Bombay to censor educational films imported into India. (Demand No. 19)

Audio-Visual Education Seminars

A sum of Rs. 40,000 was provided for the organisation of a joint Indo-Australian Seminar for training Audio-Visual Experts under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of Colombo Plan. A three-week seminar was organised at Lucknow during November 1955. Forty-three candidates participated in the Seminar. Twenty-five of them were Indians sponsored by the Government of India and 18 were sponsored by the Government of Australia, from Thailand, North Borneo, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaya, Laos, Burma, Singapore, Pakistan and Ceylon. Mr. Newman H. Rosenthal, Director, Visual Education Department, University of Melbourne, acted as Director of the Seminar.

In implementation of Scheme 3(a) of the first Five-Year Plan of Educational Development for training Audio-Visual Experts, Central grants were given to the State Governments for the organisation of Seminars in their States.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned as Central contribution to the Punjab for organising an Audio-Visual Seminar in the Government Training College, Jullundur.

Sums of Rs. 3,775 and Rs. 5,400 have been sanctioned for the Government of Bihar to organise a seminar on the planning and preparation of charts, models, diagrams, sketches, cartoons, etc. and another on playwriting, dramatic technique, stage decoration and folk drama respectively. A third seminar on the handling of standard audio-visual aids is also under the consideration of the Bihar Government.

A sum of Rs. 5,465 has been approved as a Central contribution to Travancore-Cochin State for organising a Seminar on Audio-Visual education of one month's duration at one of the training colleges in the State. (Demand No. 19)

Programme for 1956-57

It is proposed to spend Rs. 1.35 lakhs on the implementation of various Central Audio-Visual Schemes during 1956-57. The programme for 1956-57 envisages, *inter-alia*, publication of a periodical on Audio-Visual Education, production of filmstrips and gramophone records in cooperation with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, evaluation of Audio-Visual aids in education in cooperation with some selected schools, organisation of an All-India Conference on Audio-Visual Education and a fuller implementation of the recommendations of the National Board for Audio-Visual Education and continuance of the normal activities of the Section and the Central Film Library. In addition, plans for the setting up of an Audio-Visual Training-cum-Production Institute in cooperation with the Technical Cooperation Mission will be finalised. (Demand No. 19).

Proposals for an expenditure of Rs. 2.94 lakhs have been framed for the following schemes for implementation during the Second Five-Year Plan:

1. Establishment of Audio-Visual sections on a State-wise basis.
2. Organisation of training courses for Audio-Visual personnel at various levels.
3. Establishment of State Audio-Visual Boards.
4. Establishment of Audio-Visual aids libraries on a State-wise basis.
5. Supply of film equipment to District Libraries.
6. Introduction of Audio-Visual education in Teachers' Training institutions.
7. Supply of Radio sets to High/Higher Secondary Schools in India.
8. Establishment of Workshops with Teachers' Training Institutions for the production of non-projected visual slides.
9. Development of special projects undertaken by State Governments. (Demand No. 19)

CHAPTER II

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Scheme for Reconstruction of Secondary Education

A provision of Rs. 2.75 crores exists in the current year's budget under the scheme for reconstruction of Secondary education, which includes, amongst other items, the conversion of selected High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools and Multipurpose Schools. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1.80 crores has already been sanctioned in favour of State Governments as first instalment.

Budget provision for this Scheme for the next year has been included in the lump amount of Rs. 3.40 crores provided for Schemes of Secondary Education. (Demand No. 19).

Budget Provision for other Schemes

A provision of Rs. 39,00,000 was made under Scheme 4 including Sub-scheme No. 4(b). Improvement of Selected Secondary Schools. (Demand No. 19.)

Expenditure under Scheme 2(a)-Research Projects in Secondary Education, Scheme No. 12-Establishment of Vocational and Educational Guidance Bureau and in respect of the Central Bureau of Textbook Research exists in the current year's Budget and is debitable to the provision of Rs. 1.27 crores made for Miscellaneous schemes under the Five-Year Plan for Educational Development Demand. A provision of Rs. 9 lakhs is desired to be made for all these schemes for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19.)

IMPROVEMENT OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Government of India have undertaken the following projects during the current year for the improvement of Secondary education. The Ford Foundation have placed the following funds at the disposal of the Government of India:—

1. All-India Council for Secondary Education	...	\$ 75,000
2. Seminars	\$ 60,000
3. Workshops	\$ 28,300
4. Extension Services	\$ 167,000

All-India Council for Secondary Education

The Government of India have set up the All-India Council for Secondary Education *vide* their resolution No. F. 18-2/55-D.1, dated 1st August, 1955, to review the progress of Secondary education throughout the country and to serve as an expert body, to advise the State and Central Governments about the improvement and expansion of Secondary education in all its phases; to assist the Government in the implementation of the approved programmes and to encourage research in problems relating to Secondary education. The Ford Foundation has agreed to provide a sum of \$ 2,25,000 spread over a period of five years and has already placed at the disposal of the Government of India, a sum of \$ 75,000 (approximately Rs. 3,56,250) for the current year for the project. Out of this amount Rs. 1,83,000 has been sanctioned for the current year as the Council was set up only in August, 1955. The Council held its first meeting in October, 1955 and the second meeting in January, 1956.

It has been decided that henceforth the implementation of all these projects relating to improvement of Secondary education *e.g.*, projects Nos. (2), (3) and (4) above will also be the responsibility of the Council, and the amounts equivalent to Ford Foundation allotments on each project will be transferred by this Ministry to the Council.

Headmasters' Seminars

Under the Project of Seminars, it was decided to hold ten Seminars of which eight would be Regional Seminars of Headmasters, Inspecting Officers etc. and two Special Seminars. Out of these ten Seminars, eight have already been held and their reports are awaited. The remaining two special Seminars will be held shortly. Provision is also being made for follow-up programmes.

Educational Workshops

Three workshops are being organised by the United States Education Foundation in India. Out of the funds received from the Ford Foundation, the Government of India have transferred to it an amount of Rs. 1,34,425 which is approximately equivalent to \$ 28,300. One workshop of ten weeks' duration was held at Calcutta and one is being held at Bhopal. The Madanapalli workshop will begin in the first week of April, 1956.

Extension Services Projects

Under the Extension Services Project, the Government of India have selected 24 Training colleges for implementing the Project.

Out of the total grant of \$ 500,000 for three years, the Ford Foundation has already transferred \$ 167,000 to the Government of India for this year. Each of these 24 colleges will have an Extension Services Department with staff adequate for the type of services it undertakes. The Principal of the College will act as honorary Director of the Scheme. An initial grant representing about 1/12th of the approved budget for three years of the various colleges has been paid to all the institutions. Some of the colleges that had already started work have been paid two more instalments.

The U. S. Technical Cooperation Mission also has allotted approximately Rs. 49,43,000 towards the supply of equipment and four experts for these Training colleges under this Project for the year 1956-57 and Rs. 7,88,000 for four experts only for the year 1957-58.

As regards proposals for the next year, all of the current year projects mentioned above are proposed to be continued. The funds needed are expected from the Ford Foundation for the next year also. In anticipation of these funds, an amount of Rs. 26 lakhs has been provided for the next year's budget for these projects.

AGE OF RETIREMENT OF DISPLACED TEACHERS

In supersession of all previous orders on this subject, the Government of India, after careful consideration, have decided that:—

(a) Displaced persons employed in Government schools may be allowed on compassionate grounds, to continue in service till the age of 60, on a year-to-year basis, after examining each case on merits;

(b) On the same basis, displaced teachers in privately managed recognised schools may be retained in service up to 60 years of age.

This decision is subject to modification as soon as the situation improves.

Lawrence School, Sanawar and Lovedale

Out of the total provision of Rs. 6,20,000 during the year, the Lawrence Schools at Sanawar and Lovedale have been paid grants to the extent of Rs. 3,94,500.

A provision of Rs. 5,05,000 has been made for the year 1956-57.

(Demand No. 19).

Direct Grants to Public Schools

During the current year, the following grants have so far been paid to Public Schools, out of a provision of Rs. 2,00,000.

(1) Birla Vidya Mandir, Nainital	Rs. 25,000
(2) Doon School, Dehra Dun	Rs. 25,000

(3) M.G.D. Girls Public School, Jaipur	Rs. 10,000
(4) Daly College, Indore	Rs. 15,000

A provision of Rs. 2,00,000 has been made for the year 1956-57.

(Demand No. 19).

Inspection of Public Schools

During the current year, five Public schools were inspected by the Inspection Committees appointed by the Government of India. A provision of Rs. 4,000 exists to meet expenditure on these inspections during 1955-56. The same provision has been made for the year 1956-57.

(Demand No. 19).

N.C.C. in Public Schools

Sanction for an expenditure of Rs. 76,000 has been made to hold annual camps of the Junior Division Units in Public schools during the current year.

A provision of Rs. 76,000 has been made for the year 1956-57.

(Demand No. 19).

Andaman Education Committee

The Government of India appointed a Committee of educational experts to study the existing educational system in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and to recommend plans for the improvement and reorganisation of education in those Islands. The recommendations of the Committee include proposals for large-scale expansion of Primary education, the opening of a Higher Secondary Multipurpose school for boys, a Senior Basic school for girls, Vocational education and Social education.

(Demand No. 56).

Grants to Educational and Cultural Organisations

During the current year, grants have been paid to the following institutions, as shown against each:—

Banasthali Vidyapith	Rs. 25,000
Dr. Graham's Homes, Kalimpong	Rs. 9,000
Inter-State Board for Anglo-Indian Education.	Rs. 4,282

(Demand No. 19).

CHAPTER III
HIGHER EDUCATION

University Grants Commission

Consequent upon the death of Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Prof. Humayun Kabir, Secretary, Ministry of Education and Educational Adviser to the Government of India, was appointed Chairman of the University Grants Commission. The following changes also occurred in the membership of the Commission during 1955:—

- (1) Dr. John Matthai, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, Vice Shri Navroji J. Wadia.
- (2) Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, Vice-Chancellor, University of Calcutta Vice Dr. J. C. Ghosh.
- (3) Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University Vice Acharya Narendra Deva.
- (4) Shri P. C. Bhattacharya, Secretary, Department of Revenue and Expenditure, Ministry of Finance Vice Shri M. V. Rangachari.

A Bill to provide for the coordination and determination of standards in Universities and for that purpose, to establish a University Grants Commission, that was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 30th September 1954, was referred to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. The Bill was considered in all its aspects by the Joint Committee and a report of the Committee was presented to the Lok Sabha on 29th July, 1955. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 28th November, 1955 and the Rajya Sabha returned the Bill to the Lok Sabha with certain amendments on 7th December, 1955. Amendments to the Bill made by the Rajya Sabha were considered by the Lok Sabha that passed the Bill at the current session.

The Commission has taken a decision on the permanent improvement of salary scales of all classes of university teachers and approved scales which are proposed to be introduced from April 1, 1956.

A sum of Rs. 1,93,15,000 has so far been placed at the disposal of the Commission towards its requirements for the year 1955-56. The Commission is the principal disbursing agency for grants to Universities and the Constituent Colleges of Delhi University. A provision

of Rs. 3.5 crores exists in the current year's budget for "Grant-in-aid to the University Grants Commission". (Demand No. 19).

Assistance to Colleges under the Second Five-Year Plan

Proposals are under consideration under the Second Five-Year Plan to give assistance to Colleges by improving salary scales of college teachers by introducing a three-year Degree Course and limiting the number of students by providing funds for building up libraries, apparatus, equipment, etc. for laboratories, and by constructing hostels for students. (Demand No. 19).

Student Apprenticeships Scheme

With assistance from the Ford Foundation and in cooperation with the Community Projects Administration, a pilot scheme for granting "Student-Apprenticeships" was tried out in West Bengal. The purpose of the scheme was to develop in selected University students a realistic spirit of social service and a responsible understanding of the problems of rural reconstruction in India. Forty-two students of the Calcutta University were enrolled as apprentices and given a short orientation course of seven days at the different Community Development Training Centres at Fulia and Burdwan and placed as aids to different Gram-Sewaks for a period of 16 days. It is proposed to extend the scheme to other Universities with effect from the next financial year.

Home Science Education and Research

On 31st May, 1955, an Agreement under the Technical Cooperation Programme was executed between the Governments of India and the United States for the purpose of providing technical assistance, training opportunities, equipment and supplies to selected Indian Colleges and Universities with a view to assisting in the programme of developing and strengthening home science education and research in India. Certain Colleges and Universities were selected for assistance under this Programme on the recommendations of the Home Science Association of India.

General Education Courses

The question of the introduction of General Education Courses has been engaging the attention of the Government of India for some time past. With a view to considering this question, a few Vice-Chancellors and other educationists were invited to meet at Srinagar in June, 1955 to formulate suggestions regarding such a course for the consideration of Indian Universities in the light of the information available. A copy of the proceedings of this Committee,

together with a note on the objectives and scope of the General Education Courses has been sent to the Universities for eliciting their views on the suggestions.

It is proposed to send a study team to visit some institutions in the U.K. and the U.S.A. where promising work has been done in this field. The project will be financed out of funds allotted for the purpose by the Ford Foundation.

India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme

The supply of books and laboratory equipment under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme has begun. It is also proposed to supply Indian books worth about 15,000 dollars to educational institutions in the U.S.A.

The programme also provides for exchange of personnel and 12 Indian Librarians were granted study travel grants for a five-month study tour in the United States.

Appointment of Public Service (Qualifications for Recruitment) Committee

The Government of India have appointed a Committee to examine the question whether insistence upon a University degree is necessary for entry into Government Service. The terms of reference of the Committee are:—

- (1) To examine the question as to how far and at what levels the possession of a University Degree is necessary for recruitment to Public Service.
- (2) To consider the type of tests which should be instituted to assess the relative merits of candidates in an objective manner in the absence of a University degree.
- (3) To consider measures to ensure that the number of candidates competing for posts and services under Government is not wastefully large.

The Committee is expected to submit its report by the 31st March, 1956. (Demand No. 19).

Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi

In accordance with Government of India's suggestion, the Jamia Millia Islamia has constituted a Finance Committee to examine the accounts and scrutinise the proposals of the Jamia for expenditure, and to consider and comment upon the annual accounts and the financial estimates of the institution before they are submitted to the Governing body and to the Society; and upon the annual accounts and the total non-recurring expenditure for the year based on the income and resources of the Jamia. (Demand No. 19).
156 M. of Edu.

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

The lump sum provided during 1955-56 for grants to all-India organisations working in educational and literary fields was Rs. 706,800. The need to render financial assistance to such organisations is still great and accordingly provision has been made for this purpose in the budget of 1956-57. Similarly it is also proposed to make provision in the Second Five-Year Plan for the strengthening of institutions of higher learning.

Among 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 Samsodhana 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).

(Demand No. 19).

Sanskrit Commission

A proposal is under consideration to set up a Commission to undertake a survey of the existing facilities for Sanskrit studies in Universities and non-University institutions and to make proposals for strengthening these institutions. The Commission may also suggest measures to coordinate and improve the work of different institutions in the field of Indological Studies. (Demand No. 19).

Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles

With the aid of the Government of India the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute has undertaken to prepare a Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles. In order to ensure the completion of the scheme in the shortest possible time and at a minimum cost, the Institute has, on the recommendations of the Government, appointed a whole-time Editor and constituted an Editorial Board to supervise the work. (Demand No. 19).

Rural Higher Education Scheme

The expansion of facilities for Higher Education in rural areas was strongly recommended by the Radhakrishnan Commission.

Similar recommendations regarding the Secondary stage were made by the Mudaliar Commission. The recommendations coupled with the increasing interest shown by a large number of social workers and voluntary agencies in the development of Rural education led to the appointment of a Committee on Higher Education in Rural Areas.

The Committee that was appointed by the Ministry of Education in October, 1954, recommended the establishment of Rural institutes or institutions of higher learning that will make rural youth effective leaders of the community, will help in eradicating the poverty of rural masses and will inspire them with a sense of social responsibility.

These aspects of Rural education were discussed at a Conference of the educationists interested in the work. On careful consideration of the recommendations made by it, the Government of India have decided to develop a number of selected rural institutions. A National Council of Rural Higher Education has been established under a Government resolution. The Council will work out the expenditure to be incurred on each institute on the basis of the proposals submitted by them and their capacity to expand and maintain their activities in all fields. The relative contributions of the State Governments, institutions and the Central Government have yet to be determined. The Consultative Committee consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Health, Production, Food and Agriculture, and Community Project Administration, Ford Foundation and the Technical Cooperation Mission met on 30th December, 1955 and recommended the setting up of four syllabus Committees. The Committees are expected to complete their work before the end of March, 1956.

A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during the year 1956-57.

To implement the programme of Rural Higher Education, the Ford Foundation has placed a sum of \$ 1,720,000 (Rs. 81.18 lakhs) at the disposal of the Government of India. (Demand No. 19).

CHAPTER IV

TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Implementation of the Recommendations of the Scientific Manpower Committee

The schemes that were initiated in 1949-50 in accordance with the recommendation of the Scientific Manpower Committee continued to make good progress.

