

REPORT

1958-59



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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

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ANNUAL REPORT

1958-59

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
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INTRODUCTION

This Annual Report of the Ministry of Education is meant to cover the financial year 1958-59. While it reports progress achieved during the period between 1st April and 31st December, 1958, and indicates the progress expected during January—March, 1959, and the programme for 1959-60, it also makes an attempt to indicate the progress for the months of January—March, 1958.

Following the sad demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on 22nd February, 1958, the erstwhile Ministry of Education and Scientific Research was bifurcated under Presidential orders into two Ministries, namely, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, in April, 1958. Mainly, items of work dealt with in the Department of Education of the former Ministry and those relating to Physical education, sports and youth welfare were retained in the Ministry of Education, while the scholarships schemes dealt with in the erstwhile Ministry were reallocated between the new Ministries according to the broad subjects for which each of them is responsible.

The Educational Development Programme under the second Five-Year Plan envisages, amongst other things, the provision of Primary education up to 11 years of age for the maximum number of children within the limited resources available. There has been increased activity in all fields falling under the purview of the Ministry during 1958-59, marking a steady progress inspite of the prevailing financial stringency and the need for economy in all directions.

As a result of a recent appraisal of the Plan, the original educational outlay of Rs. 307 crores,—Rs. 212 crores for the States schemes and Rs. 95 crores for the Centre—has been reduced to Rs. 275 crores,—Rs. 207 crores for the States and Rs. 68 crores for the Centre. Out of Rs. 68 crores, the total allocation for the educational schemes of the Ministry of Education, as now organized, stands at Rs. 45 crores. To contribute towards speedy and effective implementation of second Plan schemes, the mode of payment of Central assistance to the States has been changed. Lump-sum “ways and means advances” to the tune of 75 per cent of the total admissible Central assistance are being given to the State Governments in nine equal monthly instalments by the Ministry of Finance. Final payment is to be made in February, 1959, on the basis of progress achieved during the first three quarters and anticipated

expenditure in the last quarter. In some specific fields, the administrative heads of Union Administrations were advised to go ahead with the implementation of schemes that are within their financial competence, without reference to the Central Government.

As recommended by the Educational Panel of the Planning Commission and endorsed by the Education Ministers' Conference of September, 1957, the target of introducing universal, free and compulsory Elementary education for the age group 6—11 by 1965-66 was generally approved by the Cabinet. Details are being worked out in consultation with State Governments and several steps have been taken for the successful attainment of this objective. The All-India Council for Elementary Education set up in June, 1957, to prepare programmes for the early introduction of compulsory and free Elementary education met twice during the period. While its several recommendations are now being implemented by the Centre and the States, the Ministry has drafted a model legislation on Primary education which is expected to be finalised shortly. To start with, as suggested by the Ministry, some State Governments agreed to launch a few pilot projects for compulsory Primary education in Community Development or N.E.S. Blocks. With the objective of expanding Primary education in rural areas and relieving educated unemployment a scheme was launched for appointing 60,000 teachers and 1,200 inspecting officers, and constructing 6,000 quarters for women teachers during the last three years of the second Plan.

For improving science teaching at the Elementary stage, a pilot scheme has been initiated for two years in the first instance with one project per State. A science consultant for each project will be appointed to effect necessary improvements in science teaching. 61 voluntary organisations were given a total grant of Rs. 4.48 lakhs during this period for the promotion of pre-Primary and Basic education. While State Governments and voluntary organisations are liberally assisted for spreading the Basic system of education, a national programme for orienting Elementary non-Basic schools towards the Basic pattern is under implementation. The various steps selected under this programme do not require fully trained personnel or large finances. Established in February, 1956, the National Institute of Basic Education has been successfully carrying out its various programmes of research, training and publication of literature. State Governments are given 100 per cent, and voluntary organisations 60 per cent, financial assistance towards improving the existing post-Basic institutions or starting new Basic schools at Secondary or post-Basic level. The establishment of a Central Basic School at New Delhi to demonstrate what an urban

Basic school can achieve under proper conditions is under way. In addition to the schemes of 'Prize Contests for Books for Children', 'Organisation of *Sahitya Rachanalayas* for Training Writers of Children's Books', and 'Production of Model Books for Children', a programme has been taken up for the production of suitable literature on Basic education in the form of guide books, monographs, supplementary reading material and source books.

The Educational Survey of India started in 1957-58 is now over. While the District and State tables and reports have been received from most of the States, the all-India tables and reports are expected to be ready shortly.

Started in 1957-58 under the second Five-Year Plan, the scheme of expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers has progressed well enough during 1958-59. While only a sum of Rs. 93,133 was received by three State Governments during 1957-58 under this Centrally sponsored scheme, a total sum of Rs. 48,74,971 was sanctioned to State Governments and Union Administrations during the period under report. Stipends for women trainee-teachers, attendance scholarships for girls, construction of rent-free quarters for women teachers particularly in rural areas are the purposes for which Central assistance is given under this scheme.

The National Committee on Women's Education set up in May, 1958, under the chairmanship of Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh to go into the various problems of girls' and women's education submitted its report on 5th January, 1959, which is now under examination.

In the field of Secondary education, the total amount of Central assistance to State Governments during 1958-59 for the reconstruction of Secondary education is Rs. 3.33 crores. The number of Multipurpose schools set up by the end of March, 1958, under the scheme, is 1,143 against the target of 1,187 by the end of the second Five-Year Plan period and the number of schools of the Higher Secondary type established under the scheme by March, 1958, is 340. For research projects into problems, connected with Secondary education, a total sum of Rs. 1,57,412 was sanctioned to 24 institutions/organisations.

The All-India Council for Secondary Education which has been functioning as an autonomous organisation is to be reorganized as a Directorate attached to the Ministry of Education. The total number of Extension Services Departments in the Training Colleges set up by the Council so far to provide inservice training to Secondary school teachers is 53. The highlights of the Council's activities

comprise organisation of science clubs in Secondary schools to promote science teaching, organisation of workshops and seminars for headmasters, subject-teachers and other teachers on the new goals of Secondary education and the project of examination reform etc. A well organized Examination Unit with 14 Evaluation Officers is now functioning under the Council.

The Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, to improve the standards of teaching English in the country has started functioning under the supervision and control of an autonomous governing body from 17th November, 1958.

In the field of Higher education, the introduction of the three-year degree course is now under way in eighteen universities in addition to the Universities of Delhi and Jadavpur, which had introduced the course in 1943-44. The expenditure on introducing this reform is shared equally by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission on the one hand, and State Governments and private managements on the other.

Proposals for starting a Rural Institute of Higher Education in each of the States of Punjab and Madhya Pradesh, in addition to the ten Rural Institutes functioning from 1956-57 are under consideration. The Three-Year Diploma in Rural Services offered by the Rural Institutes has been given recognition by the Government of India for a period of five years in the first instance. The question of recognition of this diploma by the universities is under consideration of the Inter-University Board.

In addition to the various programmes of the Ministry for the production and popularisation of audio-visual aids in education, which are going on, the establishment of the National Institute for Audio-Visual Education, New Delhi, is now practically complete and it is expected to start functioning shortly.

In the field of Social education, the most important step was the establishment of the National Fundamental Education Centre in May, 1956. The Centre has started its programme of training District Social Education Organisers. The training of the first batch was completed in April, 1958, and the second batch of 22 trainees is now under training.

The Advisory Committee of Libraries that was set up to survey the existing conditions of libraries in this country and make suitable recommendations has submitted its report. The Institute for Training of Librarians under the Delhi University is expected to start functioning from March, 1959, with financial assistance from the Ministry.

For studies of Indian nationals abroad, several scholarships schemes administered by the Government of India have been in operation in addition to the scholarships and fellowships offered by various foreign Governments, foreign organisations and institutions, United Nations and Unesco and those under the Colombo Plan and Point Four Programme. Similarly, a number of scholarships schemes of the Government of India have been in operation for studies of foreign nationals in India in addition to the scholarships and fellowships offered to them under Colombo Plan and by Unesco. Of the Government of India schemes for Indian students inside this country, the schemes of 'Merit Scholarships in Public Schools', 'Post-Matric Merit Scholarships Scheme', 'Research Scholarships in Humanities' and 'Scheme of Scholarships for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes' are the important ones. In addition a new scheme of 'Scholarships and other Educational Facilities for the Children of Political Sufferers' has been instituted to come into effect from 1959-60.

In the field of Physical education and youth welfare, under the Labour and Social Service Scheme during April—December, 1958, a sum of Rs. 32.78 lakhs was sanctioned for holding 1,762 labour and social service camps with a total strength of 1,38,987 campers. A sum of Rs. 14.79 lakhs was sanctioned to 17 universities, 13 State Governments and one Union Administration for the construction of 79 recreation hall-cum-auditoria, 14 stadia, nine swimming pools, seven open-air theatres, seven pavilions and two cinder tracks. The Lakshmi Bai College of Physical Education which started functioning on 17th August, 1957, has entered into its second year with 45 students on its rolls. Among various important and useful programmes and steps undertaken for the promotion of Physical education and sports in the country, mention may be made of the 'National Physical Efficiency Drive' to be launched shortly, financial assistance for *Vyayamshalas* and *Akharas* and other institutions and organisations in the field of Physical education and sports, award of a running Trophy to the university producing the largest number of players participating in national and international tournaments and the appointment of a committee to enquire into the prevalence of low standards of performance by Indian teams and athletes in Asian and Olympic games. The National Discipline scheme, now administered by the Ministry of Education, has been able to cover 210 schools and institutions with 1,10,000 children under training.

For the development of Hindi, the new schemes introduced last year under the second Five-Year Plan have maintained good progress. Up to 31st December, 1958, about 1,40,000 technical terms in Hindi in various subjects were evolved. Out of this, 33,600 terms

have been finally approved by the Government of India, while 7,298 terms have been submitted to the Cabinet for approval. A Dictionary Unit with one General Editor and six Editors has been set up in the Hindi Division of the Ministry for preparing a dictionary of scientific and technical terms evolved by the Board of Scientific Terminology.

The various recommendations made in the Sanskrit Commission Report, which was submitted in December, 1957, are under consideration. As recommended by the Commission, a scheme of giving grants to private organisations for the revival of Sanskrit has been initiated. The question of setting up a Central Sanskrit Board to advise the Government on the promotion of Sanskrit is also under consideration.

With a view to economising expenditure and effecting greater efficiency, steps have been taken to integrate the Central Educational Library and the Central Secretariat Library. 21 publications of educational interest were brought out by the Publications Section during the period, January—March, 1958 and 47 publications were brought out during the period between April—December, 1958. Among the publications brought out, 'Home Science in Colleges and Universities in India', 'Basic Hindi Vocabulary', 'Rural Higher Education Annual', 'Indian University Administration', 'Thoughts on Education by Mahatma Gandhi', and 'Report of the Sanskrit Commission' may be mentioned.

ADMINISTRATION

Following the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad the erstwhile Ministry of Education and Scientific Research was bifurcated under Presidential orders into two Ministries, viz., the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. The Ministry of Education was entrusted with the work relating to the following subjects:

- (1) Pre-Primary Education
- (2) Elementary Education—All-India Council of Elementary Education
- (3) Basic Education—National Institute of Basic Education—
Standing Committee of Basic Education
- (4) Educational Survey
- (5) School Buildings Project
- (6) Children's Literature
- (7) Literature on Basic Education
- (8) Women's Education
- (9) Secondary Education—All-India Council for Secondary Education
- (10) Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer
- (11) Educational and Vocational Guidance
- (12) Textbook Research
- (13) Public Schools
- (14) Education in Union Territories
- (15) Central Institute of Education
- (16) Central Advisory Board of Education
- (17) Religious Education
- (18) Gandhian Philosophy
- (19) University Education
- (20) Central Universities
- (21) University Grants Commission
- (22) Rural Higher Education
- (23) Institutions of Higher Learning (other than Universities) excluding Technical Institutions, and Institutes of Indology

- (24) Unesco and Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco
- (25) Students' Indiscipline
- (26) Indian Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme
- (27) T.C.M. (Home Science and Public Administration)
- (28) Ford Foundation (Village Apprenticeship and General Education Study)
- (29) Recognition of Degrees
- (30) Social Education
- (31) Adult Education
- (32) National Book Trust
- (33) Delhi Public Library
- (34) National Fundamental Education Centre
- (35) Social Welfare—Central Social Welfare Board
- (36) Audio-Visual Education.
- (37) Education of the Handicapped
- (38) Central Braille Press, Dehra Dun
- (39) Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun
- (40) Literature for Neo-Literates and Folk Literature
- (41) Rehabilitation and its other problems
- (42) Physical Education
- (43) Youth Welfare Activities, Youth Festivals, Work Camps, etc.
- (44) Sports and Games
- (45) National Discipline Scheme
- (46) Child Welfare and Juvenile Delinquency
- (47) Bal Bhavan
- (48) Holiday Homes
- (49) Scholarships for Overseas Studies
- (50) Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships Scheme
- (51) Post-Matric Scholarships Scheme
- (52) Scholarships for Children of Political Sufferers
- (53) Partial Financial Assistance Scheme
- (54) General Cultural Scholarships Scheme
- (55) Education and Welfare of Overseas Indian Students

- (56) Financial Assistance to Educational Institutions and Indian Students Associations abroad
- (57) Grants to Hostels in the United Kingdom
- (58) Admission in Indian Institutions, of Foreign Students recommended by our Missions
- (59) Recruitment of Teachers for Foreign Countries
- (60) Grant of Visas to Foreigners coming to India for educational purposes
- (61) United States Educational Foundation in India
- (62) Propagation and Development of Hindi
- (63) Sanskrit Commission's Report and its Implementation—Preparation of Sanskrit Dictionaries and Works of Reference
- (64) Preparation of Hindi Dictionaries, etc.
- (65) Information and Statistics (Educational)
- (66) National Archives of India
- (67) Indian Historical Records Commission
- (68) Central Secretariat Library
- (69) Central Educational Library

To cope with this work the Ministry was reorganized into the following eight Divisions:

- Elementary and Basic Education Division
- Secondary Education Division
- Higher Education and Unesco Division
- Hindi Division.
- Social Education and Social Welfare Division
- Physical Education and Recreation Division
- Scholarships Division
- Administrative Division

During the year the recruitment rules of various non-Ministerial non-gazetted posts of 38 different categories were framed in consultation with the U.P.S.C. and the Ministry of Home Affairs, and notified in the Gazette of India. Rules in regard to all the gazetted posts in the Ministry were under consideration during the year.

As a result of careful scrutiny in regard to staff proposals and purchase orders, considerable economy was effected during the year. Strict observance of economy measures in respect of various items

under stationery, postage etc. alone resulted in savings to the extent of Rs. 1,40,000.

Plan Coordination.—The original provision for Education under the Second Five-Year Plan was Rs. 307 crores,—Rs. 212 crores in the States and Rs. 95 crores in the Centre. After appraisal of the Plan in May, 1958 this has been reduced to Rs. 275 crores,—Rs. 207 crores in the States and Rs. 68 crores in the Centre. Out of Rs. 68 crores, the outlay for schemes to be dealt with in the Ministry of Education is Rs. 45 crores.

For 1958-59 the ceiling for Educational Development Programmes approved by the Planning Commission is Rs. 49.68 crores,—Rs. 35.73 crores for States' schemes and Rs. 13.95 crores for the Centre.

For 1959-60, the outlay for the educational schemes of the Ministry of Education is Rs. 11.74 crores. The outlay for the States' schemes for 1959-60 is not yet known. It is, however, estimated that the total Plan outlay for Education during 1959-60 will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 42 crores.

The Plan Coordination Unit of the Ministry continued its activities of coordinating work of the Ministry with regard to Central and States Educational Development Schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan. For 1958-59 revised lists of schemes to be implemented by the State Governments have been received and examined. According to the revised procedure three-fourths of the estimated Central assistance is being released to the State Governments in the form of lump-sum "ways and means advances" in nine equal monthly instalments by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs. The final payment sanction, against which the aforesaid advances are to be adjusted, will be released in February, 1959 on the basis of anticipated expenditure. Draft Educational Development Programmes of all the States and Union Territories have been discussed in the Education Working Groups meetings. Preparatory work on the formulation of schemes to be included in the Third Five-Year Plan, has also been initiated.

This Unit is concerned with the scheme of establishment and strengthening of Planning and Statistical Units in State Education Departments. The provision for the scheme has been included in the overall budget provision for State Schemes for 1959-60.

ELEMENTARY AND BASIC EDUCATION

Universal, Free and Compulsory Primary Education for the Age Group 6—11 by the end of the Third Plan.—The following recommendation of the Educational Panel of the Planning Commission was placed before the Union Cabinet for consideration:—

- (i) the provision of universal, free and compulsory education up to 14 years should be regarded as the ultimate objective and an attempt should be made to realize it in a period of 15 to 20 years at the latest; and
- (ii) the immediate objective before the country should be the introduction of universal, free and compulsory education for all the children up to the age of 11 plus. This target must be reached by 1965-66 at the latest.

The Cabinet gave its general approval to the recommendation and desired that the Ministry of Education should work out the details and the financial implications of the proposal in consultation with the State Governments. This is being done.

All-India Council for Elementary Education.—The Council that was set up in June, 1957 to prepare programmes for the early introduction of free and compulsory Elementary education in the country held two meetings so far,—one on 10th and 11th March, 1958, and the other on 10th and 11th October, 1958. The recommendations made at the first meeting of the Council were circulated to all the State Governments/Union Territories for information and necessary action. The State Governments have generally expressed their agreement with the recommendations. The views of the State Governments on the recommendations made at the second meeting of the Council are being received.

Pilot Project for Provision of Universal, Free and Compulsory Education in a few N.E.S. Blocks in each State/Territory.—In consultation with the Ministry of Community Development, this Ministry advised the State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories to initiate as early as possible pilot schemes in selected Community Development or N.E.S. Blocks for free and compulsory Primary education, in order to enable them to gain adequate knowledge and experience of the problems and difficulties in the way of launching a comprehensive programme in the whole country. Four State Governments and the Delhi Corporation have agreed to start such projects. The matter is being pursued with the remaining States.

Model Legislation for Introducing Free and Compulsory Primary Education.—In accordance with a recommendation of the first meeting of the All-India Council for Elementary Education the Ministry of Education drafted a model legislation on the basis of the experiences of the various State Governments and some foreign countries in this field. This draft is under consideration and will be finalized in consultation with the Ministry of Law and the All-India Council, for adoption by the State Governments with such modification as they consider necessary to suit their own circumstances and needs.

Scheme of Relief of Educated Unemployment and Expansion of Primary Education.—The scheme initiated in 1958-59 envisages the appointment of 60,000 teachers: 15,000 during 1958-59, 20,000 during 1959-60, and 25,000 during 1960-61. The scheme also provides for the construction of 6,000 quarters for women teachers and the appointment of 1,200 inspecting officers. The allotment of teachers, etc. for all the three years has been intimated to the States. All State Governments are implementing the scheme with the exception of Uttar Pradesh with whom the matter is being pursued. Additional teachers required by any State can be allotted out of any possible savings. The Government of India will assist the State Governments (i) at 100 per cent on the emoluments of teachers and inspecting officers for a period of three years, commencing from the year of appointment, (ii) with equipment at Rs. 250 per teacher, (iii) providing cost of short-term training of teachers at Rs. 10 per teacher per month, (iv) for the construction of staff quarters at Rs. 2,500 per quarters, and (v) for undertaking experiments in introducing compulsory education at the Primary stage.

State/Union Territory Schemes of Pre-Primary, Elementary, Basic and Women's Education (Elementary stage).—According to the revised procedure introduced this year regarding payment of Central assistance to State Governments for the implementation of their Development Programmes under the Second Five-Year Plan, lump-sum "ways and means advances" to the extent of 75 per cent of the admissible Central assistance for all sectors of development are being released by the Ministry of Finance in regular monthly instalments, beginning in May, 1958. The amount of Central grants admissible to the State Governments for any category of schemes will be calculated during the fourth quarter of the year on the basis of actual progress achieved by them during the first three quarters and estimated expenditure during the fourth quarter and scheme-wise sanction of Central grants is to be issued accordingly.

To expedite development work the Administrations of all the Union Territories were advised to go ahead with the implementation

of all the schemes in this group within their financial competence and refer only such schemes to this Ministry for administrative approval and expenditure sanction as are beyond their powers.

The proposals of the States/Union Territories for 1959-60 were discussed by this Ministry with the representatives of the State Governments/Union Territories and the Planning Commission. The State Governments/Union Territories are expected to work out their schemes in accordance with the accepted programme. Central assistance will be available to them on the same basis as in 1958-59.

Pilot Scheme for Improving Science Teaching at the Elementary Stage.—To improve the teaching of science at the Elementary stage, the Government of India has initiated a pilot scheme. This is an experimental measure designed to be carried on for two years in the first instance.

There will be a Science Consultant for each project. He will be a trained science graduate with experience of teaching science in schools. He will

- (i) observe the teaching of science in Elementary schools in a selected area, and give demonstration lessons showing improved techniques and approaches,
- (ii) collect, study and bring to the notice of science teachers good books, visual aids etc., and find out the fields in which there is dearth of suitable material and suggest remedial measures,
- (iii) arrange workshops, conferences, study-circles etc. of science teachers,
- (iv) experiment with the production of suitable teaching aids from locally available and inexpensive materials,
- (v) undertake a study of existing syllabus for science in Elementary schools and work out a model syllabus in the light of his experiences, and
- (vi) examine and devise an improved syllabus in science for teacher-trainees in the Junior Basic Training colleges.

The annual expenditure on one project is expected to be about Rs. 8,400 recurring and about Rs. 3,500 non-recurring for a period of two years. There will be one project for each State.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented through the State Governments from 1959-60 and the entire expenditure involved will be borne by the Central Government. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh

has been made in the budget for the next financial year for the purpose.

In order to ensure a certain amount of uniformity of approach by the Science Consultants, it is proposed to hold a central seminar-cum-short-term training course for the Consultants. A provision of Rs. 5,000 has been included in the budget for the next financial year for this purpose.

National Programme of Orientation of Elementary Non-Basic Schools towards the Basic Pattern.—To bridge the gap between the Basic and non-Basic Elementary schools, a programme of "orientation" of all non-Basic schools towards the Basic pattern has been drawn up. It is expected that this will not only enrich the contents of Primary education but will also give it a suitable social bias which is so essential for building up the democratic attitudes in the future citizens of the country. This programme envisages the introduction of the following types of activities in non-Basic schools:

- (a) activities leading to healthy living;
- (b) activities leading to training in citizenship and social living;
- (c) activities leading to a better knowledge of environment;
- (d) purposive activities connected with simple crafts;
- (e) recreational and cultural activities;
- (f) social service activities, linking the school with the home and community.

The chief merit of the "orientation" programme lies in the fact that it does not require large financial outlay or specially trained personnel, the two most important factors responsible for the slow development of Basic education.

To accelerate the pace of "orientation" programme, during the year under review four Regional Seminars of the District/Divisional Inspectors of Schools on this subject were organised. A consolidated report of these Seminars is in the process of being published.

The State Governments are primarily concerned with the implementation of the programme. They have been informed that Central assistance to the extent of 60 per cent of the expenditure involved will be available to them for this programme if it is included in the States' Educational Development Programme.

A sum of Rs. 14,000 has been provided in the budget for the next financial year for the organisation of seminars and conferences on Basic education.

Grants-in-aid for the Establishment of Post-Basic Institutions.—This scheme provides for financial assistance to voluntary organisations and State Governments for (a) starting new Basic schools at Secondary or post-Basic level, (b) improving existing post-Basic schools, and (c) upgrading the existing Senior Basic schools. This scheme is being implemented from the current financial year.

The rate of Central assistance in the case of voluntary organisations is 60 per cent of the approved expenditure—both recurring and non-recurring. In the case of State Governments, it is 100 per cent.

A sum of Rs. 43,000 was sanctioned as grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations up to the end of December, 1958. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made in the budget for the next financial year for grants to voluntary organisations under this scheme and a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the next financial year for grants to State Governments for the purpose, as one of the Centrally sponsored schemes.

Central Basic School, New Delhi.—A proposal has been under consideration to establish at New Delhi an urban Basic school of a high standard in order to demonstrate what Basic education can achieve under proper conditions. Certain administrative matters including the selection of the site of the proposed school, to be known as Central Basic School, and its management are still under consideration.

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been included in the budget for the next financial year for expenditure on the establishment of this School.

National Institute of Basic Education.—The main functions of the Institute are as follows:—

- (1) Undertaking, coordinating and encouraging of research in Basic education
- (2) Training (only occasional short-term courses for higher level personnel in the field of Basic education are undertaken)
- (3) Functioning as a clearing house of information on Basic education
- (4) Production of literature on Basic education
- (5) Improvement of current practices in Basic education through action programmes and field work
- (6) Research on crafts and arts with reference to Basic education

The Institute completed the following work during 1958-59:

Research

The following research projects were completed and reports prepared for publication in the form of research monographs:

- (1) Measuring educational potentiality of crafts
- (2) Difficulties of Basic school teachers in their day-to-day work in the various States of the country
- (3) Evolving model syllabus for post-Graduate Basic Training colleges in India

Work on the following research projects is being done at present:

- (1) Comparative costliness of Basic and non-Basic education
- (2) Developing correlated syllabus for Basic schools
- (3) Fixing targets for craft work for the various grades of Basic schools
- (4) Analysis and evaluation of language readers for grades 1 and 2

Training

Two short-term training courses were run by the Institute for the administrators of Basic education in the country.

Production of Literature

The following pamphlets were published during this period:

- (1) *Basic Activities for Non-Basic Schools*
- (2) *Exhibition in Basic Education*
- (3) "Buniyadi Talim"—a quarterly journal on Basic education
(Four numbers of 1958 published so far)
- (4) *Progress of Basic Education*

The following publications are in the press and are expected to be out during the present financial year:

- (1) *Fibre Craft*
- (2) *Basic Education Abstracts 1958 Nos. 1 and 2*
- (3) *Basic Education Bibliography*
- (4) Hindi edition of *Basic Activities for Non-Basic Schools*
- (5) "Buniyadi Talim"—first issue of 1959

Improving Current Practices

A new action programme of improving a rural Basic school in Delhi has been taken up. Detailed guidance is being provided in

teaching, organisation of routine activities, adopting new assessment practices, maintaining of records etc.

Craft and Art Work

With the establishment of the Craft and Art Section at the Institute, experiments in a few crafts were taken up. Experiments were conducted in the utilisation of fibre craft as a possible craft for Basic schools and a pamphlet has been prepared on that. Experiments have also been made in the utilisation of waste and inexpensive material for craft work. Similar experiments have been made in the utilisation of inexpensive and waste material for art work and for decorating Basic schools.

