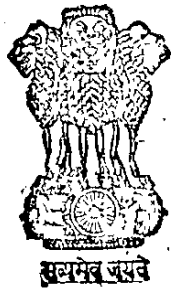


# MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Report of Activities  
during 1951-52 and Programme  
for 1952-53



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
The Hon'ble Minister of Education  
**REPORT OF ACTIVITIES DURING 1951-52 AND PROGRAMME  
FOR 1952-53**

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### **Introduction**

A brief statement of important activities of the Ministry of Education during the year 1951-52 was presented to the previous Parliament. As stated therein, the current year saw in the main a continuation of the programmes already accepted. No new schemes of expansion and development could be undertaken on a large scale on account of the continuing financial stringency. Nevertheless, a few important developments have taken place during the year under review. In the field of *Higher Education*, the Visva Bharati was constituted into the fourth Central University. Legislation was also undertaken for giving effect to some of the recommendations of the Universities Commission in respect of the three other Central Universities. Considerable grants have been made to various universities for developing facilities in research and post-graduate education in the sciences. The Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur, the first of the four higher technical institutes intended to provide facilities for post-graduate training and research in Engineering and Technology, was formally opened during the year.

In the field of *Basic and Social Education*, facilities for training of teachers have been considerably expanded. As a mark of appreciation of the rôle of primary school teachers, an official reception for all Heads of Primary Schools in Delhi State was held at the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

At the Central Institute of Education an interesting experiment has been undertaken with the object of adapting basic education to the needs of the urban community. A Janata College has been established at Alipore for training promising young men from villages in rural leadership. The Delhi Public Library, the first of its kind in Asia, established jointly by the Unesco and Government of India as part of its programme for the spread of social education, was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in October, 1951.

In order to reorganize *Secondary Education* on proper lines, Government have decided to set up a Secondary Education Commission which will make a comprehensive survey of the whole field and formulate proposals for reform.

Among the *Cultural Activities* of the Ministry the scheme for the award of Cultural Scholarships has been continued. The number of these scholarships will be increased to 100 during 1952-53. The

scheme is expected to play an important part in developing cultural relations and fostering better understanding between India and the participating countries.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated in February this year the National Art Treasure Fund set up by the Government of India in cooperation with State Governments.

With a view to encouraging musical talent in the country, four outstanding musicians of India were granted special *sanads* and donations by the President.

Another important scheme has been the launching of a systematic and coordinated five-year plan for the development and propagation of Hindi. A Board of Scientific Terminology in Hindi, assisted by expert committees in the various fields of Science as well as a Committee of Philologists have been set up for the implementation of the plan and Hindi Section has been created in the Ministry for carrying on this work.

There has been a considerable increase in our international contacts in various fields. The first Asian Youth Welfare Seminar was held at Simla and the Unesco Symposium on "The Concept of Man and Philosophy of Education in East and West" was held in Delhi. The Government of India also participated in the Sixth General Conference of Unesco, the 14th International Conference on Public Education, and the 2nd Regional Conference of National Commissions.

The Ministry of Education has received valuable assistance from various international organisations. Under the Unesco Technical Assistance programme, services of several distinguished technical experts have been made available and nine Fellowships for Indian students have also been offered in various fields. Under the Colombo Plan six mobile cinema vans have been offered by the Australian Government for furthering the Audio-Visual and Social Education programmes. Under the Fulbright and allied schemes a number of teachers and other educational workers have been given the opportunity to receive training and to participate in study tours. Under the Indo-German Co-Operation Scheme the Ministry has received the offer of 50 free-studentships in German Universities and of practical training facilities for 250 Indian engineer-apprentices in heavy industry workshops. Awards have also been made under the schemes of Unesco Workers Fellowships and United Nations Social Welfare Fellowships and Scholarships.

The following paragraphs will give a brief idea of work under the various schemes for which funds were provided during 1951-52:

under the different heads of demands.

**Demand No. 14**

**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.

As reported in the previous year the work of the Ministry is divided into five divisions. A new section has been set up recently to look after the work connected with the propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi areas and for the preparation of scientific and technological terms in conformity with the directives in the Constitution.

**History of Philosophy**

Further progress has been made in the printing of the book "History of Philosophy—Eastern and Western". It is expected to be released this autumn.

**History of the Freedom Movement in India**

A provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been included in the budget for 1952-53 as against a revised estimate of Rs. 1 lakh for 1951-52. A fair amount of preliminary work has been done and steps are in hand to set up a Board of Education to carry out this important work.

**Central Bureau of Education**

(i) *Publications.*—The Education Quarterly, the most important of the periodic publications of the Bureau, has entered its fourth year of publication. Its scope has now been greatly widened and, with the object of increasing its direct utility to teachers and other educational workers, a few original contributions are included in each issue discussing significant problems of education and educational administration and accounts of useful educational experiments.

Another important publication recently released by the Bureau is the Decennial Report on the Progress of Education in India for the period 1937-47 which provides a comprehensive survey of Indian education during the last decade of the British regime.

The other publications brought out during the year include:—

A Review of Education in India during 1950-51.

Report on the activities of the Ministry during 1950-51 and programme for 1951-52.

Report of the Central Selections Board under the modified Overseas Scholarships Scheme—1949-50 and 1950-51.

General Cultural Scholarship Scheme—information for students.

Annual Report of the General Cultural Scholarships Scheme.

Among the non-periodic publications, a pamphlet entitled "Attitude of Student-Teachers towards Children's Behaviour", prepared

under the auspices of the Central Institute of Education, was published. This is the first publication in a New Series "Studies in Education and Psychology".

With a view to making the work of the Central Bureau of Education better known to educational authorities and other workers in the field, a small illustrated pamphlet giving necessary information regarding the work of its various units has been compiled and sent to the press.

The following publications are under active preparation:—

Universities in India,

Teachers' Training in India,

Physical Education in India.

A guide to the Educational System in India,

Study Abroad (Abridged Edition),

Institutions of Higher Learning in India,

Revised Editions of (a) Directory of Educational and Allied Organisations in India; (b) Humanistic Institutions and Societies in India; and (c) Scientific Institutions and Societies in India.

It is also proposed to publish a series of brochures dealing with promising experiments that are being worked out in different parts of the country. In addition, teachers and educationists who have first-hand experience in the field have been approached to write brochures on subjects of special interest to teachers.

(ii). *Information Service*.—During the year the Information Service of the Bureau was reorganized and additional educational information pertaining to India and Overseas sections was collected. The Bureau serves as a clearing house for all educational information, and also as an advisory body. It answered a large number of enquiries on different aspects of education received from educationists, general public, Foreign Missions, international agencies like Unesco, International Bureau of Education at Geneva, U.S. Office of Education etc.

(iii) *Educational Statistics: Information and Publications*.—The annual collection of statistics on the various aspects of education was continued. Revised proformas were introduced for collection of statistics of 'Child Welfare' and 'Neglected and Delinquent Children'. For the first time, the consolidation of data with the help of Hollerith punchers was taken up. Steps were also taken to improve the quality of primary data. In this connection, a short course in educational statistics was again organised for the benefit of the officers charged with the collection and consolidation of educational data in the offices of the Directors of Public Instruction. Special

instructions were issued to bring about uniformity in the procedure followed by States regarding classification of items under 'direct' and 'indirect' expenditure and on similar other matters.

Nine Statistical publications were published during the year and six are in the press. These include '*Education in India—A Graphic Presentation*', which depicts different aspects of education in India in coloured charts. Five publications are under active preparation.

The section prepared several educational charts and graphs for display in exhibitions held in India, London, Colombo and some other foreign countries.

The programme for 1952-53 includes the conducting of a third short course in educational statistics, the preparation of about 7 regular and *ad hoc* publications, and organizing a statistical survey of Social Education in villages in Delhi in collaboration with the office of the Director of Education, Delhi.

(iv) *Audio-Visual Aids Section*.—(Please see under Demand No. 37).

(v) *Central Educational Library*.—The following services were rendered during the year under report:—

- (a) 7,640 books, reports etc. were consulted in the main Library and 8105 lent out to the Officers and Members.
- (b) 62 bibliographies and reference lists were prepared on various educational topics.
- (c) The Adult Literature Section for Vlass IV servants served 848 borrowers; 10,580 books were consulted and 13,330 lent out to members.
- (d) A large number of juvenile books in various foreign languages were added to the Children's Section.
- (e) The Overseas Information Bureau Library supplied Information to 550 visitors.