(a) Award of Practical Training Stipends

The scheme was formulated to give post-institutional practical training in industrial establishments to selected students qualifying from engineering and technological institutions. There are two categories of stipends, namely, senior stipends of the value of Rs. 150 p.m. and junior stipends, of the value of Rs. 75 p.m. which are awarded to graduates and diploma-holders in engineering and technology respectively. The stipends are instituted in selected Government establishments and in industrial concerns that offer training under proper supervision and assume responsibility for it. On the recommendations of the All-India Council for Technical Education the scheme was revised and made more effective.

A provision of Rs. 11.88 lakhs has been made for the year 1955-56 for the scheme. Training places for 645 graduates and 277 diploma-holders have been secured in 160 private industrial concerns and four Government organisations. These training places have been classified into two groups:

(i) All-India Places.

(ii) Regional Places.

(i) *All-India Places*.—This group includes training facilities which may be regarded as special and not generally available in all Regions. As such they are available to students from all technical institutions in the country. The selection is made on the basis of merit by a special committee of the Regional Committee.

(ii) *Regional Places*.—This group includes training facilities which are widely distributed over the whole country and which are generally the same from Region to Region both in nature and in the scope of the training available. This group is sub-divided into four parts each containing training places available for institutions in a

particular region. These facilities are distributed to the institutions on the basis of their out-turn. The selection is made by the Special Committee of the Regional Committee from the candidates recommended by the institutions.

A sum of Rs. 6.5 lakhs has been included in the budget estimates for 1956-57 for the scheme and also a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for construction of hostels for trainees. (Demand No. 18).

(b) Award of Research Training Scholarships

Budget provision for 1955-56	Budget estimate for 1956-57
------------------------------	-----------------------------

Rs. 12 lakhs Rs. 15 lakhs

The scheme was formulated to promote scientific and technological research in universities and other educational institutions and to train research workers for the National laboratories, institutions of higher study, industry etc.

During the current year the Government appointed a special committee to review the working of the scheme. On the recommendation of the committee the Government have decided to institute 30 National Research Fellowships in the current year for work of post-doctoral standard in science/technology in universities and institutions of advanced study. The value of each fellowship is Rs. 400 p.m. plus a contingency grant of Rs. 1000 per year for chemicals etc. The tenure of each fellowship is three years and is extendable up to five years. Seven Fellowships have already been awarded on a nation-wide competition and fresh applications called against the remaining vacancies.

It has further been decided gradually to withdraw the junior research scholarships of Rs. 100 p.m. and institute in their place Senior Scholarships of Rs. 200 p.m. As a result of these changes there are at present 520 Senior Scholarships in force.

A provision of Rs. 12 lakhs exists in the budget estimates for 1955-56. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is being made in the budget estimates for 1956-57 for the continuation of the scheme.

(Demand No. 18).

Grants for Fundamental Research

In order to promote fundamental research in various branches of science (Physics, Mathematics and Biology etc.) in universities and other educational centres, grants-in-aid are paid to individual research workers who have been experiencing difficulties in the pursuit of their research work. The grants are intended for the purchase of

special apparatus or for its construction, for consumables, stores, books etc., which are not normally provided by the universities or the institutions where the research workers are working but that are indispensable for their work.

Grants totalling Rs. 2,99,550 have been recommended for 60 research workers for 1955-56. For 1956-57 a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been included in the budget estimates for the continuance of the scheme. (Demand No. 18).

Grants to Non-University Institutions for Development of Scientific and Technical Education and Research.

A budget provision of Rs. 200 lakhs exists for payment of grants to non-university scientific and technical institutions during 1955-56. The tentative allocation of this amount is indicated below:—

- (a) For Scientific education and research ... Rs. 50 lakhs.
- (b) For Technical education and research ... Rs. 150 lakhs.

The allocation for scientific education and research is intended for payment of grants to affiliated colleges offering post-graduate courses in basic sciences for the provision of adequate facilities by way of buildings, equipment and staff. The State Governments were requested to recommend the colleges which in their opinion should receive financial assistance under this scheme. They were also requested to share the development expenditure of these institutions. The response from the State Governments has, however, been very poor and it is now estimated that out of the allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs for this year the expenditure may not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs.

As regards the allocation for Technical education and research it is expected that the entire amount, viz., Rs. 150 lakhs will be utilised for the development/improvement of facilities for:—

- (i) Post-graduate courses, advanced training and research in engineering and technological subjects.
- (ii) Degree and Diploma courses in engineering and technological subjects.
- (iii) Specialised courses such as Printing Technology, Industrial Administration and Business Management, Ore-Dressing, Architecture, Town Planning etc.

For the year 1956-57, a lump sum provision of Rs. 245 lakhs exists for the continuation of the scheme and for starting new schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan. (Demand No. 18).

New Central Schemes to Provide Facilities for Technical Education

Budget provision, 1955-56	Revised estimates, 1955-56	Budget estimates, 1956-57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	13,55,000

The following new schemes to be financed entirely by the Central Government are proposed to be started under the Second Five-Year Plan:—

- (i) Refresher Courses and Summer Courses for Teachers.
- (ii) Training of Technical Teachers.
- (iii) Starting of institutions for specialised courses such as Administrative Staff College, Central Printing Institute and Central Institute of Management.
- (iv) Training of Foremen.

A detailed scheme for the establishment of the Administrative Staff College referred to above has already been prepared by a high-powered Committee of industrialists and representatives of the various Ministries of the Central Government. Details of the other Schemes are being finalised in consultation with the All-India Council for Technical Education.

The above schemes are likely to cost Rs. 173.5 lakhs for which provision has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 13.55 lakhs is being provided in the budget for 1956-57. (Demand No. 18).

Printing Schools

It was reported in the last Annual Report that the Government had decided to establish four Regional Schools of Printing for training of technicians for the printing industry and that Bombay, Calcutta and Madras had been selected for the location of the three regional schools. It has now been decided to locate the fourth regional school for the Northern Region at Allahabad. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have agreed to participate in the scheme.

On the recommendation of the All-India Council for Technical Education the following non-recurring grants have so far been sanctioned for these schools:—

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras School of Printing	1,00,000	1,00,000	..
Calcutta School of Printing	1,00,000	35,000	1,65,000
Allahabad School of Printing	2,00,000

The Government have also under consideration a proposal to establish a fifth school of Printing at the Delhi Polytechnic to meet the increasing demand for training facilities.

Management Studies

Additional courses have been started at the following institutions during the period under report:—

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Name of Course</i>
1. Delhi School of Economics, Delhi . . .	Business Management.
2. Deptt. of Economics, Madras University . . .	Do.
3. School of Economics & Sociology, Bombay University.	Do.
4. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore . . .	Industrial Engg.

The undermentioned non-University Institutions have been paid grants for organising the courses assigned to them during the period under report:—

Name of Institution	Grants given		
	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total
1. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay . . .	Rs. 75,000	Rs. . .	Rs. 75,000
2. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore . . .	1,00,000	14,500	1,14,500

Loans for Construction of Hostels

For the year 1955-56, there is a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs (Rupees 50 lakhs for government institutions and Rs. 25 lakhs for non-government institutions). From the proposals received from the All-India Council for Technical Education, however, it is estimated that while the budget provision for government institutions viz. Rs. 50 lakhs may be just sufficient, the provision for non-government institutions viz. Rs. 25 lakhs will be totally inadequate. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 145 lakhs, there is a balance of Rs. 12.55 lakhs available under the First Five-Year Plan. It is therefore proposed to utilise this amount also for payment of loans to non-government institutions during 1955-56 either by re-appropriation or by supplementary grant, if necessary.

For the next financial year a provision of Rs. 71 lakhs is being made in the budget estimates for 1956-57 as indicated below:—

For government institutions	Rs. 50 lakhs
For non-government institutions	Rs. 21 lakhs
Total	Rs. 71 lakhs

The above provision is adjustable against the proposed provision of Rs. 500 lakhs which is being made in the Second Five-Year Plan for giving loans. (Demand No. 120).

Loans for construction of Staff Quarters

In view of the acute shortage of residential accommodation, particularly in places where the institutions are situated outside towns or municipal areas, it is proposed to give loans to the institutions for construction of staff quarters. Provision of Staff quarters within the campus of the technical institutions is necessary not only for closer contact between the students and the staff but also for the efficient running of the institutions concerned.

The loans will be interest-bearing and will be repayable in 30 maximum annual instalments.

A provision of Rs. 460 lakhs has been proposed for the Second Five-Year Plan for the above scheme; out of this a sum of Rs. 25.63 lakhs is being provided in the budget for 1956-57. (Demand No. 120).

All-India Council for Technical Education

The Coordinating Committee of the Council held two meetings during the period under report. A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 has been made for 1956-57 for travelling and daily allowances to non-official members and for fees to examiners. (Demand No. 19).

Second Five-Year Plan of Technical Education

The All-India Council for Technical Education prepared the Second Five-Year Plan of Technical Education involving a total expenditure of Rs. 80 crores both by the Central Government and the State Governments. The plan *inter-alia* includes the following schemes of development:

- (1) Establishment of Junior Technical Schools.
- (2) Apprenticeship Training-cum-Technical Education Scheme.
- (3) Establishment of three Higher Technological Institutions, Western, Southern and Northern.
- (4) Improvement of Salary Scales of Teachers.
- (5) Provision of Scholarships and free places.
- (6) Establishment of 40 new Polytechnics.
- (7) Establishment of new Engineering Colleges.
- (8) Construction of Staff Quarters.
- (9) Training of Foremen.
- (10) Provision of Part-time courses for Adult workers.
- (11) Provision of Assembly halls and students amenities.

- (12) Strengthening of administrative staff and creation of State Boards of Technical Education where they do not exist.
- (13) Improvement and development of commercial and art education.

These new schemes have been planned with the following objectives:—

- (i) To train additional numbers of technical personnel for national development.
- (ii) To attract the right type of teachers to technical institutions.
- (iii) To provide amenities for students.
- (iv) To enable brilliant students to pursue Technical Education.
- (v) To provide facilities to workers to rise to positions of responsibility.

The total allocation in the Second Five-Year Plan under these heads is not yet known. (Demand No. 20.)

Regional Offices

The Regional Offices of the Ministry of Education at Bombay and Calcutta have completed their sixth year of existence. The Regional Offices for the Southern and Northern Zones were established at Madras and Kanpur respectively during 1955-56. The main activities of the Regional Offices relate to:—

1. Arrangements for practical training in industries and technical departments of Government for engineering and technology graduates and diploma holders.
2. Maintenance of liaison between industry and technical institutions.
3. Survey of existing facilities of Technical Education in their respective areas.
4. Assessment of the requirements of technical institutions for maintenance of proper standards and of the impact of grants given to the institutions.
5. Advice to the States on the development of Technical Education.

During the year under review a number of posts in the Eastern and Western Regional Offices was made permanent and the staff of the Northern and Southern Regional Offices was strengthened to cope with the increased work.

A provision of Rs. 2,81,000 has been included in the budget estimates for 1956-57 for all four Regional Offices as against Rs. 1,83,000 during 1955-56. (Demand No. 20.)

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Budget provision, 1955-56	Budget estimate, 1956-57
Rs.	Rs.
27.25 lakhs	21.10 lakhs

The scheme for development of the different Departments of the Institute as also establishment of Departments of Power Engineering and High Voltage Engineering are nearing successful completion.

The Institute was given a grant of Rs. 60,000 during 1954-55 for effecting improvements in the Water Supply System estimated to cost Rs. 1.52 lakhs. On receipt of the requirements of the Institute during the current financial year, additional grants will be paid for the purpose.

The following grants were also given to the Institute for new activities:

Scheme	Approved Cost	Payments made	
		1954-55	1955-56
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Storing of Fuel and Lubricant Testing Laboratories.	1,13,250	15,000	52,000
2. Introduction of Courses in Industrial Engineering and Industrial Administration	Non-recurring 2.20 lakhs Recurring 27,000	1 lakh Nil	Nil 14,500

On the recommendation of the All-India Council for Technical Education the Institute was also selected as a centre for organising post-graduate courses in the following subjects:—

- (1) Automobile Engineering,
- (2) High Voltage Engineering,
- (3) Electrical Measurements, Measuring Instruments Transmission, Distribution and Net Work Practice, and
- (4) (a) Advanced Electronics.
(b) Advance Line Communication.
(c) Ultra-short and Micro-Wave Engineering.
(d) Advanced Electro-Acoustical Engineering and also for research training in the subject at No. 4 above.

The Institute has decided to start the courses in the year 1956-57 and is making necessary arrangements for the purpose. The funds required for the schemes have been provided under lump sum provision for development of Scientific and Technical education and research in non-university institutions referred to elsewhere in this report.
(Demand No. 18).

Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India)

The Association continued to do useful work for the advancement of Technical education. The annual conference of the Association was held in May, 1955 at Bangalore.

A provision of Rs. 15,000 has been made for the grant-in-aid to the Association for 1955-56.

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

Budget provision, 1955-56	Budget estimates, 1956-57
Rs.	Rs.
101.31 lakhs	106.87 lakhs

The Institute admitted during 1955-56 about 310 students for under-graduate courses in various subjects.

The total number of students on the rolls of the Institute is:

Under-graduate	1,123
Post-graduate	82
TOTAL	1,205

The equipment that was expected to be received during 1955-56 under the Technical Cooperation Mission, and for which a notional provision of Rs. 33.37 lakhs was made during 1955-56, has not so far been received. This provision is therefore being repeated during 1956-57. In addition, a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been included in the estimates for the year 1956-57 for adjusting equipment received under the Colombo Plan.

The following post-graduate courses have been introduced at the Institute from 1955-56 session:—

- Mechanical Handling of Materials.
- Mechanisms and Vibrations.
- Production Technology.
- Structural Engineering.
- Transportation Engineering.

Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.
 Building Engineering and Construction.
 Sanitary Engineering.
 Hydraulics and Water Power Engineering.
 Regional Planning.
 Combustion Engineering and Fuel Economy.
 Applied Geology.
 Exploration Geophysics.
 Design of Electrical Machinery.
 Non-linear Mechanics.
 Technical Gas Reactions and High Pressure Technology.
 High Polymer and Rubber Technology.
 Synthetic Drugs and Fine Chemicals/Pharmaceuticals.
 Industrial Physics.
 Metal Physics.
 Advanced Broadcasting Engineering.

Apart from the notional expenditure of Rs. 39.37 lakhs for equipment under the T.C.M. and Colombo Plan, the budget estimates for 1956-57 provide for a recurring expenditure of Rs. 47.5 lakhs and non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs for equipment to be purchased from other sources. (Demand No. 19)

Building Activities

A provision of Rs. 28.5 lakhs was made for 1955-56 for the construction of additional staff quarters, post-graduate students' hostel etc. The revised estimates for the current year are Rs. 37 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 48.53 lakhs is being included in the budget estimates for 1956-57 for the construction of additional building for the Institute, for its expanding activities. (Demand No. 137).

Western Higher Technological Institute

A higher technological institute for the Western Zone of the country as envisaged in the Sanker Committee Report is proposed to be established in Bombay during the second Five-Year Plan period. The Government of Bombay have agreed to make available to the Central Government free of cost a site near Powai Lake in Bombay, measuring about 500 acres for the purpose. The survey of the site for which a provision of Rs. 10,000 was made during 1955-56, is nearing completion. Under an agreement with UNESCO, the Government of the U.S.S.R. have agreed to offer technical assistance towards the establishment of the Institute. The

Institute is expected to start functioning about the middle of 1957. A budget provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for 1956-57 to meet expenditure on account of equipment and staff.

(Demand No. 19)

Building Activities

A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been proposed in the budget estimates for 1956-57 for the construction of the buildings of the Institute, hostels and staff quarters. (Demand No. 137).

Nilokheri Polytechnic, Nilokheri

The Polytechnic has been developed for the following courses—

- (i) National Certificate courses in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.
- (ii) 'Technicians' course of two years' duration in different trades.

The Central Government in consultation with the Government of the Punjab have decided to transfer administrative control of the Polytechnic to the State Government with effect from 1st April, 1956 on the following terms:—

(1) The Central Government will make good the entire amount drawn from the Rehabilitation Pool for the establishment of the Polytechnic.

(2) The Central Government will continue their contribution of stipends to displaced students already admitted to the Institute until they complete the course.

(3) The liability for recurring expenditure will be taken over by the State Government two years after the date of transfer, the Central Government contributing 75 per cent. of the recurring expenditure during the first and second years.

A provision of Rs. 2,60,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1956-57 on account of the Central Government's contribution of 75 per cent. of the recurring expenditure during 1956-57. (Demand No. 19).

Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi

Budget provision, 1955-56	Budget estimate, 1956-57
Rs.	Rs.
17.98 lakhs	15.47 Lakhs

The Institute has continued to make good progress with the Degree Courses started in 1952. The number of seats for the B.E. degree and National Certificate Courses in Engineering has been increased to 80 and 60 respectively. A proposal to start a Printing Technology Section is under consideration.

The Governing Body of the Institute has prepared a scheme for reorganisation of the staff and improvement of their terms and conditions of service. The scheme is under the consideration of the Government. (Demand. No. 19).