Scheme for Production of Literature and other Material for Basic Education

To meet the growing needs of children, teachers and educationists in the field of Basic education for suitable literature and other material a comprehensive scheme has been formulated. It comprises the following five sub-schemes:—

(i) **Production of Guide Books for Basic School Teachers.**—Under the scheme, a prize competition has been organised for encouraging the competent authors to prepare guide books for teachers of Basic schools for grades I to VIII. The last date for receipt of entries for this first competition was 30th November, 1958. The entries received are being processed.

(ii) **Monographs on Basic Education.**—Expert authors have been requested to write monographs on various aspects of Basic education. While the first instalment of five monographs is expected to be issued this year, the preparation of the second instalment has been taken in hand.

(iii) **Production of Supplementary Reading Material for Children of Basic Schools.**—Proposals from publishers all over India have been invited for undertaking the publication of adaptations from suitable books in English and other foreign languages and making them available at cheap rates after receiving Government subsidy.

(iv) **Research Projects for Production of Craft Material for Basic Schools.**—Research projects on educational possibilities of various crafts have been entrusted to a few post-Graduate Basic Training institutions. Research projects on three of them have already been approved and that on the fourth is expected to be approved shortly. The minimum approved expenditure on these projects may be borne by the Central Government, or shared with the State Government or the educational organisation concerned

(v) **Source Books for Basic School Teachers.**—This scheme envisages the production of source books on different Basic school

subjects. Two subjects, namely, (a) General Science and (b) Social Studies have been taken up this year.

A budget provision of Rs. 2,00,000 has been made for the scheme for 1959-60 during which all the sub-schemes mentioned above are proposed to be continued.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations in the field of Pre-Primary and Basic Education.—Financial assistance under this Scheme is given to voluntary educational organisations working in the field of pre-Primary and Basic education for strengthening and developing their existing services and for introducing new ones. Started under the First Five-Year Plan the Scheme is being continued under the Second Plan. Private organisations do not often have permanent sources of income for expansion and development, but, are usually dependent on donations from philanthropists. During the last few years, however, even these existing sources of income have been drying up so that such organisations are looking more and more to the Government for financial help.

During 1958, a sum of Rs. 4.48 lakhs was sanctioned to 61 organisations working in the field of pre-Primary and Basic education. It would have been possible to extend assistance under the Scheme to a greater number of organisations, but for the ban imposed on the construction of buildings in order to conserve steel and cement for high priority projects under the Second Plan.

A budget provision of Rs. 6.54 lakhs has been proposed for giving such grants during 1959-60.

National Committee on Women's Education.—The National Committee on Women's Education was appointed by the Government of India in May, 1958 to go into various problems of girls' and women's education under the chairmanship of Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh. It has submitted its report to the Government on 5th January, 1959.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Expansion of Girls' Education and Training of Women Teachers.—This special Scheme was formulated for the expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers under the Second Five-Year Plan and is being implemented through the State Governments to whom liberal financial assistance is provided for the construction of rent-free quarters for women teachers, particularly in rural areas, for the appointment of school-mothers, payment of stipends to women for Teachers' Training courses at the undergraduate level and attendance scholarships for girls etc.

The following State Governments were sanctioned amounts as shown against each for the implementation of the Scheme during 1957-58:—

Name of the State	Amount Sanctioned Rs.
1 Bihar	46,375
2 Orissa	25,585
3 West Bengal	21,173

During 1958-59 for the implementation of the Scheme administrative approval was given as shown below:

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount originally allocated	Amount approved for release to the State Govt.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Andhra Pradesh	5,68,750	4,11,563
2	Assam	1,64,500	99,000
3	Bihar	8,25,750	8,85,567
4	Madhya Pradesh	5,67,750	7,67,750
5	Madras	4,94,250	4,94,250
6	Orissa	3,61,000	3,60,788
7	Punjab	3,00,000	3,00,000
8	West Bengal	4,23,500	7,00,000
9	Mysore	3,54,250	3,53,343
10	Kerala	93,500	93,500
11	Rajasthan	3,85,750	3,85,750
12	Uttar Pradesh	13,84,000	..
13	Jammu & Kashmir	96,500	..
14	Bombay	7,34,000	..
	TOTAL	67,58,500	48,51,511

In addition, proposals from the Administrations of the following Union Territories were also approved during 1958-59:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Union Territory	Amount allocated	Amount approved
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Manipur	13,860	13,860
2	Tripura	18,810	8,400
3	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	528	1,200
	TOTAL	33,198	23,460

The original pattern of assistance was reviewed and the decision to release 75 per cent Central assistance to the States without making it obligatory on them to contribute their matching share of 25 per cent was communicated to them in December, 1958.

A sum of Rs. 70,50,000 has been proposed as budget provision for the scheme for 1959-60.

Children's Literature

Under the Second Five-Year Plan a special scheme to encourage the production of suitable literature for children has been initiated. A budget provision of Rs. 3,00,000 for 1959-60 has been proposed for this scheme. The following sub-schemes which are being implemented during 1958-59, will be continued in 1959-60:—

(a) **Prize Contest for Books for Children.**—The results of the third competition organised in 1957-58 were announced in March, 1958. Twenty-two authors in all the regional languages were awarded prizes of Rs. 500 each. For the award of five additional prizes of Rs. 500 each the authors of all the prize-winning-books of the third competition were invited to submit English version of their books. The entries received are now under examination and the result will be announced in due course. 2,000 copies of each of the prize-winning books of the third competition were purchased for distribution among educational institutions, school libraries, Community Development Blocks etc.

The fourth prize competition for children's books was announced in March, 1958 and the entries received are now under examination. After the award of prizes for the fourth competition, 2,000 copies of each prize-winning book are proposed to be purchased during 1959-60.

(b) **Sahitya Rachanalayas (Literary Workshops).**—Financial assistance towards organizing *Sahitya Rachanalayas* for training authors in the technique of preparing literature for children is being given every year. During 1958-59, organisation of *Rachanalayas* in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan was sanctioned with an expenditure of Rs. 11,000 per *Rachanalaya*.

The programme for 1959-60 also includes the organisation of four *Sahitya Rachanalayas* and a budget provision of Rs. 44,000 has been proposed for the purpose.

(c) **Model Books.**—The scheme envisages the production of a limited number of model books in order to improve the general standard of children's literature in Indian languages. Under the

scheme the following books have so far been published by the Ministry:—

- (i) *Baune Ki Kheti*,
- (ii) *Anokhe Janwar*

Two other books, namely *Bharat Ke Jahaz* and *Golden Plough* are in the process of being published.

(d) **Annotated Bibliography of Children's Literature.**—The preparation of an annotated bibliography of children's literature in Hindi has been undertaken. The work is being done by the Central Educational Library and will take some more time for its completion.

(e) **Children's Book Trust.**—The Ministry approved Shri Shankar Pillai's proposal for establishing the Children's Book Trust and agreed to advance an interest-bearing loan of Rs. 7 lakhs for setting up an adequately equipped press for the production of children's literature. No instalment of the loan has, however, been released yet, due to foreign exchange difficulties. The already formed Trust is reported to have been able to obtain an import licence for a press. Arrangements for acquiring a suitable plot of land for the building are also under way. A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for 1959-60 has been proposed for the purpose.

Central Scheme for Grants-in-Aid for Educational Tours of Teachers.—The finalised scheme was circulated to all State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories in August, 1958. This scheme, which is quite distinct from the scheme of financial assistance for Students' Tours under the programme of Youth Welfare of the Ministry, is being implemented through the State Governments. The scheme is designed to help small batches of 12 to 32 teachers and pupil-teachers of Training institutions in order to enable them to visit important centres of educational and cultural interest in the country and thus gain firsthand knowledge of the country's progress and also incidentally to promote inter-State understanding. Up to the end of December, 1958 applications from the following States were approved for the grant:—

- (i) Bombay
- (ii) Mysore
- (iii) Pondicherry

A sum of Rs. 14,000 has been proposed to be included in the budget for 1959-60 for this scheme.

Educational Survey of India.—The Educational Survey of India was undertaken by the Government of India in collaboration with

the State Governments, in the first instance, to identify and enumerate every distinct habitation and to delimit the school areas to be served by the existing schools at the Primary, Middle and High school stages, and also to suggest suitable locations of new schools at the Primary, Middle and High school stages and so to delimit their areas as to provide for the maximum of area with the minimum number of such locations. Apart from the Habitations and School Area Registers prepared with the help of information collected from various sources, the Survey also incidentally attempted to find out the number of local and non-local boys and girls attending the existing schools at the Primary, Middle and High school stages and also the number of teachers—men and women—and the accommodation available. All this information is presented for each district in District Tables and District Reports and consolidated in a State Table and Report, and the final picture is to be presented in the all-India Report.

In January-February, 1957, a Central Seminar-cum-Pilot Survey was organised wherein the State Survey Officers were trained in the technique and procedure of the Survey. They, in their turn, held in their own States similar seminars for the training of their District Survey Officers. Then the work was started in the districts, in some States from June 1957, in others later, and in some during 1958. The field work is now already over in all the participating States and in the Union Territories, and the District and State Reports have been received from most of the States and from the remaining they are expected shortly. The compilation of the All-India Tables and Report is now well under way. It is expected that the work would be over shortly.

During the Second Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was provided for the Survey, of which a sum of Rs. 13.5 lakhs was provided for in 1957-58. During 1957-58, a total sum of Rs. 7,35,239 was sanctioned to the States at the rate of two-thirds of the estimated expenditure during that year, and during 1958-59, till December 1958, a sum of Rs. 1,39,531 has been sanctioned to some of the States. On receipt of statements regarding actual expenditure during the last year and estimated expenditure during the current year, the final instalments of the grants due, are proposed to be released. Since the Survey work is expected to be completed during the current financial year no provision is proposed for 1959-60.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Reconstruction of Secondary Education.—Against the original budget provision of Rs. 3·95 crores for 1958-59 for granting Central assistance to the State Governments towards the implementation of various programmes for the reconstruction of Secondary education revised estimates for 1958-59 are Rs. 3·33 crores. Out of this, the Ministry of Finance has been releasing equal monthly “ways and means advances” to the State Governments amounting to three-fourths of the Central assistance. The final sanction is to be issued in February, 1959. An amount of Rs. 4 crores has been proposed in the budget for 1959-60.

Up to the end of March, 1958, the total number of Multipurpose schools set up in the country was 1,143 against the target of 1,187 by the end of the Second Plan period, while the number of schools of Higher Secondary type set up under this scheme by March, 1958 was 340.

All-India Council for Secondary Education

During 1958 the following activities of the Council in the field of Secondary education were continued:

Opening and Continuance of Extension Services Departments in the Training Colleges.—These Departments provide opportunity for the inservice training of Secondary school teachers and keep them abreast of recent developments in educational theory and practice. The number of such Departments was 52 in 1957-58 and one more Extension Services Department has been opened in 1958-59.

Seminars of Headmasters and Subject-teachers, all-India Seminars and followup work.—These seminars bring together groups of persons responsible for the supervision of Secondary schools in various States, to discuss problems regarding new goals in Secondary education, etc. During the year under report eight seminars of Headmasters and Education officers, three followup workshops, sixteen seminars of subject-teachers and four seminar-cum-training courses were held.

Examination Reform.—In February 1958, ten Evaluation officers were sent to the U.S.A. to receive training under the guidance of Dr. B. S. Bloom of Chicago University. In August 1958, a full Examination Unit consisting of 14 Evaluation officers was set up. In September 1958, a Conference of Secretaries of Boards of Secondary Education was convened to consider a programme of

examination reform drawn up by the Council. The recommendations of the Conference were communicated to the States. The Unit conducted a number of workshops for Secondary teachers to acquaint them with the new procedures in the field of evaluation.

Strengthening of Science Teaching.—The Council has been encouraging the organisation of Science clubs to strengthen Science teaching in Secondary schools. Up to the end of 1957-58 more than 130 Science clubs were established with assistance from the Council. The target for 1958-59 is an addition of 200 more such clubs and the States were requested to recommend about two per cent of their Secondary schools for this purpose.

Experimentation in Schools.—During 1958-59 nine schools were approved for the grant of financial assistance. The assistance is to help these schools to conduct experiments in classroom instruction or school organisation with a view to improving it. The Council has brought out a brochure on "Experimental Projects in Secondary Schools" giving full information about the scheme.

The All-India Council for Secondary Education has been hitherto working as an autonomous body. It is now proposed to convert it into a Directorate attached to the Ministry. The proposal is likely to be implemented during 1958-59.

Against a budget provision of Rs. 39,80,900 for the Council for 1958-59, a provision of Rs. 27,95,000 has been proposed for 1959-60.

Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations working in the field of Secondary Education.—Under the scheme financial assistance is given to recognised voluntary educational organisations to improve and/or expand their activities in the following fields:—

1. High and Higher Secondary education.
2. Training of teachers.
3. Vocational and Educational Guidance.
4. Research in Training schools and Training colleges

A sum of Rs. 12,84,307 has so far been sanctioned during the period, January 1958 to December 1958 to various educational institutions for the development of education at Secondary stage. The budget provision for 1958-59 is Rs. 14.10 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 9,02,505 was utilised towards making grants to the institutions. During January-March, 1959 a further amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is expected to be utilised.

A provision of Rs. 16 lakhs has been made for the scheme in the budget for 1959-60.

Loans for the Construction of Hostels.—Under the Second Five-Year Plan interest-free loans were proposed to be sanctioned to educational organisations for the construction of hostels. A sum of Rs. 2,02,454 was sanctioned to various institutions in the month of March 1958.

The scheme has since been revised. Under the revised scheme interest-bearing loans will be sanctioned to State Governments and not direct to the institutions. The State Governments were asked to forward fresh applications in accordance with the procedure detailed under the revised scheme.

Promotion of Research in Problems connected with Secondary Education.—This Scheme was continued during 1958-59 and grants were given to Teachers' Training colleges and Departments of Education in the universities. A provision of Rs. 1,64,500 exists in the budget for 1958-59 for such grants.

Eighteen new projects were taken up during the year and are under consideration. Five old projects were completed.

A seminar was held at Srinagar from 17th to 20th May, 1958, to coordinate research among different institutions and to consider the report of the work done by them.

The following institutions were assisted during the period under report for the projects as given below:

Institution	Research Project	Grant Sanctioned during 1958-59
		Rs.
1. Central Institute of Education, Delhi	1. Reading for Pleasure	10,705
2. Indian Institute of Education, Bombay	2. Wastage in Secondary Education in Bombay and the neighbouring districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	[4,950
3. St. Xaviers' Institute of Education, Bombay, University of Bombay	3. Preparation of Achievement Tests for standard VII and the Interest Inventory in Marathi	3,604
4. M.S. University of Baroda	4. Educational and Vocational Guidance	} 23,671
	5. Construction and Standardisation of Achievement Tests	
5. Gujarat Research Society, Bombay	6. Construction and Standardisation of Achievement Tests for Children in Secondary Schools—Class V to VII	16,100
6. University of Madras	7. Standardisation of Intelligence Tests	5,169
7. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Teachers' College, Coimbatore	8. A Study of the Socio-economic Conditions of High School Students in Coimbatore District	3,375

Institution	Research Project	Grant Sanctioned during 1958-59
		Rs.
8. Thiagarajar College of Preceptors, Madurai	9. An Enquiry into the teaching of Social Studies in the Schools of Madurai and allied Problems.	3,824
9. Radhanath Training College, Cuttack	10. Teaching of Science Scientifically	2,400
10. Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozepore	11. The utility of the School Broadcast and the Ways and Means to make it more effective	5,132
11. University of Lucknow	12. A Critical Evaluation of the Secondary Teacher Training Programme in India	4,800
12. D.A.V. College, Dehra Dun	13. An Investigation into the causes of Truancy in Indian Schools	2,654
13. Meerut College, Meerut	14. Construction and Standardisation of Achievement Tests in General Science for Classes VI, VII and VIII	3,123
14. B.R. College of Education, Agra	15. Construction of Achievement Tests in English and Mathematics	2,000
15. Muslim University, Aligarh	16. Study of Interest-patterns of Teachers under Training at the Muslim University, Aligarh <i>vis-a-vis</i> the Interest-patterns of Trainees in other Professions	5,510
16. Tilak Dhari Training College, Jaunpur	17. Common Errors in Written English —their Prevention and Cure	5,200
17. University of Allahabad	18. A Survey of the Load of Work of Secondary School Teachers	5,378
	19. Causes of Failures in High School Examinations	5,679
18. D.S. College, Aligarh	20. Standardisation of Interest Inventory in Hindi	3,299
19. Mahila Vidyalaya Training College, Lucknow	21. A Study of the Causes of Educational Fall-off in Classes VI to XII	2,700
20. University of Gorakhpur	22. A Sample Survey of Mental Ability in Urban and Rural Secondary Schools of Eastern U.P.	2,150
21. Vinaya Bhavan, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan	23. Preparation of Standardised Attainment Tests in different School Subjects	3,002
22. David Hare Training College, Calcutta	24. A Comparative Study of 'Trained' versus 'Untrained' Teachers in respect of Teaching Efficiency	2,800
23. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	25. The Effectiveness of the Board and University Examinations in India and Suggestions for their Improvement	25,587
24. Institute of Education for Women, Calcutta	26. Attitude towards Teaching	4,600

A provision of Rs. 1,80,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for continuing grants for the research projects that will be in progress and assisting any new projects.

Introduction of Agricultural Courses in Rural Secondary Schools.—Unfortunately the scheme did not work satisfactorily. Out of a sum of Rs. 9.3 lakhs sanctioned to the State Governments during 1957-58, only West Bengal spent its as well as the Centre's share. During 1958-59 it is proposed to sanction grant to West Bengal Government only and our revised estimates for the current year are Rs. 4.6 lakhs. The Scheme is proposed to be discontinued from 1959-60.

New York Herald Tribune Forum for High Schools.—On an invitation from the sponsors of the Forum, Kumari Nalini Nair, a student of the pre-University class from Trivandrum, was selected through a competition organized with the help of State Governments and universities. The Forum is scheduled to be held at New York in January—March, 1959. Kumari Nair left Bombay for New York on 27th December, 1958.

A provision of Rs. 500 has been made to meet the expenses in connection with the selection of a delegate for the 1960 Forum.

Central Institute of English, Hyderabad.—To improve the standards of teaching English, provide for the study of English language and literature, organise research in the teaching of the subject, train teachers, undertake and facilitate the introduction of advanced courses and to organise conferences, seminars etc., the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad was set up from 17th November, 1958 under the supervision and control of an autonomous governing body registered under the Public Societies Act, Hyderabad.

Up to the end of December, 1958 a sum of Rs. 2,01,500 was sanctioned to the Institute. A further sum of Rs. 1 lakh is likely to be sanctioned during January—March, 1959. A sum of Rs. 6.5 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1959-60.

Scheme for the Promotion of Inter-State Understanding.—The details of the programme of the Scheme are being worked out. It is proposed to hold regional camps at some important cities. It is also proposed to prepare pamphlets dealing with the historical and cultural contribution made by each State.

Promotion of Gandhiji's Teachings and Way of Life.—A survey of the existing literature is being made to select a book each for the Primary, Secondary and University levels on Gandhiji's contribution in important fields. The State Governments have been requested to direct all schools under their respective jurisdiction to celebrate the Gandhi Week every year in a suitable manner. Kumari Manuben Gandhi delivered a course of lectures in 25 selected schools of Bombay State on various aspects of Gandhiji's life.

A programme is being arranged for the institution of lectures at universities by distinguished people conversant with various aspects of Gandhiji's life.

Against the existing provision of Rs. 10,000 for 1958-59 a sum of Rs. 15,000 has been provided in the budget for 1959-60, for the scheme.

Educational Delegations to and from India.—The provision for such delegations was previously made as part of the programme for cultural activities which are now the concern of the new Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. From 1959-60, a separate provision of Rs. 75,000 has been made for educational delegations to and from India. Important among the delegations that may visit this country next year are the delegations of Nepalese students, teachers and students from Sikkim and Bhutan. An Indian Hockey team is proposed to be sent to Afghanistan next year.

Grants to Educational and Cultural Organizations.—Revised estimates for 1958-59 for grant-in-aid to Banasthali Vidyapith are Rs. 45,000. A provision of Rs. 35,000 has been made for 1959-60 for the purpose.

Secondary Education Journal.—The publication of the 'Secondary Education', a quarterly journal that was started in April, 1956 in pursuance of a recommendation made by the Secondary Education Commission was continued during the period under report. Its publication is proposed to be continued during the next year also.

Central Research Advisory Committee.—A Central Research Advisory Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Secretary, Ministry of Education to coordinate the activities of the various research institutions working under the Government of India, *viz.*,

- The Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance,
- The Central Bureau of Textbook Research,
- The Central Institute of Education,
- The National Institute of Basic Education, and
- The National Fundamental Education Centre.

The Committee met twice in 1958. The first meeting was held on 15th and 16th April, 1958, while the second was held on 28th and 29th November, 1958, presided over by the Minister for Education.

The activities of the Committee are proposed to be continued next year also.

Central Bureau of Textbook Research

The work done in the Bureau during the period under report may be divided into the following different categories:—

Research Work.—Annotation of analysis sheets and tabulation and interpretation of data (in Science and History) were completed. *Analysis of textbooks in different subjects continued.* Under the guidance and collaboration of the Bureau, a new syllabus combining the present Basic and non-Basic syllabi into a single unified pattern in English, Hindi, Mathematics, Social Studies and Science for the Primary and Middle grades was prepared. Twenty-four try-out lessons, according to the new syllabuses in Science and Social Studies along with evaluation exercises were prepared. In cooperation with the Delhi branch of the U.N. 23 model lessons on teaching about U.N. along with exercises and suggestions to the teachers were drawn up.

Servicing.—During the period under review, suggestions and guidance on different problems relating to textbooks were given to the State Governments of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Assam, and Jammu and Kashmir, and also to the Ministry of Defence on the publication of textbooks in various subjects.

Guidance was also given to research students preparing their theses for Master's and Doctoral degrees, in Delhi, Punjab and Madras.

A two-day seminar on the use of textbooks was held.

Publications.—The Score Cards in Language and Science and the brochure on 'Textbook Selection Procedures in India' were printed and distributed. A brochure on 'Textbook Production Procedures in India' is in the press.

Programme for 1959

Preparation of ten model lessons each in Hindi, History, Geography and Science, for different grades with teachers' manuals and exercises.

Completing the interpretation of data in History and Science obtained from the analysis of textbooks.

Try-out of the lesson plans in Social Studies, General Studies and General Science.

The try-outs of the U.N. project lessons.

The completion of the pamphlet, 'Hints on Textbook Production for Authors and Publishers'.

A report on the Delhi Syllabus project for guidance in other Indian States.

Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance

Seminars and Conferences.—During the year under review the Central Bureau offered technical assistance to Guidance organisations, Teachers' colleges, universities etc. Two-day seminars on educational and vocational guidance in Secondary schools were organised under the direction of the Central Bureau, at the following institutions:—(i) Dev Samaj College, Ferozepore in May, 1958; (ii) Meerut College, Meerut in July, 1958; (iii) Y.M.C.A. Counselling Centre, Bangalore in October, 1958; (iv) Jeevan Bharati, Surat in November, 1958; and (v) B.R. College, Agra in December, 1958. These Seminars were attended by Heads of Secondary schools, teachers and students.

The seminars discussed the role of educational and vocational guidance in school programmes at the Secondary (Middle and High school) stage, with particular emphasis upon (i) vocational orientation of school-leavers, (ii) curricular orientation of the "delta" class pupils and (iii) general orientations of pupils from the "feeder" schools entering the High schools. The discussions included a minimum but adequate school guidance programme and the use of guidance aids such as psychological tests, guidance filmstrips and posters, manuals etc.

For the representatives of the Central Universities, a conference on guidance and student personnel work at the university level was held at the Central Bureau in June, 1958. The Conference discussed and suggested plans for providing guidance and student personnel services for the university/college youth. It was addressed by Dr. Wesley Llyod, Chairman of the American Personnel and Guidance Association's Committee for International Relations and Dean of Students in the Brigham Young University.

The Central Bureau prepared the agenda and working papers for the All-India Educational and Vocational Guidance Association's 1958 Annual Meeting and Conference on Guidance that was held at Jabalpur from 12th to 15th April, 1958. The Department of Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh, acted as the host. It was attended by representatives of Guidance organisations, Teachers' colleges, universities, and the Directorates of National Employment Service.

In May, 1958, an one-day conference of Principals and Counsellors of those Delhi schools in which school guidance programmes are being implemented, was held. It recommended the inclusion of guidance services in the regular school programmes accepted for purposes of grant-in-aid by the Government.

Guidance Personnel Training and Guidance Services.—One session professional course of ten months' duration for counsellors and directors of guidance was started in July, 1958. One nominee each of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, and Kerala, three lecturers of Teachers' colleges and four teachers of High schools joined the course. The course is intended to provide adequate training in the theory and practice of guidance in Secondary schools and colleges.

A set of seven filmstrips on educational and vocational orientation is being prepared with the help of the United States Technical Co-operation Mission in India. The texts of these filmstrips correspond to the seven diversified courses which the Multipurpose school system includes. In case they are found useful in school guidance work, this may be produced in large numbers for use in Secondary schools.

Three issues of a mimeographed bulletin entitled "Guidance News" containing guidance information received from the Guidance organisations in the country, and articles on guidance and counselling practices and aids, were brought out during this period.

Research.—Activities under Research related to the preparation of psychological tests useful for school guidance work and experimental study of the vocational development of Secondary school youth.

Projects involving the preparation of a guidance battery for use in the "delta" class and a battery of selection tests for the science group are in progress. The two types of tests are complementary to each other, the guidance tests help in the proper selection of a curricular course at the "delta" class, and the selection tests help to assess the pupil's performance in the skills and knowledge acquired by him in a particular subject. Another project involving the adaptation of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence scale was undertaken. This test has been in use in this country since the war, but it is considered desirable that its properly tested adaptation for schools and colleges should be acceptable for guidance purposes.

An experimental study of vocational development of the Secondary school youth from Delhi area was planned and the project is in progress.

The Central Bureau prepared, as in 1957-58, suitable psychological tests for use in the Government of India Public Schools Merit Scholarships scheme.

A survey of the guidance needs of the college freshmen in a Delhi college was undertaken. The purpose of this survey is to assess students' needs and problems in the academic, social, economic and personal fields, and to use this knowledge and information for planning guidance and student personnel services in the university/colleges.