In 1951-52 the Central Educational Library had a budget provision of Rs. 23,300 in India and Rs. 11,500 in England for purchase of books and periodicals.

(vi) *Central Secretariat Library*.—During the year 1951-52, the library had a budget provision of Rs. 25,000 for purchase of books and publications in India in addition to Rs. 10,000 provided as charges to be incurred in England for obtaining books from the United Kingdom.

During the year 242 new borrowers were enrolled which raised the total number of members to 1,505. 3,628 new volumes were added and 14,265 books were issued.

A gift of 150 volumes dealing with different subjects was received from the Canadian Book Centre, Halifax.

During the year an In-service Library Training Course was started in the Central Secretariat Library to provide training to the personnel working in different departmental libraries of Government of India.

The first consignment of more than 4,000 volumes of American state publications has been received under the India-United States Bilateral Exchange Agreement, through the Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

### **Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco**

The second session of the Indian National Commission for co-operation with Unesco was held at New Delhi on 24th and 25th March, 1951. It was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Education Minister and addressed by Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Director-General of Unesco as well as the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

The Commission has set up Committees to study important problems like the Revision of Text Books and Popularisation of Science.

### **Seminars and Symposia**

Under the joint auspices of the Ministry of Education of the Indian National Commission a Symposium on "the Concept of Man and the Philosophy of Education in East and West" was held in New Delhi from 13th to 20th December, 1951. Fourteen leading thinkers from the countries of the East and West participated in this Symposium, which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Education on the 13th December and addressed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister during the last plenary session on the 20th December, 1951.

The Indian National Commission co-operated with the Indian Federation of U.N. Associations in organising the South-East Asia Teachers' Seminar in Delhi in November, 1951 on the "Teaching about the United Nations". The Ministry of Education gave a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Federation for this purpose.

With a view to implementing major items of Unesco programme during 1952 and the recommendations of the Indian National Commission in the fields of Education, Science and Culture, a budget provision of Rs. 1,20,000 has been made for 1952-53. During 1952, the General Conference of Unesco and other important conferences will be held and a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided under charges in England for participation in this for 1952-53. A similar provision was made during 1951-52.

### **Presentation of Books to Foreign Countries**

A budget provision of Rs. 10,000 was made during the current financial year, out of which about Rs. 8,000 was spent for purchases and presentation of books to the following countries during 1951-52. Addis Ababa; Burma; China; East Africa; Fiji; Iran; Malta; Philippines and Thailand.

A budget provision of the same amount has been made for 1952-53 for this work.

### **B. National Archives of India.**

The activities of the department were mainly confined to the acquisition and preservation of records. A huge mass of records belonging to the defunct British Residencies and Political Agencies in India were brought to the Department. More Micro-film copies of documents of historical interest from abroad were acquired and copies of 1,00,000 manuscript pages from a number of countries in Europe were procured. Some important papers, mostly *Farmans* and *Sanads*, from private collections were acquired by the Indian Historical Records Commission through the agencies of the Regional Record Survey Committees. These documents were properly arranged and housed.

The Department published one more volume of Calendar of Persian Correspondence and another is in the press. One volume of Fort William—India House Correspondence (Public Series) was prepared and will be printed shortly. Work relating to other volumes is in progress. A volume on Sanskrit Documents in the National Archives of India was published by the Ganganath Jha Research Institute.

A special short course of training on preservation of records for the employees of the Ministries of the Government of India and offices administered by them was arranged. 15 candidates joined the first term commencing on the 2nd January 1952. The second term will start in July. The training facilities have also been extended to the State Governments.

A pamphlet on preservation of records giving the manner in which the current records in the Ministries should be maintained and preserved was prepared and circulated. The budget provision for 1951-52 was Rs. 6,15,900 out of which there was a cut of Rs. 28,000. Under the programme for 1952-53, provision has been made for a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for constructing an annexe to the present building, and for a sum of Rs. 3,38,000 for air-conditioning of the stack area and construction of gangways. Budget provision has also been made for obtaining from abroad transcripts of manuscripts and rare books of Indian interest, laboratory equipment and preservative and repair materials including raw microfilms.

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

A provision of Rs. 4,71,300 was made in the budget for the year 1951-52 for the Education Department, Washington. But due to certain posts remaining vacant during the current year and also due to economy in expenditure a saving of nearly a lakh of rupees is expected in the revised estimates. A provision for Rs. 3,50,700 has been made for the year 1952-53.



#### **D. All-India Council for Technical Education**

The Council had appointed a Joint Committee of its All-India Boards of Technical Studies in Engineering, Commerce, Chemical Engineering and Textile Technology to make recommendations and prepare a scheme for providing training in Industrial Administration and Business Management. An interim report has been submitted. The final report of the Committee is awaited.

The Council has appointed a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. L. Mehta to assess the country's requirements for technical manpower over the next five years as well as on a long-term basis, keeping in view the earlier estimates made by the Scientific Manpower Committee in this behalf. The Committee has discussed a memorandum on the method of assessment of technical manpower requirements and decided on the measures to be taken for collecting necessary data for the report.

The third meeting of the Joint Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education and the Inter-University Board of India was held at Madras on the 23rd April, 1951. The Committee finalised detailed curricula and syllabii for a four-year integrated degree course in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering for adoption by the Universities. The Committee also finalised syllabii for a degree course in Chemical Engineering. The Committee appointed experts for preparing post-graduate courses in the various branches of engineering.

The All-India Boards of Technical Studies made further progress in the matter of preparation of detailed courses. The following courses were finalised during the period under report:

(1) National Intermediate, Diploma and Advanced Diploma courses in the following groups:

- (i) Fine Arts Group
  - (a) Drawing and Painting
  - (b) Sculpture
- (ii) Applied Arts Group
  - (a) Commercial Art
  - (b) Crafts.

(2) National Certificate course in Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

(3) National Diploma and Certificate in Teaching (for Art Teachers).

The All-India Board of Technical Studies in Commerce and Business Administration has decided to carry out an 'Opinion Survey' to find out whether the present system of Commercial Education is

the country has sufficient practical bias to equip the students for managerial posts in industry.

A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 has been proposed in the budget estimates for 1952-53 towards T. A. to non-official members and fees to Examiners. A similar provision was made during 1951-52.

### **Regional Offices**

As a result of the decision of the All-India Council for Technical Education to set up four Regional Committees, to bring about proper liaison between educational institutions on the one hand and industry and government technical departments on the other, the Government decided to set up four Regional Offices of the Ministry, each headed by an Assistant Educational Adviser. Two of these offices were started in 1950, one at Calcutta and the other at Bombay. It is proposed to establish the remaining two offices at Madras and Kanpur. Both the existing Regional Offices have done useful work in securing for young graduates from colleges, practical training facilities in industry and government technical establishments and in assisting educational institutions to secure essential supplies of stores, particularly from the Disposals organization. With the setting up of these Committees it is expected that greater liaison will be achieved between the institutions and the industry and it will be possible not only to extend the scope of practical training for students but also to provide part-time courses in institutions for persons already engaged in industry.

A budget provision of Rs. 1,15,000 has been made for the year 1952-53 for the running of the four offices.

### **Demand No. 15—Archaeology**

During the financial year 1951-52, a total cut of Rs. 63,000 was imposed by Government over the sanctioned grant of Rs. 33.26 lakhs. Due to the late filling up of certain posts and non-filling of certain other posts a saving to the extent Rs. 15,000 was effected.

#### **Conservation**

Among the numerous works of annual and special repairs carried out by the Department during the year under review the Taj Mahal, the Gol Gumbad, Elephanta Caves, the Buaneshwar temple and the Konarak temple received special attention, the expenditure on repairs to these monuments being Rs. 40,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 4,000, and Rs. 10,000 respectively. In addition, important special repairs to other monuments were also carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,41,130.

The Department paid special attention to the repairs and improvements of the following archaeological gardens in Delhi:—Kotla Ferozeshah Gardens; Humayun's Tomb Gardens; Red Fort Gardens; and Qutab Gardens.

During the financial year 1950-51, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned in connection with the conservation of monuments of national importance in Part B States. On account of delay in the passing of the necessary legislation, it has not been possible so far to take over either the staff or the maintenance and upkeep of monuments in these States. Due to the shortage of necessary staff at the Headquarters, the accounts of expenditure incurred by the Part B States on monuments of national importance could not be scrutinized in detail and therefore only ad hoc grants are being placed at their disposal towards the reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by them after the 1st April, 1950. A saving of about Rs. 1.25 lakhs has thereby resulted and it is proposed to reappropriate the sum to meet the excess expenditure under other sub-heads within the same demand.

