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1973-74

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE
NEW DELHI

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL
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NEW DELHI 1974

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INTRODUCTORY

This narrative highlights the principal events of the year under review and outlines the main features of the budget estimates for the current and the following year.

Formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan in Education

The principal activity during the year was the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the preparations for which had already been initiated during the last year. This involved continuous discussions with the State Governments.

The Central Advisory Board of Education had prepared comprehensive proposals for educational development in the Fifth Five Year Plan estimated to cost Rs. 3,200 crores. These were discussed and broadly approved in principle by the Board, but as resources of this order were not likely to be available, a modified set of proposals were formulated at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,200 crores. When the draft of the Fifth Five Year Plan came to be finalized and adopted by the National Development Council, it was found that even this order of allocations were not available; and the proposals now approved are estimated to cost Rs. 1726 crores or 4.6 per cent of the total plan outlay. Of this, Rs. 500 crores are in the Central sector and Rs. 1226 in the State sector.

The principal programmes included in the draft Fifth Plan are the following :

- (1) A greater emphasis on programmes of pre-school development;
- (2) Priority for elementary education, outlay on which has been stepped up from Rs. 239 crores in the 4th Plan to Rs. 743 crores in the 5th Plan (exclusive of Rs. 112 crores provided for school feeding programmes under Nutrition). It is also proposed to radically alter the strategy for its development by emphasising universal provision of facilities, creating a fairly homogeneous cohort in class I, reduction in wastage and stagnation, multi-point entry, a large programme of part-time education, enrolment of children from

(ii)

the weaker sections of the community (especially scheduled castes and scheduled tribes) and improvement of quality;

- (3) A special emphasis on programmes of adult education which will include (a) informal education including liquidation of illiteracy and provision of welfare services for the age-group 15-25 and (b) linking the programme of liquidating adult illiteracy with employment programmes;
- (4) At the secondary stage, emphasis is proposed to be laid on proper planning of the location of secondary schools, vocationalization of the higher secondary stage, adoption of the uniform pattern of 10+2+3, and improvement of quality;
- (5) At the university stage, the principal objectives would be four:
 - (a) Regulation of enrolment in higher education to conform increasingly to the likely quantum and pattern of employment opportunities for the educated youth—an important policy which is now being enunciated for the first time;
 - (b) Providing greater equality of educational opportunity and an increasing access to higher education for the weaker sections of society, especially the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes;
 - (c) Development of post-graduate education and research, and
 - (d) Improvement of quality.
- (6) Large scale development of programmes of Youth Welfare, Physical education and games and sports;
- (7) Development of informal education at all stages. This will include : (a) the multiple-entry and part-time education programmes at the elementary stage; (b) programmes of informal education for youth in the age-group of 15-25; (c) programmes of informal education at the secondary stage; (d) the establishment of an Open University at the national level and provision of facilities for correspondence education in at least one university in each State; and

(iii)

- (e) full facilities for private study both at the secondary and university stages;
- (8) Further consolidation, and qualitative improvement of programmes of technical education including expansion and diversification of training facilities for the middle level workers;
- (9) An over-riding emphasis on academic inputs such as revision of curricula, introduction of work-experience, adoption of new methods of teaching, examination reform, improvement of text-books, teacher education both pre-service and in-service, encouragement to experimentation and innovation, use of modern educational technology, including mass media, improved supervision and the development of closer ties between the school and the community.
- (10) Stress on implementation; and
- (11) A greater emphasis on programmes of cultural development and their integration with those of education.

Financial Difficulties

The country passed through a difficult economic situation during the year under report; and with a view to containing inflation, Government had to curtail expenditure heavily in all sectors. The programmes of education and culture had also to follow suit and had to accept a cut of 10 per cent in plan expenditure and 5 per cent in non-plan expenditure. Consequently, the scale of operation of a number of programmes had to be restricted to the levels of the previous year or even below them; in some schemes, all new proposals had to be shelved and current activities were limited to meeting obligations already entered into; and the implementation of some new schemes had to be postponed to the Fifth Plan. However, every effort was made to see that the priority schemes were kept going; and for some of these, even additional allocations were found to some extent. The year has thus been one of greater financial difficulty and has somewhat slowed down the momentum of educational development.