Collaboration with the National Employment Service, Ministry of Labour.—The Central Bureau is represented on the Working Group on Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling set up jointly by the Ministries of Labour and Education. The Working Group held two meetings, in April and September, followed by a joint meeting of the Directors of State Guidance Bureaus and State Directors of National Employment Service. These meetings discussed the questions of cooperation and division of responsibilities between educational and employment services authorities at the Centre and in the States and took decisions that were unanimous.

Programme of Work for 1959-60.—The research projects begun in 1958-59 will continue. Seminars and short-term courses of training will be undertaken. Work on follow-up of the students at present receiving training will be undertaken. This will help to evaluate the outcome of the training course in progress.

'Guidance News' will continue to be issued. A workbook for teachers on guidance services in schools and a brochure on the work of the Central Bureau are proposed to be brought out.

Central Institute of Education

During the session ending on 25th April, 1958, 91 students were on the rolls for B.Ed. class and 18 for M.Ed. class of the Institute. All the students who took the M.Ed. examination and 87 of the students who took the B.Ed. examination were successful. Of the M.Ed. students, two, and of the B.Ed. students, five secured distinction. Of the eleven students who were working for the Ph.D., two were awarded the degree.

The new session started in July, 1958 with 100 students for the B.Ed. course and 24 for the M.Ed. course.

Plans for short-term intensive courses in the methodology of art for untrained art teachers were prepared. The Art Department of the Delhi Polytechnic and the Art teachers in Delhi schools were consulted in preparing the syllabus.

The Basic school attached to the Institute was converted into a full-fledged eight-year Senior Basic school having its own accommodation.

The project on "Reading for Pleasure" that was started with the object of instilling in children a love for reading, is now in its second phase.

During this period the Child Guidance Centre of the Institute under a Child Psychologist gave more time and attention to the inservice training of teachers and research. The Advisory Committee of the Institute has recommended the appointment of a Reader in Child Guidance and a social worker. The Extension Services Department of the Institute continued its activities. The projects launched by the Department, *viz.*, organisation of home-rooms, the introduction of improved examinations and tests and 'the School Beautiful' proved popular and successful. The Department organised a course on Physical education for Physical Training instructors.

The organisation of workshops on evaluation for the entire staff of a particular school that wishes to improve its system of internal examination was a new feature introduced in extension work. Six schools benefited from these workshops so far. A study circle has now been started at St. Thomas Higher Secondary School, besides the one at the Institute.

During the year under review the Institute brought out the following publications:—

- (1) The Mentally Retarded Child
- (2) Evaluative Criteria for Teachers' College
- (3) First Steps in the Socialisation of Children in the Central Institute of Education Nursery School.
- (4) The Community School in the Philippines

Programme for 1959.—Besides normal activities of the Institute plans are afoot to reorganise the Institute into a centre of educational research. The Central Research Advisory Committee has recommended the amalgamation of the Central Bureau of Textbook Research and the Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance with the reorganised Institute. The Institute also hopes to experiment on a combined course of general education and professional training on the lines of the teacher education courses in the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Advisory Committee of the Institute has approved the scheme in principle.

The Institute proposes to take up a study of the social adjustment of Public school merit scholars and a study of the curriculum from the point of view of national integration.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Central Universities

On receipt of the report of the *Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee* that revealed a very disquieting state of affairs, the President promulgated the *Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958*. The Ordinance was later repealed by an Act of Parliament, which was enacted with effect from the 20th September, 1958, as the *Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Act, 1958*. Certain reforms in the administration of the University have been introduced both under the Ordinance and the Act, as an interim measure. The recommendations of the Enquiry Committee are at present under examination of the Ministry of Education, in consultation with the University authorities, the University Grants Commission, the U. P. Government and others concerned and it is proposed to formulate and bring long-term amendments to the *Banaras Hindu University Act* before the Parliament during the course of the next year.

Consequent on his appointment as National Professor, Prof. Satyendranath Bose tendered resignation from the Office of the *Upacharya* (Vice-Chancellor) of the *Visva-Bharati*, Santiniketan. The resignation was accepted by the President in his capacity as the *Paridarsaka* (Visitor) of the University with effect from 24th December, 1958. On the recommendations of the *Karma-Samiti* (Executive Council) of the University, the President as the *Paridarsaka* approved the appointment of Shri Kshitis Chandra Chaudhuri to fill the casual vacancy in the Office of the *Upacharya* under Section 40(1) of the *Visva-Bharati Act, 1951*.

The Lok Sabha elected Shri Balbir Singh, M. P. to be one of its representatives on the *Samsad* (Court) of the *Visva-Bharati*.

The Rajya Sabha has elected Shri P. N. Saprú, M. P., to be one of its representatives on the Court of the *Aligarh Muslim University*.

The President, in his capacity as the Visitor of the Central Universities nominated or renominated Shri Prem Narain, Deputy Financial Adviser, Government of India and Shri N. N. Iengar, Assistant Secretary, University Grants Commission, to be the members of the Finance Committee of the Universities of Delhi, Aligarh, Banaras and Visva-Bharati.

The President, in his capacity as the Visitor of the Central Universities, also nominated or renominated the following to be the members of the authorities of the Universities noted against each:—

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| (1) Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati | } | Members of the Executive Council, University of Delhi |
| (2) Dr. Tara Chand, M.P. | | |
| (3) Shrimati Renuka Ray | } | Members of the Executive Council, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan |
| (4) Shri K. C. Sen | | |
| (5) Dr. J. C. Ray | | |
| (6) Shri Kshitish Mohan Sen | . | Member, Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati |
| (7) Dr. J. P. Niyogi | . | Member, Selection Committee, Visva-Bharati |

The Prime Minister, in his capacity as the *Acharya* (Chancellor) of the Visva-Bharati, nominated Dr. Hasan Amir Ali to be a member of the Executive Council of the University.

University Grants Commission

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956), the Central Government framed the University Grants Commission (Returns and Information) Rules, 1957, and the University Grants Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Rules 1958. These Rules were duly laid on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956) the Central Government declared, on the advice of the University Grants Commission, by notification in the official Gazette, that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute shall be deemed to be a university for the purpose of the University Grants Commission Act. The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was also declared by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to be deemed as a university for the purpose of this Act.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (2) of Section 26 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956), the Central Government approved the Regulation framed by the University Grants Commission under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 26 of the said Act, specifying the institutions or class of institutions which may be recognized by the Commission as included in the universities under clause (f) of Section 2 of the Act. The Central Government have also approved the list of degrees prepared by the University Grants Commission under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Act.

Out of the total provision of Rs. 4.32 crores for grant-in-aid to the University Grants Commission for 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 4.30 crores

has so far been placed at the disposal of the Commission. The following provision has been made for grants to the University Grants Commission:—

	<i>Plan</i>	Rs.
(1) Revised Estimates (1958-59)	- - - - -	4,46,90,000
(2) Budget Estimates (1959-60)	- - - - -	4,58,90,000
	<i>Non-Plan</i>	
(1) Revised Estimates (1958-59)	- - - - -	1,62,40,000
(2) Budget Estimates (1959-60)	- - - - -	2,06,23,000

Three-Year Degree Course.—All the universities have agreed to introduce the three-year degree course, with the exceptions of Bombay University which has rejected the scheme on academic grounds, and the Gorakhpur University which is still considering the matter. Apart from the Universities of Delhi and Jadavpur which had introduced the three-year degree course in 1943-44 and 1956-57 respectively, eighteen universities introduced the reform by 1958-59 and eight universities have decided to implement the scheme during the Second Plan period.

The Central share of assistance, in accordance with the recommendations of the Three-Year Degree Course Estimates Committee is being released by the Ministry of Education to the State Governments for Government colleges and by the University Grants Commission to the universities concerned for non-Government colleges with effect from 1958-59.

A sum of Rs. 4 crores represents the allocation to the Ministry of Education under the Second Five-Year Plan for giving Central assistance for the implementation of the Three-Year Degree Course. Out of this allocation, the provisions made are as follows:

Revised Estimates for 1958-59

Amount to be released by the Ministry of Education to State Governments for Government colleges	Rs. 35 lakh
Amount to be released by the Ministry of Education to the University Grants Commission for sanctioning it to the universities concerned for subsequent disbursement to non-Government colleges	Rs. 35 lakhs
TOTAL	Rs. 70 lakhs

Budget Estimates for 1959-60

Amount to be released by the Ministry of Education to State Governments for Government colleges	Rs. 25 lakhs
Amount to be released by the Ministry of Education to the University Grants Commission for sanctioning it to the universities concerned for subsequent disbursement to non-Government colleges	Rs. 95 lakhs
TOTAL	Rs. 120 lakhs

Besides, the University Grants Commission has earmarked the following amounts from within its own allocation in the Second Five-Year Plan on account of the Central share of assistance for the implementation of this scheme:—

Revised Estimates for 1958-59

Amount to be released by the University Grants Commission to the universities concerned for non-Government colleges	Rs. 80 lakhs
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Budget Estimates for 1959-60

Amount to be released by the University Grants Commission to the universities concerned for subsequent disbursement to non-Government colleges	Rs. 120 lakhs
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The actual expenditure to be incurred will be determined by the University Grants Commission, subject to the overall ceiling of allocation made to it.

An amount equivalent to the Central contribution will be provided by the State Governments and/or private managements.

Loans to Universities and the Constituent Colleges of Delhi University for the Construction of Hostels and Staff Quarters.—Since the University Grants Commission has not been vested with the authority to sanction loans to universities, the proposals for loans to universities and the constituent colleges of the University of Delhi for the construction of hostels and staff quarters are sanctioned by the Central Government on the recommendations of the Commission. According to a recent decision, all loans to universities etc., have to carry interest at normal rates which are determined in the light of market conditions from time to time, the period of the loan and other relevant considerations. In the case of hostels, the loans are repayable in 30 annual instalments, whereas in the case of staff quarters, the loans are to be repaid in 25 annual instalments. Up to 7th January, 1959, loans amounting to Rs. 6,35,000 were sanctioned during 1958-59 under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 35.0 lakhs had been originally provided for this scheme as budget estimates for 1958-59. According to present indications, it is anticipated that a sum of Rs. 15.0 lakhs only will be needed for this purpose during the current financial year. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 15.0 lakhs has been included as revised estimates for 1958-59. For 1959-60, a budget provision of Rs. 30.0 lakhs has been proposed.

Loans to Affiliated Colleges for Construction of Hostels.—In 1957-58, loans amounting to Rs. 12,54,600 had been agreed to for the construction of hostels to affiliated colleges in the States of the Punjab, Assam and Andhra Pradesh and in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh on the recommendations of the respective State Governments and the Administration. Out of this amount, actually a sum of Rs. 2,25,000 was released as first instalments of the loans.

During the year under report, a further sum of Rs. 3,86,000 was released up to 8th January, 1959 to these colleges towards the construction of the hostel buildings. Further amounts will be released in the light of the progress of the construction work.

During 1958-59, the scheme for the grant of loans to educational institutions was further reviewed in the light of the principles laid down by the Ministry of Finance. It has been decided that loans should not be given at concessional rates of interest. If any concession is, however, considered necessary it should be given as a straight-forward grant. It has further been decided that from 1958-59, loans to affiliated colleges will be sanctioned to the State Governments who, in turn, will sanction the loans to individual institutions. In cases where loans to individual institutions have already been sanctioned and the entire amount has not been released, the balance will be paid to the institutions direct. On the basis of this decision, proposals for 1958-59 have been invited from some States and Union Territories.

The original total provision included in the Second Five-Year Plan for loans to affiliated colleges, Secondary educational institutions, Teachers' Training colleges, and Basic and Social educational institutions was Rs. 2.0 crores that has now been reduced to Rs. 1.80 crores. Out of this, the following provisions have been included for this scheme in the revised estimates for 1958-59 and budget estimates for 1959-60:

	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
	Rs.	Rs.
Loans to State Governments for construction of hostels under the Educational Development schemes	35,00,000	34,00,000
Loans to educational institutions for construction of hostels under the Educational Development schemes	15,00,000	6,00,000
TOTAL	50,00,000	40,00,000

Rehabilitation of the Punjab University at Chandigarh: Under the Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 65 lakhs was originally set apart by the Ministry of Rehabilitation as grant to the Punjab University for its rehabilitation. This project was transferred to this Ministry towards the end of 1957 along with the Plan allocation. An *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 25 lakhs was sanctioned early in 1958-59 to the University, as a special case, pending a full assessment of its actual needs. A provision of Rs. 40,00,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for this purpose.

Evening Colleges.—The Government of India approved the proposal of the University of Delhi for opening four Evening Colleges with effect from July, 1958, subject to the condition that the deficit for each college will not exceed Rs. 15,000 per annum per college. This was in pursuance of the decision taken at a joint meeting of the representatives of the Government of India, the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Delhi and Punjab, and a representative of the Dyal Singh College Trust Society, held in November, 1957.

The Punjab University has since decided to transfer their Camp College at New Delhi to the Dyal Singh College Trust Society after 31st March, 1959. It has also accorded affiliation to the Punjab University courses in the College under its new management in accordance with the phased programme drawn up by the Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities concerned. According to this programme, the Punjab University courses will be withdrawn in progressive stages and replaced by the Delhi University courses. This process is expected to be completed by the end of 1961.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 was released to the Delhi University for disbursement to the four Evening Colleges in Delhi out of a provision of Rs. 60,000 for 1958-59. The balance will be released in accordance with the requirements of the colleges by the end of the current financial year. A similar provision of Rs. 60,000 has been included for this purpose in the budget for 1959-60.

Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji, New Delhi.—The administration of the Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji, New Delhi, that was one of the affiliated colleges of the University of Delhi was transferred to the Ministry of Education from the Ministry of Rehabilitation towards the latter part of 1957-58. In 1958-59, the College was recognised by the University of Delhi as one of its constituent colleges. As a result of this decision, the College has been included in the "Grants-in-aid" list of the University Grants Commission and will receive grants from the Commission on the basis of the usual formula for payment of recurring and non-recurring grants admissible to the other constituent colleges of the University of Delhi. The balance of the deficit of the College will be met by the Central Government for the present. For 1958-59, it has been agreed, in consultation with the University Grants Commission, that the entire grant to the College will be paid by the Ministry. For 1959-60, the Central Government has made a provision of Rs. 58,000 as grants to this College in respect of its share of the anticipated deficit.

Inter-University Board of India.—The Government of India approved the deputation of Shri U. K. Ayappan Pillai, Secretary, Inter-University Board, to participate in the VIII Congress of the

Commonwealth Universities which was held at Montreal (Canada) in September, 1958. The Government agreed to give a grant covering a deficit up to Rs. 8,200 to the Inter-University Board of India for this purpose.

The Government of India approved a proposal of the Board to hold a Conference of University Professors in Biological Sciences at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000 and released to the Board the first instalment of Rs. 10,000 towards the expenses on the Conference.

Provision exists in the current year's budget for payment of normal maintenance grant to the Board.

A sum of Rs. 40,200 has been included as grants to the Board in the budget for 1959-60 for the purposes mentioned above.

Strengthening of the Institutions of Higher Learning and Research in India.—A scheme for the strengthening of the institutions of Higher education and research was included under the Second Five-Year Plan. It is now being operated by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. So far as the Ministry of Education is concerned, a scheme for giving assistance to national institutions of an all-India importance is under preparation. For this scheme, the following provisions have been proposed:

	Rs.
(1) Revised Estimates (1958-59)	1.0 lakh
(2) Budget Estimates (1959-60)	5.0 lakhs

States Educational Development Programme—Development of Women's Education in Colleges.—In connection with the States Educational Development Programme for 1957-58, Central assistance was made available to the following State Governments for the development of Women's education in various types of colleges on the basis of 50 per cent of the total expenditure involved in the schemes included in the States Educational Development Programme:

Name of State	Amount released as Central Assistance during 1957-58
	Rs.
(1) Bihar	25,000
(2) Madhya Pradesh	1,25,000
(3) Mysore	20,000
(4) Jammu & Kashmir	12,500
(5) Orissa	1,72,500
(6) Punjab	65,000
(7) Rajasthan	2,07,768
(8) Uttar Pradesh	1,95,600

It has been decided that financial assistance will be continued on the same basis to State Governments in respect of these and similar other schemes which are included in the States Educational Development Programme in the budget for 1958-59.

Educational Development Schemes of Union Territories

(i) **Himachal Pradesh.**—Administrative approval and expenditure sanction was accorded to the proposal for the opening of a Degree College in Chamba in Himachal Pradesh at a cost not exceeding Rs. 25,000 during 1957-58. A further sum not exceeding Rs. 85,000 (Rs. 65,000 recurring and Rs. 20,000 non-recurring) was sanctioned in respect of this scheme for 1958-59. The Government of India accepted the proposal of the Himachal Pradesh Administration to upgrade the Intermediate College, Bilaspur to a Degree College at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,800 during 1958-59.

(ii) **Tripura.**—A sum of Rs. 65,000 was sanctioned to the M.B.B. College, Agartala, for schemes relating to the development of University education under the Second Five-Year Plan during the current financial year.

Grants to Jamia Millia Islamia and Gurukula, Kangri.—Consequent on the bifurcation of the erstwhile Ministry of Education & Scientific Research, the work relating to grants to the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi and the Gurukula, Kangri, was allotted to the Ministry of Education. Maintenance grants to these institutions are being paid in accordance with the principles already settled. The following provisions have been included in the revised estimates for 1958-59 and the budget estimates for 1959-60:

	R.E. for 1958-59	B.E. for 1959-60
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Jamia Millia Islamia	5,31,000	5,80,000
(2) Gurukula, Kangri	90,000	1,00,000

India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme.—The implementation of the second and third year's Programme is in progress. Under the fourth year's Programme, funds have been allocated to various universities and institutions as follows:—

1. Scientific Equipment	
20 Universities	\$342,000
4 Non-University Institutions	\$ 30,000
	<hr/>
	\$372,000

2. Books	
21 Universities	\$162,656
12 Non-University Institutions	\$ 53,000
	<hr/>
	\$215,656
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3. Exchange of Personnel	
26 Indians to the U.S.A.	\$121,080
11 Americans to India	\$ 71,920
	<hr/>
	\$193,000
	<hr/>

The universities and non-university institutions were asked to prepare their orders for scientific equipment and books against the allocations made to them. Under the exchange of personnel component, two ten-member teams of Indian educationists were sent to the U.S.A. to study respectively the organisation of General Education courses and examination system in some of the leading universities there. Another team of four Indian University Registrars was sent to the U.S.A. to study the administrative set-up of the universities there. An official of the National Archives of India was also deputed to the U.S.A. to collect, in microfilm forms, documents and material of Indian interest available in the U.S.A. The twenty-sixth position is also earmarked for another official of the National Archives to continue this work after the former's return from the States. Four American consultants in General Education came to India and were assigned to different universities. A Seminar on General Education was held at Mysore in October, 1958 in which the American consultants and members of the Indian Study Team took part. The services of one American professor were obtained for the Aligarh Engineering College for one year and an American Museologist was secured for the National Museum for six months. The remaining five positions have been earmarked for American consultants in evaluation methods and they are expected to arrive in India sometime during the spring of 1959.

The Programme entered its fifth and final year in 1958-59. The outline budget for the fifth year's Programme is awaiting the approval of the U.S. Government and its implementation is expected to be taken up in 1959-60.

The funds for this Programme are not reflected in the Government of India budget.

Home Science Education and Research.—The Operational Agreement 41 under the Technical Cooperation Programme of the U.S.A. for assistance to Home Science Education and Research in India expired on 31st May, 1958 but the delivery period was extended up to

September 30, 1958. The Project was completed successfully. The services of eight American technicians out of the nine provided were utilised by the eight institutions participating in the Project. Eleven of the twelve training facilities for Indian teachers were availed of. Under the commodities aspect of the Project, books and equipment worth \$54,000 were actually received up to 30th June, 1958 and materials of the value of \$25,000 were expected to be shipped by 30th September, 1958. Another sum of \$21,000 is meant for ocean freight and other shipping charges.

The scope and coverage of the Project was extended for another three years under Supplement I to Operational Agreement 41 signed between the Governments of India and the U.S.A. on April 29, 1958. Under this Supplement, assistance will be provided on regional, rather than institutional basis, and will be channelled through demonstration centres to be located at:—

- (1) Lady Irwin College, New Delhi for North India
- (2) Viharilal Mitra Institute, Calcutta for East India
- (3) S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay for West India
- (4) S.I.E.T. College for Women, Madras, for South India

The Supplement provides for the following assistance:—

- (i) services of nine U.S. technicians for a period of two years each;
- (ii) training facilities in the U.S.A. for sixteen Indian Home Science teachers—twelve for twelve months each and four for three months each; and
- (iii) books and equipment worth \$80,000.

Three American technicians arrived in October, 1958. The Chief of the Party was assigned to the Ministry of Education and the other two technicians were assigned to two regional centres. Four more American technicians are expected to arrive in the first half of 1959. The implementation of other components of the extended Project is expected to be taken up in 1959-60.

Village Apprenticeships Scheme for selected University Students and Teachers.—This scheme launched in 1956-57 in cooperation with the Ministry of Community Development and with assistance from the Ford Foundation will terminate on 31st March, 1959. Against 6,000 apprenticeships provided in the Scheme for over a period of three years, about 4,800 will have actually been utilised by 31st March, 1959, out of which 2,500 are expected to be availed of during 1958-59. This scheme has made a valuable contribution towards

developing among selected university students and teachers a spirit of social service and responsible understanding of the problems of rural reconstruction in India. Out of the total Ford Foundation grant of Rs. 8,16,667 for the scheme the balance is Rs. 1,03,300, which amount is proposed to be utilised for continuing the scheme in one form or another in 1959-60.

Public Administration.—The Supplement 1 to Operational Agreement 27 under the Technical Cooperation Programme, signed between the Governments of India and the U.S.A. on 27th April, 1955, operative for three years, provided for the services of one U.S. technician, four training facilities for Indian teachers and books worth \$35,000 for the development of a Public Administration Centre at Lucknow University, Lucknow. The Supplement expired on 26th April, 1958 but the delivery period for books was extended. The services of U.S. technician and four training facilities were utilised but the progress in the procurement of books was slow as most of the titles ordered by the Centre were out of print. Substitute orders were, however, placed and the procurement of the books is again in progress. Books worth \$4,700 were received up to 30th June, 1958 and orders worth about \$27,000 are being implemented.

Educational Exchange Programme administered by the United States Educational Foundation in India under the Indo-U.S. Agreement of February 2, 1950.—Under the Programme for 1958-59 implemented by the U.S. Educational Foundation in India, nine university professors and research scholars, fifteen school teachers and 77 students were sent from India to the U.S.A. for further studies/ research, and 23 university professors and research scholars, two school teachers and sixteen students came from the U.S.A. to India.

Reading for Pleasure.—A National Conference on Reading was convened at New Delhi on 5th and 6th May, 1958 to discuss the various issues involved in creating and developing the habit of reading for pleasure amongst the students at different levels. The report of the Pilot Project on Reading for Pleasure conducted by the Central Institute of Education in seven selected Delhi schools in 1957-58 was placed before the Conference. The Conference commended the report and recommended that the suggestions made therein should be carried out to the extent possible not only in Delhi but in other States also. The Conference further recommended that similar projects should be undertaken in other States also and that the Central Government should make grants available to the State Governments for this purpose. The recommendations of the Conference in so far as these concern the Ministry of Education have been accepted and are being implemented.

Rural Higher Education

Rural Institutes of Higher Education.—The ten Rural Institutes started in 1956-57, maintained good progress during 1958-59, offering a number of courses approved by the National Council of Rural Higher Education.

The following Institutes started additional courses or optional subjects in the Rural Services Course during the year under review:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Gandhigram Rural Institute, Madurai | Home Science as optional in the Rural Services Course |
| 2. Rural Institute, Amravati | As above |
| 3. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Rural Institute, Coimbatore | Cooperation as optional in the Rural Services Course |
| 4. Mouni Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Gargoti | Diploma in Civil and Rural Engineering. |

Financial Assistance.—The Rural Institutes are assisted financially at 75 per cent of non-recurring and 50 per cent of recurring expenditure. The Rural Institutes at Sriniketan, and Jamianagar, however, receive full grant on the total approved expenditure. During 1958-59 up to the end of December, 1958 grants totalling Rs. 30,97,312 have been sanctioned to these Institutes.

Stipends.—Under the scheme initiated in 1956-57, that is designed to enable the poor students to prosecute their studies, grant of stipends have been continued. The scheme now covers all the classes in the Rural Institutes. An amount of Rs. 1,59,969 was sanctioned to 474 students during 1958-59, up to the end of December, 1958.

Recognition of the Diploma and Certificates awarded by the National Council for Rural Higher Education.—The Government of India in consultation with the U.P.S.C. have recognised the Three-Year Diploma in Rural Services, as equivalent to the first degree of an Indian university, for five years in the first instance, for the purpose of employment to posts under the Central Government, where the first degree of a university is the requisite minimum qualification. Its recognition by the universities is under consideration of the Inter-University Board that has since appointed an inspection committee to visit the Rural Institutes.

The recognition of the Diploma in Civil and Rural Engineering, as equivalent to the National Certificate Course in Civil Engineering, is under consideration of the All-India Council for Technical Education.

Ministries of Agriculture and Community Development were approached to request the State Governments with general directives in regard to the recruitment of the Agricultural Certificate holders

of Rural Institutes in suitable posts such as that of Village Level Workers. Some of the State Governments have already agreed to do so.

Examinations.—The National Council for Rural Higher Education conducted the first examination in Two-Year Certificate Course in Agricultural Science in April-May, 1958, at the following centres:—

1. Institute of Rural Higher Education, Sriniketan, West Bengal
2. The Lok Bharati Rural Institute, Sanosara, Saurashtra
3. The Gandhigram Rural Institute, Madurai District
4. The Rural Institute, Amravati, Bombay
5. Shri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Rural Institute, Coimbatore District

Out of 77 candidates who appeared at the Examination, 65 were declared successful for award of Certificates.

During 1959, the Council will conduct examinations in the following Courses with the number of students taking up examination in each course as indicated below:

Serial No.	Examination	No. of Students
1.	Three-Year Diploma Course in Rural Services	236
2.	Three-Year Diploma Course in Civil and Rural Engineering	78
3.	Two-year Certificate Course in Agricultural Science	62
		376

The above examinations will commence sometime in April, 1959 and will be held at the following eight centres:—

1. Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram
2. Jamia Rural Institute, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi
3. Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute, Udaipur
4. Institute of Rural Higher Education, Sriniketan
5. Rural Institute of Higher Studies, Bihar
6. Balwant Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Agra
7. Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore, Madras
8. Rural Institute, Amravati, Bombay

National Council for Rural Higher Education.—The Council held two meetings during the period. At its meeting held in October, 1958, the Council considered the proposal of introducing compulsory Social Service for the students of the Rural Institutes for a period of six months, and appointed a Committee to work out a scheme. The Council also stressed the need of producing literature of general nature on Rural Higher education and expressed the view that the teaching staff of the Rural Institutes was in a better position to undertake the work.