A provision of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned for the year 1951 for the Archaeological Departments of Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal. A saving of Rs. 12,000 which has resulted because of the non-filling of certain posts in Vindhya Pradesh, is being utilised to meet excess expenditure under other sub-heads within the same Demand.

#### **Exploration**

The Department resumed the exploration of the river-valleys in Bikaner Division of Rajasthan State. Excavation will be shortly undertaken at the chalcolithic site at Rugar, Bahal, Khandesh and at the megalithic site at Sanur, Chingleput.

It has been decided to publish a Directory of National Museums. The approximate cost of the scheme will be about Rs. 10,000 but a provision of only Rs. 5,000 has been made in the budget for 1952-53. The balance will be met from possible savings under the Demand.

The Department has drawn up a five-year plan of future work which is under the consideration of Government.

#### **Demand No. 16—Other Scientific Departments**

(See also Demand No. 34)

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

As compared with the provision of Rs. 80,500 made in 1951-52 on account of grant for the maintenance of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, a sum of Rs. 94,000 has been provided for the next year. The increase is meant to provide additional amenities for visitors and to cover the cost of revising pay scales and allowances of the staff of the Museum on the basis of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations.

##### **National Museum, New Delhi**

The Government of India have accepted the modified scheme for the establishment of a National Museum of Art, Archaeology and Anthropology upto Stage IV which is the fifth year of the

scheme. The complete scheme comprises eight stages to be spread over nine years commencing from the financial year 1950-51 and is estimated to cost Rs. 5,87,600 (per annum) at the end of the IVth stage. A sum of Rs. 3,00,000 has been provided towards the recurring cost of the scheme during 1952-53 (third year of the scheme).

#### **Implementation of the recommendations of the Scientific Man-Power Committee**

The following schemes initiated in 1949-50 in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, which have subsequently been included in the draft five-year plan, continued to make progress during 1951-52. The budget provision of Rs. 22,64,000 in 1951-52 for this purpose has been utilised:—

**Practical Training Stipends:—**During the year 1950-51, 175 senior stipends of the value of Rs. 150 p.m. and 100 junior stipends of the value of Rs. 75 p.m. were allotted to engineering and technological institutions offering degree or diploma courses in proportion to their output. Out of budget provision of Rs. 8.1 lakhs for 1951-52 for this scheme, 175 senior and 60 junior stipends have been allotted during the current year. A sum of Rs. 7.5 lakhs is included in the budget estimates for 1952-53 for the continuance of the scheme.

**Research Training Scholarships:—**Due to financial limitations no scholarships could be awarded in 1950-51. However, 100 senior scholarships (each worth Rs. 200 p.m.) and 50 junior scholarships (each worth Rs. 100 p.m.) are being awarded during the current year and a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs is being made in the budget estimates for 1952-53 for the continuance of the scheme next year.

**Development of Scientific and Technical Education:—**During 1950-51 grants were given to twelve Universities for strengthening their existing research departments in the various sciences. Grants were also paid to two Engineering Colleges for promotion of Engineering research. The total amounts paid to Universities and Engineering Institutions amounted to Rs. 15.12 lakhs and Rs. 0.85 lakhs respectively.

There was a provision of Rs. 11.54 lakhs in the 1951-52 budget for the scheme. In view of the fundamental importance of scientific and technological research to the country's industrial and economic development it has been decided to extend the scope of the scheme and to give grants on a large scale as also loans to Universities and other higher institutions. A provision of Rs. 35 lakhs is made in the budget estimates for 1952-53 for grants under

this head. Under the scheme it is proposed to give financial assistance in connection with the provision of facilities for—Specialized courses in Engineering and Technology; Part-time courses at all levels; and Architecture and Regional Planning courses in a few centres.

### **Grants to Engineering and Technological Institutions**

During the year 1950-51 an aggregate grant of Rs. 15.02 lakhs (non-recurring) and Rs. 15.17 lakhs (recurring) was paid to the following Institutions:

Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University.

College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, West Bengal.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.

Lakshminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.

Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University.

Department of Applied Physics, Calcutta University.

Department of Radio-Physics and Electronics, Calcutta University.

Jeypore Vikram Deo College of Science and Technology, Andhra University.

Alagappa Chettiar College of Chemical Technology, Madras University.

Engineering College, Dayalbagh, Agra.

College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University.

College of Engineering and Technology, Aligarh Muslim University.

Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay.

During the year 1951-52 it is proposed to give grants to one more Institution viz., the Engineering College of the Annamalai University originally included within the scope of the scheme. The total expenditure during the current year is expected to amount to Rs. 59.82 lakhs. The scheme is in the last stage of execution and it is hoped to complete it in 1952-53. A provision of Rs. 74 lakhs is made in the budget for 1952-53 for this purpose.

### **Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore**

The revised scheme for the administration and management of the Institute came into force with effect from 28th February, 1951.

The development schemes for the various Departments of the Institute sponsored by the Government of India at a capital cost

of Rs. 1,52,88,000 are nearing completion. The Power Engineering Department has started functioning. Considerable progress has been made in the Aeronautical Engineering Department, where experimental model wind tunnels have been constructed and the necessary equipment obtained and installed.

A provision of Rs. 35.2 lakhs (Non-recurring 22.2 lakhs and Recurring 13 lakhs) is made in the budget estimates for 1952-53. A provision of Rs. 53.2 lakhs was made during 1951-52, out of which a sum of Rs. 44,09,696 was spent during the year.

#### **C—Anthropological Survey**

The budget provision of this Department was Rs. 5,64,500 in 1951-52 out of which a sum of Rs. 5,24,000 was utilised. A sum of Rs. 6,25,670 has been provided for 1952-53.

During the year under review survey of the Community Life in Southern Bengal on behalf of the UNESCO Group Tension Project was completed and the materials collected on Sociometry, the behaviour patterns of the communities as judged by the protocols of Projective Tests and Life Histories were statistically analysed and to a great extent integrated. The full report is now under preparation. In addition to this study, the project initiated by the Government under Professor Murphy's Scheme on the Refugees from Eastern Pakistan was completed. The report on the work is under preparation.

Owing to the ravages caused by the earthquake and floods, survey of the tribes in the Abor Hills undertaken by this Department earlier could not be continued. A beginning was, however, made with a systematic study of those aspects of the life of the Naga tribes not covered by the writings of Hutton, Mills and others.

Steps were taken for the establishment of a Sub-Station in the Andaman Islands. A party is now working to make the necessary arrangements to contact the tribes with the help of the Chief Commissioners.

Short surveys of the Anthropology of the Wynaad tribes and the languages spoken by the Parji and the Gadba tribes of Orissa were also undertaken. A great deal of progress in the restoration of pre-historic skulls was made in the pre-historic skeleton remains from the Indus Valley and other ancient sites of India. It is hoped that the skulls from Harappa and Ujjain will soon be ready for cranio-metrical investigations.

The Department arranged a course of lectures in Human Anatomy, Sociology, Genetics and Projective Tests by specialists for the trainees and Scientific Assistants. It also organised an exhibition for the benefit of the delegates and members who came to Calcutta in connection with the Indian Science Congress.

During 1952-53 it is proposed (1) to continue the anthropological survey of the Abor tribes and hill tribes of Hyderabad; (2) to set up a sound laboratory for recording music and phonetics; (3) to start Nutritional and Dietary survey among different tribes; (4) to renew our survey of Jaunsar Bowar and to start a microbiological essay of vitamins and amino-acids of tribal foods; and (5) to continue the work on the old human and animal skeletons of Harappa, Mohenjadaro and Ujjain.

#### **Demand No. 17—Education**

**Basic and Social Education.**—No provision was made during 1951-52. Under the schemes approved by the Planning Commission a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made initially for the year 1952-53 and Government hope to make available additional funds during the year if schemes are advanced enough to justify further financial aid. The recommendations of the Planning Commission comprise a scheme for intensive educational development in selected areas; improvement of existing secondary education; production of literature and audio-visual aids; promotion of federal language; grants to States and voluntary bodies etc., for cultural and educational improvement and experiments, and strengthening of the Ministry for planning, executing and supervising the schemes.

In Delhi the schemes for the introduction of Basic Education and training of teachers which were started in the year 1948-49 were continued.