Building Activities

During 1955-56 a provision of Rs. 4,50,000 was made for new major works viz. (i) Building for Arts and Commerce Department (ii) Common Room and Dining Hall for the East Hostel.

The Building Programme of the Polytechnic during the next year envisages construction of the following works:—

1. New four-storeyed block for Architecture, Art (including Printing and Technology) Commerce, Textiles and Chemical Engineering Department.
2. New four-storeyed block for Civil Engineering and extension to Electrical/Mechanical Engineering Department.
3. Extension to East Hostel for 16 students, including common and dining rooms.
4. Extension to West Hostel for 42 students.

The total cost of works is estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs. For 1956-57, a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs is being made in the budget estimates for initial outlay on construction. (Demand No. 137).

Central Institute of Education, Delhi

An amount of Rs. 3,19,000 was provided for the Central Institute of Education, Delhi and a provision of Rs. 3,33,143 has been proposed for the year 1956-57. (Demand No. 19).

CHAPTER V

THE FEDERAL LANGUAGE

Propagation and Development of Hindi

Since its reconstitution in October, 1954, the Hindi Shiksha Samiti has held four meetings. The following action has been taken on the main recommendations made by the Samiti at its meetings held in November, 1954, February, 1955 and April, 1955:—

- (i) A scheme has been instituted from 1955-56 to award scholarships for higher studies in Hindi to students of non-Hindi speaking areas where such facilities do not exist.
- (ii) A sub-Committee was set up to prepare a list of about 2,000 basic Hindi words that would be used uniformly in Hindi readers for the people of the non-Hindi speaking areas.
- (iii) Another sub-Committee was set up to prepare a list of 500 basic Hindi words which would constitute the minimum standard of literacy in Hindi.
- (iv) In May, 1955, four Regional Committees of the Samiti were set up to tour the non-Hindi speaking States in their respective regions, to survey the work, if any, done for the propagation of Hindi and to suggest *inter alia* a programme to the States so that they might fix certain targets for inclusion in their Second Five-Year Plan.
- (v) A general directive was issued to the non-Hindi speaking State Governments specifying certain Heads under which their requests for financial assistance under the Five-Year Plan could become eligible for consideration by the Central Government.

The Basic Hindi Grammar Committee has submitted the English version of the Grammar to the Government. Steps have been taken to get it printed.

The Committee set up by the Government of India to evolve a keyboard for Hindi typewriters has submitted its interim report suggesting a key board for Hindi typewriters. A press note has been issued inviting comments on the keyboard suggested by the Committee. The keyboard is likely to be finalised early in 1956 taking into consideration the comments received from various sources.

An exhibition of Hindi books, maps, charts etc. was held at New Delhi from 12th August, 1955 to 21st August, 1955.

At the Hindi Prabodh Examination held in August, 1955, 397 candidates appeared out of whom 362 were successful. The first three successful candidates will be awarded prizes of Rs. 50, Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 respectively in the form of Hindi books.

The Library attached to the Hindi Division has at present a collection of 5,210 books, and subscribes to 58 journals. (Demand No. 19).

Grants to Institutions

A sum of Rs. 7,500 was granted to the Sansadeeya Hindi Parishad, New Delhi during 1955-56 for the propagation of Hindi.

A sum of Rs. 31,110 has been sanctioned for payment to the Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Parishad, Agra, for providing training facilities to 60 Hindi teachers from non-Hindi speaking States.

A second instalment of Rs. 10,000 out of the grant of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned during 1954-55 has been paid to the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras.

An *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 15,000 has been given to the Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Banaras, for preparing a 'Detailed History of Hindi Language and Literature'. A grant of Rs. 1,25,000 was made to the Sabha during 1954-55 to bring out the revised edition of a Standard Hindi Dictionary (Shabda Sagara) and to publish a series of Hindi classics. The second annual instalment of Rs. 25,000 has been paid to the Sabha.

A grant of Rs. 24,000 payable in eight equal quarterly instalments, has been sanctioned to Shri G. Martirosi, Director, International Commercial Information Services, Madras, for the preparation of a six-language dictionary. Three instalments of Rs. 3,000 each have been paid.

A grant of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned to the Receiver, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad for the preparation of a standard English-Hindi dictionary out of which the first instalment of Rs. 15,000 has already been paid.

The last of four equal instalments of Rs. 15,000 each has been paid to the Hindustani Culture Society, Allahabad, for the preparation of a standard English-Hindi dictionary.

An *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 50,000, payable in two equal instalments, has been sanctioned to the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Banaras, for the

extension of their building, Hindi Library, publication work and mechanical appliances etc. The first instalment of Rs. 25,000 has been paid. (Demand No. 19).

Grants to States

Grants on a percentage basis to the extent of Rs. 489,870 have been sanctioned so far to the various non-Hindi speaking State Governments for implementing their schemes for the promotion of Hindi as approved under Five-Year Plan. (Demand No. 19).

Hindi Encyclopaedia

A scheme for the preparation of a Hindi Encyclopaedia in ten volumes of 500 pages each, involving an expenditure of Rs. 6.5 lakhs, has been approved and is likely to be taken up for implementation shortly.

Scientific Terminology in Hindi

Finalised lists of Technical Terms in Hindi up to the Secondary stage relating to Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mathematics and Social Sciences have been published and are available for sale with the Publications Section of the Ministry and the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. The revised lists of Technical Terms in Hindi relating to Transport (Highway Engineering), Defence I (Army Words of Command), Railways (A to H), Posts and Telegraphs (A to M) and Agriculture and the Hindi version of the diplomatic passport have been approved by the Board of Scientific Terminology and have been submitted to the Government for approval.

The revised list of Technical Terms in Hindi relating to Zoology has been submitted to the Board of Scientific Terminology for its approval.

The Provisional Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi relating to Defence II (Air Force—Drill and Parade; Navy—Daily Winter Routine Coning and Steering, Words of Command, Soundings by Lead and Line), Defence III (General Army Terms) and Transport (Highway Engineering) are being revised in the light of comments received on them and will be put up before the Board for approval.

Provisional lists of Technical Terms in Hindi relating to General Administration (Designations), Post and Telegraphs (General Postal Terms), Economics, Engineering, Defence IV (Joint Services Glossary) and Tourism have been circulated to State Governments, Ministries, Universities and other important bodies and individuals for comments.

An Expert Committee on Legal terms set up to prepare Technical Terms in Hindi relating to Law has started functioning. This

now brings the total number of Expert Committees working under the Board of Scientific Terminology to 19.

The terminological work done in the Ministry has evoked appreciation from various quarters.

In accordance with a decision taken to prepare standard manuals in subjects in which terms have been finalised, the work on Physics, Botany and Civics has been started.

A provision of Rs. 2,25,000 has been made for the propagation of Hindi in the budget estimates for 1956-57. Besides, a provision of Rs. 13,00,000 is being made under the Second Five-Year Plan budget for 1956-57 for the 'Central Schemes' and 'Other Schemes' that will be implemented conjointly by the Central and State Governments for the propagation and development of Hindi.

The Ministry has published the first of five volumes of "Gyan Sarovar" the popular encyclopaedia in Hindi, that has been planned, to provide interesting and useful reading material for adults who have received education up to the Middle Standard, and for whom sufficient and suitable reading material is not available. The list of contents of the remaining four volumes has been finalised. (Demand No. 19).

New Schemes

The following new schemes are expected to be taken up during 1956-57.

1. Holding periodical seminars for the benefit of Hindi teachers from non-Hindi speaking areas, both in the Hindi speaking areas as well as in the non-Hindi speaking areas.
2. Sending visiting teachers and lecturers from Hindi speaking areas to non-Hindi speaking areas and *vice versa*.
3. Sending debating teams at School and University level from Hindi-speaking areas to non-Hindi speaking areas and *vice versa*.
4. Bringing Hindi Readers up to the level of the corresponding English Readers from the standpoint of culture, presentation and general knowledge.
5. Holding an Exhibition of Scientific and Technical literature in Hindi. (Demand No. 19).

CHAPTER VI
DEMOCRATISATION OF EDUCATION

Scholarships

With the attainment of Independence the process of democratisation of education began. This process has developed steadily. One of the most important steps that the Government took was the introduction of various Scholarship Schemes at all stages of education. The objective was to encourage and promote education and research in various fields of the humanities, sciences and technology, and to fling wide the gates of learning to the millions of India.

Merit Scholarships in Public Schools

These scholarships are awarded to meritorious students and are tenable only in the schools that are Members or Associate Members of the Indian Public Schools Conference. For the year 1954-55, 65 candidates were selected, out of whom 24 were nominated against the scholarships instituted by various Public Schools and the rest were offered Government scholarships.

As a result of the informal conference of State Directors of Public Instruction/Education and Head Masters of Public Schools held on 8th April, 1955, to review the working of the scheme, it was decided that (a) the preliminary selection should be done by the Education Department of the States, (b) each State should recommend not more than 50 candidates and (c) the candidates recommended by the States Governments should be tested finally at Regional Centres by a Central Selection Committee.

The following Public Schools and State Governments have instituted during 1955-56 scholarships mentioned against each on more or less the same lines as under the Government of India Scheme:—

Lawrence School, Sanawar	22 Scholarships.
Lawrence School, Lovedale	8 Scholarships.
Rajkumar College, Rajkot	2 Half Freeships of the value of Rs. 750 per annum.
Daly College, Indore	1 Scholarship.
Mayo College, Ajmer	4 Half Freeships and 5 Quarter Freeships.
Government of Andhra	4 Scholarships for residents of Andhra State only.
Government of Tripura	3 Scholarships for residents of Tripura State only.
Government of Pepsu	2 Scholarships for bonafide residents of Pepsu State.

The selections for the year 1955-56 are under consideration and the awards will be announced shortly.

A provision of Rs. 4,49,000 has been made in the budget estimate for the year 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

Research Scholarships in Humanities

The scholarships under this scheme are awarded to students who have already taken a Master's degree and who want to pursue advanced research in any branch of the humanities.

In 1954-55, out of 51 candidates selected for the scholarships, only 37 availed themselves of the offer. For 1955-56, 38 candidates have been selected, of whom 31 have so far begun their approved courses of research. Applications for the awards to be made in 1956-57 have been invited. A provision of Rs. 3,73,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

Scholarships for Higher Studies in Hindi

Twelve scholarships, one to each of the 12 non-Hindi speaking States, where facilities for higher studies in Hindi do not exist, were sanctioned for 1955-56. The number of scholarships actually awarded was eight. The question of expanding the scope of the Scheme during 1956-57 is under consideration. (Demand No. 19)

Post-Matric Scholarships

It is proposed to institute a Scheme for the award of scholarships to poor but meritorious students for post-matriculation education from 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

FACILITIES FOR STUDIES ABROAD

Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme

This Scheme, that aims at raising the standard of instruction and research in the country, is meant for teachers of Government colleges, universities and certain comparable institutions. Of the 25 candidates selected for 1955-56, 20 have gone abroad so far. The remaining five candidates will leave as soon as their admissions and passage arrangements have been finalised. The selection of candidates for the 1956-57 batch has also been made.

A provision of Rs. 3,32,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1956-57 to meet the expenditure on this Scheme. (Demand No. 19)

The Central States Scholarships Scheme.

The Central States Scholarships Scheme is open only to persons who by birth or domicile are natives of Part 'C' States or of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Of the five candidates selected for 1955-56, four have so far gone abroad. Candidates for the award of five scholarships for 1956-57 have also been selected.

A sum of Rs. 1,10,800 has been provided for the scheme during 1956-57.

Fifty Fully-paid Overseas Scholarships Scheme

It is proposed to institute, with effect from the year 1956-57, a scheme for the award of 50 fully-paid scholarships for studies abroad. Young lecturers of universities and colleges and brilliant persons, research scholars and others not in the profession will be eligible for the award of these Scholarships.

A provision of Rs. 2,19,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19).

Agatha Harrison Fellowships

This fellowship to be instituted as a memorial to the late (Miss) Agatha Harrison, will be open to Indian Nationals for Study of Asian Problems with special reference to India at St. Anthony's College, Oxford. A budget provision of Rs. 12,000 has been made in the estimates for 1956-57.

PARTIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SCHEME

The benefit of the scheme in the form of loans was confined till last year to Indian students already abroad and to recipients of foreign scholarships/fellowships in need of money to meet the cost of one-way passage. In view of the increasing demand for partial financial assistance from various other categories of students, the scope of the scheme has been widened this year to include (i) students awarded Research/Teaching Assistantships/facilities for practical training in Industrial concerns abroad, (ii) students possessing a brilliant academic record, going abroad at their own expense for higher studies in useful subjects and (iii) Teachers of universities and Institutions of higher learning appointed on a salary basis in foreign universities.

The loans given under the scheme earlier for one-way cost of passage only, are now being given to the above categories of students to meet the cost of one-way passage as well as the cost of equipment and kit, and/or to supplement the cost of maintenance abroad.

Indian students already abroad are as usual helped with small loans to meet emergent needs, as well as loans of larger amounts

for the completion of studies if they are financially stranded owing to an unexpected deterioration in their financial resources.

Loans under the Scheme are interest-bearing and repayable in suitable monthly instalments not exceeding 36 after the expiry of six months of the loanee's return to India or on his/her employment in India/abroad, whichever happens earlier.

Out of the provision of Rs. 1,50,000 during the year 1955-56 loans (up to November 1955) amounting to Rs. 27,000 have been sanctioned to 15 students towards meeting the cost of one-way passage and a sum of Rs. 12,600 has been sanctioned to eight students for completion of studies abroad. An amount of Rs. 5,914 has been sanctioned to 13 students out of the Emergency Fund allotments placed at the disposal of the Indian Missions abroad. A provision of Rs. 1,50,000 has been made for 1956-57 to meet the expected increase in demand due to liberalised rules. (Demand No. 120).

Partial Financial Assistance to Indian Scientists Going Abroad

Under this Scheme the Government of India 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 for the latest development in their special subjects of research and training. Four candidates have been selected for 1955-56.

This scheme will be continued during 1956-57. A budget-provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made for that year. (Demand No. 19).

SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEMES

Inland Scholarships

Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes students for post-matriculation studies in India. Out of 58,381 applications received during 1955-56, scholarships were awarded to about 31,700. This includes renewal as well as fresh scholarships. In the latter case, all eligible Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, all first class men candidates and all women candidates securing 55 per cent. marks or above, belonging to other backward classes, were selected. In addition, some candidates with lower marks covered within the quota allotment of certain States on a population basis, were selected. The community-wise distribution of selected candidates is as follows:

Scheduled Castes	16,200
Scheduled Tribes	2,900
Other Backward Classes	12,600
TOTAL	31,700

Overseas Scholarships

Twelve candidates (three Scheduled Caste, four Scheduled Tribes and five Other Backward Classes) were awarded Overseas Scholarships for advanced study abroad during 1955-56 on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission. Seven of these candidates have already gone abroad. The selection of candidates for the award of a similar number of scholarships for the year 1956-57 is expected to be finalised shortly. (Demand No. 19)

Passage Grants

During 1955-56, one Scheduled Caste candidate and four other Backward Classes candidates who received foreign scholarships which did not carry a travel grant, were allowed free tourist class sea passage. Free return passage was also allowed to one candidate of other Backward Classes who had originally gone abroad upon receiving a grant for this purpose. (Demand No. 19)

For the year 1955-56 a budget provision of Rs. 130 lakhs was originally made, but as the number of applications received for inland scholarships was very large, the Government raised the allotment to Rs. 150 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 150 lakhs for these scholarships (including overseas scholarships and passage grants) is being made in the budget estimates for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

CHAPTER VII

CULTURAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

2,500th Buddha Jayanti Celebrations

The year 1956 marks the 2,500th birth anniversary of Buddha. It has been decided to observe on the occasion a cultural programme consisting of various items.

A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in the Ministry's budget for 1956-57 to meet expenditure on the items with which the Ministry of Education is concerned.

In addition to the cultural programme, large construction works have been undertaken jointly by the Government of India and the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Bhopal at important Buddhist centres for the benefit of the Indian and foreign pilgrims who are expected to visit these places in large numbers. (Demand No. 19).

INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

(Demand No. 20)

Second Conference of Indian National Commission for UNESCO

The Second Conference of the Indian National Commission for UNESCO was held at New Delhi on 6th and 7th February, 1956. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided over the Inaugural Session and delivered the Presidential Address. The Assistant Director-General of Unesco, who was present, also addressed the Session. The Conference considered Unesco's programme and adopted important recommendations and resolutions regarding the future programme of Unesco and the Commission.

Ninth General Conference of Unesco

The Government of India's invitation to hold the Ninth Session of Unesco General Conference in India was unanimously accepted at the Eighth Session of the General Conference. The Session will be held at New Delhi in November-December 1956. As host country, India will be required to provide various services and facilities.

EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education and the Indian National Commission for Unesco continued to supply Unesco with such information and

literature as the Organisation needed from time to time. The Government also cooperated in Unesco's Programme of educational and cultural missions.

International Understanding

Cooperation was extended to Unesco in the implementation of its programme of popularising the objectives and purposes of the United Nations and its specialised agencies. The United Nations Day and Human Rights Day were widely celebrated in educational institutions and by the public in general.