Programme for 1959-60

Starting of the Rural Health Workers Course.—The proposal regarding the addition of a Health Course in selected Rural Institutes is also under consideration of a special committee that will draw up a syllabus for this course.

Setting up of two additional Rural Institutes.—The requests of the State Governments of the Punjab and Madhya Pradesh for starting a Rural Institute each in these States, are under consideration.

A provision of Rs. 40,00,000 has been made for the purpose in the budget for 1959-60.

T.C.M. Assistance to Rural Institutes.—Under a new agreement with the Technical Cooperation Mission of the U.S.A. the T.C.M. will supply to the Rural Institutes, commodities worth \$ 25,000 for the purposes of research and extension activities. In addition, 23 lecturers selected from the Rural Institutes will be sent to the U.S.A. for short-term training in research and extension activities. The services of an expert on Rural Higher education are also being obtained for planning and coordinating activities of the Rural Institutes.

A provision of Rs. 1,46,300 has been made for this purpose in the budget for 1959-60.

Seminars on Rural Education.—The second and third Inter-State Seminars on Extension and Research Activities, and Evaluation and Examination were held in May and July, 1958 respectively.

A series of workshops for the subject-teachers are now being organised to produce test materials as follows:

1. Gandhigram Rural Institute, Madurai Economics and Cooperation
2. Bilwari Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Rural Problems and Political Science
Agra
3. Rural Institute, Amravati Sociology and Social Work

AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

National Board for Audio-Visual Education.—The National Board for Audio-Visual Education was reconstituted and its third meeting was to be held at New Delhi on 5th and 6th January, 1959. Most of the recommendations made by the National Board at its second meeting have by now been implemented.

National Institute of Audio-Visual Education.—Housed for the present in the building of the Audio-Visual Wing at Indra Prastha Estate, New Delhi the National Institute of Audio-Visual Education is expected to start functioning early 1959.

Aid for the project is being received from the Technical Cooperation Mission of the U.S.A. who have agreed to air-condition the Institute building excepting the auditorium. Air-conditioning of the auditorium has been postponed for the present.

The services of Dr. Francis Noel as one of the three audio-visual experts for the National Institute of Audio-Visual Education have been accepted. He will join the Institute in January, 1959 for a period of six months to start with.

Production of Films.—The films sponsored by this Ministry under its various programmes are produced at the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Bombay. The following titles of films were included for production during 1958-59:—

(A) General Publicity Programme

1. Jamia Millia
2. Universities of India
3. Herbarium
4. National Discipline Scheme

(B) Integrated Publicity Programme

1. Evolution of Man
2. Geography of India—Climate
3. Physical Regions of India—Indo-Gangetic Plain
4. Education Through Recreation
5. Carpenter
6. Calcutta
7. Indian Games
8. Jataka Story No. 1

9. Jataka Story No. 2
10. Community Centres
11. Potter
12. Parliamentary System in India
13. Rivers of India Series—Ganges
14. Holiday Camps
15. Janta College
16. Technological Institute, Kharagpur
17. Birds of India Series—Aquatic Birds
18. Yoga
19. International Geophysical Year
20. Seven Cities of Delhi

(C) Instructional and Teaching Films

1. Cotton Craft and its Correlation in Basic Education
2. Poisonous Snakes of India
3. Teaching of Elementary Mathematics
4. Currents and Tides
5. Minerals of India—Manganese

Of these the five films, *viz.*, (i) National Discipline Scheme, (ii) International Geophysical Year, (iii) Seven Cities of Delhi, (iv) Currents and Tides, and (v) Minerals of India Series—Manganese have been selected for production during 1958-59 and the remaining constitute the carry-overs from those selected in previous years.

In addition to the subjects mentioned above the following films, which were to be produced on behalf of the Central Social Welfare Board were carried over for production during 1958-59:

1. Welfare Extension Projects
2. Training Women for Rural Welfare Work
3. Family Welfare in Urban Areas

The rough cuts of the films "Godavari", "Janta College" and "Herbarium" were previewed. The synopses of the films, 'Seven Cities of Delhi' and 'Birds of India' were sent to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Films Division, Bombay.

Under this scheme 16 films have been produced so far.

Exchange of Films with Foreign Governments.—An agreement for the exchange of films has been signed with the National Film Board

of Canada. Proposal for having similar formal agreements with the following foreign Governments is under consideration:

1. Czechoslovakia
2. Yugoslavia
3. Indonesia
4. Malaya
5. Japan
6. Poland

So far seven films have been acquired under this programme from Canada. Besides, the film "Crisis in Asia" of the National Film Board of Canada was approved by the Preview Committee for acquisition. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was approached to acquire a print of the film through the Exchange Programme.

Dubbing of Films.—Films Division, Bombay have taken up the work of dubbing the Canadian films.

Seminars and Conferences.—The Unesco Regional Seminar on Visual Aids in Fundamental Education and Community Development was held at New Delhi from 8th to 27th September, 1958 in the National Institute of Audio-Visual Education. Inaugurated by the Minister for Education on 8th September, 1958 the Seminar was attended by delegates from the following thirteen South-East Asian countries: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Nepal. The strength of Indian delegation to the Seminar was six.

The Director of the Seminar was Mr. Henny de Jong and three persons from the Unesco Secretariat attended the Seminar.

The object of the Seminar was to facilitate exchange of knowledge and experience on the production and use of visual aids for Fundamental education and community development to cover such fields as literacy, health and sanitation, nutrition and agriculture, arts and crafts, home economics etc.

A sum of \$ 20,000 was provided for this Seminar by Unesco, out of which \$ 3,100 were spent on local staff, local travel, supplies and equipment in India. The Government of India also provided for an expenditure of Rs. 7,500 on the organization of this Seminar.

It has been decided to arrange five short-term Zonal Seminars on Audio-Visual Education in different regions of the country. The

estimated expenditure on each Zonal Seminar is Rs. 3,500. The proposal has been approved in principle and details are now being finalised in consultation with State Governments.

Foreign Assistance.—Under the Colombo Plan, the Government of India were to receive six mobile cinema vans as free gifts from the Government of Australia. Out of these six vans, two vans were received in 1952. Out of the two received, one was allotted to Ajmer (Rajasthan) and the other was kept for the use of the Ministry. The value of these two vans comes to Rs. 95,999. Out of the remaining four vans, one has been allotted to Andaman and Nicobar Islands who will adjust the cost and other incidental expenditure themselves. The Government of Australia will directly ship the van to that Islands.

The other three vans which are expected by the end of January, 1959 have been allotted as follows: (1) one van to the State Government of Madras; (2) one van to the State Government of Punjab; and (3) one van will be kept by the Ministry itself in place of the existing one which has been proposed to be given to the Government of Bihar. The approximate value of these three vans will be about Rs. 1,50,000.

Under the T.C.M. Aid Programme 129 prints of the two films 'Literacy for Progress' and 'The School—Secondary Education' were received. Out of this, 102 prints were distributed to the State Governments and Union Administrations. 37 prints of the film, 'Training the Rural Teachers' were also received, out of which 30 prints have been distributed to the State Governments, Union Administrations and rural institutions.

Censorship of Films.—The films purchased for the Central Film Library are sent to the Central Board of Film Censors for censorship, and films declared 'predominantly educational' get exemption from payment of customs duties. The films are at present being got censored at Bombay through the Western Regional Office, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting have now recently agreed to arrange for censorship facilities at Delhi.

Gramophone Records.—At the request of this Ministry, Directorate General, All India Radio have set up a committee for advising them regarding the production of gramophone records for Higher Secondary schools. It was decided that twelve records per annum would be produced in the first instance. The State Governments were requested to state if they could provide gramophones to schools. The comments of some of the State Governments are still awaited.

A few topics have, however, been drawn up and it is expected that four records will be ready by March, 1959.

Encouragement to Private Producers.—Under this scheme the film producers in the country are encouraged by purchasing their outstanding educational and feature films.

Travelling Library of Visual Aids.—The Travelling Library of Visual Aids that was received from the Unesco on December 6, 1956 has so far visited six Social Education Organisers' Training Centres. It is now with the National Fundamental Education Centre, New Delhi. It has been decided to retain the library for another period of two years for use in the National Institute of Audio-Visual Education. The library was on display at the Regional Seminar on Visual Aids in Fundamental Education and Community Development.

Production of Filmstrip Projectors.—Negotiations are afoot with the Ordnance Factory, Dehra Dun for manufacturing of 35 mm filmstrip projectors on a mass scale. Efforts will be made to make the projectors available at rates cheap enough to be within the easy reach of the institutions.

Assistance to State Governments.—A sum of Rs. 2.06 lakhs was paid in March, 1958 to State Governments as Central assistance for the implementation of the Audio-Visual schemes in the States as the second instalment of the assistance to State Governments for 1957-58. Estimated assistance to State Governments for 1958-59 is Rs. 3.10 lakhs.

Central Film Library.—A sum of Rs. 65,000 was provided for 1958-59 for the purchase of films, filmstrips, film equipment and other audio-visual aids. During this period 623 films, 57 filmstrips and some periodicals were acquired for the Central Film Library. These also include some outstanding feature films like the "Yatrik", "Gandhiji", "Chhota-Bhai", "Achhut Kanya" and "Pardesi". The Library enrolled 89 educational and allied organisations as members bringing the total to 1220. The Preview Committee held 22 meetings and 97 films were previewed. 9,719 films and 96 filmstrips were lent out to member-institutions. Quarterly annotated supplements to the films and filmstrips which used to be issued separately to the member-institutions, are now being incorporated in the "Audio-Visual Education" journal since July, 1958.

Mobile Cinema Unit.—A provision of Rs. 4,000 was made for the maintenance of the mobile cinema van. The Unit as usual confined its activities to conducting film shows in the local educational institutions and other allied associations. During the period the Unit

conducted 121 film shows; and 48 preview-meetings were held. On the basis of a normative survey conducted by the Unit in the local schools, a report was published in the Audio-Visual Education journal for the guidance of the members and others interested in audio-visual techniques.

To help eradicating the social evils like drinking, gambling etc., prevalent among the village folk the Mobile Cinema Unit plans to organise audio-visual programmes in the Social Education Centre, Begumpur, near Qutab in 1959-60 by exhibiting films on the evils of drinking, gambling etc.

“Audio-Visual Education” Journal.—As usual, four issues of the journal were published during the period. The journal has considerably improved both with regard to the contents and get-up. The October '58 issue was devoted exclusively to the Unesco Regional Seminar on Visual Aids in Fundamental Education and Community Development.

It is now proposed to add shortly a Hindi Section to the journal.

Unit for the Production of Visual Aids.—The Unit for the Production of Visual Aids was engaged during 1958 in the production of model charts and posters for schools and Social education. More than half a dozen charts and posters have been produced on mass scale and distributed among State Governments and others concerned. Work on six more charts for Higher Secondary schools is in progress. It has also launched a project of preparing brochures and monographs on important topics of Audio-visual education for promoting proper use of audio-visual aids among teachers and instructors. A monograph on production and use of filmstrips is likely to be brought out shortly.

The programme for the next financial year envisages the production of twenty-four Charts on Science, Economic, Geography, and Indian History for Higher Secondary schools, and half a dozen charts on Social education topics. It is also proposed to award prizes to private producers in order to encourage production of good non-projected audio-visual material. It is also proposed to publish four monographs on various subjects of Audio-visual education during 1959-60.

Translation of Teaching Notes.—Since the filmstrips were considered to be more useful than films for classroom teaching, the work of preparing Hindi teaching notes of filmstrips was taken up last year. Hindi teaching notes of 38 filmstrips have been prepared

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so far, and these teaching notes are invariably sent along with filmstrips for use in institutions.

It is proposed to prepare Hindi teaching notes and standardised Hindi commentaries in respect of a number of selected films during 1959-60.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

National Fundamental Education Centre

The National Fundamental Education Centre was established on 15th May, 1956. The objectives and functions of the Centre are:—

1. Objective

To serve as a national centre for training, research and evaluation and to provide leadership in the field of Social education.

2. Functions

- (a) To train key-personnel in Social education, e.g., District Social Education Organisers etc.
- (b) To carry out research and evaluation in the field of Social education.
- (c) To conduct experiments in the production of better type of material and equipment for Social education.
- (d) To act as a clearing house of ideas and information pertaining to Social education.

The National Fundamental Education Centre started its full programme of activities as envisaged in the Objective and Functions in March 1958, when it could secure the needed accommodation. The full complement of the academic staff was recruited during the year and the training course for the first batch of District Social Education Organisers started on 7th April, 1958. Sixteen trainees from various States attended the course.

The training course for the second batch started on 17th November, 1958. It will continue till 17th April, 1959. The batch consists of 22 trainees.

By the end of December, 1958, material and equipment worth \$8,850 were received from Unesco. In addition to this the Unesco provided two Experts,—Prof. Charles Madge, an Expert in Research and Evaluation, for one year from 9th December, 1957 to 8th December, 1958, and Mr. A. J. Halls, Expert in Audio-Visual Education, from 7th March, 1958.

The Technical Cooperation Mission has also given aid to the Centre in the shape of audio-visual equipment and a vehicle. In

the year under report equipment worth \$2,371·85, books periodicals and films worth \$10,097·57, and a vehicle worth \$2,615·13 were received. More equipment are expected during the next three months. The T.C.M. has also provided the services of Dr. Homer Kempfer, an Expert in Adult Education, who joined the Centre on 10th October, 1958.

The Library of the Centre was built up during the year. There are now 1,970 titles in the library which also subscribes to a large number of useful periodicals.

Prof. Charles Madge prepared plans for research to be taken up by the Centre. Soon after the two Research Fellows joined in August and September, 1958, field work on a research project on 'Community Centres' started. A pilot enquiry on "Village Meeting Places" was completed and its report is proposed to be printed.

A fully equipped hostel for the trainees with separate accommodation for men and women was started during the year. But a common mess managed by a committee of the trainees caters for all trainees.

22 foreign students from various countries visited the Centre for periods ranging from one day to one week to study Social education in India.

Programme for 1959-60.—In addition to continuing its training course the Centre will produce prototype audio-visual material for Social education. The second research project will be completed.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations in the field of Social Education including Library Development.—Initiated during the First Five-Year Plan, the scheme is being continued during the Second Plan period. Under this Scheme grants are given to voluntary educational organisations for the promotion of Social education and library development. The Central Government contributes up to a maximum of 60 per cent of approved expenditure, the balance being met by the institution or the State Government concerned.

Out of a budget provision of Rs. 8 lakhs during 1958-59 a sum of Rs. 3,43,809 was sanctioned to thirteen institutions up to the end of December, 1958.

For 1959-60 a budget provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been proposed.

Institute for Training of Librarians.—An institute for imparting training in librarianship has been established under the Delhi University. Besides providing training for District and State Librarians, the Institute will organise special courses such as

refresher course for District Librarians, courses for children's libraries etc., conduct research in problems connected with librarianship and produce suitable literature for various library courses. A grant of Rs. 1,08,994 was given to the University for the setting up and maintenance of the Institute during 1958-59. The Ministry has undertaken to bear the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,66,233 for the scheme during the last three years of the second Plan period.

It is expected that the first course will start in the first week of March 1959.

Evening Institute for Workers Education.—It is intended to set up a pilot worker's institute at Indore to explore the potentialities of Social education work among labourers.

The Workers' Institute will attempt to realise the following objectives:—

- (i) To stimulate a desire for knowledge in the working classes;
- (ii) To arouse a sense of social and civic responsibility in them;
- (iii) To provide facilities for general education and for enlarging the range of their interests;
- (iv) To provide wholesome recreation.

The Institute under the administration of a Social Educationist-cum-Social Worker is designed to provide space for classroom work, various types of clubs, a library and women's activities.

To run the Institute it has been proposed to constitute an Advisory Board that will give it the needed supervision and guidance. The Board will broadly include representatives of the Ministries of Education and Labour, State Labour and Education Departments, employers and workers, college teachers and public, social workers etc. The executive powers will be vested in a small eight-member committee. Details of the Scheme were finalized during the year and the Institute is expected to be established shortly.

Research into Syllabus, Textbooks and Supplementary Material for Adult Schools.—The Research, Training and Production Centre at Jamia Millia undertook on behalf of the Ministry a scheme of research into the syllabus, textbooks and supplementary material for Adult schools. With an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 2,74,000 on each project, the scheme was started in July, 1957 and will last for about three years.

The curriculum of the Adult schools has been phased into four grades. With the framing of the syllabus from the curriculum the first stage of the scheme has been completed. The Centre has now taken up the second stage, in which 38 Adult schools have been set up with the help of four research units and two voluntary agencies. The schools which were started from the middle of this year are running satisfactorily. The regional heads of the four units were trained by the Centre in the beginning of this year. During the period of their training the blueprint of the Adult schools, grade-wise syllabus of the classes, and a teachers's guide were prepared and textbooks and teaching aids were selected. Soon after their training the regional heads returned to their agencies and helped them to set up a few experimental classes to run the syllabus and the plan drawn up during the period of training. These experimental classes will last for a period of about 24 months.

Preparation of Eight-Graded Books for Neo-Literates.—In July, 1957 the Hindustani Cultural Society, Allahabad was entrusted with the work of preparing an eight-graded series for neo-literates. The Scheme involves an expenditure of Rs. 1,54,000 out of which Rs. 50,000 were released to the Society. The manuscripts of the first two books were compiled and are ready for publication. The manuscripts of the next two books of the series are nearing completion.

Advisory Committee for Libraries.—The Advisory Committee for Libraries that was appointed to survey the existing conditions of libraries in India and make recommendations on the future library policy of the Government has submitted its report. The report is under consideration.

Production of Literature for Social Education Workers.—The Idara-Talim-O-Taraqqi of Jamia Millia Islamia was asked to prepare five handbooks for Social education workers. Manuscripts of three books were received in the Ministry for comments.

The Ministry had also entrusted the job of producing pamphlets on the following three topics to the Planning, Action and Research Institute, Lucknow:

- (i) How to Organise a Youth Club
- (ii) Farmers' Fairs—How to Organise
- (iii) Recreational Activities in Village life

The Institute forwarded the manuscripts to the Ministry for comments.

Rural Education Committee.—In pursuance of the recommendations of the Sixth Development Commissioners Conference held at Mussorie in April, 1957, under the auspices of the Ministry of Community Development, a Rural Education Committee consisting of the representatives of the Ministries of Community Development, Food & Agriculture and Education was appointed in January, 1958 to examine the functioning of the Janata colleges, Rural Institutes, Manjari schools and Basic Agricultural schools—with reference to their declared aims and objectives.

The terms of reference of the Committee are:—

- (a) To examine the objectives of the institutions in question and to recommend any modifications in the same;
- (b) To indicate broadly the lines on which the syllabi of these institutions should be remodelled, wherever necessary, so that the objectives of the institutions are achieved and duplication of effort is avoided;
- (c) To suggest modifications for any improvement in these institutions including the objectives so that the output from any of these institutions is not in excess of the requirements.

The Committee visited a number of institutions and discussed problems with the staff of the institutions, the officials of State Governments and a few other officials and non-officials intimately interested in them. It is expected to submit its report to the Government shortly.

State Schemes of Social Education and Library Development.—The schemes of Social Education and Library Development included in the States Educational Development Programmes for 1958-59 were approved by the Government of India. The procedure for giving grants to the States has now been revised. Under the revised procedure, the States are being given "ways and means advances" by the Ministry of Finance, and the State Governments submit quarterly progress reports. On receipt of the progress report for the third quarter ending December, 1958 and also information on the anticipated expenditure for the remaining quarter, the final sanction will be issued.

Gyan Sarovar—A Popular Encyclopaedia in Hindi.—The second volume of *Gyan Sarovar*, a Hindi Encyclopaedia providing easy and pleasant reading for men, women and children on diverse interesting topics, was published during the current financial year with

25,000 copies. This volume has been published in two editions, a popular edition of 20,000 copies at a subsidised price of Rs. 2·50 per copy, and a deluxe edition of 5000 copies at about Rs. 5 for copy, representing the actual cost of production per copy. Both the editions are available in the market.

The compilation of the manuscript of Volume III has almost been completed and that of Volume IV has been taken in hand. It is expected that the printing of Volume-III will be completed by March, 1959 and the project will be entirely implemented by 1959-60.

Vishwa Bharati.—The Ministry is subsidising the publication of another Hindi Encyclopaedia consisting of ten volumes. It is being published by M/s. Hindi Vishwa Bharati, Lucknow. The subsidy is being utilised for bringing down the price at a level within the easy reach of the category of readers for whom this is meant. During the current financial year, Volumes I and II were published with 10,000 copies each. It is expected that Volumes III and IV of the Encyclopaedia would be published by 31st March, 1959 and the remaining six volumes in 1959-60.

Unesco Prize Scheme of Books for New Reading Public.—The Ministry has finalised the scheme for the award of ten prizes of \$480 (Rs. 2,280 approximately) each allocated to India by Unesco for distribution to Indian authors of best books for the New Reading public. The details of the scheme were approved by the Unesco and a Press Note announcing the competition has been issued on 27th December, '58. Under the competition the ten prizes will be distributed as under:—

Hindi	4
Tamil	3
Bengali	2
Urdu	1
	<hr/>
	10
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Only printed books published between 1st January, 1957 and 31st December, 1958 will be entertained. The last date prescribed for the receipt of entries is 30th April, '59. In addition to the prizes, 1,500 copies of each of the prize-winning books shall be purchased by the Government of India. The results are expected to be finalised by 2nd October, 1959.

National Book Trust.—The National Book Trust that was established on 1st August, 1957 to make available to the people a large volume of good literature at moderate prices, has now drawn up short and long-term programmes of publication. Rs. 75,000 were:

sanctioned as grant during the current financial year up to the end of December, 1958 for carrying out the activities of the Trust.

Prize Scheme for Books for Neo-Literates.—Additional prizes of Rs. 500 each were awarded to five books/manuscripts in various Indian languages under the IV Competition for Books for Neo-literates on the 26th January, '58.

1500 copies each of the 39 books/manuscripts which were awarded prizes under the IV Competition were purchased for distribution in Development Blocks in various States.

37 prizes of Rs. 500 each to books/manuscripts in various Indian languages under the V Competition for Books for Neo-literates were also announced on 2nd October, '58. 1500 copies of each of these prize books are shortly to be purchased for distribution in the Development Blocks in various States.

Five books/manuscripts from among these 37 prize books will further be selected for additional awards under the V Competition for Books for Neo-literates.

The VI Competition for Books for Neo-literates has been announced and entries will close in New Delhi on 30th April, '59.

Organisation of Sahitya Rachanalayas.—To introduce writers to the principles and techniques of good writing for neo-literates, Government of India organise every year four *Sahitya Rachanalayas* in different parts of the country. Each *Rachanalaya* lasts six weeks and costs about a sum of Rs. 11,000 that is met by the Government of India. During 1958-59 four *Sahitya Rachanalayas* were allocated to State Governments of Madras, Punjab, Bihar and Delhi.

Purchase of Social Education Literature in Hindi.—To spread the benefit of good literature among persons of low reading skills, the Ministry has been purchasing selected popular books in Hindi from time to time. All publishers in the country were requested through a Press Note to submit their best books brought out during 1956, 1957 and first two and half months of 1958. 328 entries were received. These are under examination by the reviewers. About 60 books will be approved and 5,000 to 10,000 copies of each depending upon the price and actual requirements of various State Governments, will be purchased in cooperation with the State Governments who will bear 50 per cent cost of these books. The balance of the cost price, together with the cost of transport, postage, packing etc. will be paid by the Government of India.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED AND THE DISPLACED

Social Welfare

Central Social Welfare Board.—The Central Social Welfare Board was set up by a Government of India Resolution on 12th August, 1953 under the administrative control of this Ministry. One of the main objects of the Board is to assist voluntary social welfare organisations in maintaining and developing their existing activities and in initiating new services, and to coordinate these activities into the general pattern of the Five-Year Plan. The Board also establishes Welfare Extension Projects in rural areas, urban Family Welfare Projects and undertakes the training of gramsevikas, midwives etc. for its Welfare Extension Projects.

Against the budget provision of Rs. 1,75,00,000, the revised estimates of the Board for the current financial year stand at Rs. 1,50,00,000. Provision of a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made in the budget for the next financial year for the Board's activities.

The Board has added during 1958-59, 50 new Welfare Extension Projects, bringing the total to 532. The Board also sanctioned grants-in-aid to 525 institutions to the tune of Rs. 15,56,056 up to 30th September, 1958.

Meetings of Committees on the Education of the Handicapped and Advisory Board on Social Welfare.—Provision of a sum of Rs. 10,000 exists in the budget for the current financial year for convening meetings of committees on the education of the handicapped and the Advisory Board on Social Welfare.

A meeting of the National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped that advises the Government of India on all problems concerning the education and welfare of the handicapped was held during the period under report. A meeting of the Advisory Board on Social Welfare whose main function is to advise the Government of India regarding grants to be paid to suitable institutions for undertaking research projects in approved social fields is expected to be held shortly.

Provision of a sum of Rs. 14,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for this purpose.

Grants-in-Aid for Research Projects in Social Welfare.—On the advice of the Advisory Board on Social Welfare, grants are given to

non-university institutions interested in social work for carrying out research projects in approved social fields. Against the existing provision of Rs. 37,600 a sum of Rs. 40,000 has been provided in the budget for the next financial year.

Under this scheme financial assistance has been given to four institutions during the period under report.

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Child Welfare.—Provision of a sum of Rs. 1,41,000 exists in the budget for the current financial year for giving grants under the broader scheme of 'Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations' to child welfare organisations for purposes for which the Central Social Welfare Board cannot assist. These purposes include the construction of large buildings, convening of seminars and conferences, etc. During the year under review assistance was given to two institutions. Provision of a sum of Rs. 1,41,000 has been made for the purpose in the budget for 1959-60.

Ad hoc Grants to Institutions Conducting Training and Research in Social Work and to Institutions for the Handicapped.—Under this scheme *ad hoc* grants are given to institutions imparting training in social work, or generally promoting social work and to institutions for the handicapped. These grants are normally in the shape of maintenance grants.

Assistance has been given under this scheme to five institutions during the current financial year out of the existing provision of a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs. Provision of a sum of Rs. 3.5 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for this scheme.

Education of the Handicapped

Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped.—Provision of a sum of Rs. 2,82,000 exists in the budget for 1958-59 for giving grants to voluntary organisations for the handicapped under the broader scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations". Grants are given to institutions for the handicapped for developing their existing services or for initiating new ones.