The scheme of Social Education introduced in 1951-52 made further progress. Educational Melas were held to arouse the interest of the people and to give them social education through audio-visual aids and to prepare the ground for a successful literacy drive. As an important part of the Social Education Programme, the Janata College was opened at Alipur in order to train selected villagers for local leadership so that, after a course of about 3 months in general education as well as training in agriculture and simple crafts, they could go back to their villages and undertake social education work on a voluntary basis.

In Ajmer the scheme of Basic Education, introduced during 1950-51, was extended to another area during the year when 85 new Basic Schools were started and 30 of the existing primary schools (including 10 for girls) were converted into Basic Schools. More social education centres were also established in the state.

Owing to lack of trained teachers and paucity of funds, schemes for Basic Education could not be introduced on an appreciable scale in the other Centrally Administered States.

**Secondary Education Commission.**—As already mentioned in the introduction, in pursuance of the recommendations made by the

Central Advisory Board of Education at its meetings held in 1949 and 1951 it has been decided to set up a Secondary Education Commission to make a comprehensive survey of secondary education and make recommendations thereon. It is hoped that the Commission, which will have among its members two experts from foreign countries, will start work in autumn this year. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made in the budget for 1952-53.

The various State Governments are going ahead with the programme of opening more primary and secondary schools, particularly in the rural areas. Under the five-year plan of the Planning Commission, Schemes relating to Primary and Secondary Education have also been drawn up by the various states.

**Delhi Public Library.**—A provision of Rs. 35,000 was initially made during 1951-52, but the revised provision comes to Rs. 60,000 on account of necessary further developments. During 1952-53 the estimated expenditure will be Rs. 2,10,000. This Library which has been set up by the Ministry of Education, with the co-operation of UNESCO was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in October, 1951. The library is the first of its kind in this region and is envisaged by the UNESCO as a part of its comprehensive campaign for the spread of social education among the neoliterates as well as the literate public. It is functioning now not only as a centre for the supply of books and other reading materials to adults and children but also as a vital centre of educational and cultural activities for the community.

#### Universities and Secondary Schools, etc.

(a) **Central Universities.**—The Central Universities of Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi receive grants from the Consolidated Fund of India for their maintenance and development. In 1950-51 the Government of India appointed a Committee to review the financial position of these Universities and to report on their immediate needs and to recommend Block Grants for them. The Committee's report is being considered by the Government.

The grants paid in 1951-52 and the budget estimates for 1952-53 are as follows:

	Grants paid in 1951-52	1952-53
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Aligarh Muslim University ...	16,73,000	12,50,000
(b) Banaras Hindu University ...	32,10,000	23,20,000
(c) Delhi University ...	16,65,307	15,00,000

Government of India also received from these Central Universities various development schemes, e.g., the sewage scheme of the



Banaras Hindu University, introduction of three science subjects in the B.Sc. course at Delhi University, completion of the buildings of the Women's College of the Aligarh Muslim University, etc. Government of India have not yet considered these schemes in detail, but they have made a lump provision of Rs. 13 lakhs to finance such ad hoc schemes as are not covered by the annual Block Grant.

The Aligarh Muslim and Banaras Hindu University Acts have been amended during 1951-52 in order to bring these Acts into line generally with the Constitution and to reorganise the Universities on the lines recommended by the University Education Commission. A Bill amending the Delhi University Act, 1922 on similar lines has also been passed. In May, 1951 the Visva-Bharati was constituted into a fourth Central University by an Act of the Parliament. Provision has been made in the budget estimates for 1952-53 for a grant of Rs. 6,00,000 to this University. A sum of Rs. 5,20,000 was paid in 1951-52.

#### **Five-Year Development Plan**

Under the Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 4.2 crores has been allocated for Higher Education and Research during the quinquennium and it is expected that out of this amount a sum of Rs. 1.2 crores will be available for development schemes other than those for technical education and scientific research. A tentative provision of Rs. 34.2 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for 1952-53.

#### **University Grants Committee**

The Government of India have decided to establish a University Grants Committee to deal, in the first instance, with grants to Central Universities. A tentative provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made in the budget estimates for 1952-53 for the expenses of the Committee.

It is hoped that the Committee will start functioning in the coming financial year.

#### **Shrimati Nathubai Damodar Thackersay Indian Women's University, Bombay**

A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 was made in the budget for 1951-52 for a grant to this University for the construction of buildings. A similar amount has been provided for 1952-53.

#### **Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi**

The Jamia Millia conducts at its Teachers' Training Institute a training course in Basic Education and for teachers nominated by the Central Government and others. Government are giving it a recurring grant of Rs. 25,000 per annum to cover the cost of training

teachers deputed by the Government of Part C States (i.e. Centrally Administered Areas) and also for the direct trainees to the said course selected by the Central Government. In addition, the Jamia has been given grants to raise the very low scales of pay of its staff and to cover its deficit for the year. A provision of Rs. 5,11,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1952-53 for meeting recurring, non-recurring and *ad hoc* grants. A sum of Rs. 2,58,565 was paid during 1951-52.

#### **Lady Irwin College, New Delhi**

This College offers instruction and awards Diplomas in Arts and Crafts and Domestic Science and is given a grant by the Government. A grant of Rs. 26,000 was paid to the institution in 1951-52 and a provision of Rs. 31,000 has been made in 1952-53.

For the implementation of the scheme for the introduction of B.Sc. degree classes in Home Science at this College, a provision of Rs. 2,19,000 has been made for 1952-53.

#### **Public Schools**

No grant has been paid during the year to any of the public schools in India because certain aspects of the schemes are under consideration. A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 has been made for the purpose in the budget estimates for 1952-53.

#### **National Cadet Corps Units in Public Schools**

The Government of India have allotted Junior Units of the National Cadet Corps to eleven of the Public Schools in India. Expenditure on Pre-Commission Training and the Annual Training Camps of these units is met out of the budget of this Ministry. Expenditure of Rs. 28,800 has been sanctioned during 1951-52 for the Pre-Commission training of 7 persons from these units (Rs. 300 per person, the remaining 4 having been trained during 1950-51) and two annual camps (for 1950-51 and 1951-52). A provision of Rs. 15,000 has been made in 1952-53 for the purpose.

#### **Other Schools**

With effect from 1951-52 the responsibility for giving financial assistance to the Hathibarkala Middle School, Dehra Dun, has been transferred to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Ministry of Education is now giving financial assistance only to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Sanawar (Simla Hills). A sum of Rs. 3,600 was paid to this school in 1951-52 and provision has been made for a similar amount in 1952-53.

#### **Grants to Linguistic Organisations**

For the last few years the Government have been giving financial assistance to a number of linguistic organisations in the country with a view to encouraging and enabling them to expand their

activities. Prominent among them are the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad; the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu (India), Aligarh; the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Wardha.

Amount sanctioned in 1951-52 and provided for in the budget estimates for 1952-53 for grants to these institutions are as under:

	Amounts paid in 1951-52 Rs.	Provided for 1952-53 Rs.
Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad...	66,00	40000
Anjuman-e-Tarraqqi-Urdu (India)		
Aligarh	... 36,000	40,000
Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Wardha	... 36,000	10,000
Linguistic Society of India, Calcutta	... ..	2,000

### Experimental Education and Cultural Activities

A provision of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was made during 1951-52 to meet the expenditure on items of educational interest for which no specific budget provision had been made. This was reduced to Rs. 2 lakhs as a measure of economy. Out of this amount, grants have been made, among others, to the following:—Jamia Millia Islamia—Rs. 30,000 (for production of Social Education Literature); Harijan Ashram, Allahabad—Rs. 10,000; Janata College, Amravati—Rs. 10,000; "Rahbar"—Social Education Journal—Rs. 2,000; Eric Elliot & Shaw Dramatic Company—Rs. 5,000; and Delhi Public Library—Rs. 25,000.

A provision of Rs. 2.5 lakhs has been made on this account for 1952-53.

### Grants to All-India Organisations

Government of India are also giving financial assistance to the following organisations in India which are doing useful work in the fields of Education, Culture and Research:—The Inter-University Board; the Inter-State Board of Anglo-Indian Education; the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona; the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona; the Asiatic Society, Calcutta; the Banasthali Vidyapaith, Jaipur; the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta; and the Vishveshwaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur. All these institutions have accepted and satisfied the conditions prescribed by the Government of India for recognition as all-India institutions for receiving of grants from Central Revenues.

### Grant-in-aid to Special Organisations

A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been provided in the next year's budget for giving a grant-in-aid to the Society for the Care, Training and

Treatment of Children in Need of Special Care, Bombay, which is doing good work. A similar amount was paid to the Society during the current year.