The Government is also participating in Unesco's Programme of Coordinated Experimental Activities in Schools which is designed to encourage the teachings of the aims and objectives of the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies. Eight Indian schools are participating in this Project at present.

Fundamental Education

Unesco's Programme in the field of Fundamental Education is being fully utilised for the development of education in the country. It has been decided to set up a National Fundamental Education Centre in cooperation with Unesco. For this purpose Unesco is offering assistance in the form of four fellowships, experts and equipment.

Seminars

A Seminar on the problems of Maladjustment of Adolescent Students to their Academic and Social Surroundings was organised at Hyderabad in April, 1955. The Seminar discussed various problems and made important recommendations.

The Government of India acted as host country for the Unesco Seminar on the Development of Public Libraries in Delhi in September, 1955.

Plans are now in progress to organise a Seminar on the Role of Arts and Crafts in Education and Community Development under the auspices of the Indian National Commission. During the next financial year, it is proposed to organise a Regional Seminar on Folk Arts.

Projects

In collaboration with Unesco, the Government of India are organising a Pilot Project on the Development of Radio Forum as a means of Fundamental education in Bombay.

A Project on Production of Reading Materials for neo-literates has been undertaken by Unesco with a view to assisting Member

States in the planning and the production of reading materials especially designed for neo-literates.

Fellowships and Travel Grants

Necessary facilities were afforded for study and research at Indian Universities and educational institutions to scholars from Egypt, Japan, Liberia, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand, who came to India under Unesco Fellowship Schemes. Fellowships were also awarded to Indian Nationals for training abroad, under the Unesco Exchange of Persons Programme.

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.

SCIENCE

Humid Tropical Zone Research Programme

The Government of India collaborated with Unesco in their Programme of Humid Tropical Zone Research. Indian experts were nominated on Unesco Panel of honorary consultants for Humid Tropics Research. Information and literature on the subject, asked for by Unesco, was supplied to them.

Oceanographical and Marine Biological Research

The Government of India participated in Unesco's Regional Meeting of Representatives of Marine Science Institutions of Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, Regional Symposium on Physical Oceanography and First Session of the Interim International Advisory Committee on Marine Sciences.

Unesco Research Centre for Southern Asia on Social Implications of Industrialisation

The Government of India's request to set up the Centre in India has been accepted by the Executive Board of Unesco. The Centre will be located at Calcutta. Its main object would be to assist the participating countries in developing the social science resources for the study of social implications of economic development with special reference to technological change and planning.

CULTURE

Translation of Indian Classics

The Government of India have been participating in Unesco's Project of Translation of Eastern Classics into Western Languages since 1953. Arrangements for the translation of some of the Classics

recommended by the Indian National Commission have already been made and work is now in progress. A further list of Indian Classics in various languages has been sent to Unesco on the recommendation of the Sahitya Akademi.

Translation of Inter-Asian Classics

One of the recommendations of the First Conference of the Indian National Commission was on the dissemination of culture on a regional basis through reciprocal translations of Asian and African classics into different languages of the region. It is proposed to undertake this programme during the next financial year.

International Campaign for Museums

It is proposed to cooperate with Unesco in their Campaign for Museums in 1956 which is designed to emphasise the importance of the role of Museums in the life of national community and in promoting international understanding.

Exhibitions

The following exhibitions were circulated in India—

- (i) Unesco Second Travelling Exhibition of Colour Reproductions (Paintings prior to 1860).
- (ii) Unesco Travelling Exhibition of Japanese Art Woodcuts.
- (iii) Unesco Travelling Exhibition of Reproductions of Chinese Art.

Unesco's offer to circulate a Travelling Library of Visual Aids for Fundamental Education in India has been accepted.

Twenty-five paintings by Indian Children have been sent to Oslo in connection with the International Jubilee Exhibition organised by the Norwegian Association of Art Teachers in Oslo in collaboration with the Norwegian National Commission for Unesco.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Unesco Coupon Scheme

The Government of India are continuing to participate in the Unesco Coupon Scheme which enables the participating universities and other educational and scientific institutions and organisations in the country to obtain their requirements of books, scientific material and equipment and educational and scientific films from other countries by making payment in the national currency and free of import restrictions. Coupons worth \$265,278.28 for books, \$335,257.41 for scientific material and equipment and \$ 34,446.28 for films have so far been distributed to institutions etc.

Translation of Unesco Literature

The Indian National Commission has undertaken translation of Unesco literature in Hindi with financial assistance from Unesco. It is also proposed to translate some of the Unesco publications into other Indian languages.

Unesco Questionnaires and Surveys

In response to questionnaires and enquiries from Unesco and for information in the fields of education, science and culture in India, available information has been compiled and furnished to the Organisation.

Unesco Cooperation Office

It is proposed to set up at New Delhi a Unesco Cooperation Office for South Asia, in collaboration with the National Commissions of Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and Nepal. This Office is intended to promote closer cooperation and understanding between the Member States of this region, to assist Unesco in formulating programmes and projects suited to the needs and aspirations of the region, and to assist Unesco in implementation of their projects and programmes.

Expanded Technical Assistance Programme

The Government of India continued participation in the Unesco Technical Assistance Programme during the year under report. Under this programme experts, fellowships and equipment were made available by Unesco for various scientific and technological institutions in India.

Under this Programme, the Government of the U.S.S.R. have agreed in principle to help India in the establishment of the Western Higher Technological Institute at Bombay. A joint Government of India-Unesco Mission visited Moscow in September-October, 1955. It is expected that the Institution will start functioning in 1957.

Technical Aid under Normal Programme of Unesco

Under this programme for 1955-56, Unesco will be rendering assistance by way of supplying experts, fellowships and equipment for the proposed Science Museum in the National Physical Laboratory, INSDOC and the Central Bureau of Textbook Research.

The following budget provision has been made for 1956-57:

- (i) Rs. 1,00,000 for the Indian National Commission for Unesco.
- (ii) Rs. 1,67,000 for the Unesco Research Centre for Southern Asia on the Social Implications of Industrialisation.

(iii) Rs. 60,000 for Unesco Cooperation Office for South Asia.

(iv) Rs. 10,00,000 for Ninth General Conference.

Conferences Abroad

The Government of India participated in the 18th International Conference on Public Education held at Geneva in July, 1955, which discussed the questions of financing education and teaching visual arts in Primary and Secondary schools. They also participated in the meeting of the International Advisory Committee on Natural Sciences Research and in the Consultation Conference of Government Officials from Youth Services and Representatives of Youth Organisations and various other Expert Committees meetings held by Unesco.

For 1956-57 a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been provided for participation in the 19th International Conference on Public Education and other important Conferences and Seminars to be convened by Unesco in implementation of their programme.

Tensions Project

The research work under this project was previously conducted through prominent research scholars. In 1955, grants were paid to eight universities to enable them to undertake research on various aspects of social tensions. This project has been transferred to the University Grants Commission. (Demand No. 19)

Contribution to Unesco

India has been a member of Unesco since its inception and has all along played an important part in moulding its policies and programmes with a view to promoting better understanding, cooperation and peace in the world. The membership of the Organisation has now reached 74.

As a member of the Unesco, the Government of India are committed to pay such yearly contribution as the General Conference may decide from time to time. A sum of Rs. 14,87,000 has been provided in the budget for 1956-57 for payment of India's contribution to Unesco for 1956. (Demand No. 20)

London University Institute of Education Fellowships

The fellowships envisage a special investigation into current educational problems of the country at the London University Institute of Education for one year. The value of each fellowship is £550 (including £50 for travel within the United Kingdom and nearer parts of Europe) which is shared by the Government of India and

the Institute on a 50-50 basis. During 1955-56, only one fellowship could be used. The applications for two fellowships for 1956-57 have been invited and the selections are expected to be made shortly. (Demand No. 19)

Foreign Languages Scholarship Scheme

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

In 1954-55, only 13 scholarships (one each in Chinese and Russian, two in German, three each in Arabic, French and Persian) could be awarded. The selection of 30 candidates for 1955-56 Scheme has been finalised. The Scheme will be continued during 1956-57. A provision of Rs. 3,90,000 has been made in the budget estimates for that year. (Demand No. 19)

Indo-German Industrial Cooperation scheme

The Government of West Germany have offered facilities to 50 Indians for post-graduate study and 80 for practical training during 1956-57. As a reciprocal measure 10 Fellowships for German nationals for Study of Indian languages, Religion and Philosophy, etc. at the Indian Universities are being offered.

Foreign Awards and Passage Expenses

The undernoted awards of Scholarships/fellowships were made to Indian nationals by foreign governments and institutions and international organisations for study training abroad during 1955-56. Their publicity and servicing was done by the Ministry.

Awarding Authority	Number of Awards
1. Colombo Plan	31
2. Point Four Programme	14
3. U. N. Social Welfare Programme	5
4. Unesco Technical Assistance Programme	14
5. Unesco Fellowships for Study/Training in Specific Fields	5
6. Government of Austria	18
7. Government of Israel	1
8. Government of Italy	3
9. Government of Netherlands	1
10. Government of Norway	1
11. Government of Switzerland	1
12. Government of West Germany	6
13. Government of Yugoslavia	4 (renewal)
14. Federation of British Industries	6

15. International Association for Exchange of Students for Technical Experience	13
16. The London Transport Authority	3
17. British Council	7
18. Brush Aboe Group	1
19. Royal Commission for the London Exhibition, 1851	1

It is expected that the above organisations and the Government will continue the arrangements for awards to Indian Nationals during 1956-57 also. Definite offers have, however, to be received so far from the following:—

1. Federation of British Industries Scholarships	6
2. International Association for exchange of students for Technical experience	41
3. British Council	1
4. Brush Aboe Group	2
5. Royal Commission for the London Exhibition of 1851	1
6. Indian Women's Education Association, London.	1

In several of these cases, the scholarships do not include any provision for passage expenses. In such cases, the Government of India meet the passage expenses. A provision of Rs. 62,000 exists in the budget estimates for 1956-57 for this purpose.

(Demand No. 19)

The Ministry of Education also helps private students/trainees to secure admissions in institutions/firms in foreign countries. All possible assistance is rendered to these students to obtain passage and exchange facilities and secure employment for them on their return to this country. While they are abroad, their general welfare is looked after with the help of the Indian Missions abroad.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO FOREIGNERS FOR STUDIES IN INDIA

Colombo Plan Scholarships and Fellowships

These scholarships and fellowships are for scholars from South and South-East Asian countries. During 1955-56 this Ministry arranged for the admission of 89 scholars, of whom 85 have joined their respective institutions so far.

Cottage Industries and Vocational Training Scheme

The Government of India approved in 1953-54 a scheme for the award of 25 scholarships for a period of two years to trainees from East and Central Africa for training in cottage industries and other vocational subjects. Mauritius, British West Indies and Fiji were also included in the Scheme in 1954-55. The scheme has, however, been implemented in 1955-56. Nineteen trainees are studying in India under the Scheme.

(Demand No. 19)

French Fellowships Scheme

These fellowships are tenable for a period of two years and the French nationals are required to teach the French language at Indian Universities where they are placed and to research in their field of interest. The expenditure is shared jointly by the Government of India and the Universities. Six fellows of the 1955-57 batch have recently arrived in India and joined their respective universities. A provision of Rs. 20,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1956-57 for this scheme.

(Demand No. 19)

General Cultural Scholarships Scheme

With the object of promoting cultural relations with neighbouring countries and in order to offer educational facilities available in India to students of countries which 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 certain Asian, African and other Commonwealth Countries. The number of scholarships under the Scheme has been raised from 100 in 1952-53 to 140 in 1956-57. At present, 301 scholars are studying in India under this scheme.

A provision of Rs. 11,23,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1956-57.

(Demand No. 19)

Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme

To reciprocate a gesture of goodwill made by several foreign governments in awarding scholarships to Indian nationals, the Government of India instituted in the year 1954 a scheme to award 20 scholarships to their nationals for study in India. The countries included under the scheme were: Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. The scholarships are generally tenable for a period of two years and the selection is made once in every two years.

During 1954-55, 17 scholarships were used. Nine scholars are still studying in India. During 1956-57, it is proposed to increase the number of scholarships from 20 to 29. A provision of Rs. 69,000 has been made in the budget estimate for that year for expenditure on the Scheme.

(Demand No. 19)

In addition to the above scholarship schemes for foreign nationals for study in this country, the Ministry of Education arranges for admission of private students who come to India for studies.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO BHUTANESE STUDENTS FOR STUDY IN INDIA

The Government of India have selected 23 Bhutanese students in 1955-56 for award of scholarships for study in Public Schools in India.

Programme for Exchange of Scholars between China & India

A programme for the exchange of students between India and China has been started with effect from the year 1955-56. Under this programme seven Indian students are being sent to China. Ten Chinese students have come to India and joined their respective universities.

The programme will be continued during 1956-57.

(Demand No. 19)

Grants to Hostels

The Government of India make an annual recurring grant of £250 to Indian students Union and Hostel (Indian Y.M.C.A.) London and of £1,665 to Guilford Street Indian Students Hostel, London. A sanction for £933 for exterior repairs and decoration of the latter has been accorded during 1955-56.

A sum of £4,200 has been provided for in the budget for 1956-57 of the High Commission in the United Kingdom to meet expenditure on the hostels.

(Demand No. 19)

International Students' House, Delhi

The Government of India have decided to establish an International Students' House at Delhi where students from abroad, as well as Indian students and foreign visitors interested in education and cultural work, may be accommodated. The proposal is estimated to cost Rs. 8,20,000 as non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 50,000 per annum as recurring deficit expenditure on maintenance.

A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for 1956-57, in addition to Rs. 3,15,000 that will be given during 1955-56 for beginning construction. (Demand No. 19)

Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields

Awards under the Scheme are open to talented young persons in any field of cultural activity. For the second batch (1955-56) 29 candidates were selected for these scholarships, on the recommendation of the Central Committee, 20 of whom have accepted the offers and have commenced their approved courses of training.

It is proposed to appoint a special committee to review the scheme after the candidates selected for the second batch have been at their authorised courses of training for sometime.

A sum of Rs. 3,24,000 has been included in the budget estimates for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

Grants to Educational and Cultural Organisations

An amount of Rs. 1,28,000 has so far been granted to 19 organisations doing useful work in the field of culture.

A provision of Rs. 2,55,000 has been made in the budget for 1956-57 for grants-in-aid to cultural organisations. (Demand No. 19).

Loans and Advances

An interest-free loan of Rs. 5,50,000 has been given to the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi for the construction of its building. (Demand No. 121).

Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries

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

Royal India-Pakistan-Ceylon Society, London for the publication of its Journal "Art and Letters".

Albert Society College, Switzerland.

Indo-Turkish Cultural Association.

Indo-Egyptian Cultural Association.

Indo-Iranian Cultural Association.

Crossby-Hall, London.

Shanti Sadan, London.

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

India Gymkhana Club, London.

Imperial Institute, London.

Ceylon Estate Workers Education Trust, Colombo.

India League, Sydney, Australia. (Demand No. 19)

Charges in England

A provision of £950 exists under this sub-head for contribution to the School of Oriental and African-Studies, London, during the

current financial year. A provision of £975 has been included in the budget for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

A provision of Rs. 6,000 exists in the current 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. (Demand No. 20)

DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL ACTIVITIES ABROAD

During the year 1955-56, a sum of Rs. 9,00,000 was provided for development of cultural activities. It has been possible to finance a number of important schemes out of this provision during the current financial year. Some of the important activities undertaken during the year under review were:

- Sending of poets to Poland.
- Presentation of books to Institutions and Libraries abroad
- Sending of delegates to the International Congresses and assisting other Indians to participate in such conferences
- Sending of Student-Teacher Delegation to China.
- Sending of Indian Film Delegation to China.
- Sending of a student delegate to the New York Herald Tribune Forum, U.S.A.
- Promotion of Education and Hindi abroad.
- Grants-in-aid to the Educational institutions, cultural and social organisations abroad.
- Participation in the International Arts Exhibitions and assistance for holding Indian Art Exhibitions abroad.
- Sending of Sports teams to foreign countries.
- Assistance to dancers, musicians, etc. to go abroad and to take their troupes abroad.
- Establishment of libraries abroad.
- Participation in the Pageant of Peace held in Washington.
- Visit of a Nepalese Student-Teacher party to India.
- Grant for establishment of a Research Institute in Tibetology in Gangtok.
- Training of one monk coming from Laos at the Nalanda Institute.

In addition to the above, a number of activities are under active consideration and in the event of their materialisation, additional funds will be provided for this purpose during 1955-56.

For the next financial year, i.e. 1956-57, the Ministry of Finance have agreed to a lump provision of Rs. 15 lakhs for development of cultural activities with foreign countries (other than cultural delegations to and from India). (Demand No. 19)

Cultural Delegations

During the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was set apart for the purpose of inviting/sending of cultural delegations to and from India. The amount was utilised for the following delegations:

1. Sending an Indian Cultural Delegation to China.
2. Meeting outstanding bills of the Chinese Cultural Delegation's visit to India.
3. Old bills of the Indian delegation to U.S.S.R.
4. Visit of the Uzbek Dancers to India.