During the current financial year assistance has been given to eight institutions. An enhanced provision of Rs. 3.5 lakhs has been made in the next year's budget in order to give increased assistance to deserving institutions for the handicapped.

Model School for Blind Children, Dehra Dun.—The Scheme of establishing a Model School for Blind Children consisting of a Kindergarten section, a Primary and a Secondary sections and a Teachers' Training department was included in the Second Plan.

The Kindergarten and Primary sections of the School were inaugurated on 4th January, 1959. At present the School that has been started in a hired building at Dehra Dun has accommodation for 50 children. With the establishment of the Secondary section during 1959-60 the number of children is expected to go up to 100. No specific budget provision exists in the budget for the current financial year for the purpose and expenditure on starting the school during this year is being met from savings from the funds intended for conducting short-term regional courses for teachers of the blind. Provision of a sum of Rs. 1,47,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for the administration and expansion of the School.

Short-Term Regional Courses for Teachers of the Blind.—A provision of a sum of Rs. 94,000 exists in the budget for 1958-59 for conducting short-term training courses for teachers of the blind. Pending the establishment of the Model School for Blind Children that will eventually have a Teachers' Training Department it was proposed to conduct some short-term training courses for teachers of the blind on regional basis. No training courses, however, could be arranged but the Model School has been established. No provision has, therefore, been made in the budget for the next financial year under this Head.

Training Centre for the Adult Blind.—Provision of a sum of Rs. 2,64,000 exists in the budget for 1958-59 for the administration of the Men's Section of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun. This Centre which has accommodation for 150 trainees provides training chiefly in cottage industries to blind men between 18 and 40 years of age.

Provision of a sum of Rs. 2,61,800 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for the administration of this Centre.

Expansion of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind.—Provision of a sum of Rs. 47,000 exists in the budget for the current financial year for the expansion of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind. This sum is intended for the establishment of a light engineering section.

Provision of only a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been made in the budget for the next financial year for the purchase of machinery required for this Section.

Women's Section of the Training Centre for Adult Blind.—Provision of a sum of Rs. 47,000 exists in the budget for 1958-59 for the administration of the Women's Section of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind that was established on 30th September, 1957. This Section has accommodation for 20 trainees. Its capacity is, however, proposed to be raised shortly to 35 by having an additional building.

Like the Men's Section this Section also provides training in cottage industries.

Provision of a sum of Rs. 65,000 has been made in the budget for the next financial year for the administration of this Section.

Administration of Sheltered Workshop for the Blind.—The Sheltered Workshop for the Blind attached to the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun provides employment for some of the ex-trainees of the Centre. At present the workshop has five blind chair-caners and five blind weavers who are paid on piece-work basis.

Provision of a sum of Rs. 94,000 exists in the budget for 1958-59 for the administration and expansion of the Sheltered Workshop. Provision of a sum of Rs. 97,000 has been made for this purpose in the budget for 1959-60.

The programme of expanding the workshop to provide employment for 25 workers could not be implemented during 1958-59. This is, however, proposed to be done during 1959-60.

Central Braille Press, Dehra Dun.—Provision of a sum of Rs. 75,000 exists in the budget for the current financial year for the administration of this Press. The main function of the Press is to produce Braille literature in Indian languages.

During the year under review the Braille Press has published nearly a dozen titles in Braille, chiefly in Hindi. These titles run into 30—40 Braille volumes.

Provision of a sum of Rs. 1,32,000 has been made in the budget for the next financial year for the administration of the Press. The enhanced provision is intended for the purchase of machinery in order to raise the productive capacity of the Press and for the introduction of two shifts.

Workshop for the Manufacture of Braille Appliances.—Provision of a sum of Rs. 47,000 exists in the budget for the current financial year for the administration of the Workshop for the Manufacture of Braille Appliances attached to the Central Braille Press, Dehra Dun. This workshop undertakes the manufacture of practically all the basic appliances needed for the education of the blind. During the year under review the workshop undertook the manufacture of arithmetic frames which were not manufactured in this country before. A provision of a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the budget for the next financial year for the administration of this workshop.

Model School for Orthopaedically Handicapped Children.—Provision of a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60

for the establishment of a Model School for Orthopaedically Handicapped Children. This scheme has been included in the Second Plan. The object of this school will be to provide Primary education along with simple vocational training and restorative therapy to about 50 severely orthopaedically handicapped children between 6—14 years of age.

No provision exists for this scheme in the budget for the current financial year.

Training Centre for the Adult Deaf.—Provision of a sum of Rs. 94,000 exists in the budget for the current financial year for the establishment of a Training Centre for the Adult Deaf. The proposed Centre is expected to provide training in trades like tailoring, carpentry, machine work, commercial painting, etc. to adult deaf persons to help them to be absorbed as skilled craftsmen in ordinary industry. This Centre could not be established during the current financial year chiefly for want of suitable accommodation. Several buildings, are, however, at present in view and it is hoped that the Centre will be established early in 1959-60. Provision of a sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for the establishment and administration of this Centre.

Model School for Mentally Retarded Children.—Provision of a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been made in the budget for the next financial year for the establishment of a Model school for Mentally Retarded Children. This scheme has been included in the Second Five-Year Plan. The object of this school will be to provide Elementary education coupled with such vocational training as can be assimilated by mentally retarded children. The school is expected to provide accommodation for 50 children in the initial stages.

Random Sample Survey of the Handicapped.—Provision of a sum of Rs. 28,200 exists in the budget for the current financial year for carrying out random sample surveys of the handicapped in select areas.

The object of these surveys is to have some idea of the incidence of the various crippling conditions as well as the socio-economic needs of the major categories of the handicapped. Both the stages of the survey were completed in Bombay and a report has been published. A survey is at present in progress in Delhi. Sanction has been accorded for carrying out both the stages of the survey in Kanpur. Provision of a sum of Rs. 40,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for this scheme.

Employment Organisation for the Handicapped.—Provision of a sum of Rs. 94,000 exists in the budget for the current financial year

for the establishment of an Employment Organisation for the Handicapped. On 16th September, 1958 Miss I. B. Harvey, an International Labour Organisation Expert on the placement of the physically handicapped came to this country to advise the Government of India in this field. She is due to leave on 6th March, 1959. A proper scheme for the establishment of such an organisation has been drawn up in consultation with her. This organisation will consist of about four pilot employment offices for the handicapped charged with the task of securing suitable employment for properly trained blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped persons. The proposed offices will function as part of the National Employment Service. The first Pilot Employment Office for the Handicapped is expected to be opened shortly in Bombay.

Provision of a sum of Rs. 49,800 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for the administration of the proposed Pilot Employment Office for the Handicapped to be established in Bombay during the current financial year and for the establishment of an additional office in an appropriate place.

Educational Rehabilitation of the Displaced

Grant of Financial Assistance to Displaced Students and Educational Institutions.—The work regarding (i) the grant of financial assistance as direct aid to displaced students from West Pakistan and (ii) the maintenance of Basic, post-Basic and High schools at Rajpura and Faridabad, which was taken over by the Ministry of Education from the Ministry of Rehabilitation in December, 1957, continues to be administered by this Ministry, either wholly or partly. The work in regard to the first item continues to be the entire responsibility of this Ministry, whereas the responsibility of the Ministry in regard to the second item of work is limited to the extent of reimbursing funds to the Punjab Government on certain percentage basis during the remaining part of the Second Plan period as the institutions have either been transferred or are under transfer to the State Government.

The following funds have been provided for both these items of work during the current and the next financial years:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1958-59	1959-60
(i) Direct aid to displaced students including financial assistance to destitute children living outside Homes/Infirmaries	27.00	15.00
(ii) Educational arrangements at Rajpura and Faridabad	5.27	3.55

Provision for the grant of financial assistance as direct aid to displaced students from West Pakistan has been made not only on an *ad hoc* basis but also on a tapering basis with a view to winding up.

the scheme by the end of the Second Plan period and in order to keep the expenditure within the reduced allocations. With this objective in view the Government of India have increased the restrictions for the grant of financial assistance to displaced students thus stopping the cash grants and raising at the same time, the standards of merits.

No financial assistance was granted during 1958-59 to a student, who himself or his parents received compensation in cash or kind from the Ministry of Rehabilitation. An exception was, however, made for a student who was already in receipt of a stipend before he or his parents received any amount of compensation in cash or kind and was in the middle or at the fag-end of his studies for which he had been granted a stipend. This limit of compensation has been relaxed this year to the extent of Rs. 3,000 for a fresh applicant who is eligible for the grant of stipend in spite of the receipt of compensation received by himself or his parents for that amount or below. Similarly, a maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 has been fixed if the student or his parents have received compensation when the former has already been granted a stipend and is in the midst or at the fag-end of his studies at the time of the receipt of compensation.

There is also a discretionary grant reserved at the rate of Rs. 75,000 per annum till the end of the Second Plan period whereby students of the indigent displaced families receive suitable stipends direct from the Ministry of Rehabilitation for their studies even at a school stage. This item of work, however, is likely to be taken over by the Ministry of Education in the immediate future.

Similarly, funds for the maintenance of educational institutions at Rajpura and Faridabad have been provided on the following percentage basis and on the understanding that the Central Government will not be committed to give any grants after the Second Plan period and that these institutions will be the sole responsibility of the State Government:—

1957-58	100%
1958-59	75%
1959-60	50%
1960-61	25%

The Punjab Government have now agreed to take over the two traditional High schools for boys and girls at Faridabad on the same terms and conditions. This question was under negotiation with the State Government till this time.

Indo-Pakistan Agreement on the Exchange of Educational Certificates between India and Pakistan.—The difficulty over the exchange

of educational certificates which ended in a deadlock some time during the month of April, 1958 still continues. The total number of old and fresh applications of Indian nationals still pending with the Pakistan Government are 300 and 479 respectively against those of the Pakistani nationals numbering 286 up to date.

The Governments of India and Pakistan have agreed to extend the period of exemption from the payment of fees for verification of educational qualifications for a further period of one year with effect from 1st July, 1958.

Payment of Pension to Displaced Primary Teachers from Sind in Pakistan.—The problem of the payment of pension to Primary teachers displaced from Sind in Pakistan which was, for some time, under the consideration of the Government of India has recently been solved and the State Governments have been advised to pay pensions to these teachers serving under them at full rates.

Payment of Post Office Savings Bank Accounts and Postal Certificates held by Displaced Persons from Pakistan.—The validity for the payment of post office savings bank accounts and claims against the postal certificates held by the displaced persons from Pakistan which remained unregistered for one reason or the other was extended till the middle of November, 1958.

It has been decided to settle the claims on account of post office savings bank accounts and postal certificates held by displaced persons from Pakistan and which were registered prior to 31st March, and 30th June, 1949 respectively without prior verification by the Pakistan Government authorities concerned.

THE DEMOCRATISATION OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY —SCHOLARSHIPS

(A) FOR STUDIES ABROAD

I. Government of India Scholarships Schemes

Consequent on the bifurcation of the erstwhile Ministry of Education and Scientific Research into the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs the scholarships schemes dealt with in the erstwhile Ministry were reallocated between the new Ministries according to the broad subjects for which each of them is responsible. There are, however, some schemes which are being operated jointly by the new Ministries according to the subjects within their purview and it has been decided that the awards under such schemes between the two Ministries, i.e., Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs will be allocated in the ratio of 1:4. Details of such jointly operated schemes are as given below:

Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme.—The Scheme is meant for teachers of colleges, universities and certain comparable institutions of Higher education and aims at raising the standard of instruction and research in the country. Of the total of eight scholars selected for higher studies in Humanities for 1958-59, six have gone abroad. The remaining two scholars will leave as soon as their admission/passage arrangements have been finalised.

A budget provision of Rs. 54,600 has been made provisionally for 1959-60 to meet the expenditure on the Scheme.

Union Territories Overseas Scholarships (formerly known as Central States Scholarships Scheme).—Under this Scheme five scholarships are awarded to persons who by birth or domicile are natives of the six Union Territories. It was continued during 1958-59.

The cases of all the five scholars selected for 1958-59 were transferred to the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs. However, from 1959-60 onwards the allocation between the two Ministries will be in the ratio of 1:4.

A sum of Rs. 15,200 has been provided on this account in the budget for 1959-60.

Twenty Fully Paid Overseas Scholarships Scheme.—This Scheme is meant for young and brilliant persons in the age-group, 20-25, who are not in employment. The candidate who was awarded the scholarship for study in Humanities for 1957-58 is still studying abroad.

A provision of Rs. 31,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60.

Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme.—No selection was made during 1958-59 as the School was held in abeyance. A provision of Rs. 84,300 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for the Scheme.

Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.—The work of selection for the twelve scholarships (four each for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes candidates) for 1958-59 was entrusted to the Union Public Service Commission. No selections, however, will be made for 1959-60 because of the difficult foreign exchange position.

The estimated expenditure on this account is included in the provision for the main Scheme of Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

Passage Grants to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Candidates.—During 1958-59, four 'Other Backward Classes' candidates who received foreign scholarships but without passage costs, were granted the cost of tourist class sea passages. Of these one has gone abroad so far. The return passage of one 'Other Backward Classes' student was also sanctioned during the year. It is proposed to continue the Scheme during 1959-60. The estimated expenditure on this account is included in the provision for the main Scheme of Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

Programme for Exchange of Scholars between China and India.—Three candidates who were sent to China to study Chinese under the programme for 1955-56, are still studying there. The selections for five scholarships to be awarded for 1958-59 are being made shortly.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been provided in the budget for 1959-60 on this account.

Programme for Exchange of Scholars between Czechoslovakia and India.—The cases of the five candidates who were awarded scholarships for 1957-58, have been transferred to the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs.

Programme for Exchange of Scholars between Iraq and India.—Two scholars who were awarded scholarships to study Arabic and Islamic Culture have gone to Iraq. The estimated expenditure on the two scholars, excepting expenditure on their passage, (which is covered under the provision made for passage expenses to Indian students awarded scholarships by foreign Governments) will be borne by the Government of Iraq.

Agatha Harrison Fellowship.—This Fellowship, which was instituted in 1956-57 in memory of the late (Miss) Agatha Harrison, envisages the study of Asian problems with special reference to India at St. Anthony's College, Oxford and is of five years' duration. The selected candidate is continuing his work in the College.

A provision of Rs. 10,700 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for the purpose.

II. Colombo Plan and Point Four Programme Fellowships and Scholarships

Colombo Plan.—The Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) is the coordinating authority for this Scheme. This Ministry is concerned with the training of personnel employed in the Ministry including its attached and subordinate offices, and also of those who are employed in the all-India Integrated Schemes coordinated in the Ministry. No candidate was sent for study in Humanities during 1958, nor has any candidate been recommended to the Ministry of Finance for 1959.

The expenditure on scholars under the Colombo Plan is borne by the host countries concerned.

Point Four Programme.—The Government of the United States of America award scholarships/fellowships to Indian nationals for training in that country. The Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) is the coordinating authority for this Scheme also. This Ministry is concerned with the training of personnel employed in the Ministry including its attached and subordinate offices and also of those who are employed in the all-India Integrated Schemes coordinated in the Ministry. No scholarship was awarded for the Humanities during 1958, nor has any candidate been recommended for scholarship in this field to the Ministry of Finance for 1959.

III. United Nations and Unesco Fellowships and Scholarships

U.N. Social Welfare Fellowships/Scholarships Programme.—This Programme is designed to train suitably qualified social welfare personnel through observation and study abroad to gain additional

knowledge and experience in their particular subjects of specialisation. The Government of India or the sponsoring authority has to meet the inland cost, passport, visa and medical examination fees and 50 per cent of the cost of round trip air travel, while the rest of the expenditure is met by the United Nations. Of the five candidates recommended for 1958, three have gone abroad. The final approval of the U.N. for the remaining two candidates is awaited. Applications for five fellowships for 1959 have been invited and the selections are being made.

A provision of Rs. 26,000, including U.N.'s share of Rs. 13,000, has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for defraying travelling expenses under the Scheme.

Unesco Fellowships

(a) **Fellowships in the field of Production of Reading Material for Neo-Literates.**—Of the two candidates selected for 1957-58, the fellowship of one candidate was subsequently cancelled. The remaining candidate is scheduled to commence his study in the summer of 1959.

(b) **Unesco Grants for Regional Cultural Studies—Offer of one Fellowship to an Indian National.**—The candidate selected for 1957-58 is scheduled to commence his study in February, 1959.

The entire expenditure on these fellowships is borne by the Unesco.

IV. Fellowships/Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments

The following foreign Governments offered scholarships to Indian nationals during 1958-59:—

France.—Four scholarships for post-Graduate study/research in Economics, History, and French Language and Literature; the selected candidates have gone abroad.

A similar offer of the four scholarships for studies in Humanities for 1959-60 has been received and is under consideration.

Norway.—One scholarship for post-Graduate study/research in Statistics (Linner Programming); the selected candidate has gone abroad.

Sweden.—One scholarship for post-Graduate study/research in Political Science; the selected candidate has gone abroad.

In the case of these foreign awards, the Government of India meet passage expenses where not provided. Rs. 30,000 has been

provided in the budget for 1959-60 to meet expenditure on this account.

V. Scholarships offered by Foreign Organisations/Institutions, etc.

The following foreign organisations/institutions offered scholarships to Indian nationals during 1958-59:—

British Council Scholarships.—The Council offered six scholarships tenable in the United Kingdom for higher study|research in the English language, teaching of English as a foreign language, Philosophy of History, Problems of the Commonwealth, and for diploma and post-Graduate courses in English. The selected candidates are studying in the United Kingdom. Ten scholarships have been offered by the Council recently. The offer has been accepted for implementation in due course.

Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg Scholarship.—The Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg offered one scholarship for post-Graduate study|research in Indology. The selected candidate is studying in West Germany.

German Academic Exchange Service Scholarship.—The German Academic Exchange Service offered one scholarship for post-Graduate study|research in Indology. The selected candidate is scheduled to commence his study in March, 1959.

The Imperial Relationship Trust Fellowship.—The Fellowship envisages special investigation into current educational problems of the country in the London University Institute of Education, for one academic year. The value of the Fellowship is £550 including £50 for travel within the United Kingdom and nearby parts of Europe. The cost is shared by the Government of India and the Trust on a 50: 50 basis. The selected candidate for 1958-59 is studying at the Institute. The offer of two Fellowships for 1959-60 has been received and is under consideration.

Philippines University Scholarships.—The University offered two scholarships for post-Graduate study of Political Science and Journalism. The selected candidates are studying at the University.

Ridgefield Foundation (U.S.A.) Scholarships.—The Foundation has offered four scholarships for post-Graduate study|research in the U.S.A. The offer is under consideration.

The expenditure on these scholarships offered by foreign organisations, institutions etc. is borne by the awarding authority or the candidate or the sponsoring authority. A provision of Rs. 4,300

for meeting the expenditure in the case of London University Institute of Education Fellowships has, however, been made in the budget for 1959-60.

In addition, a proposal for the exchange of five scholars between the U.S.S.R. and India is under consideration.

(B) FOR STUDIES IN INDIA

(i) For Foreign Nationals

1. Government of India Scholarships Schemes

French Fellowships Scheme.—Of the total of six French nationals who were awarded these Fellowships for 1957—59, four Fellows are prosecuting their studies in their universities. Another French national has also arrived and he is expected to commence his studies shortly. Admission for the remaining Fellow is being arranged. These French Fellows are also required to teach French in the concerned universities—and to do research in their fields of interest. The expenditure is shared equally by the Government of India and the universities concerned. Applications for six Fellowships for 1959—61 are being invited shortly, through the Indian Embassy in France.

A provision of Rs. 28,300 has been made for this Scheme in the budget for 1959-60.

General Cultural Scholarships Scheme.—Awards under this Scheme are made to students of certain Asian, African and Commonwealth countries and to students of Indian origin domiciled in these countries. Of the total of 123 scholars selected for 1958-59 (excluding cancellations), 117 students have come to India so far and are prosecuting their studies. Selections for 106 scholarships out of the total of 140 for 1959-60 have been made so far and the selection of more candidates is to follow.

A provision of Rs. 16,00,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 to meet expenditure on this Scheme.

Indo-German Industrial Cooperation Scheme—Fellowships to German Nationals.—Under this Scheme the Government of India offer, as a reciprocal measure, ten Fellowships to German nationals for study of Indian languages, Religion and Philosophy, etc. in Indian universities. The five German nationals who were awarded Fellowships in the Humanities for 1956-57 are continuing their studies in India. No fresh Fellowships for 1958-59 have been awarded so far.

. A sum of Rs. 49,300 has been provided in the budget for 1959-60 on this account.

Programme for Exchange of Scholars between China and India.—Singh Chinese students who came under the Programme for 1955-56, are still studying in India. Three Chinese students who have been selected for studies in the Humanities for 1958-59 will come here as soon as their admissions have been finalised.

. A sum of Rs. 9,000 has been provided in the budget for 1959-60 for the purpose.

Programme for Exchange of Scholars between India and Czechoslovakia.—Of the total of five Czech nationals who came under the Programme for 1957-58, three are still studying in India. Another Czech national who has been awarded a scholarship in place of one who has returned owing to ill-health has also arrived and joined his institution of study.

The provision for expenditure on this account is made under the Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme.

Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme.—Four scholars, one each from Switzerland and Yugoslavia, and two from Austria, of the 1956-57 batch are still continuing their studies in India. Of the total of five scholarships to be awarded for studies in the Humanities for 1956-59, the selection of a Czech national for one scholarship has been made so far.

A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for this Scheme.

Scholarships to Bhutanese Students.—23 Bhutanese students were awarded scholarships during 1955-56. They continued to study in the Birla Vidyamandir Public School, Nainital. Selections for twelve scholarships for 1958-59 are expected to be made shortly. During 1959-60, it is proposed to award fifteen fresh scholarships.

A sum of Rs. 27,000 has been provided in the budget for 1959-60 for the purpose.

Scholarships to Sikkimese Students.—During 1958-59 16 Sikkimese students were awarded scholarships, ten for school studies and six for degree|diploma courses. They are continuing their studies. During 1959-60, it is proposed to award eighteen fresh scholarships, ten for school studies and eight for degree|diploma courses.

A sum of Rs. 45,500 has been provided for 1959-60 to meet this expenditure.

Scholarships/Fellowships to South, South-East Asian and other Countries (Colombo Plan).—These Scholarships and Fellowships are for scholars from Commonwealth countries among which are included the countries of South and South-East Asia for this purpose. During 1958-59, the admissions of 32 scholars for studies in the Humanities were arranged. Twenty-six scholars, twenty-five from Nepal and one from the Philippines, have come to India so far and are prosecuting their studies.

Budget provision on this account is made by the Ministry of Finance.

II. Scholarships/Fellowships offered by Unesco

During 1958, study tour programmes for one national from New Zealand and two each from Sudan and Pakistan were arranged under the auspices of Unesco. The Fellow from New Zealand is working on his study programme while the nationals from Sudan and Pakistan are expected to arrive shortly. All the expenses are borne by Unesco.

(ii) For Indian Nationals

Merit Scholarships in Public Schools.—During 1958, sixty-five scholars joined their allotted schools. In all 279 scholars are at present studying under the Scheme. Two main changes, (a) revising the Means Test in order to liberalise it to the advantage of the lower income groups and (b) instituting examination centres in every State, have recently been made in this Scheme. Selections for the 1959 scholarships are being finalised.

A sum of Rs. 5,00,000 has been provided in the budget for 1959-60 for the Scheme.

Post-Matric Merit Scholarships Scheme.—The Scheme provides for the award of 200 scholarships every year on the results of the Matriculation or equivalent examinations. A scholarship once awarded is renewable up to the post-Graduate stage subject to the scholar's satisfactory progress. Selections for 170 scholarships, of the total of 200, for 1958-59 have been finalised so far. All the selected candidates are studying in their institutions. Applications for 200 scholarships for 1959-60 will be invited at the close of the current academic year.

A provision of Rs. 7,70,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for this purpose.

Research Scholarships in Humanities.—The Scheme provides for the award of 100 scholarships each year to students who have already

taken a Master's or an equivalent degree and desire to pursue advanced research in any branch of the Humanities. The 27 candidates of the 1957-58 batch, who availed themselves of the scholarships, are conducting research in their approved subjects. Selections for the 1958-59 scholarships are expected to be finalised shortly.

A provision of Rs. 3,00,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for the Scheme.

Scholarships for the Blind.—Scholarships are awarded to blind persons over 16 years of age for Higher academic education and vocational or professional training. The scholarships of the 79 scholars of the earlier batches, namely, 1956-57 and 1957-58, have been renewed for 1958-59. No selections for 1958-59 have been made. It is proposed to award approximately 25 scholarships during 1959-60.

For this scheme a provision of Rs. 75,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60.

Scholarships for the Deaf.—Scholarships under this scheme are awarded to deaf persons over 16 years of age, for education higher than the Primary or Middle standard, vocational or technical training. Scholarships of 70 scholars of the earlier batches, namely, 1956-57 and 1957-58 have been renewed for 1958-59. No selections for 1958-59 have been made. It is proposed to award approximately 25 fresh scholarships during 1959-60.

A provision of Rs. 55,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for this scheme.

Scholarships for the Orthopaedically Handicapped.—Scholarships are awarded to orthopaedically handicapped persons between six and 25 years of age for general education, professional or technical training. Scholarships of 109 scholars of the earlier batches, namely, 1956-57 and 1957-58, have been renewed for 1958-59. No selections for 1958-59 were, however, made. No fresh scholarships are proposed to be awarded during 1959-60.

A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for expenditure on the continuing scholarships.

Scholarships for Higher Studies in Hindi to Students from the non-Hindi Speaking States.—110 scholarships are awarded each year to students of non-Hindi speaking States for University education in Hindi. A scholarship once awarded is renewable up to the post-Graduate stage, subject to the scholar's satisfactory progress. Selections for 84 scholarships, of the total of 110 for 1958-59, have been finalised. Of these, 58 scholars are studying in their institutions.

Applications for 110 scholarships for 1959-60 will be invited at the close of the current academic year.

A provision of Rs. 3,00,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for this scheme.

Scholarships/Other Educational Facilities for the Children of Political Sufferers.—A scheme for the award of scholarships or provision of other educational facilities to the children of political sufferers has been instituted to come into effect from 1959-60. The Scheme will provide, *inter alia*, the following concession:—(a) special consideration in the matter of admissions and awards of free-ships and half-free-ships in all recognised institutions; (b) free seats in hostels attached to recognised institutions; and (c) a limited number of stipends and book grants to scholars from Primary to post-Graduate levels. The State Governments/Union Territories will administer their own schemes. The Central Government will give grants to the State Governments on a 50:50 basis, while in the case of the Union Territories the entire expenditure will be met by the Central Government. The State Governments/Union Territories have been asked to formulate their schemes.