### **Central Council on Blindness**

A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been provided in the next year's budget for the establishment of a Central Council on Blindness, which will stimulate the development of welfare services for the blind and take such steps as may be possible for the prevention of blindness. The State Governments have also been requested to consider the desirability of forming State Councils on Blindness.

### **Scholarships for the Blind**

With a view to helping blind students of outstanding ability to take up higher education or advanced professional training it is proposed to award a dozen post-school scholarships each of the value of Rs. 100 p.m. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 6,000 has been provided in the 1952-53 budget. Half the cost of these scholarships will be borne by the State Governments concerned.

### **Central Institute of Education**

This Institute was established in December, 1947 to meet the requirements of the Centrally Administered States for trained teachers. It is primarily intended to be a research institute and accordingly it has already started several promising experiments. One interesting experiment it has undertaken concerns the adaptation of basic education to the needs of the urban community. Another experiment aims at the production of cheap media of audio-visual education suited to the requirements of our rural areas. From 1950-51, a Bureau of Psychology has also been added.

During 1951, 85 candidates were sent up for the B.T. degree examination, and out of them 80 were successful. 21 candidates appeared for the M.Ed. and all of them were successful.

### **Lawrence Schools**

The Lawrence Schools at Sanawar (Simla Hills) and Lovedale (Nilgiris) are institutions conducted by the Government of India as special residential schools. The object of these schools is to train boys and girls for leadership in the country. The School at Sanawar has 318 students, and that at Lovedale 381 students. The budget provision for 1951-52 was Rs. 6,17,400 for Sanawar and Rs. 6,84,000 for Lovedale. The provision for 1952-53 has been made at Rs. 7,35,400 and Rs. 7,02,000 respectively.

### **Research in Social Tensions**

With the co-operation of UNESCO and Dr. Gardner Murphy who was deputed by UNESCO as a Consultant, various research teams

were set up in 1950, which have been engaged in research on different aspects of social tensions. A Committee has been set up to co-ordinate the research activities. A budget provision of Rs. 1 lakh for 1952-53 has been made for this project. A similar provision was made during last year.

### **Delhi Polytechnic**

The Delhi University has agreed to affiliate the Delhi Polytechnic for degree courses in Commerce, Chemical Engineering and Electrical Engineering. The question of affiliation of the Institute for degree courses in Architecture, Mechanical Engineering and Textile Technology is receiving the attention of the University. The Polytechnic is being developed in the hope that it may serve as the Faculty of Technology of the Delhi University.

Provision has been made for a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,75,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 10,12,000 in the budget estimates for 1952-53. There was a provision of Rs. 13,53,600 and a sum of Rs. 15,000 for High Commissioner's charges for stores in England for 1951-52, out of which a sum of Rs. 12,71,266 was spent.

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

The Association continued to do useful work in the field of promotion of technical education. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 12,000 has been paid in 1951-52 to the Association. As the Association is experiencing financial difficulties due to increased expenditure and inelastic sources of revenue, a provision of Rs. 15,000 has been included in the budget for 1952-53.

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

Under the above head a grant of Rs. 80,000 exists in the current year's budget which has been utilised mainly for the following purposes :—

- (i) Rs. 1,500 has been sanctioned for air freight of certain paintings to Paris, Philadelphia, Newcastle (Australia), Luxemburg and on certain ceramic works of art to Washington.
- (ii) Rs. 6,700 by way of Partial Financial Assistance has been paid to Mr. Madanjeet Singh, an Indian scholar studying in Italy (Rs. 5,400) and Rs. 700 to Mrs. Halieta, a French Artist, and to Prof. R. S. Tomar for supplementing his pay at the Instituto Italiano, Rome.
- (iii) Rs. 27,500 in connection with H.M.'s tour of the Middle East and Europe, which he undertook for strengthening cultural relations with these countries.
- (iv) Rs. 15,000 in connection with the International Orientalists' Congress in Istanbul.

- (v) Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned to the Indian Hospice in Jerusalem.
- (vi) Rs. 13,000 has been sanctioned for the Exhibition to be held in Cairo.
- (vii) Rs. 2,000 (share of the Government of India) for passage of Prof. Ram Dhan Sharma, who has been appointed as Professor of Hindi in the Free Berlin University.
- (viii) Rs. 1,000 sanctioned as travelling allowance to candidates called for interview for posts of teachers of Afghanistan.
- (ix) Rs. 1,200 sanctioned for freight charges on books of the C.A.R.E. organisation.
- (x) Rs. 2,500 sanctioned for sending two high school students to the United States of America for the New York Herald Tribune Forum.
- (xi) Rs. 750 sanctioned as Prizes to Italian students for writing Hindi essay.

For 1952-53 a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 has been proposed in the Budget Estimates for expenditure on the following items of Cultural activities abroad :—

- (i) Exchange of teachers and professors with the United Kingdom and Germany.
- (ii) Exchange of one professor and one student with Germany and Turkey.
- (iii) Indian Hospice in Jerusalem.
- (iv) Awards for writing an essay on India.
- (v) Grant to Ceylon Estate Workers' Education Trust Fund.
- (vi) Financial Assistance to Indian Dancing Troupes and to Artists (Indian and foreign) and to Indian debating team to the United Kingdom.
- (vii) Exhibitions abroad.
- (viii) Delegations and Cultural Missions.

#### **Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes Scholarships**

The Government of India Scheme of Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes students pursuing post-matriculation education was continued during the year 1951-52. Out of the total number of 8,219 applicants for 1951-52 scholarships, 2,491 were awarded scholarships distributed as follows:

Scheduled Castes (1,410) ; Scheduled Tribes (521) ; Backward Classes (560).

The Government of India have decided to extend the scope of this scheme to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other—

Backward Classes students belonging to the Sikkim State. The extended scope of the scheme will also apply to persons belonging to these classes in Jammu and Kashmir State, if the State Government so recommends.

For the year 1952-53 a budget provision of Rs. 17.5 lakhs has been made for these scholarships. A provision of Rs. 15.4 lakhs was made during 1951-52.

### **General Cultural Scholarships Scheme**

In pursuance of their desire to promote cultural relations between India and foreign countries and to provide educational facilities in India for students from these countries, the Government of India, formulated a scheme in 1949 to award 70 scholarships every year to Indian and indigenous students from other Commonwealth and foreign countries for higher studies in India. For the implementation of the scheme, a budget provision of Rs. 3,96,000 was made in the year under report. Among the candidates selected in 1951-52 only 53 scholars have so far come, and there has been a saving of approximately Rs. 1,44,000 in the budget. In 1952-53 it is proposed to award 100 scholarships and a budget provision of Rs. 3,25,000 has been made. The scheme has been extended to Aden, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and to Sudan in addition to the countries already participating in the scheme.

The scheme has been very well received by the Governments as well as public organizations and the student community abroad. As a reciprocal gesture of goodwill some of the countries such as Egypt, Iran and Turkey have offered scholarships to Indian students for studies in their countries.

The Government of India had sanctioned under the ad hoc scheme (initiated in 1948) for the award of 7 scholarships to Indonesian scholars for studies in India. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was provided for this purpose in 1951-52. All the scholars are likely to complete their studies by 1951-52 and accordingly no provision has been made during 1952-53.

### **French Fellowships**

As a reciprocal gesture of goodwill to the French Government who have awarded 46 scholarships to Indian students for studies in France, the Government of India sanctioned in 1949 a scheme for awarding 9 Fellowships to French fellows for teaching and research at Indian Universities. A budget provision of Rs. 30,600 was made in 1950-51 and a sum of Rs. 30,300 was provided in the estimates for 1951-52. Some of the fellows have since left India after completing their studies and accordingly only a budget provision of Rs. 16,000 has been made during 1952-53. Half the expenditure on

French fellows is shared by the universities where they are teaching.

### **H.3—Other Charges in England**

An annual grant of £75 is made to the Federation of Indian Students' Association in the U.K. and Europe to hold their annual conference. The conference carries on useful social and cultural activities. A budget provision of £75 has been made for the year 1952-53. A similar provision was made in 1951-52.

### **Demand No. 34**

#### **UNESCO Contributions**

Owing to the increase in the UNESCO budget and a general increase in the percentage contribution of member states, a sum of Rs. 15,16,000 was paid in 1951-52 as India's annual contribution to UNESCO. A sum of Rs. 17,00,000 has been provided in the budget for 1952-53 for this contribution in 1952.