Advance Action

The original idea was that vigorous advance action would be taken during 1972-73 and 1973-74 as preparation for the Fifth

Plan so that the new programmes included in the Plan would begin on a fairly large scale. Owing to financial difficulties, however, no programmes of advance action could be initiated during 1972-73; and as the financial difficulties continued during the year under review also, the bulk of the advance action programmes could not also be taken up during the current year. However, a beginning was made with the scheme of Third Educational Survey in November, 1973. Preliminary work was also done on schemes of qualitative improvement such as curriculum development and examination reform. Spade work for major schemes to be included in the 5th Five-Year Plan was also completed.

Major Educational Developments

The major developments of the year would have to be valued against this background. These include, amongst others, the following :

School Education

The Central Scheme for the educated unemployed, formulated in 1971-72 was continued during the year. The total number of teachers appointed under the scheme is estimated at about 76,000 and the budget provision for the current year is Rs. 30 crores. In addition, about 97,000 apprentice teachers were appointed during the year under "Half-a-Million Job Scheme" administered by the Planning Commission. The Educational Technology project made good progress. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan established 13 new Vidyalays and continued to show outstanding achievements. The Director of the NCERT was appointed and the organisation is being strengthened and reorganised as an important instrument for implementation of qualitative programmes in school education in the Fifth Plan. 16 Bal Kendras were established in 7 cities as part of the centenary celebrations of Sri Aurobindo. Preliminary work has been taken in hand for the important programme of vocationalization of secondary education which has been included in the Fifth Plan.

Higher Education

The University Grants Commission initiated preparatory measures of launching a major programme of qualitative improvement in the fifth plan. A Central University, the North Eastern Hill University, was established at Shillong with its jurisdiction extending to Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. The Act establishing the University had been brought into force with effect from 19th July 1973. The proposals

to set up Central Universities at Hyderabad and Pondicherry have been accepted and are being processed. A proposal to establish a National People's University for non-formal higher education is under consideration. The statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University were amended on the recommendation of the Executive Council of the University. A review of the working of the Banaras Hindu University has been completed and that of the Visva-Bharati has been taken in hand. The University of Delhi established a new campus in South Delhi and the Jawaharlal Nehru University continued to make good progress. Programmes of research continued to develop under the University Grants Commission, the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the Indian Council of Historical Research.

Technical Education

Efforts to consolidate and develop technical education facilities at all levels and to improve standards in technical education, were continued during the year under review. A High-Powered Committee has been set up to undertake an evaluation and assessment of technical education at the first-degree level. A separate Board for Technical Education has also been set up to advise the Central and State Governments and the technical institutions on the implementation of programmes of reorganization of technician education, diversification of diploma courses, sandwich courses etc. A model legislation for the establishment of State Boards of Technical Education as statutory bodies is being finalized. A new Institute of Management was established at Bangalore and preliminary steps were taken for the establishment of another Institute in Lucknow. Preliminary steps were also taken for the establishment of a school for training in electronic equipment design at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Scholarships

The programme of National Scholarships is being expanded. Other schemes of scholarships continue to make steady progress.

Book Promotion

The Fifth National Book Fair was held at Calcutta. The activities of the National Book Trust and the Raja Rammohan Roy National Educational Resources Centre showed steady progress. Steps were taken to promote exports of books and to formulate and implement an import policy. An important step was the grant of an import licence of Rs. 50 lakhs to the State Trading

Corporation to import Scientific and Technical journals and costly scientific and technical books. A Regional Seminars for the Executive Secretaries of the National Book Development Council of Asia was organised in New Delhi under the auspices of UNESCO.

Youth Welfare, National Integration, Sports and Games and Physical Education

As a part of the National Service Scheme, a "Youth against Famine" campaign was launched and 745 camps were organised involving about 65,000 participants. The object of these camps was to provide opportunity to student youth to work for mitigating famine conditions in drought affected areas. The scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendras made good progress. Government decided to participate in the Commonwealth Youth Programme under which a Regional Seminar for advanced studies in youth work is proposed to be established in India. Preliminary work was initiated for the establishment of Sports Schools and a National Sports Complex at Delhi which have been included in the Fifth Plan. A National Voluntary Service Scheme under which facilities will be provided to graduates to work for a year in rural areas is under consideration.