A provision of Rs. 6,00,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 to meet the expenditure on this account.

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships Scheme.—To meet the increasing demand for scholarships from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes candidates for post-Matric education, additional funds each year over and above the funds originally allotted for the award of scholarships were being made regularly up to 1957-58. In 1957 the expenditure on these scholarships was stabilised at a ceiling of Rs. 200 lakhs per year for the remaining period of the Second Five-Year Plan, namely for 1958-59 to, 1960-61. A budget provision of Rs. 200 lakhs was accordingly made for 1958-59 and during 1958-59 this sum was allocated in the ratio of 50:12½:37½ to the three categories, *viz.*, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes respectively.

Eventually, however, the ceiling of expenditure on these scholarships has been raised from Rs. 200 lakhs to Rs. 225 lakhs for 1958-59 and for the remaining years of the Second Five-Year Plan. Besides this a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made available from the unutilised balance of the 1957-58 scholarships to be spent on the 1957-58 scholars during 1958-59.

The number of scholarships expected to be awarded to the eligible Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

candidates during 1958-59 and the expenditure on these three groups separately are as under:—

Community	Number of scholarships expected to be awarded	Estimated expenditure to be incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
Scheduled Castes	31,250	125.0
Scheduled Tribes	5,000	25.0
Other Backward Classes	12,500	75.0
TOTAL	48,750	225.0

Ad hoc grants of scholarships for four months from the commencement of the 1958-59 academic session, amounting to Rs. 45,07,368 were placed at the disposal of 1,893 institutions for disbursement to the eligible Scheduled Castes students,—both 'Fresh' and 'Renewal', and the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes candidates who were in receipt of Government of India scholarships for 1957-58 and were pursuing higher courses of study at the same stage of education during 1958-59, and also those Scheduled Castes scholars who had obtained 50 per cent or more marks in their last annual examinations and joined their studies, so as to enable them to continue their studies without being put to any financial difficulties.

A provision of Rs. 225 lakhs for these scholarships (including overseas scholarships and passage grants) has been made in the budget for 1959-60

Grants to Hostels, Organisations and Institutions Abroad.—The Government of India made an annual recurring grant of £1,665 to the Guilford Street Indian Students' Hostel, London. A sum of £ 1,425 has been provided in the budget for 1959-60 of the High Commissioner in the United Kingdom to meet a part of the expenditure on this account; the remaining expenditure will be met out of the savings from the catering services of the hostel.

During 1958-59 a grant of £ 975 was given to the School of Oriental and African Studies, London which provides educational facilities for Indian students in the U.K. A sum of £ 750 has been provided in the budget for 1959-60 for the purpose.

A sum of Rs. 7,500 was granted to the Ceylon Estate Workers' Education Trust, Ceylon, which provides educational facilities for the children of Indians domiciled in that country, during 1958-59. An equal amount has been provided for 1959-60 for the purpose.

A sum of Rs. 18,000 is being sanctioned during 1958-59 to educational institutions in Nepal, *inter alia* by way of presentation of books. An equal amount has been provided in the budget for 1959-60 for the purpose.

During the year under report a grant of £200 was given to the Royal Asiatic Society, London that also provides educational facilities for Indian students in the U.K. An equal amount has been provided in the budget for 1959-60 to meet expenditure on this account.

A grant of £250 was given to the Indian Students' Union and Hostel (Y.M.C.A.), London during 1958-59. A sum of £300 has been provided in the budget for 1959-60 to meet expenditure on this account.

A grant of £150 was sanctioned for the Indian Students' Organisation in the United Kingdom during 1958-59. £200 have been provided for 1959-60, for the purpose.

Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme.—During 1958-59, out of the provision of Rs. 75,000, loans amounting to Rs. 2,700 have been sanctioned for two students towards meeting the cost of one-way passage, equipment, etc. Rs. 25,846.53 have been sanctioned for 44 students out of the Emergency Fund allotments placed at the disposal of the Indian Missions abroad.

A provision of Rs. 75,000 has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for this scheme.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE

Labour and Social Service Scheme

As a result of the recent appraisal of Educational Development Programmes under the Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 280 lakhs now exists as the total Plan provision for the implementation of the scheme of Labour and Social Service. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 56.40 lakhs constitutes the allocation for the current financial year for expenditure on the Scheme. The Scheme falls into two parts, viz., Labour and Social Service Camps for students and other youths, and Campus Work Projects in universities and educational institutions. 75 per cent of the allotment is earmarked for the former scheme and 25 per cent for the latter. Details of the two schemes are as given below.

Labour and Social Service Camps.—The purpose of the camps is to inculcate a sense of the dignity of manual labour among the students and other youths and to bring them into contact with the villages, where they can do some social service on a voluntary basis. The Camps are held in rural areas and the campers engage in manual labour which is of service to the community. Each camper is expected to put in about four hours of *shramdan* daily and the work undertaken by them is of the following nature:—

Boy Campers

Construction of roads, digging of soak pits, manure pits, digging of canals, water reservoirs, drainages and village wells, building of bunds, widening of lanes in villages, afforestation, soil conservation, construction and improvement of village and school playgrounds.

Girl Campers

Environmental social service including personal hygiene, sanitation, home nursing, child care, care of the sick, sewing and tailoring etc.

During the current financial year universities, State Governments, the National Cadet Corps of the Ministry of Defence and voluntary organisations, of which the most important are the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the Bharat Scouts and Guides, organised a large number of camps of different types all over the country. During the period between 1st April, and 31st December, 1958 a sum of Rs. 32.78 lakhs was sanctioned for holding 1,762 camps with a total strength of 1,38,987 campers.

The Government of India subsidise youth camps on the following basis:

For food and incidental expenses at the rate of Rs. 1.75 nP. per head per day;

For transport charges third class railway fare at students' concession rate or actual bus fare.

Grants were also given for the holding of Organisers' Training Camps to ensure the supply of trained and experienced personnel for the conduct of Labour and Social Service Camps.

An *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 10,000 was also sanctioned to the Indian Organising Committee for Training Projects in Work Camp Methods and Techniques in South East Asia, New Delhi, for organising a training project at Mahial, near Ahmedabad from 1st December to 23rd December, 1958. Representatives from all parts of India and also from some of the countries of South East Asia participated in this training project.

For 1959-60, a budget provision of Rs. 53 lakhs has been proposed for the Labour and Social Service Scheme out of which a sum of Rs. 33 lakhs has been earmarked for Labour and Social Service Camps.

Campus Work Projects in Universities and Educational Institutions.—The purpose of this scheme is to provide for much needed amenities in universities and other educational institutions, e.g., recreation halls-cum-auditoria, swimming pools (25 metres), gymnasia, open-air theatres, pavilions, small stadia for spectators around the sports arena and 400 metres cinder tracks. One of the conditions for making the grant is that the staff and students of the educational institutions applying for grants under this scheme should render skilled and/or unskilled labour on the project. The institutions concerned have also to bear 25 per cent of the actual expenditure on the project or more, if necessary, excluding the cost of voluntary labour provided by the students and the staff.

The Scheme has proved very popular. Grants under the scheme are now sanctioned in three instalments which are paid according to the progress in the execution of each sanctioned work. Against the sum of Rs. 14.1 lakhs earmarked for this purpose during the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 14.79 lakhs was sanctioned up to 31st December, 1958 for grant to 17 universities, 13 State Governments and one Union Territory Administration for the construction of 79 recreation halls-cum-auditoria, 14 stadia, nine gymnasia, nine swimming pools, seven open-air theatres, seven pavilions and two cinder tracks. The grant sanctioned includes Rs. 3.83 lakhs for financing the second and third instalments of 31 projects sanctioned during 1957-58.

Physical Education

Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior.—The Lakshmibai College of Physical Education that was established as the national college of Physical education at Gwalior has entered into its second year of existence. A campus extending over an area of 150 acres was acquired for the College. The preliminary plans and estimates of the College buildings have since been prepared and the construction of the building is expected to be taken up shortly. The original provision of Rs. 70 lakhs earmarked for the College during the Second Five-Year Plan period has now been reduced to Rs. 50 lakhs as a result of the recent appraisal of the Educational Development Programme.

Although the College is planned to be developed as a coeducational institution, admission has been restricted for the present to men students only, because this residential institution has at present no facilities for accommodation of girl students for want of adequate buildings.

The total strength of the College at present stands at 45 students. When fully developed the annual intake of the College is expected to be 100.

The Three-Year Degree Course syllabus offered by the College covers a very wide field of Physical education. The curriculum also provides facilities for training in the indigenous physical culture activities as well as *yogic* exercises. It is expected that at the peak of its development, the College will become a focal centre for advanced studies and research in Physical education.

During the period between 1st April and 31st December, 1958 a sum of Rs. 3.3 lakhs has been sanctioned in favour of the Board of Governors of the College to meet expenditure on the College.

A sum of Rs. 14.5 lakhs has been included in the budget for 1959-60 for the College out of which, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed to be utilised for the construction of the College buildings.

Promotion of Physical Education and Recreation under the Second Five-Year Plan.—On the basis of the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation, a number of schemes for Physical education and recreation were included in the Educational Development Programme under the Second Five-Year Plan. The original total provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has since been reduced to Rs. 25 lakhs.

Considerable progress towards implementation of these schemes was made during the period under report. The following account gives an indication of the important developments in this regard.

Strengthening of Institutions and Colleges of Physical Education.—Three Visiting Committees were constituted for the inspection of the Physical education Training institutions in the north-western, north-eastern and southern regions, and for the assessment of their requirements. The Visiting Committee for the north-western region has since completed its on-the-spot assessment of the needs of the Physical education Training institutions in the area and its recommendations are under implementation. The other two Committees are expected to commence their work early in 1959.

Popularisation of the Norms of Physical Efficiency Tests.—To arouse in the youth an enthusiasm for physical fitness the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation had recommended introduction of Graded National Physical Efficiency Tests on an all-India basis. "Three-Star", "Two-Star" and "One-Star" badges will be awarded to the successful competitors in accordance with the efficiency attained by them. In pursuance of this recommendation of the Board "items" of the tests as well as the "levels of performance" under each of them have since been worked out. Levels of performance under each test have been prescribed for four groups as follows:

- (i) Juniors—women below 18 years;
- (ii) Seniors—women of 18 years and above;
- (iii) Juniors—men below 18 years;
- (iv) Seniors—men of 18 years and above.

An illustrated pamphlet on the tests is now under preparation. When it is printed it is proposed to launch a National Physical Efficiency Drive on the basis of these tests through the State Governments, universities, educational institutions, sports organisations etc.

Conducting Seminars on Physical Education for Experts in Physical Education and Recreation.—Two all-India seminars under this Scheme were organised,—one for the principals of Physical education Training institutions at Madras, in February-March, 1958, and the other for the State inspectors and university directors of Physical education at Mahabaleshwar, Bombay in May, 1958. The National Plan of Physical Education and Recreation formed the principal theme of discussion at the two seminars. The reports of both the seminars have since been received by the Government.

In addition to the above two seminars it is also proposed to organise two more seminars during 1958-59,—one for the experts in indigenous activities, and the other for workers in recreational activities.

Implementation of the Syllabuses of Physical Education for Boys and Girls from Primary to Higher Secondary Stage.—The Government of India propose to bring out detailed handbooks to explain and illustrate the activities prescribed in the two syllabuses. The task of preparing these handbooks has been entrusted to the Principal of the Lakshmbai College of Physical Education, Gwalior.

Financial Assistance to Vyayamshalas and Akharas.—In view of the valuable contribution made by the indigenous physical cultural institutions in the promotion of Physical education, the scheme provides for payment of grants up to 50 per cent on the purchase of equipment and library books to indigenous institutions like *vyayamshalas* and *akharas* subject to the condition that the institutions and/or the State Governments concerned contribute matching funds for the Central grant received by them.

Research in Physical Education, Award of Scholarships for Higher Studies in Physical Education and Award of Visiting Fellowships.—Implementation of these schemes have also been taken up and details are being worked out.

Committee on the Preparation of Popular Literature on Physical Education, Sports and Recreation.—The Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation set up a committee to make detailed proposals for the preparation of popular literature on Physical education, sports and recreation. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration and implementation.

Committee on Research.—The Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation has also set up a Committee of its own to coordinate all research projects and to make recommendations for the implementation of the research projects as well as for the payment of financial assistance by the Government of India.

Committee on the Coordination of various Schemes of Physical Education.—On the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation the Government of India have decided to set up an independent committee to coordinate the various schemes and examine programmes which relate to Physical education, recreation, sports and youth welfare. The Committee will also examine the question of having an integrated policy for different schemes for character building, e.g., Scouting, A.C.C., National Discipline Scheme etc.

For the promotion of Physical education and recreation under the above mentioned schemes grants amounting to Rs. 2.50 lakhs were sanctioned during 1958.

For 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been earmarked for the implementation of the schemes in question.

Bharat Scouts and Guides.—For the promotion of Scouts and Guides movement in the country, the Government of India sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 2,18,096 during January to December, 1958. This figure includes the first instalment of a grant of Rs. 60,000 given to the National Headquarters of the Bharat Scouts and Guides towards Government's contribution for the construction of an All-India Scouts and Guides Training Centre at Panchmarhi (M.P.). The Government of India agreed to pay 75 per cent of the estimated expenditure to be incurred on the Centre or Rs. 3,54,000 whichever is less.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides have submitted proposals for organising Training Camps at various levels to spread Scouts movement in rural areas. The scheme has been agreed to in principle and the question of giving financial assistance is under examination.

National Discipline Scheme

In order to bring the younger generation under a code of discipline and to infuse in them the ideals of good citizenship and comradeship, a scheme for the physical and mental training of displaced children was introduced in July, 1954 by the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Beginning with a handful of children of widows and orphans in the Kasturba Niketan at New Delhi, the scheme has been extended to other institutions.

The scheme lays stress on training the body by exercises and drill and of training the mind through lectures on India's cultural heritage, her traditions, the life of her heroes, and on patriotism and mental discipline. It is inevitable that the inculcation of discipline can only be done through various exercises which resemble those undergone by soldiers. But this semblance is only superficial because the exercises are limited solely to improving the physique, the ability and the general physical bearing of children. The emphasis is on the inculcation of self-reliance, mental discipline and a sense of patriotism. The success of the scheme proved its usefulness and in the process of expansion of such activities sponsored by the Ministry of Rehabilitation for displaced persons to other children, the work was transferred to the Ministry of Education in December, 1957. The number of institutions covered by the scheme at the time of transfer was 178, the number of children under training being 73,000 in the schools and other institutions in the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh,

Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal and in and around Delhi. Since then, the scheme has been extended to 210 schools and institutions and about 1,10,000 children have been brought under training. The pace of expansion is likely to be slowed down during the quarter, January to March, 1959, as during this period the annual examinations are generally held in the schools and institutions. During the next year, the target of expansion will be 300 schools and institutions, with about 2,40,000 children under training.

The expenditure on the Scheme up to 31st December, 1958 amounts to Rs. 5.00 lakhs approximately. Against the budget provision of Rs. 9 lakhs for the Scheme for 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1959-60.

Committee on Health and Nutrition Education.—Recommendations for the constitution of a sub-committee to draft adequate syllabi on Health and Nutrition Education for Primary and Secondary schools and Teachers' Training institutions were made by the Committee on Health Education at its meeting held on 20th December, 1957. A sub-committee of this Committee is now at work drafting the syllabi for different stages in the light of the latest available data.

In the meantime Ministries of Education and Health and the W.H.O. have signed an agreement to conduct a Pilot Health Education Project at New Delhi. The intention is that the different aspects of Health and Nutrition education in schools and Teachers' Training colleges should be investigated and suitable Health education programme developed. It is expected that this Project will assist the work of the Health Education Committee.

Sports

Sports Coaching Camps.—During 1958 on behalf of the All-India Council on Sports, this Ministry held a Coaching Camp in Table Tennis at Lucknow for the benefit of teachers and Physical instructors drawn from educational institutions all over the country. Another Coaching Camp in Cricket was conducted at Bangalore, in which trainees drawn from educational institutions in Madras and Mysore regions participated. No further camps were held by this Ministry as it was decided to keep this scheme in abeyance pending review of arrangements for coaching by the reconstituted All-India Council on Sports.

Grants.—During the period under review, grants aggregating Rs. 9,20,689.19 were sanctioned for the promotion of sports and games in the country. This included a sum of Rs. 2,10,681 sanctioned for India's participation in the Third Asian Games held at

Tokyo in May, 1958. Grants were also sanctioned for the construction of stadia and guest houses as follows:—

(i) Hyderabad	Rs. 1,18,000;
(ii) Tellicherry	Rs. 40,000;
(iii) Lucknow	Rs. 1,00,000.

Sports Organisations.—The schemes for the appointment of paid Secretaries for the Sports Federations or, State Sports Councils was continued and paid Secretaries for the following Federations or Councils continued to function during the period under report:—

- (1) Indian Hockey Federation
- (2) Basketball Federation of India
- (3) National Rifle Association of India
- (4) Kerala Sports Council

The services of the paid Secretary appointed for the Badminton Association of India were not renewed after the expiry of his one year's term in May, 1958.

By the end of December, 1958, there were as many as thirteen State Sports Councils set up on the lines of the All-India Council on Sports in the following States and Union Territories: Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Bihar, Delhi, Kerala, Mysore, Madras, Orissa, Rajasthan, U.P., Tripura, and Himachal Pradesh.

Running Trophy.—A new scheme, *viz.*, award of a running Trophy to the university that produces the largest number of players participating in national and international tournaments was initiated during the period under review. The Trophy for the academic year 1956-57 was awarded to the Bombay University.

Raising the Standard of Performance in Sports and Games.—Taking into account the concern expressed in the country with the results of the Asian Games held at Tokyo, the Government of India appointed in July, 1958, an *ad hoc* committee with the Maharaja of Patiala as chairman, to enquire into the persistence of low standards of performance by Indian teams and athletes in the Asian and Olympic Games and to suggest ways and means for improvement. This Committee is reviewing the entire position of games and sports in the country. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Programme for January to March 1959, and 1959-60.—All schemes involving large expenditure for the promotion of sports and games have been held in abeyance pending the receipt of the report of the Ad Hoc Enquiry Committee on Sports. It is hoped that the report of the Ad Hoc Committee will be available by the end of

January, 1959. An effective programme for the remaining period of 1958-59 and for the next year will then be chalked out. There are, however, indications that the main emphasis will have to be laid on providing facilities in educational institutions such as acquisition of playing fields, purchase of sports equipment etc. The coaching programme needs to be intensified to make it really effective. The All-India Council on Sports is also proposed to be reconstituted on receipt of the Committee's report. It was prorogued in November, 1957.

Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme.—The Scheme's policy during 1957-58 has been to give undivided attention to sports coaching including coaching for school and college students. An attempt to establish coaching schools in the various States by appointing local coaches as to provide year-round coaching for the youth has been made. To keep interest alive in all the State centres and also to serve as a testing ground for the efficiency of individual coaching methods and measure the progress made by juniors, a start was made in organising inter-State tournaments and camps for juniors. Further, foreign experts in football, tennis, track and field, table tennis and gymnastics were invited for short periods to train more coaches and train selected players and athletes of real promise.

A grant of Rs. 5 lakhs was paid towards the running of the Scheme during 1957-58. During 1958-59 a budget provision of Rs. 5 lakhs exists for the implementation of the scheme. Out of this provision a grant of Rs. 1 lakh has been paid so far. Another request for a further grant of Rs. 2 lakhs from the Committee administering the Scheme is under examination.

The camps organised under the Scheme during 1957-58 were as follows: Athletics—31, Tennis—10, Cricket—15, Football—6, Hockey—11, Badminton—12, Table Tennis—9, Swimming—5, Volleyball—9 and Basketball—12.

Youth Welfare

Students' Tours.—Tours to places of historic importance, scientific and cultural interest and to places where big national projects are being undertaken, serve a recognised educational purpose. They also serve an equally important purpose of building up national morale. Such tours have become popular with the student-youth of the country.

In order to encourage our students to undertake such tours in greater numbers the grant has been raised to meet full third class railway/bus fare at students' concession rates. The assistance is given to educational institutions for manageable batches consisting

of not more than 32 students and three teachers. During the current year about Rs. 6 lakhs have been sanctioned to over 500 educational institutions throughout the country and over 15,000 students and teachers have benefited by these grants. About 100 more grants are expected to be released during the period between January-March, 1959.

Youth Leadership Training Camps.—The Ministry of Education has been conducting youth leadership training camps with the idea of helping college teachers to organise better the various youth welfare activities in their institutions. In June 1958, a camp of this type was conducted at Taradevi in which 31 teachers from the universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Poona, Madras, Kerala, Delhi and Panjab participated. A sum of Rs. 9,418 was spent for the purpose. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 2,100 was sanctioned to the University of Kerala for organising a camp.

Youth Festival.—The annual Inter-University Youth Festival is meant mainly to encourage the cultural and artistic activities of the students. This helps them to bring to the forefront their latent talents in the field of dance, drama, music, debates and art. The V Inter-University Youth Festival was held at Talkatora Gardens, New Delhi from 27th October to 5th November, 1958. One thousand six hundred and seventy-one students from 34 universities of India participated in the Festival that was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 27th October, 1958.

The items of competition in the Festival were Painting and Drawing, Photography, Handicrafts, Drama, Classical Dance, Vocal Classical Music, Instrumental Music, Group Dance, Group Singing and Hindi Elocution. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose.

Inter-Collegiate Youth Festival.—Prior to the Inter-University Youth Festival, the universities conduct Inter-Collegiate Youth Festivals for selecting participants for the Inter-University Youth Festival.

A sum of Rs. 42,757 was sanctioned for the purpose to the following universities during the current financial year:—Rajasthan, Andhra, Kerala, Calcutta, S.N.D.T., Mysore, Karnatak, Nagpur, Osmania, Utkal and Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth.

Youth Hostels.—To provide cheap food and accommodation to students undertaking educational tours or going out for trekking or hiking, it is intended to set up a number of youth hostels in the country. This work is carried out in cooperation with the Youth Hostels Association of India and State Governments.

It has been decided to raise the amount of Central assistance to State Governments so as to meet the entire expenditure on the construction of the youth hostels, subject to a maximum of Rs. 40,000 per hostel.

An amount of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned during the current year to the Youth Hostels Association of India to meet a part of their administrative and organisational expenditure.

Survey of Living Conditions of Students.—In order to scientifically assess the living conditions of youth in colleges and universities in regard to their socio-economic conditions, facilities for curricular and cocurricular activities and cultural interests, the Government of India decided to undertake a pilot survey of living conditions of students in the Universities of Kerala, Lucknow and Bombay.

Grants amounting to Rs. 13,139 have been sanctioned to the Universities of Lucknow and Kerala during the current financial year for carrying out the survey work. Reports on the survey in these two universities are expected by February, 1959.

Youth Welfare Boards and Committees.—To promote youth welfare work in a planned and coordinated manner, the Government of India have been giving grants to the State Governments and the universities to meet 50 per cent of the administrative expenditure on setting up Youth Welfare Boards. During the current financial year administrative approval has been accorded to the State Government of Bihar, and the University of Nagpur for setting up these Boards.

In the approved programme for youth welfare for the current year there are other schemes like, Holiday Camps, Children's Festival and the Non-Student Youth Clubs and Centres. They are at the initial stage and not much progress has been achieved in the implementation of these schemes.

It is proposed to continue all the schemes mentioned above during 1959-60 and a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs for the general Youth Welfare activities and another amount of Rs. 8 lakhs for the Bal Bhavan have been provided in the budget for 1959-60.

Bal Bhavan.—A sum of Rs. 3,75,000 was sanctioned to the Bal Bhavan for meeting day-to-day expenditure and also towards the construction of buildings for Bal Bhavan, that is in progress.

Children's Museum.—The plans for the proposed buildings of the Children's Museum as prepared by the C.P.W.D. were approved by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Children's Museum. The working drawings have also been finalised and the estimates are being prepared. The construction of buildings will be taken up as soon as the plans and estimates are finalised.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

The eleventh meeting of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti, appointed to help and advise the Government of India for propagation and development of Hindi, was held on July 11, 1958. The important recommendations made at this meeting are:—

- (i) A Reviewing Committee under the chairmanship of Shri R. D. Sinha Dinkar, M.P., with Shri Sri Narayan Chaturvedi, Dr. Yudhvir Singh, Prof. A. Chandrasenan and Dr. R. D. Sharma as members may be appointed to finalise the question of recognition of Hindi examinations conducted by the Hindi organisations in the country.
- (ii) Hindi Teachers' Training colleges should be established in non-Hindi speaking States through State Governments or voluntary Hindi organisations.
- (iii) The Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Mahavidyalya, Agra, at present engaged in the training of Hindi teachers from non-Hindi speaking States, should be reorganised on the lines of the Central Institute of English at Hyderabad so as to provide facilities both for research into Hindi and training of Hindi teachers on scientific lines.
- (iv) The question of the reform of Devanagari script should be finalised as early as possible.

Action on these recommendations has been taken as indicated subsequently under proper sub-headings.

Progress in respect of Plan schemes carried over from the *First Five-Year Plan* has been made as follows:—

- (i) **Payment of Grants to Hindi Organisations and Individuals etc.**—The following grants have been sanctioned during the year under review:—

Name of the Organisation	Purpose of Grant	Amount
		Rs.
Shri Ram Chandra Verma, Sahitya Ratnamala Karyalaya, Banaras	Compilation of 'SHABDA SADHNA'	5,500
Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Parishad, Agra	Training of Hindi teachers from non-Hindi speaking States	67,580
All India Hindi Publishers' Association, Delhi	Holding of Seminar on Book-trading and Publishing	800

Name of the Organisation	Purpose of Grant	Amount
Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi	Search of old manuscripts, purchase of photo-stat machine; preserving, housing and binding of old manuscripts	Rs. 10,000
Sahityakar Sansad, Allahabad	Publication of <i>Sanskrit Sahitya ki Bhumika</i>	2,700

(ii) **Hindi Encyclopaedia.**—The work of preparing a ten-volume Encyclopaedia in Hindi at a total cost of Rs. 6.5 lakhs was entrusted to the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi in 1956. The details of the scheme were worked out by a Sub-Committee of Experts and a high-powered Advisory Board was set up to supervise the work. This Board appointed an editorial committee to prepare the Encyclopaedia. Each volume of this work will consist of about 500 pages. So far Rs. 1,20,000 have been paid to the Sabha for this work. A nucleus staff including two Associate Editors has been appointed and the preliminary work of preparing word-index of topical terms and important works was started in February, 1957. The question of filling the post of the Chief Editor for the Encyclopaedia is under consideration of the Sabha. Out of 70,000 words provisionally collected from published works of reference, 40,000 words covering various aspects of knowledge in the fields of science, arts and humanities have been finally selected for rendering into Hindi and distribution among scholars for the preparation of material for the volumes of the Encyclopaedia.