In addition to the above the following proposals are in hand:

1. Sending a delegation of dancers and musicians to South East Asia.
2. The visit to India of a Polish Art Exhibition.

In view of the anticipated increase in activities under the sub-head 'Delegations' the Ministry has provided a lump provision of Rs. 10 lakhs during the next financial year. (Demand No. 19)

Financial Assistance to Distinguished Persons in Indigent Circumstances

To implement the decision of the Government of India to assist by the award of suitable allowance and/or lump sum grant to persons distinguished in letters, art and other such walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances, a sum of Rs. 200,000 was provided for the year 1955-56 and the same amount exists in the estimates for 1956-57.

Under the scheme, 107 persons have so far been given assistance ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 p.m. or lump sum grants ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000 in each case. (Demand No 20)

National Gallery of Modern Art

A provision of Rs. 1.1 lakhs was made in 1955-56 for the installation of an air-conditioning plant and fitting indirect lights in the National Gallery of Modern Art. (Demand No. 101)

A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided for the air-conditioning of the building of the gallery in the budget estimates for 1956-57.

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The Akademi's current year's programme includes awards for dance, drama, film and folk dance, the administration of the President's awards for music; sponsoring of a National Dance Festival; organisation of a Film Seminar and a Drama Seminar and grants to institutions.

A sum of Rs. 4,85,800 has been provided in the budget estimates for 1956-57 against the current year's provision of Rs. 4,45,800. (Demand No. 19).

Sahitya Akademi

The main activities envisaged by the Akademi are:

Publication of a National Bibliography of Indian literature.

A "Who's Who" in Indian Literature.

Publication of edited texts of all the works of Kalidas.

Publication of Anthologies.

Translation of eminent works from one language into other Indian languages.

Proposal to hold an Exhibition of Indian Literature in 1956.

Administration of the scheme of award of prizes for outstanding works published in Indian languages during the last three years.

Arrangements for the selection of passages and their translation into English for publication by the Unesco.

A sum of Rs. 3.3 lakhs has been provided in the budget estimates for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

Lalit Kala Akademi

The programme of the Akademi for the current year includes arranging art exhibitions in India and abroad, the survey of folk arts and crafts and the bringing out of art publications. The Akademi has already completed the production of (1) "Mughal Miniatures" (2) "A Portfolio of Contemporary Paintings" and (3) a set of 12 picture postcards in colour. A seminar on Art education is being organised by the Akademi in February, 1956.

A sum of Rs. 2.86 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19).

Minister's Discretionary Fund

A sum of Rs. 7,500 has been paid to M/S M. C. Sirkar & Co., Calcutta, for bringing out a Bengali edition of the publication "History of Philosophy—Eastern and Western" in English.
(Demand No. 19).

Building for the Three National Akademis

A plot of land measuring three acres facing Queen Victoria Road has been selected for the building for the three National Akademis. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for 1956-57.
(Demand No. 19).

Building for the National Theatre

It is proposed to establish a well-equipped National Theatre at Delhi. Two architects were sent abroad to study National Theatres and Opera House in some western countries and to submit their report on the requirements of the Indian National Theatre. They have since returned and their report is awaited.

A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided in the budget estimates for 1956-57.
(Demand No. 136).

National Museum

A provision of Rs. 3,00,000 against the current year's provision of Rs. 2'50 lakhs has been included in the budget for 1956-57.
(Demand No. 18).

Building for the National Museum

The foundation stone of the building for the National Museum was laid at New Delhi by the Prime Minister on 12th May, 1955. The work is in progress. A provision of Rs. 10,00,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1956-57. (Demand No. 136).

Indian Museum, Calcutta

A provision of Rs. 1,30,660 has been made in the budget estimates for 1956-57 as compared to that of Rs. 1,28,000 made during 1955-56.
(Demand No. 18)

A provision of Rs. 32,300 has been made in the budget estimates for the payment of Municipal taxes for the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
(Demand No. 20)

Zoological Branch, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Plans for housing the Zoological specimens in a fire-proof building have been prepared. The work is estimated to cost about 19.75 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1956-57. (Demand No. 137)

Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta

A provision of Rs. 1,93,800 has been made in the budget estimates of 1956-57 as compared to Rs. 3,07,600 for 1955-56. The reduction is due to the smaller anticipated expenditure on repairs to the building and pathways of the Victoria Memorial Hall. (Demand No. 20)

Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

A provision of Rs. 13,900 has been made in the budget for 1956-57 as against the provision of Rs. 13,800 in the budget for 1955-56. (Demand No. 20)

Acquisition of Art Objects

A provision of Rs. 4,00,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1956-57 for the purchase of Art objects and contribution to the National Art Treasures Fund. (Demand No. 20)

Kutch Museum

A sum of Rs. 3,300 has been provided in the budget estimates for 1956-57 as against Rs. 2,100 provided for 1955-56.

A sum of Rs. 11,000 has been provided in the budget estimates of 1956-57 for the development of museums and the preservation of ancient monuments in Kutch (under the Second Five-Year Plan).

Reorganisation of Museums

An expert Museums Survey Committee has been set up to survey the needs of museums in India and to make concrete proposals in the light of the recommendations of the Conference of Curators held in April, 1955. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

Out of the sanctioned budget grant of Rs. 3,00,000 to the Indian Council for Cultural Relations for the year 1955-56, a grant of Rs. 1,85,000 has so far been paid to the Council. There has been

steady progress in the activities of the Council during the year and special mention may be made of the following:

- (i) Appointment of Welfare Officers for the Eastern, Western and Southern regions, for looking after the Welfare of foreign students.
- (ii) Organisation of two education-cum-recreational summer camps for foreign students in Kashmir and in Ootacamund.
- (iii) Sending cultural lecturers to Trinidad and Tehran to teach Hindi and Sanskrit respectively.

A sum of Rs. 3,00,000 has been provided for the Council's activities during 1956-57. (Demand No. 20)

A budget provision of Rs. 1,34,000 has been made under Demand No. 138 during the current year for construction of a building for the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. A sum of Rs. 4,10,000 has been provided for this purpose for the year 1956-57 under Demand No. 20.

Scheme for Assistance to the Regional Languages

A systematic study of the regional languages is a growing need in view of the increase in literacy and the replacement of English by these languages as a medium of education.

A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided under the scheme in the budget estimates for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

Linguistic Survey of India

A Linguistic Survey of India is of fundamental importance to the understanding of this country's culture. A scheme has been prepared by the Ministry which was considered and approved by a Committee of experts.

A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs has been provided in the budget estimates for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

Publication of Rare Manuscripts and other Publications of Merit

It is proposed to help the publication of rare manuscripts as it is imperative that old manuscripts may not be lost or worn out. Other publications of merit may also be subsidised.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

Propagation of Sanskrit

A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for 1956-57 for the propagation of Sanskrit. (Demand No. 19)

CHAPTER VIII

THE EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED AND SOCIAL AND CHILD WELFARE

Committees on the Education of the Handicapped

A National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped was appointed by this Ministry by a Government Resolution in September, 1955. The functions of this Council are to advise the Government of India on all problems concerning the education, training, employment and provision of social and cultural amenities for the physically and mentally handicapped, to formulate new schemes and to serve as a liaison between the Government of India and voluntary organisations in this field.

A sum of Rs. 8,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for the next financial year against the existing provision of Rs. 5,000 for the meetings of the Council and the various special committees to be set up by the Council to deal with specific problems.

(Demand No. 19)

Central Braille Press

The Central Braille Press, Dehra Dun, was set up in October, 1950 to produce literature for the blind in the principal Indian languages. The Press has so far produced 21 books in the following Languages:—

Hindi, Telugu, Tamil, Gujrati, Marathi and English.

Steps are being taken to increase the productive capacity of the Press.

A sum of Rs. 1,40,000 exists in the budget for the current financial year for the administration of the Press. The same amount has been provided in the budget estimates for the next financial year.

(Demand No. 19)

Transcription of Books into Bharati Braille

The object of the Central Braille Press, Dehra Dun functioning under the administration of this Ministry is to produce literature for the blind in the principal Indian languages; but the productive

capacity of this Press is still' limited. It has, therefore, become necessary to assist poorly financed institutions for the blind to transcribe their own books in Bharati Braille. This Scheme has been functioning since 1953-54.

A provision of Rs. 8,000 exists in the budget for the current financial year for this purpose. (Demand No. 19)

Periodical, "The Deaf in India"

A sum of Rs. 1,400 was granted for 1955-56 to the Convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India, for the publication of the quarterly periodical, "The Deaf in India". The same amount has been provided in the budget estimates for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

The Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun

The Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun, imparts training in the cottage-industry type of handicrafts to about 150 blind men. Admission is open to adult blind men between the ages of 18 and 40 from all parts of the country.

Against the existing budget provision of a total sum of Rs. 5,51,400 (Rs. 5,00,000—temporary charges and Rs. 51,400 permanent charges) a total sum of Rs. 3,15,500 (Rs. 2,64,000 temporary charges and Rs. 51,500—permanent charges) has been provided in the budget estimates for the next financial year.

The reduced provision for the next financial year is due to the fact that separate provision is proposed to be made for two schemes, namely a Sheltered Workshop for the Blind and Employment Organisation for the Handicapped, that were initiated on an experimental basis, in 1954 as parts of the Training Centre.

(Demand No. 19).

Sheltered Workshop for the Blind

A Sheltered Workshop for the Blind—an adjunct to the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun—was set up in June 1954, as an experimental measure. Ten blind workers have been employed in this workshop in chair-caning and weaving woollen textiles.

It is proposed to expand the workshop during the Second Five-Year Plan period in order to accommodate 100 workers. A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 has been provided in the revenue budget estimates for 1956-57 for the administration of the workshop.

(Demand No. 19)

Employment Organisation for the Handicapped

An Employment Office of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind was set up at Madras in July, 1954 to try to secure remunerative employment for ex-trainees of the Training Centre in ordinary industrial establishments. Placement has so far been secured for 32 ex-trainees of the Centre.

It is proposed to set up in the Second Five-Year Plan period an independent Employment Organisation for the Handicapped which will cater for all major groups of handicapped persons.

(Demand No. 19)

Random Sample Survey of the Handicapped

The object of this scheme is to conduct a random sample survey during the Second Five-Year Plan period in order to determine the incidence of various handicaps and to ascertain the educational and other needs of the various groups of handicapped persons. The *modus-operandi* of this scheme will be chalked out in consultation with the National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped.

A sum of Rs. 38,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for 1956-57 for this purpose.

(Demand No. 19)

Schemes to Assist Voluntary Organisations and State Governments

The object of these Schemes is to give financial assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped to develop and maintain existing services and to introduce new services for the handicapped, specially in cases where the Central Social Welfare Board cannot assist, and to State Governments for implementing their schemes for the education and welfare of the handicapped. The Schemes are proposed to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

(Demand No. 19)

Scholarships for the Blind

Under this scheme, scholarships are awarded to blind students over the age of 16 for higher academic education, vocational or professional training. It is proposed to carry over the Scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan.

A sum of Rs. 66,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for the next financial year against the existing provision of Rs. 32,500.

(Demand No. 19)

Scholarships for the study of Social Sciences

The object of this scheme is to help deserving and poor students for the study of the social sciences or social work. The scheme is proposed to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

A sum of Rs. 35,000 has been provided under the Scheme in the budget estimates for the next financial year. (Demand No. 19)

Scholarships for the Deaf

The object of the scheme is to award scholarships to deaf persons over the age of 16 to enable them to undertake education higher than primary or middle standard, or technical or professional training. This Scheme is being initiated from the current financial year as an entirely Central Scheme, and is proposed to be carried over to the Second Five-Year Plan. Fifty candidates have been tentatively selected for award of scholarships subject to their obtaining admission to recognised institutions.

Against the existing budget provision of Rs. 24,000 a sum of Rs. 44,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

Scholarships for the Orthopaedically Handicapped

The object of the Scheme is to award scholarships to orthopaedically handicapped students at all stages of education including technical and professional training, with a view to meeting the extra expenditure on account of the student's disabilities. This scheme is being initiated from the current financial year as an entirely Central scheme, and is proposed to be carried over to the Second Five-Year Plan.

Against the existing provision of Rs. 12,000 a sum of Rs. 21,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for 1956-57.

(Demand No. 19)

Scholarships for the Mentally Handicapped

The object of this scheme is to award scholarships to mentally retarded children of poor parents to enable them to undertake special education. The scheme is proposed to be executed as an entirely Central scheme from the next financial year and to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided under the Scheme in the budget estimates for 1955-56. (Demand No. 19)

Regional Courses for the Teachers of the Blind

On the recommendation of the Seminar on the Education of the Blind held at Mussoorie in April, 1955, this Ministry proposed to hold regional short-term training courses for the teachers of the blind during the Second Five-Year Plan period until such time as the Model School for Blind Children, Dehra Dun, that will have a full-fledged Teacher's Training Department for the Blind, is established.

A sum of Rs. 13,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for the next financial year for this purpose. (Demand No. 19)

Programme for the Construction of Buildings

It is proposed to construct buildings for the following during the Second Five-Year Plan, for which provision exists in the budget estimates for 1956-57.

- (1) Two Residential Nursery schools for blind children.
- (2) Model School for Deaf Children.
- (3) Training Centre for the Adult Deaf.
- (4) Model School for Mentally Handicapped Children.
- (5) National Children's Museum.
- (6) Model School for Blind Children.
- (7) Women's Section of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind.
- (8) Workshop for the Manufacture of Braille Appliances, Dehra Dun.
- (9) Expansion of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind.
- (10) Sheltered Workshop for the Blind, Dehra Dun.

(Demand No. 137)

Pilot Centres for the Education of Juvenile Delinquents

A Pilot Centre for the Education of Juvenile Delinquents was set up at Hazaribagh, Bihar jointly by the Government of India and the Government of Bihar in 1954. The scheme has been included in the First Five-Year Plan. It is proposed to assist other State Governments in setting up some more centres of this type during the Second Five-Year Plan period. A sum of Rs. 1,53,000 exists in the budget for the current financial year for the existing Pilot Centre. (Demand No. 19)

Bal Bhavan, Delhi

The establishment of a *Bal Bhavan*, Delhi has been included in the First Five Year Plan. The primary object of the *Bal Bhavan*

will be to organise recreation and constructive leisure-time activities for children of the age-group of 5—10 and 11—14. An autonomous Board known as the *Bal Bhavan* Board has been set up by a Government Resolution. The Board has already started its preliminary work. The scheme is proposed to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Against the existing provision of Rs. 3,00,000 (Rs. 2,50,000—revenue and Rs. 50,000—capital) a total sum of Rs. 5,00,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

Central Social Welfare Board

The Central Social Welfare Board is an autonomous Board set up under the administration of this Ministry in August, 1953. The primary object of the Board is to assist voluntary Social Welfare Organisations in maintaining and developing their existing activities and to coordinate these activities into the general pattern of the Five-Year Plan. The present programme of the Board, however, comprises the establishment of Welfare Extension Projects, financial assistance to voluntary organisations, and the training of Gram-Sevikas and midwives for Welfare Extension Projects.

Against the existing grant of Rs. 2,25,00,000 for the activities of the Board, a sum of Rs. 2,12,00,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

Advisory Board on Social Welfare

Following the formation of the Central Social Welfare Board, this Ministry reconstituted its Advisory Board on Social Welfare, that has been functioning for the last several years. One of the main functions of this Advisory Board is to advise the Government of India on grants to be given to universities and other institutions interested in social work and social sciences for conducting research in this field.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 exists in the budget for the current financial year for the meetings of the Board. An equal amount has been provided in the budget estimates for 1956-57. (Demand No. 19)

Grants-in-aid for Research Projects in Social Welfare

On the advice of the Advisory Board on Social Welfare, this Ministry gives grants to universities and institutions interested in social work and social sciences for carrying out research projects in this field. The scheme is proposed to be carried over to the Second Five-Year Plan.

A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 exists for this purpose in the budget for the current financial year. (Demand No. 19)

Grant-in-aid to Institutions conducting Training and Research in Social Work

This Ministry gives grants to institutions imparting training in Social Work in order to help them to maintain and develop their existing facilities. With the growing stress on social welfare it is important that the tempo of training programmes should also be accelerated.

A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 exists for this purpose during 1955-56 and an equal amount has been provided in the budget estimates for the next financial year. (Demand No. 19)

CHAPTER IX

YOUTH WELFARE AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

In order to concentrate more closely on Youth Welfare Programmes, a separate Youth Welfare Unit was set up in this Ministry with effect from the 16th May, 1955.

Out of a budget provision of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1955-56 for Youth Welfare work, the following items of work have been undertaken:

(a) Youth Leadership Training Camps and Dramatics Camps

A grant of Rs. 3,000 was made to the University of Jammu and Kashmir for holding a Youth Leadership Training Camp under the direction of the Honorary Adviser on Youth Welfare. Earlier the Ministry organized four Youth Leadership Training Camps at Srinagar, Mahabeshwar, Ranikhet and Lovedale and two Dramatics Camps at Andretta and Subathu. These camps are organised from time to time, by this Ministry for a group of universities in an area at one time, with the object of preparing college teachers to conduct Youth Welfare activities in a more systematic and organised way. A Seminar of Principals was also held at Subathu to discuss the problems of youth and to find ways and means of solving them. A grant of Rs. 3,000 has also been sanctioned to the Pepsu State Government for conducting a Youth Leadership Camp.