#### **Fellowships and Internships**

UNESCO has offered a six-month internship to an official of the Ministry to study the fundamental education programme of UNESCO and also a fellowship to an Indian for advanced training in Fundamental Education. Fellowships have also been offered for training Indians who will join the Scientific Documentation Centre which is being established under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

#### **UNESCO Coupons**

The UNESCO Book Coupon Scheme has been extended to scientific materials and educational and scientific films. The Scheme has enabled universities and institutions to obtain these materials from hard currency areas by making payments in the national currency.

#### **UNESCO Projects**

In 1951, three UNESCO Experts, Dr. Spencer Hatch, Dr. (Mrs.) Emily Hatch and Miss Ela Griffin rendered valuable assistance in preparing social educational literature and establishing and conducting the Janata College at Alipur (Delhi). For the Delhi Public Library, UNESCO made available the Advisory services of Mr. Gardner, in succession to Mr. Edward Sydney. The Library has also been promised additional funds and books and a mobile van in 1952. During the year under report UNESCO also arranged the visit of Prof. T. L. Green for a preliminary survey of India's needs in the field of audio-visual education.

Of the six Regional Fundamental Educational Centres proposed at the sixth General Conference of UNESCO two have been already



established. One of the regional centres is intended for the South-East Asia and the question of locating this centre in India is under consideration. A final decision will be taken after discussion with the expert mission which is being sponsored by UNESCO and the examination of the details of the scheme. UNESCO's programme in Fundamental Education, which has received wide publicity, is meant to be a valuable contribution towards the removal of illiteracy in underdeveloped areas.

UNESCO has taken in hand the development of a system of Associated Projects and Agencies by which important activities in Fundamental Education in various parts of the world are linked up through its Clearing House. The following projects and agencies which are active in Fundamental and Adult Education in India have been included in the scheme :

- Bombay City Social Education Committee,
- Delhi State (Rural) Social Education Scheme.
- Idara Talim-o-Tarraqi, Jamia Millia.
- Janata College, Alipore.
- Madhya Pradesh Social Education Scheme.
- Mysore State Adult Education Council.

The projects of Etawah and Gorakhpur Rural Development are being considered for inclusion in the projects.

### **Programme of Technical Assistance**

In pursuance of the first Agreement with UNESCO on Technical Assistance, three experts have taken up their assignments in the different technical institutions in India. Their requirements of Scientific Equipment and publication have also been communicated to UNESCO. A supplementary agreement was concluded with UNESCO under which UNESCO has agreed to provide the services of three more experts, as well as fellowships and equipment for the Scientific Documentation Centre in India (mentioned earlier).

### **UNESCO Gifts**

The manufacture of 105 radio sets, of the school and community listening model, offered from the Norwegian UNAC Committee Funds, is now nearing completion. The sets are expected to be available for use in the Social Education Programme of Delhi State.

UNESCO is also arranging for the supply of some radio-sets and class-room equipment to the secondary schools and some other associations in India. It has allocated a sum of \$14,000 to the Jamia Millia Islamia for the purchase of educational equipment. It has also arranged to supply 11 radio sets from Donor Groups in the U.S.A. to the Bombay Social Education Committee.

The second Travelling Exhibition of Colour Reproductions, containing some of the world-famous paintings which is being organised by UNESCO, is expected to reach India during the year.

### **Conferences, Seminars and Meetings**

The Government of India participated in the Sixth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO held in Paris in June-July 1951. The Indian Delegation to this conference was led by the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education. Dr. Radhakrishnan was the Deputy Leader of the delegation. A representative of the Indian National Commission also participated in the third meeting of the Representatives of National Commissions of Member States, to consider the possibilities of implementation of UNESCO Programme by National Commissions.

The Government of India was also represented at the 14th meeting of the Inter National Conference on Public Education held in Geneva in July, 1951.

The Government of India also sent a delegation to the Second Regional Conference of National Commissions organised by UNESCO in Bangkok in November-December, 1951. The Conference made important recommendations for popularising UNESCO's programme in South-East Asia.

During the year under report experts from India participated at the invitation of UNESCO in the following important meetings of its various Committees :—

1. Seminar on Teaching of History to Promote International Understanding.
2. Copyrights Meeting.
3. Arid Zone Research Committee Meetings.
4. Meeting to examine the use of vernacular as medium of instruction.
5. Annual Meeting of the International Theatre Institute.
6. Committee of Philosophers.
7. Meeting on the Status of Women's Education.

### **Olympic Association, Scouts and Allied Bodies**

The Hindustan Scouts Association, and the Boy Scouts Association have been amalgamated and have formed the "Bharat Scouts and Guides". Formalities about the Girl Guides Association of India joining the new organisation are now nearly complete. These two organisations and the Indian Olympic Association are receiving grants from the Central Revenues for their central administrative expenses and Dr. Graham's Homes at Kalimpong for maintenance

The provision made for these bodies in 1952-53 and the amounts paid in 1951-52 are as follows :—

	1952-53	Paid in 1951-52
	Rs.	Rs.
Bharat Scouts and Guides ...	30,000	35,000
Girl Guides Association ...	2,500	2,500
Dr. Graham's Homes, Kalimpong ...	10,000	10,000
Indian Olympic Association ...	900	1,800 (for 1950-51/1951-52)

### **Victoria Memorial, Calcutta**

A provision of Rs. 93,700 was made in the budget estimates for 1951 on account of the grant for the maintenance of the Victoria Memorial. A sum of Rs. 91,000 has been provided for 1952-53.

### **Indian Museum, Calcutta (also see Demand No. 16—Other Scientific Departments).**

A provision of Rs. 31,200 (same as in 1951-52) has been made in the budget estimates for 1952-53, for the payment of municipal taxes in respect of the Indian Museum building in Calcutta.

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

A slightly increased provision of Rs. 12,900 has been made in 1952-53 for the Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort, Delhi, as against a provision of Rs. 11,800 made in 1951-52. The increase is due to enhanced rates of dearness allowances and additional contingent expenditure.

### **Indian Council for Cultural Relations**

Out of grant of Rs. 2,15,000 for the current year, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has already been paid to the Council and the balance will be paid up after the audit of the accounts of the Council. The work of the Council includes :

- (a) maintenance of a Sanskrit Professor in Teheran ;
- (b) publication of Arabic Magazine ;
- (c) subsidy for publication of Indo-Iranica ;
- (d) organisation of the Library ;
- (e) supply of reference books for Embassies etc.

For 1952-53 a budget provision of Rs. 3,00,000 has been made which is proposed to be spent on the following activities :—

1. Middle-East Wing.—(i) Magazine in Arabic ; (ii) Indo-Iranian Section ; (iii) Conferences ; (iv) Equipment of

monthly lectures, Films, Music records, Magic Lanterns etc.; (v) Subsidy to Indo-Iranian League, Calcutta; (vi) Other Publications; (vii) Cultural exchanges;

(a) Exchange of Professors and students;

(b) Founding of a Chair of Indology in the Middle-East.

2. *South East Asia Wing*, which is to be opened shortly, will be concerned with (i) Publication of a magazine in English; (ii) founding of Chairs of Indology in South-East Asian Countries; and (iii) Exchange of students and professors.

Proposals for setting up the African Section and a Students' Service Unit are under consideration.

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

As mentioned earlier, a National Art Treasure Fund has been set up in Delhi. The object of this fund is to acquire those pieces of ancient and contemporary art which are worthy of being preserved for the Nation in the National Museum or the proposed National Art Gallery.

A provision of Rs. 1,25,000 was made in the budget for 1951-52 for the acquisition of art objects, but an economy cut of Rs. 25,000 has been made from this provision. A provision of Rs. 1,25,000 has been made for 1952-53.

Fifteen paintings and some sketches by Mr. Jamini Roy, six paintings by Mr. Abanindranath Tagore, two paintings each by Messrs. Amulya Gopal Sen Sharma, Arup Das, Sailoz Mukerjee, and Stella Brown, Miss S. W. Pathare, and the collections of Messrs. Samrendranath Gupta, V. D. Vahanvati, Muni Jinarijaya Ji and a few others, has been acquired.

#### **Y. 10—Government Scholarships for Advanced Studies Abroad, Grant to Hostels, etc.**

The grant under the head is intended for the maintenance etc. of hostels for accommodating Indian students in the U.K. A provision of £1,725 was originally made in the year 1951-52 for this purpose. On the recommendation of the High Commissioner, London, the Cabinet has decided to make a donation of £30,000 to the International Students' Hostel, London, which does useful service to Indian students in U.K. and serves as a meeting ground for students from the Commonwealth Countries. The donation is to be paid in three annual instalments of £10,000 each. A provision of £13,150 has been proposed for the year 1952-53.