The classification of subjects has been completed and about one-fourth of the total number of entries have been rendered into Hindi. A list of fifty Contributory Editors and about a thousand contributors has been drawn up and approved by the Advisory Board. Several thousands of topics have been distributed amongst the contributors. The material for the first volume of the Encyclopaedia is ready and will be sent for printing shortly.

(iii) **Preparation of Manuals on the basis of Terminologies evolved.**—Standard manuals relating to Botany and Chemistry have been finalised and are under print. Manual on Physics is also nearing finalisation and it is expected to be sent for printing shortly. In addition to these, manuals relating to Agriculture, Civics, Commerce, Economics, Education (General), Educational

Psychology, Engineering, Mathematics, Medicine and Zoology are under preparation.

- (iv) **Grants to States.**—Consequent on the introduction of revised procedure for payment of grants to the State Governments on Plan schemes, the Central assistance under this scheme is being released to the State Governments by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs in the shape of “ways and means advances”. Final sanctions on the basis of amount spent by the State Governments concerned will be issued during the last quarter of the year. It is expected that grants totalling about Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be sanctioned to the various non-Hindi speaking State Governments for promotion of Hindi during 1958-59.

An expenditure of Rs. 48,000 has, however, been sanctioned for promotion of Hindi in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Manipur and Tripura during 1958-59.

The progress made in respect of schemes included in the *Second Five-Year Plan* is as indicated below:—

(1) **Preparation of Terminological Indexes of all Standard Hindi Works—Old and New.**—This Scheme envisages the preparation of terminological indexes verborum of fourteen Hindi works in the first instance. The work has been entrusted to various universities in India. The Universities of Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Delhi, Madras, Patna, Punjab and Saugor have been sanctioned initial grants totalling Rs. 15,025 for starting the work on twelve works entrusted to them. Further grants will be made available to these universities as and when requests are received from them. Proposals in respect of the remaining two works have been received from the University of Calcutta, and are under examination.

(2) **Collection of Indexing of special Vocabularies on Arts and Crafts with the help of existing literature and actual field work.**—It was decided to collect the material in three subjects, viz., Textile, Fishery and Metal Works, in the first instance. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, in whose jurisdiction the centres of the said arts and crafts are situated, were requested in September, 1958 to depute competent persons for collecting necessary material with the help of actual field work. The negotiations are still going on with the State Governments concerned.

(3) **Investigation of Terminological Material in old Literature.**—Dr. Satya Prakash, Dr. Gorakh Prasad, Shri R. N. Misra, Dr. Pran Nath Vidyalkar, Shri Duni Chandra and Prof. Syed Ahmed were

requested to undertake the work of collection of terminological materials in Chemistry, Mathematics, Transport and Ship-building, Economics (Banking and Trade), Diplomacy and Engineering and Architecture respectively. The required material has been received from all except Dr. Gorakh Prasad and Prof. Syed Ahmed.

(4) Publishing Revised and Critical Editions of Standard Hindi Works now out-of-print.—This scheme envisages the preparation of thirteen works in the first instance. These have been entrusted to various universities and scholars. The University of Allahabad has been sanctioned an initial grant of Rs. 5,000 for the work entrusted to it. Necessary funds will be made available to other universities and scholars as and when their plans of work and estimates of expenditure have been approved by the Government of India.

(5) Publication of Omnibus Volumes of the Works of Eminent Hindi Writers.—This scheme envisages the preparation of sixteen works in the first instance. These have been entrusted to various scholars and universities. The Universities of Agra, Lucknow and Saugor and Dr. Faiyaz Ali Khan have been sanctioned initial grants totalling Rs. 10,665 for the works entrusted to them. Necessary funds will be made available to other scholars as and when their plans of work and estimates of expenditure have been received and approved by the Government of India.

(6) Organisation of Debating Teams of Schools and Colleges from non-Hindi speaking areas to Hindi speaking areas and vice-versa.—The details of the scheme have been finalised and circulated to the State Governments concerned. So far three debating teams,—two senior teams from Kerala and Utkal Universities and one junior team from Kerala have been selected. Expenditure sanctions for organising these teams have been issued.

(7) Organisation of Lecture-tours by prominent Hindi Scholars and Writers from Hindi speaking areas to non-Hindi speaking areas and vice-versa.—Three lecture tours by Sarvashri Guru Nath Joshi, V. Ramamurthy Renu and Upendra Nath Ashak in Bihar, Delhi and Andhra Pradesh respectively were organised. A few more lecture tours are likely to be arranged during 1958-59.

(8) Holding of Seminars of Hindi Teachers of non-Hindi speaking areas in Hindi speaking areas.—A Seminar of Hindi teachers from the various non-Hindi speaking States was held at Patna in June, 1958. The Seminar proved a success and was of a great educative value for the participating teachers.

(9) Prizes on Hindi Books of Outstanding Merit.—This scheme had been in operation since 1952-53, but was included in the Second Five-Year Plan only in 1957-58. Two contests had already been held

in the earlier years for the award of prizes on books published up to 1954. Under the third contest held for the award of prizes on books published in the year 1955, seven prizes have been announced and the announcement of another seven prizes is under consideration.

(10) **Preparation of Histories of Sciences, Encyclopaedia of Indian Mythology and Dictionary of Indian Phrases and Fables.**—The preliminary details of the scheme have been finalised and action for the preparation of various works under this scheme will be started shortly.

(11) **Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi speaking States.**—The scheme envisages the appointment of at least one Hindi teacher in each Higher Secondary school in the non-Hindi speaking States. Consequent on the introduction of the revised procedure for payment of grants to the State Governments under Centrally sponsored Schemes, Central assistance under this scheme is being released to the State Governments by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs in the shape of "ways and means advances". Final sanctions on the basis of amount spent by the State Governments concerned will be issued during the last quarter of the financial year. It is expected that grants totalling about Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be sanctioned to the non-Hindi speaking State Governments during the current financial year for appointment of Hindi teachers in their schools under this scheme. However, an expenditure of Rs. 28,811 has been sanctioned for appointment of Hindi teachers in the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura during the current financial year.

The progress of non-Plan schemes is as follows:—

(1) **Technical Terminology.**—During the year, 23 Expert Committees on different subjects functioned under the Board of Scientific Terminology.

The lists of technical terms in Hindi on the following subjects have been finalised, and are available for sale at the Casual Sales Depot of the Ministry of Education, and the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi:—

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Agriculture-I | 8. Economics-I |
| 2. Botany-I | 9. Engineering-I (Building Materials) |
| 3. Chemistry-I | 10. General Administration (Designations) |
| 4. Chemistry-II | 11. Mathematics-I |
| 5. Defence-I | 12. Physics-I |
| 6. Defence-II | 13. Posts & Telegraphs |
| 7. Diplomacy | 14. Social Sciences |

Finalised lists on the following subjects have been sent to the press:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture-II | 8. Medicine-I |
| 2. Broadcasting-I | 9. Medicine-II |
| 3. Defence-V | 10. Overseas Communication Service |
| 4. Economics-II | 11. Posts & Telegraphs |
| 5. General Administration (General Terms) | 12. Railways (General Traffic Terms) |
| 6. Highway Engineering | 13. Tourism |
| 7. Mathematics-II | 14. Zoology |

Provisional lists on the following subjects have been revised and will be submitted for approval to the Board of Scientific Terminology for approval:—

1. Botany-II
2. Defence-III
3. Defence-IV
4. Diplomacy-II
5. Economics (Labour Economics)
6. Education (General Terms)
7. Engineering (Irrigation and Hydro-electric Engineering)
8. Posts and Telegraphs (Stamps and Seals)
9. Transport (Shipping)

The following Provisional lists have been published and circulated to various universities, Ministries and State Governments, Research institutions and other important organisations for comments:—

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture-III | 8. Education Psychology |
| 2. Botany-III | 9. Meteorology |
| 3. Chemistry-III | 10. Law-I |
| 4. Chemistry-II | 11. Law-II |
| 5. Defence-VI | 12. Physics-I |
| 6. Defence-VII | 13. Mathematics-IV |
| 7. Economics-IV | 14. Zoology-II |

Up to 31st December, 1958, about 1,40,000 terms in different subjects have been evolved, out of which 33,600 terms have been finally

approved by the Government of India, while 7,298 terms have been submitted to the Cabinet and are awaiting its approval.

A Dictionary Unit has been set up in the Hindi Division of the Ministry for preparing a dictionary of scientific and technical terms evolved by the Board of Scientific Terminology. One General Editor and six Editors have already been appointed in addition to other staff in junior posts. Work has actually started during the period under report.

(2) **Basic Hindi Grammar.**—The English version of the Basic Grammar of Modern Hindi has been brought out. It has been circulated to various State Governments, universities and institutions etc. for comments.

(3) **Recognition of Hindi Examinations.**—The question of recognition of Hindi examinations conducted by various private Hindi organisations in the country is under consideration. A Recognition Committee has been set up for this purpose. The Committee at its meeting held on 16th and 17th May, 1958 considered applications received from 22 Hindi organisations. The recommendations made by the Committee were considered by the Hindi Shiksha Samiti which set up a Reviewing Committee to review the recommendations made by the Recognition Committee, by making on-the-spot inspection of the organisations concerned. The Reviewing Committee has submitted its report. It will be placed before the Hindi Shiksha Samiti at its forthcoming meeting for final advice.

(4) **Reform in Devanagari Script.**—In January, 1955 the Government of India accepted the recommendations made by the Devanagari Script Reform Conference held at Lucknow in November, 1953. In 1957 the Government of Uttar Pradesh convened another Conference at Lucknow to consider the question further in the light of experience gained in the working of modified script. The 1957 Conference accepted the recommendations of the earlier conference with the following modifications:—

1. The matra of short (ऋ) should be placed to the left of the consonant to which it is attached;
2. All the three forms of (ॠ) should be used when it is joined with other letters, and
3. Compound letters should be formed by dropping the vertical line where possible.

The modifications suggested by the latter Conference are under consideration of the Government of India.

(5) **Key-Board for Hindi Typewriter and Teleprinter.**—The printing of the Report of the Hindi Typewriter and Teleprinter Committee with regard to the finalisation of a key-board for the Hindi typewriter and teleprinter has been withheld pending finalisation of the question of reform in Devanagari script.

(6) **Hindi Shorthand.**—The work of carrying out morpho-phonemic analysis of Hindi and various regional languages is expected to be completed by 1960. Thereafter, the matter will be placed before the Hindi Shorthand Committee for evolving a suitable system of Hindi shorthand.

(7) **Opening of Hindi Teachers' Training College.**—To provide adequate number of trained and efficient Hindi teachers in the non-Hindi speaking States it has been decided to open Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges on zonal basis, the entire expenditure of which will be borne by the Government of India. To start with, a Training college is proposed to be set up in Kerala to meet its requirements for trained Hindi teachers. The requirements of other States for such colleges are also being ascertained.

(8) **Reorganisation of Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Mahavidyalya, Agra.**—It has been decided to reorganise the Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Mahavidyalya, Agra on the lines of the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad to provide facilities both for research, and training of Hindi teachers on scientific lines. The constitution of the reorganised institution is being drafted.

(9) **Free Gifts of Books.**—This Ministry has formulated a scheme for presentation of free gifts of books to schools in the non-Hindi speaking areas. Under this scheme about 11,000 sets of 36 books each, costing nearly Rs. 1.73 lakhs have been distributed to various non-Hindi speaking States/Union Territories.

Revival of Sanskrit

The recommendations made by the Sanskrit Commission in its Report, that was submitted in December, 1957, are under consideration in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, universities, University Grants Commission, etc. In pursuance of one of the recommendations of the Commission, a scheme for giving financial assistance to voluntary Sanskrit organisations/institutions etc. for the development of Sanskrit has been formulated. Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 25,000 has been given to the Central Council of Sanskrit Education, Hyderabad for establishing a traditional Sanskrit College near Hyderabad. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been given to the Sanskrit Dictionary Department, Deccan College, Poona, towards the preparation of a Sanskrit dictionary on historical principles, during the current year.

In pursuance of another recommendation of the Commission, the question of setting up a Central Sanskrit Board to advise the Government in the matter of promotion of Sanskrit is under consideration.

Other Activities

Exhibition of Scientific and Technical Literature in Hindi.—To give the general public, students, teachers and publishers an idea of the progress and development of Hindi in the field of scientific and technical literature, an Exhibition of Scientific and Technical Literature in Hindi was held at New Delhi from 5th to 12th December, 1957, and in the Delhi University campus from 20th February to 1st March, 1958. The Exhibition was very much appreciated by the visiting public and it was reheld at the following places:—

Bombay from 13th October to 18th October, 1958

Indore from 27th October to 3rd November, 1958

Patna from 14th November to 19th November, 1958

Lucknow from 28th November to 4th December, 1958

Hindi Library.—The Library attached to Hindi Division of the Ministry has added 2791 books during 1958-59 and is subscribing to 102 journals.

UNESCO ACTIVITIES

Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco

The Government of India have been deeply interested in the basic objectives and activities of Unesco since its inception and have extended their full cooperation to the organization in implementing its various programmes. The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco was set up to promote understanding of objectives and purposes of Unesco in the country more effectively. The Commission advises the Government of India in all matters relating to Unesco.

After the Commission was brought on a permanent footing, it so far held three conferences. The Third Conference of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco was held in February, 1958. Prof. Humayun Kabir delivered the Presidential address. Owing to the sad demise of its President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Commission did not continue its deliberations and it authorized the Executive Board to complete the unfinished task of the Conference. Accordingly, a meeting of the Board was convened in July, 1958. This was the Board's eighth meeting after the Commission was set up on a permanent footing. During the period under review, the Executive Board of the Commission was reconstituted as the term of the members had expired.

Some of the important activities relating to the Indian National Commission for Unesco for the year under report are given below.

EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education and the Indian National Commission continued to provide Unesco with such information as the organization needed from time to time. They also cooperated in Unesco's programme of educational and cultural missions. Necessary facilities for studies in India were arranged for those who came from other Member-States of Unesco under various programmes.

Education for International Understanding.—The Government of India and the Indian National Commission cooperated with Unesco in implementing its programme of popularising the objectives and purposes of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. At the instance of the Indian National Commission, the Education Departments of the State Governments and universities celebrated the

United Nations Day and Human Rights Day as in the previous years. Various States in India were requested to include Education for International understanding in the school curricula. The Commission gave financial assistance to a voluntary organisation, namely, Unesco Society, Patna for organizing a seminar on Teaching about the United Nations.

The Government of India continued their participation in the Unesco Programme of Associated Schools Projects for Education in International understanding in the school curricula. The Commission Secondary schools and three Teachers' Training institutions of this country are participating in this programme. The second meeting of the Heads of the participating institutions was held at New Delhi in January, 1958 to review the progress made in the working of the Project and to consider the future programme of the Project in the context of the Unesco's Major Project for the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values, with which the above programme had since been integrated.

Under contract with Unesco, the Indian National Commission agreed to hold in India, early in 1959, a national seminar on the Implementation of the Major project for the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values with special reference to the Unesco Programme of Associated Schools Projects for Education in International Understanding and Cooperation.

Unesco's Projects on the Production of Reading Material for Neo-Literates.—The Government of India have been participating in the Unesco's Project for Production of suitable Reading Material for Neo-Literates that was initiated by the Organization in pursuance of their resolution adopted by the General Conference at its eighth session. The main object of this Project is to assist the Member-States in the planning and production of reading materials specially designed for neo-literates. The project has mainly two aspects:—

1. Reading Material for Neo-Literates; and
2. Reading Material for New Reading Public.

Under the auspices of Unesco, an analytical survey was undertaken of the existing methods of book distribution in India. Unesco proposed to offer two contracts to the publishing agencies in India for the translation into Hindi of two titles of world classics and two titles of science fiction under this Project. Accordingly, the names of various publishing agencies were communicated to Unesco who would undertake the above assignment. The organization has offered the contract to two publishing agencies.

Unesco also proposes to award ten prizes to the Indian authors of the best books for the new reading public. Each prize will be of the value of \$480. The prizes are proposed to be awarded in October, 1959 to the best authors by the Committee set up by the Government of India for the purpose.

Seminars.—During the period under report, the following two important Unesco Regional Seminars were held in India:

1. Unesco Regional Seminar on Educational Reform for South and East Asia
2. Unesco Regional Seminar on Audio-Visual Aids in Fundamental Education and Community Development

The Regional Seminar on Educational Reform was held at New Delhi from 25th August to 5th September, 1958. Twenty-eight delegates from thirteen Member-States and Associate Member-States of Unesco from South and East Asia participated in the Seminar. The purpose of the Seminar was to bring together public education authorities in the region to enable them to have an exchange of information, experience and ideas on various educational problems.

The Seminar had a general discussion on social, economic, political and demographic factors which have effected educational reform during the post-war period and which are likely to affect educational reform. It concentrated discussions mainly on specific problems, namely, general curricular reforms, educational reforms at the Primary and Secondary stages and general problems of planning and implementation and made a number of recommendations. The Government of India provided liaison services and other usual facilities for the Seminar.

The Regional Seminar on Audio-Visual Aids in Fundamental Education and Community Development was held at New Delhi from 8th to 27th September, 1958. Twenty-two delegates from Member-States and Associate Member-States of Unesco from South and East Asia, representatives of Unesco and six Unesco experts participated in the Seminar. The purpose of the Seminar was to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience on the production and use of visual aids for Fundamental education and community development and to cover such fields as literacy, health and sanitation, nutrition and agriculture, arts and crafts, home economics etc. The Seminar discussed the problems of training for production and use of visual aids and the possibilities of the regional cooperation to further the exchange of material and experience. As the host, the Government of India provided all the usual facilities.

The final reports of both the Seminars will be drafted by the Unesco Secretariat and would be published and circulated by that Organisation to all the Member-States of Unesco.

SCIENCE

Unesco's Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands.—India has been keenly interested in the Unesco's programme relating to the arid zone research. On a request from the Government of India Unesco agreed to offer financial aid of \$15,000 in 1958, two Fellowships and one Expert for the establishment of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute at Jodhpur, that is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. A contract has since been signed with the Unesco under which necessary aid to the Jodhpur Institute will be provided.

Unesco Research Centre for Southern Asia on Social Implications of Industrialization.—The Research Centre has been functioning at Calcutta, as a joint enterprise of the Government of India and the Unesco since January, 1956. The Government of India had signed an agreement with the Unesco providing their share of contributions and other facilities for the Centre. They were required to contribute an amount not exceeding \$35,000 (Rs. 1,66,000) annually for three years, i.e., 1956-58. Developing on the right lines the Research Centre has made considerable progress. At the request of Unesco it has been decided to extend financial assistance for a further period of two years, i.e., 1959-60. Steps are being taken to renew the Agreement originally entered into.

CULTURE

Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values.—The ninth Session of the General Conference of Unesco held at New Delhi in November-December, 1956 adopted a Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values, for a period of ten years from first January, 1957. The project is conceived primarily as a means of stimulating interest in Member-States in the culture of other countries and thereby to promote mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values. The Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco which is responsible for the implementation of this project in India established a National Advisory Committee for the purposes of planning, promoting and coordinating national activities in this sphere. At its first meeting on 21st July, 1958 the Committee made a number of recommendations and suggested specific ways and means of implementing the Project in the country. Necessary action on the recommendations has been initiated.

One of the important decisions taken by the Advisory Committee was the approval of the 'Indo-U.S. Project for developing mutual understanding between the peoples of India and the U.S.A.' One of the important directives of the framers of the East-West Major Project was that Member-States participating in this activity should define their values in various departments of life and culture and launch suitable bilateral programmes likely to make an important contribution to the development of mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values. The Indo-U.S. Project aims at achieving this objective.

In view of our deep interest in this Major Project, the Indian National Commission; as a first step in its implementation, held a seminar on 'Traditional Values in Indian Life' in December, 1958 in collaboration with the University of Delhi.

Translation of Classics.—India has been participating in the Unesco's Project of Translation of Classics since 1953. The aim of the Project is to promote international understanding and disseminate cultures between the countries of the East and the West. About 44 Indian classics were recommended to Unesco for translation into Western languages. Six classics were published and released for sale. Translation of a number of other classics has since been commenced and these would soon be released for sale. The Government of India so far contributed Rs. 75,000 to Unesco for this Project in five equal instalments. The Project is of continuing nature and involves great deal of expenditure. Necessary steps are being taken to release the sixth instalment of Rs. 15,000 for the purpose.

Unesco Project for Grants for Regional Cultural Studies in Universities.—The Government of India have been participating in the Unesco Scheme for Regional Cultural Studies in Universities since 1955. The purpose of the Scheme is to enable university teachers and other specialists in social and cultural studies which include History, Languages, Literature, Art, Economics, Sociology, Psychology etc. to obtain firsthand knowledge of the cultural and social life of the regions or countries visited as well as to pursue studies or research in their specialised fields of interest.

During the period under report, one Indian national was awarded a Unesco grant to study the ritual and symbolism of the Vedas in the U.S.A., France and Netherlands, in addition to two Indian nationals who had been benefitted under the scheme up to 1957.

Unesco Grants for the Study Tours of Educational Leaders from the Occident to visit the Orient.—In implementation of the East-West Major Project Work Plan for 1957 and 1958, Unesco, during

the period under report, awarded about eleven grants to various teachers and educational leaders of the West and Africa, to enable the grantees to obtain firsthand knowledge of social, cultural and educational conditions in the Orient which affect mutual understanding. Out of the grantees some have already completed their tours in India while others are scheduled to visit this country in the near future.

Unesco Exhibitions.—As part of Unesco's programme for the popularization of arts, an exhibition, containing seventy-two water colour reproductions of paintings by artists from both the Orient and the Occident, was prepared by Unesco for being offered to Member-States for display in art galleries, museums, educational institutions, and workers' and youth centres. The exhibits have been specially designed for educational purposes at all levels. The Indian National Commission are at present negotiating with Unesco for bringing this Exhibition to this country. It is expected that this Exhibition will be available to us in the near future.

The Unesco Travelling Library of Visual Aids was received in this country during the last quarter of 1956 and was displayed at the Ninth Session of Unesco General Conference, New Delhi, November-December, 1956, besides circulation in the country later on. Unesco has allowed its retention by the National Institute of Audio-Visual Education for a period of another two years, with the option to extend the period, if necessary.

Other Activities

Unesco Coupon Scheme.—The Government of India have been participating in the Unesco International Coupon Scheme since 1949, to facilitate the purchase of (a) books and publications, (b) scientific material and equipment, and (c) educational and scientific films by educational institutions and individuals from other countries. Coupons worth \$3,09,459·81 for books, \$5,26,441·06 for scientific material, and \$42,203·37 for films were sold up to 31st December, 1958. A limited number of Unesco Coupons for books only were issued during this period. No Unesco Coupons for scientific material and equipment, and films were issued on account of foreign exchange restrictions.

Translation of Unesco Literature.—In addition to the publication of Hindi editions of eleven Unesco books, the Indian National Commission completed the translation into Hindi and publication of the book, entitled, 'Nuclear Energy and its Uses in Peace,' with financial assistance from Unesco. While one more book namely, 'The Teaching of Reading and Writing', has been translated into Hindi

during the period under report, the translation work relating to two other Unesco publications has now been undertaken with financial assistance from Unesco.

Expanded Technical Assistance Programme.—Like other Specialized Agencies, Unesco has been operating the U.N. Programme of Technical Assistance, and the Government of India continued their participation in the programme during the year under report. Under the Programme, India continued to receive technical assistance in the form of experts, Fellowships and equipment. The approved programme for 1958 amounted to \$6,35,000 approximately, a major portion of which was apportioned for the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.

Technical Assistance under Normal Aid Programme.—The following aid was obtained from Unesco under its Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member-States during the Organization's financial period 1957-1958:—

All India Council for Secondary Education	1 Expert in Science Technology
Ahmedabad Cultural Centre	Equipment worth \$5,400
National Fundamental Education Centre	(a) Two Experts,—one in Research and Evaluation and the other in Audio-Visual Education
	(b) Equipment worth \$3,000
Asian Theatre Institute	(a) Two Experts,—one in Theatre Education and Production and the other in Children's Theatre
	(b) Two Fellowships
	(c) Equipment (Tape Recorder)
Experimental Television Project	(a) Equipment worth \$4,400
	(b) Fellowship for two months

Conferences Abroad

Unesco holds a number of seminars and conferences each year. Such conferences and seminars on educational and other problems give the participants an opportunity to establish useful and valuable contacts with persons working in other countries in the same field and thereby to exchange ideas and experiences with them. During the period under report, the Government of India participated in the XXI International Conference on Public Education held at Geneva in July, 1958 and the Second Meeting of the Directors of National Cultural Relations Services held at Paris in October, 1958.

Besides, the Government of India also showed keen interest in the Interdisciplinary Conference held at Prague in September, 1958 that was attended by the Indian Ambassador in Czechoslovakia.

The Government of India also sent a delegation to the Tenth Session of the General Conference of Unesco held at Paris from 4th November to 5th December, 1958. The Conference was held at the newly constructed Permanent Headquarters of Unesco that was formally declared open at a ceremony held on 3rd November, 1958 and handed over to the Temporary President of the General Conference, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India. Among other matters, the General Conference elected Dr. Vitorino Veronese of Italy as the Director-General of Unesco in place of Dr. Luther H. Evans, whose term expired on 5th December, 1958.

The composition of the Indian Delegation to the Conference was:—

Delegates

1. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (Leader)
2. Smt. Hansa Mehta (Deputy Leader)
3. Sardar K. M. Panikkar
4. Lt. Genl. H. H. Sir Yadvindra
Mohinder Bahadur, Maharaja of Patiala
5. Dr. S. Hussain Zaheer

Alternates

6. Shri G. C. Chatterjee
7. Shri Narla Venkateswara Rao, M.P.
8. Shri P. H. Patwardhan
9. Shri Azim Husain
10. Prof. M. S. Sundaram

Adviser and Public Relations Officer

11. Shri P. G. Pendsay

Secretary General

12. Dr. S. M. S. Chari

The Government of India also participated in several meetings of various Expert Committees convened by Unesco, such as, Meeting of Experts on Cross-Cultural Research in Child Psychology held from 26th August to 6th September, 1958 at the International Institute for Child Study, Bangkok.

For various activities of the Indian National Commission excluding the contribution to Unesco Research Centre, Calcutta, a sum of Rs. 2,44,000 exists in the budget for 1958-59, while a sum of Rs. 4,70,000 has been proposed in the budget for 1959-60.