(Demand No. 19)

(b) Youth Tours and Hikes

In order to encourage tours and hikes among the youth of the country, the Government of India gives financial assistance to small batches of students going on tour to the extent of 75 per cent of the railway-fare at students' concession rate. The application must be submitted through the Vice-Chancellor of the University or Education Secretary of the State Government concerned. During the current financial year, a total amount of Rs. 77,000 has been sanctioned for nearly 120 educational institutions for conducting tours.

(Demand No. 19)

(c) Youth Hostels

This Scheme envisages construction of hostels providing cheap food and accommodation to the young while on tour. A grant of Rs. 3,000 has been made to the West Bengal Government for constructing Youth Hostels in the State. This was in addition to the

earlier grant of Rs. 45,000 sanctioned during 1954-55. The Government of India have also purchased a building to serve as a Youth Hostel at Dalhousie at cost of Rs. 20,000. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has also been granted to the Youth Hostels Association of India for their administrative expenditure. (Demand No. 19)

(d) Youth Festival

The Second Inter-University Youth Festival was organised by the Ministry from 23rd to 30th October, 1955.

The main items of competition in the Festival were:—

1. Arts and Crafts
 - (a) Painting (Oil or water)
 - (b) Drawing (Pen or pencil)
 - (c) Sculpture
 - (d) Photographs
 - (e) Handicrafts (General or Women's)
2. Drama (One Act Play)
3. Classical Dance
4. Vocal Classical Music
5. Instrumental Music
6. Radio Play
7. Hindi Elocution
8. Group Dance
9. Group Singing.

The competitions were open only to *bonafide* students of affiliated colleges of universities within the age group 14 to 22.

The total strength of the Festival Camp was 1,154 with 25 universities competing in various items of the Festival. A sum of Rs. 2.7 lakhs was sanctioned for this event.

A sum of Rs. 13.75 lakhs has been provided for youth welfare activities in the budget estimates for 1956-57 out of a total allocation of Rs. 100 lakhs made for this purpose in the Second Five-Year Plan. (Demand No. 19)

Sports

Since the establishment of the All-India Council of Sports, a number of activities such as, training of coaches in coaching camps, assisting the Sports Federations in organising training camps, and providing better amenities for sports have been initiated for the

promotion of sports in the country. Grants have also been paid by the Government to various Sports Federations for inviting sports teams from abroad to India and also for sending teams abroad for international meets.

The Government of India have organised Coaching Camps for the training of Coaches in Cricket, Football, Wrestling, Kabbadi and Hockey with a view to equip schools, colleges and universities with better coaches. In these training camps more up-to-date techniques and methods are taught and special attention is paid to grace, movement and speed in conducting sports.

Another activity initiated by the Centre to improve and promote sports in the country is the recommendation to the State Governments to organise State Sports Councils for their guidance. The Government of India have prepared and circulated a model constitution for the State Sports Councils. (Demand No. 19)

Physical Education and Recreation

The Government continues to evince a keen interest in the promotion of Physical education. The three Sub-Committees set up by the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation at its last meeting in December, 1954, to lay down Norms of Physical Fitness for boys and girls and to prepare Syllabuses of Physical Education separately for boys and girls of Primary and Secondary schools, have since completed their task and their Reports were considered by the Board at its meeting in January, 1956.

The First Five-Year Plan had recommended the establishment of a National College of Physical Education. The Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation in 1953 to draw up a National Plan of Physical Education and Recreation also stressed the importance of a three-year Degree Course in Physical Education. The Government have, therefore, decided to set up a National College of Physical Education in the country. A provision for the establishment of the College has been proposed in the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Government also continues to render financial assistance to the institutions and organisations of an all-India character, engaged in the promotion of Physical education. During the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 62,500 has been sanctioned for the promotion of Physical education in the country. (Demand No. 19)

Bharat Scouts and Guides

The normal activities of the Bharat Scouts and Guides have continued during the current year. There has been a growing interest in schools to join this organisation for co-curricular activities.

The State Governments have also contributed liberally to the continuation and expansion of this movement.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides participated in the Eighth World Jamboree that was conducted in August 1955 in Canada by deputing a contingent of 14 scouts to represent India. The Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 20,000 on a matching basis on condition that the Scouts were selected on the basis of merit. At the Jamboree that was held at Melbourne (Australia) in December, 1955 three Sea Scouts were present. At present there is an exchange scheme of scouts which is being considered by the Bharat Scouts and Guides. It has been suggested that six American scouters should come to India in exchange for six Indian scouts who will leave for the U.S.A. for a period of three weeks. The Government of India have paid a sum of Rs. 6,000 to the headquarters to enable them to meet the expenses of the American scouters during the period of their stay in India. A sum of Rs. 75,000 has also been sanctioned to meet the organisational expenses of the Association.

A fear has been expressed in certain quarters that the A.C.C. Movement organised by the N.C.C. Directorate may affect adversely the Scouts and Guides movement. In order to allay these fears, the N.C.C. Directorate has raised the age of admission of A.C.C. Cadets in schools from 12 years to 13 years so that younger children may have the benefit of training under the Scouts and Guides Movement upto that age. Thereafter, the students will have the choice to continue as Scouts and Guides or join the A.C.C.

The request of the Bharat Scouts and Guides for the establishment of an All-India Training Centre at Panchmari is under consideration of the Government.

A provision of Rs. 13 lakhs exists in the budget for 1955-56 for the promotion of Physical Education, Sports and the Bharat Scouts and Guides activities.
(Demand No. 19)

Labour and Social Service Camps

A sum of Rs. 1 crore has been provided in the first Five-Year Plan for the scheme of Labour and Social Service Camps which is intended to inculcate a sense of the dignity of manual labour among the students. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was spent during the year 1954-55 and Rs. 70 lakhs have been allocated for utilisation during

the current financial year. This amount is sub-divided in the ratio of 75:25 into two major types of work, viz.—

- (1) *Labour and Social Service Camps.*
- (2) *Work Projects, viz. construction of swimming pools and open air theatres etc. to be undertaken by the students in and around their educational institutions.*

During the current session, universities, State Governments, voluntary organisations like the Bharat Sewak Samaj and Bharat Scouts and Guides and the N.C.C. Directorate of the Ministry of Defence have taken an active interest in organising youth camps in different parts of the country. During the current session up to 31st October, 1955 as many as 1,242 camps have been conducted in the country in which nearly 1,63,384 young men and women have participated.

The Government subsidise youth camps on the following basis:

For food and incidental expenses @ Rs. 1/12/- per head per day.

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

Government grants are also paid for the conduct of Organisers' Training Camps for camp organisers to ensure the supply of trained and experienced personnel for the conduct of labour and social service camps.

The Committee on Youth Camps and Labour Service set up in April 1954 to determine all questions of grants and policy have held 11 meetings so far. Out of the total provision of Rs. 52.5 lakhs for the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 44,96,528 has been sanctioned as grants for camps conducted in about 25 States. (Demand No. 19).

Campus Work Projects

During the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 17.5 lakhs has been allocated for this scheme. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 17,44,588 has been sanctioned as grant to 16 universities and seven State Governments, for the construction of 22 recreation hall-cum-auditoria, 16 open-air theatres, 19 swimming pools, 11 stadia, eight gymnasia, two running tracks and eight pavilions in the campuses of 75 educational institutions. The pre-requisite conditions for these grants is that the staff and students of the educational institutions applying for grant, have to render skilled/unskilled labour on the project. The institution concerned has also to bear 25 per cent of the actual expenditure excluding the cost of student labour. (Demand No. 19).

Students, Health Centre

A Students' Health Centre under the auspices of the World University Service has been set up at Delhi University to provide facilities of medical treatment to all the members of the University Staff, their families and the students of Delhi University.

Out of the total estimated capital cost of Rs. 130,000 on the building of the Health Centre, the Government of India have agreed to accept liability up to 50 per cent, the other 50 per cent being contributed by the World University Service. The Government have so far paid Rs. 35,000 and the release of the last instalment of Rs. 30,000 is under consideration. The estimated annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 31,000 on the Health Centre is proposed to be shared between the Delhi University and the University Grants Commission.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to establish 30 similar Health Centres in almost all the universities in the country with an estimated contribution of Rs. 39.75 lakhs by the Government of India.

(Demand No. 19)

CHAPTER X

INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS

Central Secretariat Library

The total budget sanctioned for 1955-56 for purchase of books and periodicals was Rs. 42,000.

The Library added 2,903 books and 5,727 Government Documents bringing the total collection to 1,15,716 volumes. 108 periodicals and ten newspapers were subscribed to and 90 periodicals were received free. Under the Exchange of Official Publications Agreement, 9,800 U.S. Government Documents were received during the year. The Library is a Depository Library for the United Nations and other U.N. Agency Publications and the total number of these publications is at present 5,000.

The number of registered borrowers is 6,090 as against 3,753 last year. The total number of books and official documents issued was 69,000. About 400 persons visited the library every day to read newspapers and magazines and to consult reference books.

The library has started its programme of reorganisation. The recataloguing and reclassification of books has begun. Many books that had remained unprocessed have been processed. The large collection of Government of India documents is being reorganised and efforts are being made to keep this collection up-to-date and complete. Monthly lists of additions are being regularly issued.

Programme for 1956-57

- (1) To issue a six-monthly cumulative list of additions for quick reference.
- (2) To issue separately a classified list of additions of Government documents.
- (3) To issue a quarterly index of articles in selected Indian periodicals.
- (4) To issue a quarterly index of articles on India in the foreign periodicals received in the Library.
- (5) To reorganise the physical set-up of the library so as to offer better facilities for quiet and serious study.

(Demand No. 16)

Central Educational Library

During the year under review, the Central Educational Library had a budget provision of Rs. 26,000 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. (Demand No. 16)

The library added 2,718 books and received about 25,00 pamphlets. 5,218 books and other documents were classified and catalogued and about 25,000 catalogue cards prepared.

The library received 93 periodicals on subscription and over 150 periodicals in exchange for "The Education Quarterly" and "Indian Education Abstracts".

Reference Division

The Central Educational Library has of late developed into a large reference library. To meet the demands made on it, the Reference Service Division was strengthened with a Librarian Grade-II and a typist. The Division compiled as many as 92 bibliographies and reference lists as against 35 compiled last year, and attended to several enquiries. Its "Index to Articles" appeared regularly in "The Education Quarterly". The Division also assisted Unesco by compiling a comprehensive list containing full bibliographic details of educational periodicals published in India.

The "Monthly List of Additions" appeared regularly till September 1955 when owing to stock-taking, it had to be discontinued. It is now proposed to issue it in a modified form under the title: "C.E.L. Additions: A select list of books added to the library during the month of.....". Besides intensifying its existing services, the Reference Service Division intends to take up during the next year the publication of a cumulative volume of the "Indian Education Index" for the quinquennium 1949-54.

Educational Abstracting Service (E.A.S.)

The idea of starting an Educational Abstracting Service was conceived as early as January, 1955; the object being to provide in the form of abstracts a general survey of what is being produced in the field of education in India. The scheme could not, however, materialise till the middle of May, 1955 and the first issue of "Indian Education Abstracts" a quarterly bulletin of E.A.S. was brought out in September, 1955. The Journal has been accorded a warm reception.

Encouraged by this, E.A.S. is proposing to bring out another monthly bulletin under the title "You May Like to Read" during

the next year. It is likely to be designed as a select annotated list of current educational literature—a signpost to educational literature.

Children's Sections

The Children's Section participated in the International Dolls Exhibition, organised by "Shankar's Weekly" and cooperated in two other exhibitions. It is proposed during the next year to bring out annotated lists of children's literature on selected topics.

Adult Literature Section

The membership restrictions in favour of clerks were relaxed. The membership of the Section increased to 2,825 from 1,805 last year.

The Section circulated 3,5710 volumes during the year and about 70,000 employees of the Central Government used its reading room.

A Bibliography of Material for Neo-Literates in Hindi, compiled by the Section, was published during this year. The Section is also organising a library of material for Neo-Literates. The plans for next year include the compilation of a supplement to the "Bibliography of Material for Neo-Literates" and the preparation of a dictionary catalogue.

Educational Information Service

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

In the Information Section Library the latest calendars, prospectuses, etc. as far as available from universities and other educational institutions in India and abroad, were obtained.

The second edition of the note-containing General Information for Students Going Abroad, was reprinted and circulated.

Over 1200 persons, including students, teachers, parents and government officials, visited the Information Section Library during the year.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

Collections of Statistics

The annual collection of statistics on various aspects of education was continued during the year. Special efforts were made to obtain correct statistics in time by deputing Officials of the Ministry

to visit the headquarters of States in order to reconcile the discrepancies on the spot. Officers from some States also visited this Ministry for training and reconciliation of discrepancies.

Short Courses in Educational Statistics

In order to improve the reliability of educational data and ensure its timely supply, the fifth short course in educational statistics was conducted during March-April, 1955 for the benefit of the nominees of the State Governments.

In pursuance of the decision taken at the meeting of the Directors of Public Instruction/Education held on 7th November, 1953 that the Central Government should help the State governments to organise in-service training courses in educational statistics, officials were deputed to conduct two courses in the Punjab and one each in Andhra, Bihar and Rajasthan.

Statistical Enquiries

As usual, a large number of enquiries from national and international organisations, governments, educationists, research scholars, etc. were attended to.

Publications

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

(i) Directory of Institutions for Higher Education in India, 1955;

(ii) Education in India, 1951-52, Vol. I; and

(iii) Education in India, 1951-52, Vol. II.

(b) Twelve educational wall charts in colours on important aspects of education were also printed.

(c) The following publications are expected to be printed before the end of the year 1955-56:—

(i) Education in India, 1952-53, Vol. I;

(ii) Education in India, 1952-53, Vol. II;

(iii) Education in Universities in India, 1952-54;

Programme for 1956-57

The following publications are expected to be brought out during the year 1956-57:—

- (ii) Education in Universities in India 1952-54;
- (iii) Directory of Institutions for Higher Education, 1956;
- (iv) Education in Centrally Administered Educational Research Institutions in India, 1954-55;
- (v) Education in India, 1953-54 Vol. I;
- (vi) Education in India, 1953-54 Vol. II;
- (vii) Education in the States of the Indian Union, 1953-54 (A Statistical Survey) ;
- (viii) Report on Delinquent Children and Juvenile Offenders, 1955;
- (ix) Child Welfare in Schools in India, 1955-56;
- (x) Education in India, 1954-55 Vol. I;
- (xi) Education in India, 1954-55 Vol. II; and
- (xii) Education in the States of the Indian Union, 1954-55.

A provision of Rs. 5,800 has been made in the budget estimates for 1956-57 for the purchase of two Calculating machines, art material etc.

Educational Publications

A provision of Rs. 10,000 was made in the budget for 1955-56 for the printing of periodicals, brochures, directories, handbooks and other publications for the Publications Section of the Ministry of Education. An equal amount has been provided for the year 1956-57.

(Demand No. 19).

"The Education Quarterly" the official organ of the Ministry, entered its eighth year of publication. To speed up the implementation of the Secondary Education Commission's recommendations, a new Section on Secondary Education was added to "The Education Quarterly" during the year. This Section carries a report on developments in Secondary Education at the Centre, in the States as well as in foreign countries. It provides a forum for the discussion of problems that are of special interest to workers in Secondary Education. In order to place the journal within the reach of Secondary Schools, the annual subscription rates have been reduced from Rs. 8-8-0 to Rs. 4-8-0 (Rs. 1-2-0 per copy) for such schools from the June, 1955 issue to the March, 1956 issue in the first instance. Sales of all other publications have also risen steadily owing to enhanced publicity and effective managerial action. During the period April, 1955 to December 1955, 16,770 copies of various publications were sold at the casual Sales Depot, for a cash return of Rs. 17,914-12-9 as against 12,402 copies for a cash return of Rs. 10,347-1-9 last year.

Publications brought out during 1955-56 are:—

1. Understanding Basic Education by T. S. Avinashalingam (Reprint).
2. The Rural Primary Teacher by E.A. Pires.
3. Provisional Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi in Transport.
4. Provisional Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi in Defence II.
5. Provisional Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi in Defence III.
6. Provisional Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi in Zoology.
7. Provisional Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi in Posts and Telegraphs.
8. Provisional Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi in General Administration.
9. Provisional Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi in Tourism.
10. Provisional Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi in Engineering.
11. Provisional Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi in Economics.
12. Provisional Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi in Defence IV.
13. Proceedings of the 6th special meeting of the All-India Council for Technical Education.
14. Proceedings of the 7th meeting of the All-India Council for Technical Education.
15. Proceedings of the 8th meeting of the All-India Council for Technical Education.
16. Proceedings of the 22nd meeting of the C.A.B.E.
17. Scholarships for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (3rd edition) Reprint.
18. A Plan for Secondary Education.
19. *Madhyamik Shiksha Ke Liye Ek Ayojna* (Hindi version of "A Plan for Secondary Education").
20. Syllabus for Emergency Teacher Training under the Five Year Plan (2nd edition).
21. Minutes of the Workshop on Educational/Vocational Guidance.
22. Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi for Secondary Schools (Mathematics).
23. Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi for Secondary Schools (Social Sciences).

24. Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi for Secondary Schools (Botany).
25. Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi for Secondary Schools (Chemistry).
26. Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi for Secondary Schools (Physics).
27. Self-Reform in Schools: A report by Working Educators.
28. Rural Institutes: A report of the Committee on Rural Higher Education.
29. Programme for the Development and Propagation of Hindi (Hindi).
30. Programme for the Development and Propagation of Hindi (English).
31. A Review of Education in India, 1954-55 (Geneva Report).
32. A Bibliography of Literature in Hindi for Neo-literates.
33. Partial Financial Assistance Scheme for Students Already Abroad/Proceeding Abroad.
34. Report on the First Inter-University Youth Festival.
35. Folder: "The Education Quarterly".
36. Folder: "Publications, Ministry of Education".
37. The Five-Year-Plan—A Brief Review of Progress.
38. Teachers' Handbook of Social Education (3rd edition).
39. Student Indiscipline by Humayun Kabir (2nd edition).
40. The Single-Teacher School, by J. P. Naik (Reprint).
41. A Note on General Information for Indian Students Going Abroad (Reprint).
42. Hindi Exhibition Folders (English and Hindi).
43. The Second Inter-University Youth Festival—An Evaluation.
44. Presidential Address at the 30th All-India Educational Conference by Humayun Kabir.
45. Four Issues of "The Education Quarterly" in March, June, September and December.
46. Living in India—a pamphlet for Overseas students.
47. Catalogue of Publications 1956.
48. Convocation Address by Mr. K. G. Saiyidain at St. John's College, Agra.
49. Presidential Address by Mr. K. G. Saiyidain at the All-Rajasthan Teachers' Conference, Udaipur.

50. Report on the Work and Programme of the Indian National Commission for cooperation with Unesco.
51. Playwriting and playmaking by Norah Richards.
52. Handbook for Indian Students, Part II.
53. Report of the Secondary Education Commission (3rd Reprint).

The following books and pamphlets are scheduled for publication before 31st March, 1956:—

1. The Educational System of Denmark.
2. In-Service Teacher Education by H. S. S. Lawrence.
3. Experiments in Primary and Basic Education.
4. Experiments in Secondary Education.
5. A Provisional Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi for Secondary Schools, Trigonometry, General Administration, Railways, Transport (Shipping), Medicine.
6. A Scheme for the Rendering of European Scientific Terms into the Vernaculars of India by R. L. Mitra.
7. March 1956 Issue of "The Education Quarterly".
8. Annual Report of the Ministry of Education and its Summary (English).
9. Annual Report of the Ministry of Education and its Summary (Hindi).
10. Child Writing.

The Publications Section organised exhibitions of its publications at Parliament House for the Second meeting of the All-India Council for Secondary Education and the 23rd meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education. A large number of pamphlets were also displayed at the Ministry's Hindi Exhibition, at the Delhi Public Library for the Unesco Seminar of Librarians and at Delhi University, for the 30th Session of the All-India Educational Conference and at the Second Meeting of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco. Similarly, publications were sent for display to the Mysore Dasara Exhibition; Government Training College, Kurnool; the Congress Exhibition, Amritsar and Janta High School, Kund (Gurgaon).

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 313 additional non-gazetted posts have been created so far during the current year to cope with the growing work in the Ministry in connection with the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan and other schemes.

(Demand No. 16).

Reorganisation of the Ministry

With effect from August, 1955, the administrative set-up of the Ministry was reorganised to cope with its expanding activities and to rationalise the distribution of subjects among its various Divisions, Sections and Units. It was decided to reconstitute this set-up so as to comprise the following eight main Divisions instead of the then-existing six:—

1. Administration Division.
2. Basic and Social Education Division.
3. Cultural Division.
4. Secondary Education Division.
5. Hindi Division.
6. Scholarships Division.
7. Technical and Scientific Education Division.
8. Unesco, Publication, Information and Statistics Division.

The reconstitution took into account the increased emphasis placed by the Government on the spread of education in the country, Hindi and on cultural activities in the educational development programmes for the country and also the Government's increased responsibilities in view of the forthcoming General Conference of Unesco to be held in India in 1956.

Education Departments Abroad

Expenditure in respect of (i) Education Department, Indian Embassy, U.S.A., (ii) Education Department, Indian High Commission, U.K., (iii) Education Section, Indian Embassy Bonn, and (iv)

Education Section, Indian Commission, Nairobi is met under this Head. (Demand No. 19).

History of Freedom Movement

The Board of Editors, that was set up in 1953 continued to compile material both from India and abroad for the History of Freedom Movement. The term of the Board expired on 31st December, 1955, when the work of collecting material was taken over by the Government and entrusted to the National Archives of India.

A sum of Rs. 75,000 has been included in the budget estimates of the National Archives of India for 1956-57 to continue the work of collection of material. (Demand No. 20).

History of 1857 Movement

Five instalments of Rs. 5,000 each as honorarium have been paid to Dr. S. N. Sen, author of the "1857—History of Indian Struggle" who is required to complete the manuscript and submit it to Government by 30th June, 1956. To assist Dr. Sen in his research work, three scholarships of the value of Rs. 200 each per month for a period of one year were created. The book will be published on the Centenary of the movement in 1957. (Demand No. 20).

Revision of Gazetteers

A general conference of the representatives of State Governments and Ministries etc. was called on 2nd July, 1955, to consider the question of the revision of Imperial and District Gazetteers which were last published in 1908. Among other things, it recommended the setting up of a Committee of Specialists to prepare a framework and plan for the revision of Gazetteers. In pursuance of this recommendation a Committee was appointed and its first meeting was held in November, 1955. Further action will be taken in the light of the final recommendations of this Committee. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for 1956-57 for this work.

(Demand No. 16).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

An allotment of Rs. 11,69,100 was placed at the disposal of this Department for the year 1955-56. For 1956-57 a provision of Rs. 16,29,300 has been proposed.

Three-thousand six hundred and fourteen bundles, 1,023 volumes and 1,264 files of records were received from the various Ministries of the Government of India. Besides these, four bundles, 170 files and 50 registers were received from the Residencies of Central India and Punjab States and Punjab Hill States Agency. 115 authenticated

Bills from Part A, B and C States assented to by the President were received for custody. A photostat copy of Mahatma Gandhi's Examination results issued by the Council of Legal Education was acquired through the High Commission of India, London. Progress was made in the arrangement and listing of records accessioned.

Some privately-owned manuscripts were acquired by purchase. Special mention may be made of some letters, documents and drawings (pen and ink and water colour drawings, 1856) from Mr. Edward Hall of Surrey, England. Some English, Hindi, Urdu and Persian papers of the period 1911-1940 were received as a gift from Lt. Col. Dr. Ahmed Baksh of Bhopal.

During the year under review 44 reels of microfilm copies of documents of Indian interest equivalent to 30,500 papers regarding the *Nouvelles Acquisition Series* (1664-1789) were obtained from the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris and 52 reels equivalent to 87,900 pages relating to Dutch affairs (1700-1712) were obtained from *Algemeen Rijksarchief*, the Hague.

Three hundred and forty-eight Research Scholars conducted research among the records and 28,939 pages of excerpts were released for their use.

Under the National Archives of India Fellowship Scheme, six fellowships of Rs. 150 each were originally sanctioned for one year. This has been renewed for a further period until the end of February, 1957.

Volume XVII of the Series Fort William-India House Correspondence was published and issued for sale during the year. Three more volumes of the same series, Volumes I, II and IX, that were entrusted to various presses, continued to make good progress.

One issue of the *The Indian Archives* Volume VIII, No. 2 (July—December 1954) was issued, and the material for Volume IX No. 1 (January—June 1955) will be sent to press shortly.

Volume VIII (1788-89) and Volume IX (1790-91) of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence have been released for the use of the Scholars. Volume X (1792-93) of the series has been sent to press. Compilation of Volume XI (1794-95) and XII (1796-97) has made progress.

Preparation of the Hand Lists of the Original Persian Letters received, for the year 1807, 1808 and 1809 was completed and the listing of letters for the year 1810 was continued.

A number of Persian and Urdu manuscripts dealing with certain trends and events of Indian History during mediaeval and post-mediaeval times was examined and a few of them were acquired for this Department.

Research scholars were supplied with transcripts from Historical manuscripts, and assistance was also afforded in the reading of Persian documents to those who needed it.

A number of Arabic, Persian and Urdu manuscripts was received from the Ministry of Education and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi for safe custody.

During the period under review, about 2,000 printed maps belonging to the then Central India States Agency, Indore, Western and Gujrat States Agency, Rajkot and Eastern States Agency, Calcutta were received for custody in the Map Section.

Three hundred and forty-two volumes of the Survey of India Memoirs, covering the period 1761-1860 and miscellaneous (Original) maps contained in 21 folios and loose-sheets but without lists were transferred by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun, in March 1955. These are now being arranged and listed. Fifteen maps belonging to the Historical Map Series were also transferred to this Department by the Survey of India during the period under review and they have filled up certain gaps in the main series transferred earlier in 1954.

About 1,000 maps contained in 20 folios of the Survey of India Historical Map Series were renovated, 12 Memoirs were repaired and bound and ten printed maps were repaired and mounted.

Training in Archives

Three candidates were trained in a One-Year Diploma Course of Training in Archives Science and 22 candidates were trained in two sessions, of a three-month short course. Besides, two candidates nominated by the Afghan Council were given training for about two months. Another candidate from the Travancore-Cochin Government was given training for two weeks in handling the machinery for the preservation of records.

Exhibition.—The exhibition organised in the National Archives of India has grown very popular and during the year under review about 600 visitors paid a visit to this section.

A grant of Rs. 13,000 enabled this Department to purchase a number of valuable books of Indian History, Archival Science and related topics. The total number of books and journals acquisitioned during the year is 2401. Out of the \$ 2,500 allotted to this Department under

the India Wheat Loan Education Exchange Programme, 225 books have so far been received. Thirty copies of Abbas Rizvi's *Khilji Kalin Bharat* (in Hindi) were purchased by the Government of India for distribution among learned institutions in India. Sixteen thousand nine hundred and sixty one pages of excerpts from printed books were released to scholars.

Preservation.—In addition to the normal repair and rehabilitation programme of this Department, repair work was undertaken for a few learned institutions. Among the rare manuscripts repaired, special mention may be made of seven *Farman*s of the Emperors Akbar, Jehangir, Shahjehan and Mohamed Murad Bakash belonging to the Anandji Kalyanji Sweetambujain Trust of Ahmedabad. Some of the institutions that were helped by way of repair were Viswa Bharati, Santiniketan, the All-India Board of Handicrafts and the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Some of Gandhiji's manuscripts have been received for preservation on modern lines. The repair and rehabilitation of these manuscripts has been taken up in right earnest.

Technical Service.—Advice for scientific preservation of records was rendered to some State Governments and various other learned institutions. A few indigenous samples of hand-made paper, wax paper and oil paper were tested and approved in the Research Laboratory of the Department for ascertaining their suitability for repair work.

A Workshop Section was created in the National Archives of India in September 1955, for attending to routine repairs and preventive maintenance of the costly and complicated precision machinery, and equipment and apparatus installed in the Preservation Division of this Department.

An experimental naphthalene fumigation apparatus was designed and fabricated at the workshop. An oil-fired boiler, indented for and received in August 1955, is under installation. The air-conditioning of the stack area (ground floor) by the Central Public Works Department is being done.

Indian Historical Records Commission

The Government of Bihar invited the Indian Historical Records Commission to hold its 32nd Session at Patna. The 25th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee—an adjunct of the Indian Historical Records Commission, will also be held at Patna on this occasion. It has been decided to publish with the brochure papers

to be read at the 32nd Session, Handbook of Indian Archival Repositories and an Author and Subject Index to all the papers so far read at the previous Sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission. The various Regional Records Survey Committee continued to make further progress in the unearthing and salvaging of private records, under the guidance of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Regional Record Office, Bhopal

The Regional Record Office of the National Archives of India at Bhopal has functioned since the 26th November, 1954. The entire bulk of historical manuscripts in Persian and Urdu languages, pertaining to the administration and political history of the Bhopal State since its inception up to the year 1914 has been transferred to the Regional Office of the Central Record Office, Bhopal.

Programme for 1956-57

The programme for obtaining from abroad reels of microfilm copies of documents of Indian interest will be continued as also the normal programme of acquisition of manuscripts of historical importance and compilation of reference media. The research fellowship scheme will be continued. Additional seating arrangement will be made for the growing number of Research Scholars. One-year and three-month short term courses of training in the science of Archives Keeping will also be continued.

New equipment for binding the books and volumes of proceedings will be installed in the Binding Section of this Department during the year 1956-57, and it is intended to adopt modern binding processes with the help of these machines. To implement the programme of replacement of imported stationery items with indigenous materials, it is proposed to test some specimens of Indian leather for their suitability for binding. With the installation of a boiler, the Laminating Hydraulic Press will be put into operation and the rehabilitation programme of the Department with mechanical processes will be implemented. Workshop Tools and Apparatus which have been indented for will be received soon and all routine repairs and fabrication of small spare parts will be done within the Departmental Workshops. (Demand No. 20.)

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

During the financial year 1955-56, the total sanctioned budget under Demand No. 17 Archæology, was Rs. 55,06,000. This included Rs. 1,00,000 for reimbursement of expenditure to

certain Part B States. The remaining provision included expenditure on items as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Expenditure on Directorate	18,02,100
(2) Conservation of Monuments of National Importance	26,78,100
(3) Excavation and Exploration Charges	4,65,000
(4) Museums	2,83,900
(5) Construction of and repairs to modern buildings	1,65,900
(6) Charges in England	11,000
(7) Lump sum provision for expenditure in Part B States	1,00,000

For 1956-57, a provision of Rs. 38,20,100 under standing charges, and Rs. 28,00,000 under New Items have been proposed and Rs. 15,00,000 for the first-year under the Second Five-Year Plan has been accepted.

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* Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 have been published and material for No. 12 is being made ready for the press.
- (b) *Guide to Mahabalipuram* has been reprinted. Guides to the Agra Fort, to Sanchi and to Rajgir and Sarnath are in press. *Guide to Nalanda* is being made ready for the press.
- (c) Memoirs No. 72, *Antiquities of Chamba Part II*, is in press. No. 73, *Sanskrit Literature and Archæology, "Mirrors of Indian Culture"* by Shri C. Sivaramamurthi has been published and a Memoir on the Great Temple of Tanjore, its sculpture and painting by Shri T. N. Ramachandran is being made ready for the press.
- (d) Volume IV in the series of *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Chedi-Kalachuri Inscriptions* by Prof. V. V. Mirashi has been published. Material for Vol. III dealing with Gupta Inscriptions received from the late Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar immediately before his death is being made ready for the press and a manuscript on Bharhut Inscriptions by the late German Scholar Dr. H. Luders is ready for press. Material for 'Vekataka Inscriptions' by Prof. V. V. Mirashi is being made ready for press.

- (e) *Epigraphia Indica* Parts II, III, IV and V of Vol. XXIX have been published. Parts VI, VII of Vol. XXIX and parts I and II of Vol. XXX are in the final stage of printing. Material for Part III of Vol. XXX is in press.
- (f) *Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy*: The reports for 1943-44 to 1944-45 have been published.
- (g) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy*: The Report for 1947-48 is in final stage of printing. The material for 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53 is in press.
- (h) *Picture Postcards*: The following sets of Picture Postcards were printed: Sarnath, Elephanta, Western Indian Caves (Karla, Bhaja, Bedsa), Kanheri, Bijapur, Fatehpur Sikri, and Agra.