Languages

The schemes for the promotion of Hindi made steady progress. A Hindi printing press was gifted to the Government of Mauritius. The scheme of production of university-level books in Indian languages gathered considerable momentum. The Standing Central Advisory Board which was placed under a full-time Chairman during the year functioned satisfactorily for the production of books in Urdu. Central Institutes for the development of Hindi, modern Indian languages and Sanskrit such as the Kendriya Hindi Sikshana Mandal, Agra, Central Hindi Directorate, Delhi, Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, continued to make steady progress.

Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO

The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO continued to expand its activities. The Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration which had been established with assistance from UNESCO was converted into a National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators. India participated in the Inter-governmental conference

on Cultural Policies which was held at Jog-jakarta (Indonesia) in December 1973. The Indian Delegation was led by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Education Minister.

Adult Education

The functional literacy programme for farmers gathered further momentum during the year under review. Preliminary measures were taken for organising a large scale campaign of non-formal education for youth in the age-group 15-25 years which has been included in the Fifth Plan. The International Jury for the Muhammed Reza Pahlavi and Nadezhda K. Krupskaya prizes for meritorious work in the field of adult literacy met in India in August 1973. While awarding the prizes, it also made honourable mention of the work done by the Mysore State Adult Education Council and the National Federation of Indian Women.

Cultural Affairs

Cultural Agreements were signed with GDR, Mauritius, Iraq and Belgium; and negotiations for cultural agreements with 21 other countries were in progress. Cultural Exchange Programmes were signed with Arab Republic of Egypt, Afghanistan, Yugoslavia, France, Hungary and Iran. A number of cultural delegations visited India and Indian delegations visited a number of countries. The Akademies and the programme of publishing gazetteers maintained steady progress.

Archaeology

A major programme for the preservation of monuments was developed during the year with a special grant of Rs. 70 lakhs.

Museums & Libraries

The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation expanded its activities considerably. A Committee of management was set up for the National Library at Calcutta and its bill was under consideration of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament. Government has offered to the T.M.S.S. Library, Tanjore, assistance on a 50:50 basis. The Government Museums and Galleries maintained steady progress.

Progressive Use of Hindi

The Ministry continued to keep a regular watch on the progressive implementation of the statutory requirements regarding

the use of the official language; and quarterly progress reports were scrutinised, as in previous years, consolidated and sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Replies in Hindi were sent to letters received in Hindi, from individuals and from State Governments.

About 80 per cent of the staff of the Department has working knowledge of Hindi and Hindi is partially used in noting and drafting in 22 Sections.

At present 43 Hindi typewriters are available in the Ministry. Provision of more Hindi typewriters is under consideration.

So far, 138 forms and manuals of this Ministry have been translated into Hindi. The work relating to translation of Acts and Statutes has been nearly completed.

A Hindi Salahakar Samiti has been set up for the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare and the Department of Culture under the Chairmanship of Union Education Minister, to advise the Ministry on matters relating to the Progressive use of Hindi for official purposes. The Committee held its first meeting on 20th December, 1973 and received a report on the action already taken by the Ministry for the progressive use of Hindi and for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963, as amended by the Official Language (Amendment) Act, 1967.

As in previous years all Sections in the Ministry maintained separate diary registers for letters received in Hindi and the replies sent in Hindi are duly recorded and specific entries are made.

Circulars meant for general information are issued bilingually.

On a review made recently about the officers and members of the staff who either had Hindi as a subject in their higher secondary examination or had passed Pragma examination conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, it was found that approximately 80% of officers and staff belong to these two categories and have a working knowledge of Hindi. Besides, 56 persons were deputed for the various Hindi Teaching Classes. Special care is taken to see that the persons so nominated, attend the classes regularly. Special attention is also being paid for the training of employees in Hindi typewriting and Hindi Stenography.