## **Demand No. 37—Resettlement and Development—B-6. Scheme for Advanced Studies.**

### **Overseas Scholarships Scheme.**

The Overseas Scholarships Scheme which was initiated in 1945, was considerably modified in 1949-50 and its scope was enlarged so as to meet the requirements of the Universities and similar institutions. During 1950-51, 21 scholars and 14 deputationists of the Central Government and A-State governments were sent abroad for training. Fresh selections were not made in 1951-52 as the scheme was not sanctioned for that year. It is now proposed to continue the Scheme in 1952-53 and to limit the selections to the teachers working in Universities and similar institutions with a view to raising their standards of instruction and research and enabling them to facilitate specialized training at least in one of the main subjects. A provision of Rs. 1,50,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1952-53 for meeting expenditure on this account.

### **Central State Scholarship Scheme.**

The operation of the Central State Scholarship Scheme is limited to the students belonging to the Centrally Administered areas (now grouped as C and D States). Generally one Scholarship is awarded annually to the student for studies abroad. In 1951-52 two students were selected. The Scheme will be continued in 1952-53 and one or two scholarships (depending on the availability of funds) will be awarded. The expenditure on the Scheme will be met from the budget provision of Rs. 2,94,000 made in the budget estimates for 1952-53 under Demand No. 37.

### **Propagation of Hindi.**

A five-year plan with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 17,08,000 has been drawn up by the Ministry for the development and propagation of Hindi. The plan aims at taking necessary measures to make Hindi the official language of the Union within the stipulated period of 15 years, as contemplated in the Constitution. The plan was approved by the Standing Finance Committee and during 1951-52 a beginning has been made by undertaking the following work:—

(i) A new 'Hindi Section' has been created in the Ministry and most of the staff has been appointed.

(ii) A Central Hindi Organisation (*Hindi Shiksha Samiti*) has been formed to advise the Ministry from time to time on matters relating to propagation and development of Hindi specially in the non-Hindi speaking areas.

In 1950 a Board of Scientific Terminology was set up with a view to preparing dictionaries of scientific, administrative and other

technical terms in Hindi. During 1951-52 a Committee of Philologists and ten Experts Committees were set up. Requisite technical staff has also been recently appointed in order to implement the recommendations of the Board regarding the preparation of dictionaries. Work is in hand to release the preliminary lists of terms in various sciences like Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Comments on these terms will be invited from scholars, linguists, State Governments, Universities and after these have been considered by the Board of Scientific Terminology, final lists will be published to help in the standardisation of terms in text-books and for administrative purposes.

A budget provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made under this head for 1952-53.

### **Education of the Handicapped**

#### *Training Centre for the Adult Blind*

A sum of Rs. 2,55,000 has been provided in the budget for the next year (as against Rs. 2,50,000 in 1951-52) for the administration of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun. 123 blind adults from all parts of the country are undergoing training at the Centre. They are provided free training, free board and lodging, free clothing and other amenities. Two new trades, plastics and poultry farming, have been introduced in the Centre during the current year. It is proposed to extend these facilities during the next financial year and also to set up a workshop as part of the Centre which will provide employment to some of the blind persons trained in the Centre.

#### *Central Braille Printing Press*

Most of the machinery needed for the Central Braille Printing Press has been received from abroad and production on a very small scale has commenced. For the present, the work is confined to the production of Hindi books. It is proposed to expand the activities of the Press during the Next Year by stepping up production of Braille books in Hindi, and if possible, by producing Braille literature in some other major Indian languages. Books will be sold at reduced prices to the blind and to institutions for the blind. A sum of Rs. 45,000 has been provided in the next year's budget (as against Rs. 90,000 in 1951-52) for the administration of this press.

#### *The Home and School for the Blind, Ajmer*

A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided for 1952-53 for the provincialization of the Home and School for the Blind, Ajmer. A sum of Rs. 75,000 was provided in 1951-52.

The School which was taken over from private management from the 1st March, 1951, is being developed into a model institution for

all the Hindi-speaking Centrally Administered Areas. It provides free tuition, free board, lodging and other amenities. A sum of Rs. 62,000 has been provided in the next year's budget for the construction of new buildings. The present accommodation in the School is very inadequate.

#### *Committee on the Education of the Blind*

A sum of Rs. 10,000 was provided in the budget for 1951-52 for the meetings of committees on the education of the blind, but an economy cut of Rs. 2,500 was imposed. A sum of Rs. 8,000 has been provided in the next year's budget for this purpose.

A common Braille code for Indian language known as *Bharati Braille* has been evolved in accordance with the recommendations made by three international conferences convened by UNESCO to study the possibility of evolving a single Braille script for the world. The new common Braille code will replace all the existing Braille codes at present in use in the country. It has achieved a large measure of uniformity with similar codes in other countries.

Music is the most lucrative profession open to the blind in this country. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a small sub-committee to frame a satisfactory Braille music notation for India.

#### *Grant-in-Aid*

A sum of Rs. 1,000 was provided in the budget for the current financial year for giving a grant-in-aid to the Convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India for the publication of the Quarterly journal "The Deaf in India". This Ministry meets 75 per cent. of the cost of production. It is proposed to continue the publication of this periodical during the next year. A sum of Rs. 1,400 has been provided in the next year's budget for this purpose.

The Government of India continued to participate in the Fellowships Programme of the Advisory Social Welfare Services which was started in 1947. A provision of Rs. 60,000 was made in the budget for 1951-52 for meeting the travel costs of selected fellows. This Programme will be continued in 1952 and India is likely to be offered about 35-40 Fellowships and 10-15 Scholarships by the U.N.O. for which a budget provision of Rs. 1,50,000 has been made in the budget of 1952-53. Half of this amount will be recoverable from the U.N.O.

#### **B—Miscellaneous Expenditure on Planning**

The Government of India have accepted the offer of the Federation of British Industries to award scholarships to 7 Indian graduates for practical training in U.K. The total cost of training for two years under the scheme will be about £1,000 per scholar. The Government of India have decided to bear the cost up to £200 per scholar and the rest will be borne by the Federation of British

Industries. The cost of passage will be met by the selected candidates. A budget provision of Rs. 18,700 has been proposed for this scheme for the year 1952-53. The selection of candidates will be made shortly.

### **Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme**

Some universities and technological institutes of West Germany have offered 50 free-studentships, while some of the industries have undertaken to give practical training to 250 Indian engineers. As a measure of reciprocity the Government of India have decided to award 10 free fellowships to German nationals for the study of Indian languages, Religion and Philosophy at Indian Universities. The total expenditure on this scheme for a period of two years is estimated to be Rs. 6,57,000. A budget provision of Rs. 2.5 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1952-53. The details of the scheme are being finalised.

### **Deputation of Scientists**

This Scheme provides facilities to eminent Indian scientists for visiting important centres of research and to acquaint themselves with the latest developments in foreign countries. A budget provision of Rs. 10,000 was made for this scheme in the year 1951-52 out of which a sum of Rs. 5,000 had to be surrendered as an economy measure. A budget provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made for the year 1952-53.

### **Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur**

The Institute was formally opened by the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the 18th August, 1951. 210 students have been admitted to the under-graduate courses for the session 1951-52 in the branches of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Building Construction.

It is estimated that During 1952-53 about 600 students will be admitted to the Institute in the various courses including Agricultural Engineering, Architecture and Town Planning, Communication Engineering, Geology and Geophysics, Naval Architecture, Transportation Engineering, and Workshop Technology. Research facilities are also provided in specified fields like Fuel Technology, and the Study of High Polymers and Synthetic Resins.

### **Grants for Fundamental Research**

The scheme is intended to encourage fundamental research work in Universities. During 1951-52 a provision of Rs. 50,000 was made in the budget for this purpose. A similar amount is provided in the budget for 1952-53.



### **National Cultural Trust**

Under the scheme for the establishment of a National Cultural Trust, a new scheme of five art scholarships (each of the value of Rs. 3,500) for the survey of and research in selected local arts has been initiated in co-operation with the State governments of the region concerned. A scheme for the publication of colour reproductions of art objects has been sanctioned and is likely to be commenced this year.

A budget provision of Rs. one lakh exists for the current year. A provision of Rs. 1,38,000 has been made for "Activities under National Trust", for the year 1952-53.

The Constitutions of the two National Academies of Letters and Dance, Drama and Music have been finalised and are being circulated inviting comments. It is hoped that the Academies will be set up early.