Contribution to Unesco

As a member of Unesco, the Government of India are committed to pay each year such contribution as the General Conference may decide from time to time. A sum of Rs. 13,96,721 has been paid to Unesco as Government of India's contribution for 1958 out of the budget provision of Rs. 14 lakhs for 1958-59, while a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed as budget provision for 1959-60 for the purpose.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS

Central Secretariat Library

Budget.—The total budget provision for the Library for the current financial year was Rs. 1,66,000. Of this, Rs. 1,41,000 were ear-marked for the purchase of books, periodicals and other publications and Rs. 25,000 for binding and equipment.

Acquisition.—The Library added 3,333 books, 11,247 Government documents and 250 pamphlets. 252 periodicals and 12 newspapers were subscribed for and 153 periodicals were received free. Under the provisions of the Agreement for Exchange of Official Publications with the United States Government, approximately 8,000 United States Government documents were received during the year. The Library also received about 150 books in Russian and Chinese languages as gifts. During the year a large number of back-numbers of several periodical titles were acquired to complete the volumes of important Indian and foreign journals.

Reference and Circulation.—The volume of reference work increased appreciably during the year. About 10,000 reference questions, including quick and research reference questions were handled. The Library received queries from almost all the Ministries of the Government of India and quite frequently queries were received from educational institutions and agencies of foreign Governments at New Delhi. The number of research scholars from educational and other institutions in the city and in a few cases from outside Delhi coming to consult old and rare books, reports and other Government of India publications has been steadily increasing.

The number of registered borrowers is, at present, 14,887, which is an increase of 2918 over that of the last year. The total number of books and other publications issued was 97,080. About five hundred persons visited the Library daily to read journals and newspapers and consult reference books.

Other Activities.—A large number of books have been recatalogued and reclassified. 7,500 volumes were bound during the year. These include old, rare and out-of-print periodicals. Monthly list of additions is issued regularly.

In the month of October, 1958, it was decided to integrate the Central Secretariat Library and the Central Educational Library. Accordingly several steps have been taken to create under one control separate Units such as, Educational, Adult Literature and Children's Libraries. Various operations formerly carried on independently in the two Libraries have now been centralised resulting in a considerable economy of staff and uniformity in practice. The staff thus released is being utilized to improve the bibliographic services of the Library and accomplish rapidly the stock verification of all the Libraries and to bring uniformity in cataloguing and classification. As the integration process started only in October, 1958 a separate report on the working of Central Educational Library for the present year is also given. The programme for 1959-60, however, covers all the integrated Units.

Programme for 1959-60

- (i) To complete the verification of the stocks of the whole integrated Library.
- (ii) To complete the recataloguing and reclassification of the collection.
- (iii) To issue a comprehensive index of all the theses on education submitted to Indian universities.
- (iv) To enlarge the scope of the Indian Educational Abstracts in Indian educational institutions and other journals.
- (v) To complete the annotated bibliography of recent children's books in Hindi.
- (vi) To enlarge the scope of the Indian Educational Abstracts by including articles from foreign educational periodicals having a bearing on Indian educational problems.
- (vii) To publish bibliographies on current problems relating to Indian education.
- (viii) To acquire for the Children's Library suitable books in almost all Indian languages and to provide reading and browsing facilities for children of all the employees of the Government of India residing in Delhi.

Central Educational Library

Budget.—The total budget provision for the year was Rs. 95,000. Of this amount, Rs. 80,000 were ear-marked for the purchase of books, periodicals and other publications and Rs. 15,000 for binding and equipment.

Acquisition.—The Library acquired 6,461 books and 1,255 pamphlets. 100 periodicals were subscribed for and 220 periodicals were received in exchange with Indian Educational Abstracts and The Education Quarterly.

Reference and Circulation.—The Library compiled nearly 100 Bibliographies and Reference Lists on specific topics and handled approximately 3,000 enquiries.

150 new members were enrolled for the Educational Library and 1,331 members were enrolled for the Adult Literature Section. 6,923 books were issued from the Educational Library and 94,464 were issued from the Adult Literature Section during the year.

Other Activities.—Indian Educational Abstracts and C.E. Literature Notes were issued regularly during the year. The Library has added considerably to its Register of Educational Research in India and has published in the C.E. Literature Notes abstracts of several theses on each of six different topics pertaining to education.

The Children's Section participated in the following exhibitions:—

1. Jodhpur Literary Workshop Institution organised by the Directorate of Social Education, Rajasthan Government, Jaipur
2. International Children's Books Exhibition organised by the Children's Book Trust, New Delhi

Bulk loan of books was made to the following institutions:

- (1) National Institute of Basic Education
- (2) Central Institute of Education

As part of the programme of evaluating children's books in Hindi 150 juvenile books in Hindi were evaluated and the lists were published in the C. E. Literature Notes.

Educational Information

Over 1150 enquiries received from the public including students, teachers, parents, educational institutions, government bodies, national and international organisations and foreign governments on various aspects of education in India, were dealt with during the year.

About 2588 persons visited the Information Section Library and sought information regarding educational facilities in India and abroad.

The following are some of the important items on which information was collected/compiled:—

- (1) Facilities for study in Journalism, Library Science, Social Work and Labour Welfare, Sociology and Psychology,

Private International Law, Management Studies, Statistics, Veterinary Science, Pharmacy and Post-Graduate courses in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, in India

- (2) Facilities for study in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Chemical, Automobile, Marine, Textile and Tele-communication Engineering etc., in India
- (3) Facilities for Degree, Post-Graduate/Post-Certificate Courses in Nursing, training in Integrated Course in Midwifery, and Health Visitors' and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife courses in India
- (4) Facilities for Botany, Forest Entomology and short Timber Technical courses and Extension courses in Forestry
- (5) Facilities for appearing at various examinations in the universities of India as private candidates.
- (6) List of Educational Trusts which finance students for studies abroad
- (7) Facilities for study in Glass Technology—U.K. and U.S.A.; Paper Technology—Japan; Spectroscopy—U.S.A. and West Germany; Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning and Automobile Engineering—Australia and Engineering Courses—Canada
- (8) Facilities for training/study in Accountancy, Cost Accountancy, Management Studies, Actuarial Science and Personnel Management in U.K.; Public and Business Administration in U.K. and U.S.A.; Physical Education, Business Administration/Commerce and Sales Management in Canada
- (9) Courses in Hotel Management and Catering—Austria, France, Germany, U.K. and U.S.A.
- (10) Facilities for research in Tobacco in U.K., U.S.A., and Australia

The collection, compilation or revision on the following topics was undertaken:—

- (1) Provision in India, if any, for (a) appearing as private candidates in Middle, Matric and Intermediate Examinations and (b) permitting a candidate with M.A. degree from some other University to take any examination in the same subject
- (2) Facilities for teaching of foreign languages in Indian universities

- (3) Vacation and recesses of more than a week's duration in Indian universities and affiliated colleges
- (4) Collection of information regarding professional organisations of teachers and list of professors in Indian universities
- (5) Philanthropic societies which finance students for studies in India and abroad
- (6) Facilities for Teachers' Training at collegiate level in Indian universities and for Agriculture in India
- (7) Hindi and other regional languages as the medium of instruction in Indian universities
- (8) General information for Indian students going abroad
- (9) Facilities for studies in Aeronautical Engineering, Automobile Engineering in U.K., U.S.A. and Australia
- (10) Facilities for higher studies in Ship-building in U.S.A., West Germany and Canada
- (11) Condensed courses for the M.B.B.S., or M.D. courses for holders of B.V. Sc. degree of recognised Indian universities—U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Australia and Germany
- (12) Facilities for the study of Glass Technology in Belgium and Silk Technology in Japan

Educational Publications

The Publications Section of the Ministry publishes brochures, pamphlets, handbooks etc., on educational themes, reports, proceedings etc., concerning educational activities, in addition to two quarterly periodicals, 'The Education Quarterly' and 'Youth'.

The publication of 'Youth' is a scheme included in the Second Five-Year Plan and a provision of Rs. 3,000 exists in the budget for 1958-59 for meeting expenditure other than the cost of paper and printing, on this periodical. Another provision of Rs. 10,000 exists in the budget for the current financial year for expenditure other than the cost of paper and printing, on the publication of 'The Education Quarterly' and other publications. The provisions have been repeated for 1959-60.

'The Education Quarterly', the Ministry's most important periodical published in March, June, September and December entered its eleventh year of publication. March, 1958 number of the 'Quarterly' that was a special issue on 'University Reform' was devoted in homage to the memory of the Late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. June and September, 1958 numbers were respectively concerned with

“Examinations” and “Language Teaching”, while December, 1958 number was devoted to “School Reform”.

‘Youth’ that is devoted to youth welfare, physical education, sports etc., entered its second year of publication in September, 1958 with increasing popularity particularly among the student-youths of the country. Its December, 1958 number was a special Festival issue with a feature on the Fifth Inter-University Youth Festival held at New Delhi in October—November, 1958.

During the period January—March, 1958, the following publications were brought out:—

- (1) Report of the Secondary Education Commission—Fourth Reprint
- (2) Textbook Selection Procedures in India
- (3) Catalogue of Publications
- (4) Proformae of Expenditure under Educational Schemes of the Second Five-Year Plan
- (5) Report on the Work and Programme of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco
- (6) Propagation and Development of Hindi—A Review 1956-57
- (7) Labour and Social Service Scheme—1954-56
- (8) Summary 1957-58—English
- (9) Annual Report 1957-58—English
- (10) Proceedings of the Tenth Meeting of the All-India Council for Technical Education
- (11) A Basic Grammar of Modern Hindi
- (12) Letters on Discipline—Reprint
- (13) Youth—March, 1958
- (14) Summary—1957-58—Hindi
- (15) Inaugural Address at the First Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Anthropology by K. L. Shrimali
- (16) Presidential Address at the 33rd Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission by K. L. Shrimali
- (17) A Provisional List of Technical Terms in Hindi—Zoology II
- (18) A Provisional List of Technical Terms in Hindi—Educational Psychology
- (19) A Provisional List of Technical Terms in Hindi—Law II
- (20) Hindi Words Common to Other Indian Languages—Hindi-Telugu

(21) List of Technical Terms in Hindi—Posts and Telegraphs
 The publications brought out during the period between April and December, 1958 are:—

- (1) The Education Quarterly—March, 1958
- (2) Thoughts on Indian Education by A. Chakrabarti
- (3) "A Hundred Years"—a Commemorative Address at the Centenary Celebrations of Lawrence School, Lovedale by K. G. Saiyidain
- (4) The Rural Institutes of Higher Education
- (5) State Education Ministers' Conference, 1957
- (6) Handbook for Teachers of Basic Schools—English Reprint
- (7) Annual Report 1957-58—Hindi
- (8) Home Science in Colleges and Universities
- (9) A Standard System of Roman Transliteration
- (10) A Review of Education—1957-58
- (11) The Education Quarterly—June, 1958
- (12) Youth—June, 1958
- (13) Schools for All
- (14) Hindi Ka Prachar aur Vikas—Ek Samiksha—1956-57
- (15) Basic Hindi Vocabulary—500 Words
- (16) Basic Hindi Vocabulary—2000 Words
- (17) Report of the Three-Year Degree Course Estimates Committee
- (18) Rural Higher Education Annual
- (19) Basic Education in India during the First Five-Year Plan
- (20) Reports of the Committees Appointed by the C.A.B.E (1938-47)
- (21) Report of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee
- (22) Presidential Address at the 8th Conference of Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti at Bhopal by K. L. Shrimali
- (23) Indian University Administration
- (24) Report of the Hindi Typewriter and Teleprinter Committee—Part I
- (25) Youth, September, 1958
- (26) The Education Quarterly, September, 1958
- (27) Thoughts on Education by Mahatma Gandhi

- (28) Report of the All-India Council for Elementary Education
- (29) Youth—Advertisement Folder
- (30) India 1958 Exhibition—Folder in English
- (31) India 1958 Exhibition—Folder in Hindi
- (32) Second National Seminar on Basic Education
- (33) Report of the Sanskrit Commission
- (34) Proceedings of the 25th Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education
- (35) Buniyadi Shiksha Ka Seminar
- (36) Hindi Words Common to Other Indian Languages—Hindi =Gujarati
- (37) Hindi Words Common to Other Indian Languages—Hindi =Oriya
- (38) A Provisional List of Technical Terms in Hindi—History (Pre-History)
- (39) A Provisional List of Technical Terms in Hindi—Economics (General Banking)
- (40) A Provisional List of Technical Terms in Hindi—Mathematics IV (Calculus)
- (41) A Provisional List of Technical Terms in Hindi—Defence VII
- (42) List of Technical Terms in Hindi—General Administration (Designations)
- (43) List of Technical Terms in Hindi—Transport (Tourism)
- (44) List of Technical Terms in Hindi—Zoology
- (45) Presidential Address at the 34th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Trivandrum by K. L. Shrimali
- (46) Youth, December, 1958
- (47) The Education Quarterly, December, 1958

During the period under review the publications of the Ministry were placed on display at the "India 1958" Exhibition, New Delhi and also on the occasion of various meetings, conferences, seminars etc. notable among which are:—

- (1) Third Conference of the Indian National Commission for Unesco, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, February, 1958;
- (2) XXV Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, Parliament House, New Delhi, February, 1958;
- (3) National Conference on Reading, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, May, 1958;

- (4) Unesco Regional Seminar on Educational Reforms for South and East Asia, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, August-September, 1958;
- (5) Unesco Regional Seminar on Visual Aids in Fundamental Education and Community Development, New Delhi, September, 1958.

During the period between January, 1958 and December, 1958 3370 publications were sold at the Ministry's Casual Sales Depot for a total cash return of Rs. 8807.11 nP.

Educational Statistics

Collection of Statistics.—The annual collection of statistics on various aspects of education, required for regular as well as *ad hoc* statistical publications was continued during the period under report. To expedite the consolidation of statistics and obtain correct data for the years, 1955-56 and 1956-57, officials were deputed to ten States and ten universities, to assist the authorities concerned in reconciling the discrepancies in the educational statistics.

Short In-Service Training Courses in Educational Statistics.—To improve the timeliness and reliability of statistics received from the States and universities, the Seventh and Eighth In-Service Training Courses in Educational Statistics were organised for the benefit of State Governments and universities respectively. Beginning on 7th April, 1958, the Seventh Course ran for five weeks while the Eighth was of four weeks' duration. 12 States and 23 universities deputed their nominees to these courses. The Ninth In-Service Training Course in Educational Statistics for the benefit of universities is proposed to be organised in April-May, 1959.

The informal meeting of the Directors of Public Instruction/ Education held on 9th November 1953, recommended that the Government of India should help the State Governments to organise in-service training courses in educational statistics. Accordingly, officials were deputed to conduct the courses for Jammu and Kashmir State and the Universities of Agra, Bihar and Delhi.

'India 1958' Exhibition.—Twenty-two charts showing the progress so far achieved in various fields of education, *viz.*, Primary, Basic, Secondary, University, Technical etc., were prepared and displayed at the 'India 1958' Exhibition.

Statistical Enquiries.—As in previous years, the Statistical Section of the Ministry functioned as a clearing house of statistical information on education. It disseminated information on a large variety of topics to the Planning Commission, University Grants

Commission, various Ministries of the Central Government, State Governments, Foreign Governments, Parliament, various national and international organisations and general public. In all 209 statistical enquiries were attended to during the year.

Statistical Publications.—The following publications were brought out during 1958:—

- (1) Education in India 1955-56 Vol. I.
- (2) Education in India 1955-56 Vol. II
- (3) Education in Reorganised States 1955-56—a Statistical Survey
- (4) Directory of Institutions for Higher Education—1958.

The following are expected to be brought out during January—March 1959:—

- (1) Report on Delinquent Children and Juvenile Offenders in India—1955
- (2) Education in States—1956-57
- (3) Statistics on Universities—1956-57
- (4) Education in Universities in India—1954—56.

The following publications are expected to be brought out during the next year:—

- (1) Education in India 1956-57—Two Volumes
- (2) Education in the States 1957-58—a Statistical Survey
- (3) Education in India 1957-58—Two Volume
- (4) Education in Universities in India 1956-57
- (5) Education in Universities in India 1957-58
- (6) Statistics on Universities 1957-58
- (7) Directory of Institutions for Higher Education 1959
- (8) Education in India—A Graphic Presentation
- (9) A Review of Education in India—a Decennial Review 1947—57.
- (10) Libraries in India 1957

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Budget.—Funds to the extent of Rs. 14,86,600 were placed at the disposal of this Department and its Regional Office at Bhopal for 1958-59 against Rs. 14,16,000 for 1957-58. A provision of Rs. 14,93,000 (Plan and non-Plan items) has been proposed for inclusion in the budget estimates for 1959-60.

To effect economy certain posts were left unfilled and certain others were surrendered.

Accessions.—The records acquired during the year included 862 files and six volumes from the Secretariat, 137 files (1839—1942) of the Collector of Customs, Baroda, 160 authenticated bills relating to various States, 119 volumes of Railway records (1848—1923) from India House, London, 33 autograph letters of Mahatma Gandhi, the original type-script of the second part of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's autobiography, a contemporary manuscript of Elphinstone's report on the settlement of Peshwa's territories and ten old documents relating to economic matters of the period 1796—1800 received from the Ministry of Finance.

Exchange difficulties continued to impede the implementation of the Department's programme of acquiring microfilm copies of records and historical manuscripts from abroad. Acquisitions made during the year include one reel of microfilms of French documents received from the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris relating to some aspects of the Indian history during the 17th and 18th centuries, one reel of microfilms from the New York Public Library in regard to the life and work of the late Lala Lajpat Rai and 142 Persian documents and manuscripts from private owners.

Checking and Arrangement of Accessions.—Progress was maintained in checking and arranging newly accessioned records and about 52,000 files were examined and integrated with their proper series. The arrangement of printed maps according to the Dewey Classification system was continued.

Research Facilities.—122 research scholars availed themselves of the facilities for consulting records and published materials available in this Department. 11,045 pages of excerpts were released to research scholars for their use. In order to facilitate the work of research scholars, particularly those who could not visit this Department during office hours, the Research Room was

kept open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. on week days and 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Sundays.

Materials continued to be compiled for the bulletin started by the Department for maintaining a complete register of information on research work in progress on modern Indian History.

Fellowship Scheme.—The National Archives of India Research Fellowship Scheme was revised and the scale of the Fellowship was raised from Rs. 150 p.m. to Rs. 200 p.m. The Fellows are to be selected from universities on the basis of an all-India competition. The number of Fellowships has also been increased to five a year.

Training in Archives-Science.—Sixteen candidates of the three-month course and six candidates of the Diploma course were given training in archives-keeping. Two of the Diploma course trainees were awarded a scholarship of Rs. 125 p.m. each on the basis of a written test.

To raise the standard of training, the syllabus of the courses was revised, and arrangements for delivering lectures on archives-history of Europe and America as also for inviting eminent archivists to address the trainees on different archival subjects were made.

Exhibition.—The Department continued to maintain a permanent exhibition of select records illustrating various phases of the modern period of India. Over 680 visitors came to the Department to see exhibits. On the occasion of the Tenth Death Anniversary of Gandhiji the Department organised an exhibition of Gandhian documents at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. In addition to the documents preserved in the National Archives of India, the exhibition also included significant writings of Gandhiji lent by Sabarmati Ashram Memorial Trust, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Rabindra Sadana, Santiniketan, and the President of India.

Some of the interesting items of the Survey of India maps in the custody of the Department were exhibited in the 'India 1958' Exhibition in the 'National Archives of India Section' of the Ministry of Education pavilion and on the occasion of the 34th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Trivandrum.

Publications.—Volume I of the Fort William—India House Correspondence was published. The text, 'prelimine', introduction, notes and bibliography of Volume XIII were printed and the index was made ready for the press. The major portion of the text of Volume IX was also printed. The work of editing the text of Volume XV of the series was completed.

Volume X of *The Indian Archives* was published as the consolidated issue for 1956 and Volume XI was made ready for the press.

This Department has undertaken the publication of selections from educational records covering the period 1860—1947. The Advisory Committee set up for the purpose held its first meeting on 24th June, 1958 and gave certain directions. Accordingly work on the period, 1860—81, was taken up and a general appraisal of the material was completed. Further, more than 15,000 pages were carefully examined and a selection of documents considered fit for inclusion was made.

Records in Persian.—The text of Volume X of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence was printed. The calendaring of Volume XI of the series was completed, while work on Volume XII made further progress.

The preparation of handlists of the original Persian Letters received for the year 1817, the Persian and Urdu newspapers "Jam-i-Jahan-Numa" (1841—45), Sultanul Akhbar (1841), 'Mah-i-Alam Afroz, Aina-i-Sikandar, Delhi-Urdu-Akhbar, Mehri Munir and Akhbar-i-Ludhiana, (1836—41) was completed and work on Mitahuz-Safar (1897—99) was taken up. Besides, Indexes of the hand lists for 1799—1805 and 1817-18 were prepared.

Two thousand eight hundred and fifty one seals found on the Persian documents of this Department were catalogued.

Preservation.—The normal repair and rehabilitation programme of the Department was continued. In addition to this, service was rendered to sixteen outside agencies and individuals. Of these, special mention may be made of the rehabilitation of a manuscript of Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru's autobiography and two brich-bark manuscripts belonging to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Technical Service.—The Department continued to give technical advice to individuals and institutions.

To meet the requirements of the Department arising from the non-availability of good quality foreign repair materials and to find out suitable substitutes for imported ones, the research laboratory continued testing indigenous supplies.

Photo-duplication.—Photo-duplication service was rendered to a number of scholars and institutions both in India and abroad. The microfilming programme of the Department and the microfilming and repairing of fragile and rare manuscripts in the Raza Library, Rampur were continued. The Mobile Microfilm Unit of the Department visited Broach, Ankleshwar and Ahmedabad and took about

8,000 exposures of some rare documents and manuscripts found in private custody. 177 documents in Persian and Bundelkhandi relating to Panna were also microfilmed. The collection of microfilms produced here and acquired from abroad was stored in an air-conditioned space. The schedule of rates for photo-duplication was revised.

Indian Historical Records Commission.—The twenty-seventh meeting of the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at the National Archives of India, New Delhi on 1st September, 1958. Among the important resolutions passed by the Committee mention may be made of the following: (i) publication in 'Indian Archives' of a list of subjects on which researches can be undertaken together with information about availability of materials on them; (ii) collection by the Government of India of all materials relating to the activities of the Indian National Army; (iii) publication by the Record Offices in India of reprints of important out-of-print publications; and (iv) release of excerpts from pre-1917 records by State Governments to *bona fide* scholars.

The ninth meeting of the National Committee of Archivists was held at New Delhi on 2nd September, 1958. The Committee recommended a number of measures for the benefit of the State Record Offices.

The thirty-fourth annual session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at Trivandrum on 30th and 31st December, 1958 and 1st January, 1959 under the auspices of the Government of Kerala.

Hyderabad Records.—The question of taking over by the Government of India of the old Marathi and Persian records of the former Hyderabad Record Office and opening a Branch Office of the National Archives of India at Hyderabad has been finalised and the new office is expected to start functioning shortly.

Publication of Central Government Records.—The Research and Publication Committee at its twenty-sixth meeting held in March, 1958, appointed a Sub-Committee to reassess the Twenty-Year Publication Programme of the National Archives of India which was already approved in principle by the Government of India earlier. The first meeting of the Sub-Committee was held on 1st September, 1958 and the second meeting, on 8th December, 1958. It recommended publication by the Government of India of extracts from records bearing on the social, political and economic history of India. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

Documents Purchase Committee.—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Estimates Committee of the Parliament, the Government of India appointed in August, 1958 a Document Purchase Committee to advise the Director of Archives, National Archives of India in regard to purchase of documents and manuscripts in private custody. The Committee consists of the Joint Educational Adviser as the chairman, the Director of Archives and two non-officials as members and the Deputy Director of Archives as the Member-Secretary.

National Archives of India, Regional Office, Bhopal.—The work of acquiring the records of the late Government of Bhopal and checking, listing, repairing, rehabilitating, cleaning and arranging them on shelves was continued.

Programme for 1959-60.—It is proposed to concentrate on compiling information on archival accumulations in various central agencies and to accelerate the programme of checking, arranging and listing records, and acquiring microfilm copies of documents from abroad. The preparation of the lists of microfilm copies of records received from abroad and those to be acquired in 1959-60 will be continued. Efforts to provide more facilities to conduct research among records will be made. The work of surveying, checking, arranging, listing and studying the organizational set-up of the records of the different Departments and agencies of the Government of India will be continued.

Index-cards will be prepared according to catalogue-slips and the rearrangement of the Survey of India historical and miscellaneous maps will be taken up. The renovation of these maps will be continued. If space position improves, the revenue maps, plans, traverse etc. will be taken over from the Survey of India, Dehra Dun. Efforts will be continued to locate and fill up gaps in the map-service of the Department. Attempts will be made to acquire historical maps from abroad, if necessary.

Further improvement will be made in the work of the training in Archives-science.

There is at present an acute shortage of storage space and during the Second Plan period it is proposed to provide additional stack area so that more records now lying with various agencies can be centrally stored and looked after.

Volume I of the Fort William-India House 'Correspondence' will be issued for sale. Printing of Volumes IX and XIII of the series will be completed and that of Volume VI taken up. Volume IX and Volume XV will be sent to the press.

Volume XI of the 'Indian Archives' will be published and Volume XII, sent to the press. The annual reports of the National Archives of India for 1956 and 1957 will be published and that for 1958, made ready for the press.

The preparation of an index and compilation of the 3rd volume of the Index to Foreign and Political Department Records commencing from 1784 onwards will be taken up.

The examination of the typescripts prepared of the selections from educational records and their annotation including preparation of biographical and topographical notes will be done. The introduction to the first volume, which is to be written by an honorary external editor, being completed, the volume will be sent to the press and its index will be prepared. The examination of the records from 1882 onwards will also be started in 1959-60.

The printing of Volume X of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence will be completed and the volume will be published. Volume XI of the series will be sent to the press and the compilation of Volume XII will be continued. The press-listing of the Persian Correspondence from 1801 onwards will be taken up. Campaign for acquiring manuscripts and documents in possession of private owners will be continued and microfilming arrangements for obtaining copies of rare manuscripts and documents will be made. Accessioning of acquired manuscripts and documents will be continued. Preparation of a list of oriental seals found on the original letters up to 1800 A.D. will be completed.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the twenty-sixth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, the Department proposes to undertake a systematic programme for the compilation of the National Register of Records. The proposal for the time being will be confined to records in private custody only. A sum of Rs. 42,000 has been provided in the budget of the Department for 1959-60 for grant-in-aid to State Governments for the purpose.