*Budget Estimates :**Department of Education*

The total budget provision for 1973-74, 1974-75 for the Department of Education in the demands for grants concerning the Department is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Particulars	Budget 73-74	Revised 73-74	Budget 74-75
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Demand no. 24-Deptt. of Education</i>			
Secretariat of the Department hospitality and entertainment and Discretionary Grant of Education Minister	1,04.70	1,05.21	1,18.39
<i>Demand No. 25-Education</i>			
Provision for General Education, other Revenue Expenditure of the Department, including provision for grants-in-aid to States/Union Territories on Central Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes.	1,26,45.27	1,15,50.61	1,11,81.68
TOTAL	1,27,49.97	1,16,55.82	1,13,00.07

Consequent upon the restructuring of demands for grants, from 74-75, the demand No. 24—Department of Education, includes expenditure on the maintenance of Non-Plan and Plan establishment; and the Discretionary Grant of the Education Minister. The National Archives of India, the Anthropological Survey of India, Regional Offices of the Ministry of Education are no longer included in this Demand. The increase of (Rs. 13.18 lakhs) in the Budget Estimates for 1974-75 is mainly on account of the provision required for implementation of pay commission's recommendation for pay revision and Plan provision required for strengthening of administration.

The provision under the other demand 25-Education, is for schemes and programmes both under non-Plan and Plan. It also includes provision for Regional Offices of the Ministry of Education; contributions to Unesco; Development of Modern Indian Languages; grants to States/Union Administrations. The decrease

in the Revised Estimates 73-74 from the Budget Estimates (Rs. 10.95 crores) is mainly on account of the economy drive initiated early in the financial year.

The Budget Estimates 74-75 are less than the Budget Estimates for 73-74 by about Rs. 14 crores. This is mainly due to the transfer of the Special Welfare Scheme of Expansion in Primary Education—Appointment of Primary Teachers (Rs. 30 crores) to the State Sector from 74-75 and also of funds for scholarship schemes (Rs. 3.51 crores) under grants-in-aid to States. The following additional provisions have been made :

- (i) Additional provision required for implementation of pay commission's recommendation for pay revision (Rs. 92.84 lakhs);
- (ii) Excess requirements of funds of the University Grants Commission (Rs. 11.67 crores)
- (iii) Excess requirements of funds of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Rs 1.52 crores)
- (iv) Additional funds required for establishment of Nehru Yuvak Kendras (Rs. 61.29 lakhs)
- (v) Additional requirements of funds of the Indian Institutes of Technology (Rs. 1.63 crores)
- (vi) Excess requirements of other Technical Institutes namely, Indian Institutes of Management/Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore/National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay/National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi (Rs. 87 lakhs).

Department of Culture

The Budget provision for 1973-74 and 1974-75 for the Department of Culture is as under :

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Budget 73-74	Revised 73-74	Budget 74-75
Department of Culture	486.46	433.99	675.38
Archaeology	276.70	338.34	517.56
Total	763.16	772.33	1192.94

(xi)

The provision under the "Department of Culture" is for general administration of the Department and its various attached and subordinate offices and for miscellaneous schemes and programmes under Culture including museums, libraries and Cultural academies.

The shortfall in the revised estimates (Rs. 52.47 lakhs) is due to drive for effecting economy in Government expenditure.

The increase in B.E. 1974-75 vis-a-vis R.E. 1973-74 (Rs. 241.39 lakhs) is due partly to normal increase in Non-Plan expenditure and partly due to an increase in annual Plan allocation for 1974-75. The increase is also on account of additional Provision required for Pay Commission's Recommendations. The National Archives of India and Anthropological Survey have been included in the Demand for the Department of Culture from 1974-75.

The provision under Archaeology is for the maintenance of archaeological monuments, explorations and excavations and special repairs. It is mostly normal maintenance expenditure. The increase in R.E. 1973-74 (Rs. 61,64 lakhs) is mainly on account of inevitable essential repairs to certain ancient monuments, increased expenditure on maintenance and preservation and conservation of ancient monuments and additional provision for Pay Commission's Recommendations. At the instance of the Prime Minister a Supplementary Demand for Rs. 61,64 lakhs for 1973-74 has been made.

The increase in B.E. 1974-75 vis-a-vis R.E. 1973-74 (Rs. 179.22 lakhs) is partly due to normal increase in maintenance expenditure and partly due to operation of the Antiquities and Art Treasure Act and increased Plan provisions made for conservation of ancient monuments, archaeological explorations and excavations and the Central Archaeological Museums. It also includes additional provision required for Pay Commission's Recommendations.