### **Publications Work**

As already mentioned under demand No. 14, it is proposed to publish a series of brochures dealing with promising experiments in education that are being worked out in different parts of the country. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided in the budget for 1951-52 as well as for the year 1952-53 towards remuneration to the writers.

### **Academies of Music.**

Out of a sum of Rs. 50,000 provided in the current year's budget for expenditure on an Academy of Hindustani Music proposed to be set up at Lucknow, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was surrendered as an economy cut. The Government of U.P. have not accepted the constitution proposed for the Academy and therefore, the question of the location of the Academy is being considered afresh.

A provision of Rs. 75,000 has been made for 1952-53.

A provision of Rs. 75,000 (reduced later by Rs. 25,000) was made in the budget for 1951-52 for the Academy of Karnatak Music including the Central College of Karnatak Music, Madras. A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made for the next year. The Central College of Karnatak Music, Madras, exists since 1948. For intensive development of and research in Karnatak Music and Dancing it is proposed to establish an Academy, on the lines of a University, of which the Central College of Karnatak Music will be the first constituent college. The Constitution of the Academy is being finalised in consultation with the Governments of Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin.

#### **C-4 Education.**

A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 (later reduced to Rs. 75,000) was provided in the budget for 1951-52 for the schemes relating to physical education and recreational activities. A similar provision has been made in the budget estimates for 1952-53.

During the year, the Ministry of Education co-operated with the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations in the planning and organising of the Youth Welfare Seminar at Simla. A meeting of the committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education Committee on Youth Welfare was held immediately after the Seminar to consider its recommendations and steps are being taken to implement them with the co-operation of State governments.

#### **Audio-Visual Aids Section.**

During the year significant progress was made by the Audio-Visual Aids Section in various spheres of its activities. 200 (16 mm.) films, 900 (35 mm.) filmstrips and 100 charts and posters were acquired for Film Library maintained by the Section. The total stock has thus been raised to 850 films, 1,500 filmstrips and 300 charts and posters. The membership of the Film Library has risen from 215 to 350 and the average number of films and filmstrips issued was 400 per week. *An Annotated Catalogue of 16 mm. films* available in the Film Library and a folder entitled "*Introducing the Filmstrip*" were published. Copies of these have been distributed to State Governments (for circulation among secondary and primary schools), Universities and other institutions and organizations in the country.

In order to study the problems of and formulate plans for the development of audio-visual education in the country, Government of India invited Prof. T. L. Green, an expert on Audio-Visual Education, sponsored by the UNESCO, to pay an exploratory visit to this country. On the occasion of his visit in October 1951, an All-India Conference on Audio-Visual Education was organized by the Ministry of Education, in which the State Governments and some other representatives participated. The various problems of audio-visual education, including the availability and the cheap production of audio-visual aids, apparatus and equipment, the distribution of these materials, the training of teachers and technical staff and the establishment of a National Committee of Audio-Visual Aids were discussed at the Conference. The recommendations made by the Conference have been brought to the notice of the State Governments for their consideration and necessary action.

A scheme of audio-visual education prepared by Prof. T. L. Green is being examined and UNESCO has been requested to make available the services of Prof. Green for helping the Ministry in

the implementation of the training, evaluation and production programmes which the scheme visualises.

The question of establishing, with the cooperation of the Films Division of the Ministry of I & B., a unit for the production of filmstrips and duplication of dupe negatives of foreign filmstrips, is under consideration.

#### Demand Nos. 58, 74, 76, 79 & 80.

#### Education in Part 'C' and 'D' States.

The following provisions have been made for 1952-53.

State	Demand No.	Standing Charges	Fresh Charges.	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	58	58,900	1,49,300	2,08,200
Kutch	74	8,57,000	2,43,000	11,00,000
Bilaspur	76	2,17,000	1,25,000	3,42,000
Manipur	79	6,87,400	2,60,000	9,47,400
Tr pura	80	11,29,100	5,88,200	17,17,300

In order to increase educational facilities in Part C and D States, additional funds have been provided under Fresh Charges.

Regarding the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the report of the Officer on Special Duty who was deputed to survey the existing educational facilities in the Islands and to prepare two and five-year schemes for educational development, is being examined. A lump provision of Rs. 35,000 is made in 1952-53 in the first instance.

#### Demand No. 64—Miscellaneous Departments

#### National Library, Calcutta.

The present programme of additions and alterations to the Belvedere (the home of the National Library at Calcutta) is almost complete. It is hoped that the Library with its complete set up will formally be opened to the public during 1952.

It is proposed to start the building up of a representative collection of books in all modern Indian languages, and make the Library truly national.

The first section of the Bibliography of Indology, viz. Anthropology together with its author index, was completed in so far the collection of data and the set up were concerned. The Bibliography Section also compiled a large number of short bibliographies in response to enquiries. The Library continued to maintain its public services both at Esplanade and at Belvedere.

The Library co-operated in holding Library Training Classes conducted by the Calcutta University and provided facilities for the Summer Training School, conducted by the Bengal Library Association, with the Librarian as the Director of the School.

The U.S. Consulate held an Exhibition of American books at this Library and the opportunity was utilised to explain to the gathering the scope of the activities of the National Library and the nature of collections preserved there.

#### **Demand No. 104—Capital Outlay on Development.**

##### **Indian Institute of Technology.**

Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the buildings of the Institute at Kharagpur and in equipping the various Laboratories and workshops. Students admitted this year have been provided with hostel accommodation. Residential quarters for the teaching and office staff have also been constructed.

Out of the budget-grant of Rs. 65,26,000 for 1951-52 a sum of Rs. 38,89,314 was spent up to the end of March 1952.

A provision has been made in the budget estimates for the year 1952-53 for Rs. 75,00,000 towards the construction of the buildings of the Institute.

##### **Central Braille Printing Press.**

A sum of Rs. 94,100 was provided in the budget for 1951-52 for the construction of buildings for the Braille Printing Press. The construction of the buildings is expected to be completed during the current year. The total cost of the buildings is expected to be approximately Rs. 1,37,000. An additional allotment of Rs. 42,900 has been made out of savings under Demand No. 104 during the current year. No provision for this purpose has, therefore, been made in the budget for 1952-53 except for a sum of Rs. 31,100 provided for the construction of a few quarters for the staff of the Press.

#### **Demand No. 105—Loans & Advances by the Central Government.**

##### **A-1(7) Miscellaneous Loans and Advances.**

The Institutions receiving grants under the scheme of All-India Council for Technical Education are also eligible for interest free loans for the construction of students' hostels. In 1950-51, a sum of Rs. 2.58 lakhs was given on this account and it is expected that a sum of Rs. 7.15 lakhs will be paid in 1951-52. The scheme will be completed in 1952-53 and a provision of Rs. 6.29 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

The grants given to Universities so far for the development of scientific and technical education have been mostly for purchase of equipment. This has helped in improving laboratory facilities for

research and in increasing the intake of students. As the need is felt for good hostel accommodation it has been proposed that under the scheme of development of scientific and technical education, interest-free loans should be advanced to Universities and institutions for construction of hostels. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made for 1952-53.

A provision of Rs. 2,00,000 has been made in the budget estimates of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for 1952-53 for an interest-free loan, repayable in 33 years, for construction of hostels. A similar loan was granted in 1951-52.

#### **Partial Financial Assistance Scheme.**

The Partial Financial Assistance Scheme was introduced in 1947 to give some financial assistance to Indian students studying abroad. The loan is usually granted to students of first class merit and whose subject of study is of national importance. A budget provision of Rs. 1,25,000 was made for the year 1951-52 which was utilised. A provision of Rs. 1,50,000 has been made in the estimates for the year 1952-53.

#### **Demand No. 109—Capital Outlay on Civil Works.**

##### **Delhi Polytechnic.**

One block of buildings for the use of the Engineering and Textiles Departments of the Polytechnic is nearing completion. Further construction is being undertaken so as to provide a properly equipped workshop and hostels for students. Out of a budget grant of Rs. 3,78,000 for 1951-52 a sum of Rs. 1,55,886 was spent for this purpose. A provision of Rs. 7.16 lakhs has been made on this account in the estimates for 1952-53.

##### **Original Works—Buildings.**

In order to safeguard the very valuable "Spirit" collections of the Zoological Survey of India, Government have under consideration the question of constructing a fire-proof building, to form part of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. A tentative provision of Rs. 1,00,000 has been made for this purpose and for constructing some additional buildings in the budget of 1952-53.