Conservation of Ancient Monuments

As usual, a large number of monuments have been or are being attended to this year. An intensive programme of repairs, including the improvement of the precincts to the tomb of Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana at New Delhi is framed and is being executed. Extensive work continues in the Sun Temple at Konark to implement the recommendations of the Konark Temple Committee. A Committee of experts was formed to advise on the preservation of the surviving minar of the Dharars Mosque at Banaras. Steps are being taken to implement its recommendations. A skeleton staff consisting of an Assistant Archæological Engineer, sub-overseers and foremen has been sanctioned to carry out repairs to Buddhist monuments and sites at Sarnath, Nalanda, Kasia etc. and to improve the gardens attached thereto in connection with the Buddha Jayanti. The Jama Masjid, though not protected, will be repaired by the Department. Mention may also be made of the following important monuments where special repairs are being or are proposed to be carried out during the year under review at the estimated expenditure shown against each:

A. North-Western Circle, New Delhi.

	Rs.
1. Kotla Firoze Shah	10,000
2. Qutab	2,261
3. Ranthambhore Fort	5,000
4. Pinjaur Gardens	9,030
5. Bhatinda Fort	9,025
6. Kangra Fort	29,270
7. Bhatner Fort	11,866
8. Asvamedha sites Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Jagatgram	10,986

B. Northern Circle, Agra.

	Rs.
1. Taj Mahal	73,803
2. Tomb of Itamad-ud-Daula	8,468
3. Idgah, Agra	40,143
4. Group of temples at Khajuraho	2,780
5. Bibi Tanbolan at Khusro Bagh	5,915

C. Mid-eastern Circle, Patna.

1. Excavated remains at Nalanda	35,806
2. Excavated remains at Patna	8,207
3. Buddhist remains at Math Kaur ka Kot near Kasia, Distt. Deoria.	49,474
4. Chunar Fort, Distt., Mirzapore	60,750
5. Fort and Gateways at Rohtas, District Shahbad	22,800
6. Buddhist remains at Sarnath (for laying out turfs)	16,214
7. Buddhist remains at Sarnath	26,211

D. Eastern Circle, Calcutta.

1. Konark Temple	20,000
2. Sibdol Temple, Sibsagar	10,000
3. Khadagiri and Udaigiri Caves, Distt. Puri	2,200

E. South Eastern Circle, Visakhapatnam.

1. Buddhist remains at Pamathirtam	20,000
2. Sailaikhana, Akkana Madanna Caves, etc.	10,000
3. Ballarpur Fort	35,150
4. Group of Temples at Makanda	15,800

F. South-Western Circle, Aurangabad.

1. Ajanta Caves	15,467
2. Ellora Caves	12,222
3. Elephanta Caves	14,615
4. Pandulena Caves	6,691
5. Caves at Aurangabad	40,637
6. Kanheri Caves	3,000
7. Bibi-Ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad	4,400

G. Western Circle, Baroda.

1. Sahasralinga Tank at Patan	20,503
2. Jami Masjid at Cambay	16,234
3. Baba Lauli's Mosque	36,871
4. Group of temples at Badoli	12,046
5. Sun Temple at Modhers	13,486
6. Kirti Mandir, Porbandar	5,375
7. Rana Kumbha's Palace, Chitorgarh	39,638
8. Navalakha Bhandar	24,449
9. Fateh Palace, Chitorgarh	25,059

H. *Central Circle, Bhopal.*

	Rs.
1. Sanchi	16,000
2. Monuments at Mandu	15,200
3. Fort at Balapur, District Akola	4,000
4. Ratanwali Burj at Raisen	15,000

I. *Southern Circle, Madras.*

1. Brihadiswara Temple at Tanjore	21,290
2. Preservation of <i>Paintings</i> in Brihadiswara Temple	4,000
3. Tippu Sultan's Palace at Bangalore	4,000
4. Gomateswara Statue at Sravavanbelgola	23,000
5. Fort St. George, Madras	10,000
6. Mattencherry Palace, Cochin	6,500

The Archæological Chemist and the Assistant Archæological Chemist are also carrying out works of chemical preservation of ancient monuments at various places. The following monuments deserve special notice:

	Rs.
1. Chemical treatment of wall paintings at Tambekarwada, Baroda	28,770
2. Chemical treatment of sculptures at Khajuraho	41,500
3. Chemical treatment of sculptures in Lingraj Temple, Bhubaneswara	35,360
4. Preservation of paintings at Itamad-ud-Daula's tomb at Agra	12,718
5. Preservation of paintings at Khusro Bagh, Allahabad	18,700
6. Preservation of paintings at Badami Caves, and Asar Mahal, Bijapur	10,393
7. Preservation of paintings at Bagh Caves	21,648
8. Preservation of paintings at Deeg Palace etc.	10,424
9. Preservation of paintings at Veerbhadraswami Temple at Lepakshi	6,125

The construction of the reservoir for watering the archæological gardens at Agra was completed. A sum of Rs. 1,77,000 is proposed to be spent on the maintenance of gardens attached to the monuments in and around Delhi and Rs. 1,25,000 on the gardens at Agra. The Departmental nursery adjacent to the Central Asian Antiquities Museum, Queensway, New Delhi was wound up as a result of the construction of the National Museum at the site.

Exploration and Excavation Works

Excavations at the following sites were undertaken by the Department in continuation of the previous year's work:

1. Amirthamangalam, Distt. Chinglepet
2. Rugar, Distt. Ambala

3. Bara and Salwara near Rugar
4. Lothal, Distt. Ahmedabad
5. Prakash, Distt. East Khandesh
6. Mathura
7. Tamluk, Distt. Midnapore
8. Jagatgram, Distt. Dehra Dun
9. Kotturu, Distt. Visakhapatnam.

The Excavations Branch of this Department excavated the ancient site at Kotla Nihang which revealed traces of three periods of cultures, viz. Harappan, Kushan and Mediaeval. Large scale excavation is being conducted at Nagarjunikonda. More staff has been sanctioned with a view to completing the salvaging of the sites before their submersion under water. The North-Western Circle carried out exploration in the valley of the Beas and its tributaries in Punjab. The antiquities discovered have brought to light stone tools which are likely to be as old as 300,000 years, if not more. As a result of exploration undertaken by the Western Circle, two Harappa sites, one at Desalpur which is situated between Nakhtrana and Mata-no-Madh and another near the southern coast of Kutch between Jhakau and Kothara near Wanku have been discovered in Kutch.

Museums

The Central Asian Antiquities Museum was further developed by providing more space and show cases. Galleries were re-arranged. The sculptures from the newly constructed gallery were removed to the National Museum, Rashtrapati Bhavan. The Chemical Laboratory of the Museum treated a large number of metallic and other objects belonging to the Central Asian Antiquities Museum, other museums of the Department, National Museum, some State Museums and Gandhi Memorial Museum.

Bilingual labels in Hindi and English in the Sarnath Museum have been provided. The work of providing bilingual labels in other museums is also in progress. Coins relating to Indo-European period have been acquired for the Fort St. George Museum, Madras.

A provision of Rs. 64,900 was made for the upkeep of the Archaeological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta in the Budget for 1955-56.

Microfilming of paintings in Ajanta Caves

The Unesco expert, Mr. David L. De Harport, arrived in India in December 1954 and completed the microfilming of paintings of Ajanta Caves in August 1955.

Central Advisory Board of Archaeology

The Central Advisory Board of Archaeology was reconstituted for three years with effect from 1st September, 1955. It met on the 24th September, 1955 and, besides making valuable suggestions, was appreciative of the work of the Department. An exhibition of excavated antiquities was also held in the National Museum of India, Rashtrapati Bhavan, on the occasion of the meeting.

Declaration of Monuments of National Importance

The question of getting some more monuments declared as of national importance is under consideration. The preparation of an up-to-date and consolidated list of monuments declared as of national importance has also been taken in hand.

Buddha Jayanti

Buddhist monuments are the chief attraction on the occasion of the 2500th Buddha Jayanti to be celebrated from May 1956. Extensive repairs to Buddhist monuments at Sarnath, Kushinagar, Sravasti, Sankissa, Sanchi, Rajgir and Nalanda are therefore being undertaken by the Department. A thorough reorganisation of the museums at Sarnath and Nalanda has also been taken in hand.

Programme for 1956-57

During 1956-57 the Department will, as usual, maintain and carry out special repairs to monuments in its charge.

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

In accordance with the instruction of the Prime Minister, who recently visited Nagarjunikonda site, and laid the foundation-stone of the Nagarjunikonda Sagar Irrigation Project, the pace of archaeological excavations at Nagarjunikonda is being quickened so that the excavations may be completed as early as possible and at any rate, before the Nagarjunikonda Sagar inundates the entire archaeological area. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is being provided for this purpose for 1956-57. A high-powered Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of the Governor of Andhra to coordinate the activities of the irrigation and archaeological projects so that there may be no bottlenecks in either of the projects.

An International Exhibition of Buddhist Art will be organised by the Department in Delhi in collaboration with the Lalit Kala Akademi on the occasion of Buddha Jayanti. It will also be taken to other important places. An archaeological Mission will proceed

to Afghanistan in 1956 to carry out a rapid archæological survey of the country.

Subject to the grant made available under the Second Five-Year Plan, various proposals submitted to Government will be implemented. Some of the important items included in the Plan are:

1. Assessment of importance of protected monuments.
2. Preparation of survey plans of monuments.
3. Copying of Ajanta paintings.
4. Librarians for Circle Offices.
5. Explorations.
6. Staff quarters
7. Conservation of monuments. (Demand No. 17).

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

A sum of Rs. 9,00,000 was sanctioned for this Department during 1955-56. For 1956-57 a sum of Rs. 12,50,000 has been proposed.

Among the important scientific activities of the Department during 1955-56 the following may be mentioned.

Field Investigations

A preliminary exploration was carried out at Narbada Valley and Maha River in Gujrat in order to find human palaeontological remains and the exploration yielded two palæolithic stone implements.

A preliminary survey was carried out at Cambay in order to study the nature of the distribution of the agate industry.

Investigations were carried out among the Riang, an important tribe of Tripura, particularly with regard to the changes consequent upon their contact with their civilised neighbours. The research included somatometric measurements, psychological tests, economic survey, social and political organization, religion and folklore and nutrition.

Anthropological investigations were carried out among the Onge of Little Andaman Island and the Nicobarese of Nicobar Islands.

An anthropological reconnaissance tour was carried out in Garhwal District, and some information was collected about the human skeletal remains at Rupkund.

Field investigations were carried out among certain tribes of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The project on growth studies for determining the growth pattern of various sections of the Indian population by anthropometrical and radiological tests was continued in the Barisha area within 24-Parganas.

Laboratory Work

Reconstruction, preservation and chemical treatment of the pre-historic human and animal remains of Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Maski, Brahmagiri and Rupar were continued.

Tribal music and speeches recorded by various field parties in different parts of India were transferred on electrical discs. Cine films on various tribal cultures were also edited.

Estimation of Nicotinic Acid (*Vitamin*) microbiologically in four vegetables collected from Tripura State and also in one liquor sample of the same place was made.

Determination of Iodine in the samples of water obtained from Kanikkar and Muthuvan of Travancore tribes was made.

Estimation of moisture, ash, protein, fat, calcium and phosphorus of a sample of fish collected from the Riang tribe of Tripura State was done.

Ethnographical specimens of the Anthropological Gallery were chemically treated.

Considerable progress has been made in connection with the preparation of a comprehensive map of the tribal population of India.

Work on the translation of technical terms for Physical Anthropology, Cultural Anthropology and Linguistics was continued.

Publications

The following papers were prepared for publication:—

- (1) Is Sickling a Weddid trait?
- (2) Taste Sensitivity to Phenylthiourea, PTC in high Caste Bengalees.
- (3) Secretion, taste, colour vision and middle-phalangeal hair of the Todas.
- (4) A genetic survey among the Malapantaram, a hill tribe of Travancore.
- (5) ABO Blood-Groups of the Angami Naga.
- (6) Dermatoglyphics of Abor people.
- (7) Palmar Prints of Ulladan.
- (8) A Short Report on the Agate Industry.

- (9) A Short Note on the Palaeolithic finds of Narbada Valley.
- (10) The body proportion of the Onge of Little Andaman.
- (11) Somatic Characters and Racial Affinities of the Urali of Travancore and Cochin.
- (12) A Roentgenometric study of the hand bones of the Bengalees.
- (13) A comparison between the non-literate aboriginal and literate plain people in practical ability.

Departmental Bulletin Vol. 1, No. 2 was published and the following Bulletins and Memoirs were sent to Government of India Press for printing and publication:

Bulletins—3 (Vol. 2, No. 1, 1953, Vol. 2, No. 2, 1953 and Vol. 3, No. 1, 1954).

Memoirs—2 (No. 1, 1954 containing 25 papers. No. 2, 1955—A comprehensive treatise on the tribe).

Stations of the Department of Anthropology

A new station of the Department of Anthropology was opened in Madhya Pradesh, in order to study the tribal peoples residing in Madhya Pradesh and the adjoining States.

Library

Many valuable scientific books and periodicals were added to the departmental library.

Programme for 1956-57

The Department will proceed with the investigations and surveys among the tribal peoples of Madhya Pradesh, South India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kumaun Himalaya and North-East Frontier Agency region.

The work of restoration and preservation of pre-historic human and animal remains and modernisation of anthropological gallery will be continued.

Exploration of pre-historic cave-sites and early river valleys, viz., Narbada, Sabarmati etc., will be carried out in order to find out palaeontological human remains.

The scheme on the growth and maturity study among Indian children for determining the growth pattern of various sections of the Indian population by anthropometrical and radiological tests will be continued in Barisha area within 24 Parganas.

(Demand No. 20)

NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

For 1955-56 the budget allotment for the Library was Rs. 6,76,000, as against Rs. 6,11,000 for 1954-55. The increase in the grant was sanctioned to enable the Library to cope with its increased activities. A provision of Rs. 7,75,000 has been proposed for 1956-57.

During the period from April to December, 1955, the Library obtained 10,734 publications under the Press and Registration of Books Act and 6,582 publications under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954. Besides, 4,068 books were received under the Wheat Loan Scheme. Also 2,596 books were acquired by purchase and 1,824 books were received through gifts. 488 periodicals were subscribed to during the year.

The entire matter for the (i) Classified Catalogue of Periodical Publications, Newspapers and Gazettes and the (ii) Author Catalogue of books printed in European Languages, Vol. VII, Letters Q-R, has been cast and final proofs are ready for printing.

The matter for the classified Catalogue of Art books in the Asutosh Collection has been edited and made ready for press.

In response to public requests a number of small-size bibliographies on different subjects of interest were prepared by the Reference and Bibliography Division and the Cataloguing Division No. II of the Library.

The Library continued to cooperate with the Sahitya Akademi in its project of compilation of the retrospective National Bibliography.

To fill in the lacunae in the collections of Indian Language books, some of the principal libraries, Oriental Research Institutes and publishing houses, as also scholars both in the north and south of the country were consulted and much useful information and material was collected.

The wooden floor of the public Catalogue Room adjacent to the main Reading Room was replaced by mosaic flooring. Special lighting was also provided for the room. The floor of the Periodicals Room was fitted with linoleum to solve the problem of noise there. Special easy cane chairs with rubber cushions and also low cane tables were provided in the alcoves in the Periodicals Room. The Asutosh Law Collection was housed in steel shelving of the "Skirted Bottom" type which makes it possible for readers to see the books on the bottom shelves with greater ease. The roads in the compound have been widened and street lighting provided as the library works till eight in the evening. A car park as well as

a cycle stand have been provided for the use of the visitors to this Library.

"The Carey Exhibition of Early Printing and Fine Printing" was organised at the Library from 26th May to 25th June, 1955. The Exhibition was, in the first place, intended to focus the attention of the public on the pioneer efforts of William Carey in making Indian language printing a reality. The history of Indian printing was well illustrated by the early publications of the Serampore Press obtained on loan from the Serampore College. The history of printing in general and of English fine printing in particular was also illustrated. Lino, Mono and Hand operated machines were specially procured on loan for the Exhibition.

Expansion

An annexe adjoining the main Library building has been planned for housing the new acquisitions and certain new departments. Apart from the building for housing acquisitions, a project has been taken in hand to build half a dozen rooms near the Library to accommodate scholars from outside Calcutta who visit the Library during vacations for research work.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Laos, the Prime Minister and a party of about 17 persons paid a visit to this Library on the 27th September, 1955.

Programme for 1956-57

For the future development and expansion of the Library, the following programme of activities is proposed for 1956-57 :—

- (i) An authoritative bibliography on Indology.
- (ii) Re-organisation of the entire Card Catalogue of the Library.
- (iii) Setting up the Library's own bindery.
- (iv) Setting up a Photo-duplicating unit (and airconditioning of Stack Room) and installation of a vacuum fumigation chamber.
- (v) Setting up a Children's Library.
- (vi) Construction of an annexe.
- (vii) Construction of a Readers' hostel.
- (viii) Re-grassing the lawns in the Library compound.
- (ix) Building residential quarters for Class III and Class IV staff. (Demand No. 20)

CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs had been agreed to in the first Five-Year Plan for a Central Reference Library at New Delhi. The plans and estimates are now ready and it is expected that the whole building will cost about Rs. 40 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1956-57 for the building of the Library.

The Central Reference Library to be set up at Delhi, will serve as the premier National Library for the country and will devote itself mainly to coordinating library work on a national level. Pending the construction of the building, the National Bibliography Unit (costing about Rs. 1 lakh recurring per annum) has already been started and located for the present in the National Library, Calcutta. This Unit will be shifted to Delhi when the building is ready. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made in 1956-57 for this work.

(Demand No. 20)

INDEX TO DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

	PAGES
Demand No. 16 'Ministry of Education'	6, 75-76, 83-84
Demand No. 17 'Archæology'	95
Demand No. 18 'Other Scientific Departments'	25-27, 32-59
Demand No. 19 'Education'	5-15, 17-18, 20-23, 29, 32-35, 37-9, 41-42, 44-45, 50-74, 79, 84.
Demand No. 20 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expen- diture under the Ministry of Education'	30-31, 45-50, 56-57, 59-61, 67, 84, 88, 97, 99-100
Demand No. 101 'Other Civil Works'	57
Demand No. 120 'Loans and Advances etc.'	28-29, 43
Demand No. 136 'New Delhi Capital Outlay'	59
Demand No. 137 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'	33, 35, 60, 66